

# STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1850.

Congress.

## JOHN BRISBIN.

JOHN BRISBIN.

By the proceedings of the Democratic conference which we publish to-day, it will be seen that John Brisbin of Wyoming is the Democratic candidate for Congress for the short term.

The nominee is a man of energy and intelligence, who has won his way to a respectable position in society by an industrious and honorable deportment. He is a self-made man, a prominent member of the Wyoming bar; and a gentleman of fair intelligence and good private character.

And then he is a true Democrat, understanding fully the political questions of the day, and devoted to the success of his political faith. Though Columbia county had claims for his nomination, and that a candidate whose nomination it would have pleased us to record; yet Wyoming too has served faithfully in the good cause, and presents an unexceptionable candidate. The conferees have made a selection, and now we say to every good Democrat—go and support the nomination. Let there be a good vote, and the district will be redeemed. Be out to the work on next Tuesday.

## Remember the Election on next

TUESDAY. Let every Democrat attend the polls and see that a good and full vote is given to the Democratic candidate.

Remember that in Congress the parties are almost a tie; so near, in fact, that it was almost impossible to elect a Speaker at its first session.

Remember that one vote may decide the election of the Congressmen next Tuesday, and the vote of the member from this District may decide the most important national question in Congress.

### Pennsylvania Fugitive Slave Law.

A proposition will come before the next Legislature to repeal the Pennsylvania law of 1847 relating to fugitive slaves; and the subject merits thoughtful attention, for there is a respectable variance of opinions upon the merits of the law. We desire its repeal at the earliest moment, and feel certain that had this and similar laws not been passed by the Northern States, the country would never have been convulsed by the unfortunate agitation upon the subject of fugitive slaves.

By the act of 1793, Congress provided a means to carry out the provision of the national constitution for the recovery of fugitives from labor. That act contemplated the concurrent assistance and cooperation of state officers in enforcing it, and hence made no provision for the appointment of national officers. But in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth, the Supreme Court decided that state officers were not compelled to aid in enforcing the law of Congress, and that the state had authority to restrain its officers in giving such aid. That authority the state of Pennsylvania exercised in 1847. There were then no officers to carry out the law of Congress, and the national act of 1850 was passed to supply this defect. So stands the case.

And now why should not each state of the Union lend its aid to the national law? Is there no fraternal feeling in Pennsylvania toward the sister states of the Union? We lend our county jails and county officers to apprehend the Southern fugitives from justice, and why not to hold the fugitive from labor? The recovery of both is provided for in the same article of our national constitution; and we regard one clause, as it is in the true spirit of American brotherhood to war with the other? We have no quarrel with the machinery of a republican government for apprehending the fugitives from the despotism and tyranny of the old world. Even a new treaty of these times contains a provision that shall act as a thief catcher in general, or some crowned robber of Europe. If a famished scoundrel of Queen Victoria steal ten pence to buy a crust of bread, and in his rags and misdeeds comes to republican America, we have got our national bond to hunt over thirty states to find him, and then to hold him in close custody to await Her Majesty's pleasure for his serene offense against her peace and dignity.

And have Pennsylvanians a less fraternal feeling toward the laws of their brethren of the same national confederacy, than Americans have toward the laws of the English crown. An ancient moralist reproves the man who is honest only as far as he must be so, and obeys the law only so far as it compels him to; and is not our virtuous state, in its stubbornness, much subject to the same rebuke?

Nay, instead of being driven to carry out the fundamental law of the Union, Pennsylvania should rather have manifested the true spirit of American brotherhood, and have led the march to enforce the constitution. But it is not even now too late to retrieve her good character for patriotism and devotion to the Union. Let her blot from the statute-book the edict in which she arrays her officers against the law of the nation, and her star will shine bright again in the American firmament.

The last *Lancashire Citizen*, edited by Mr. Benedict, a member of the legislature, contains a timely and strong article in favor of Judge Woodward's election to the United States Senate.

### The Senator Question.

The several unprompted communications in favor of Judge Woodward for U. S. Senator, which we have already published, are followed below by two of a similar character, which come to us from different directions, and are conceived in the proper spirit. They are timely and indicate the general feeling upon the subject in Northern Pennsylvania.

Since the time when his intellectual triumphs at the bar and in the Reform Convention first attracted public attention, the reputation of Judge Woodward has gone on strengthening and deepening with the people. Without newspaper puffing or other questionable appliances by which notoriety is achieved, sterling abilities and distinguished services, have placed him in the front rank of the public men of the State, and attached to him the respect and confidence of the people.

His election would be a source of deep gratification to thousands in the North, who know him and can therefore rightly appreciate his admirable fitness for the highest legislative post in the government.

But the Judge is not presented as a sectional candidate alone, however strong may be the considerations in that connection. We believe that apart from all questions of justice and propriety whether personal or local, his selection is the most judicious act that can be done. A worthy pair of mortifications and emities, if such exist, and strengthen the party while it vindicates its discipline and usages.

It is gratifying to learn the unanimity which exists upon this subject among the members of the Legislature from this Section of the State. They will represent the people with fidelity upon a question the aspects of which are becoming daily more intelligible to the comprehension of all. When justice and expediency both point in the same direction as in the present instance it would be folly to remain blind or backward, or to be there any inclination to do so even if the incentives which we have suggested were wanting.

### U. S. SENATOR.

The course you take in the matter of United States Senator, is at once fair and honorable. It is true you favor a northern man, and why not? Should not the north be honored in this way? What part of the state is more firm in the great cause than the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Lycoming, Centre, Clinton, Sullivan, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Wayne, Pike and Monroe; and yet this large portion of the commonwealth has had but one Senator since the organization of the Government, and he was not a native Pennsylvanian.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD in a citizen and native of the North. His personal character is without blemish, and as to ability, we do no man injustice, when we say that he has no superior in the State. There is certainly no reason now, when the party has a majority sufficient to insure the election of its candidate, why we should not do justice to the north and to as pure a man as lives within its borders. The friends of Judge Woodward desire that his claims, and the claims of this section, be fairly considered, with a proper regard to what is due to the great party of which he is, and ever has been, a member. Upon personal ground; if wrong was done him in 1845, when so proper a time as now for the performance of an act of Justice?

I am not disposed to complain of those whose personal preferences are for other candidates. It is all right and fair. Judge Black, Foster, Plumer, Cameron, Sturgeon, Reeder, Broadhead and others, each have their friends, and doubtless deserve them. But at this time, let justice be done, in a proper spirit of candor and fairness to all concerned. The election of Judge Woodward will be a triumph over no body, nor will it leave feelings of bitterness behind it. His election is not presented in any spirit of aggression toward others, but as an act of evident justice and propriety, right in itself and wholesome in all its consequences. C.

### R. W. WEAVER ESQUIRE.

I noticed in your paper of the 12th ult. an article, relative to Northern Pennsylvania and the United States Senator. The author of that communication was certainly very correct in his views, so far as he went; but the details of the communication might have been carried further with great propriety. As the South and west are presenting claims for United States Senator. I will simply inquire, where is the strength of the Democracy of the state? Is it not in northern Pennsylvania? Which part of Pennsylvania elected the President and Governor in 1844? I candidly believe that without the Democratic majority in Northern Pennsylvania neither Mr. Polk nor Mr. Shunk could have been elected in that year. Without the Democratic majority in Northern Pennsylvania, Democracy would be but a hop, less cause, or at least extremely uncertain, in the state. Scarcely could our State officers have been elected, at our last election, however estimable were our candidates in point of character and abilities without aid expected and given from this quarter. I do therefore think that our southern and western brethren, ought to yield a little, and do justice to the north, particularly as there will in a short time, be another opportunity to bestow important favors on their favorites, and more particularly because the North has a man who never was anything but a Democrat; a man who will fairly represent all Pennsylvania, and a man who as a Statesman would be an honor to the whole state. That man, is Geo. W. Woodward.

### JUSTICE.

Our Inky has armed himself with an amazing new-year's address, with which he proposes to greet the natives on new-year's morn; and he says it will knock the spots off of any thing ever heard of; being supposed to be the joint production of Punch and Mrs. Partridge.

### WANTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The people of the country desire that more attention should be given by Congress to the cheap and general diffusion of knowledge. If there is surplus money in the treasury of government let it be spent in establishing post offices and mail routes. We are opposed to plundering the treasury, and pretending to build railroads and clear out our merely to give fat jobs to political favorites. Even in this neighborhood we have many wants which are more certainly within the province of a good yet simple republican government. We need a daily mail route from Pottsville to Towanda passing through this place. We need too a tri-weekly mail from here to Muncy, and we hope to see some attention given to this subject by the Congressman from this District. It is seldom that this region of country asks favors from government, and never anything unreasonable. We ask no appropriations for railroads where never man travelled, and we beg no plunder for building stone piles on some rocky coast to be misalled light-houses. But we do ask cheap and general intelligence for the people—cheap postage and necessary mail routes.

Upon the latter want the Muncy Luminary has the following article:

"It seems to us clear that the public interests and the public convenience demand that, at least a tri-weekly mail should be carried between this Borough and Bloomsburg; and for the convenience of travellers the mail should be conveyed by two horse-coaches. Bloomsburg is now the seat of Justice of Columbia Co., and while we know that the travel to that place from the West Branch has considerably increased in the last two years, it is reasonable to suppose it must continue to increase. Whenever a town becomes a county seat, it is evident, it must draw to it business and business men from all sections; and that much inconvenience has been experienced by there being no stage line from this point on the West Branch to Bloomsburg, will not admit of a doubt. We ourselves have frequently felt the inconvenience, and have often met with others hunting up private conveyance (at more than double the cost of stage fare) in order to get on, or else they would be obliged to wait and go by the Danville route. A tri-weekly mail, we think, is, also, due the citizens generally along the route, but particularly the villages of Frostwater and Jerseytown. Those places and the people inhabiting that district of country in Columbia and Montour counties, through which the road passes, are certainly deserving of and entitled to more than a weekly mail."

### Telegraph in Bloomsburg.

In a few weeks more we shall have a telegraph office in this town. The requisite amount of stock is almost taken, and the enterprise will succeed. We shall then know the news before the events takes place. Farmers will sell their grain by telegraph, and merchants buy their goods by the same method. Lovers will plight their troth, send their kisses, and get married in the sky, all by the lightning line. A friend who knows that the ancient ladies are all opposed to this thing. Shouldn't wonder.

We regret to notice that our friends of the *Spirit of the Times*, assert an issue for the election on U. S. Senator which appears to us, to be a great extent inaccurate. Antagonism to Mr. Buchanan, or favor for him is not ground upon which members ought to rest their votes on the question of Senator, nor is it likely they will desire to have such issue formed for them.

The question of Senator stands, in this quarter at least, upon its own independent considerations, which are of themselves commanding enough without involving others.

In supporting a candidate in the North, a good and strong man—we do not wish to be considered as meddling in any way whatever with the Presidential question, which has inherent difficulties enough to make it the subject of a distinct consideration. When it comes up legitimately our people will be ready to act upon it fairly, in a spirit of thoughtfulness and justice, such as they now invoke for their candidate for Senator.

One or two of the Philadelphia papers are abusing Judge Campbell, who has been named for the Supreme Bench. The only conceivable reason appears to be that he is guilty of being a Democrat, and in view of a prospect of his nomination, the Whig papers have concluded to open the campaign in season! An article in the *Venus* on this subject struck us as impertinent and coarse above any recent example. Impudence so uncalled for—abuse so unfounded—will neither injure the Judge, nor confer credit upon the paper that so disgrace itself as to give it currency.

COURT AT DANVILLE.—In addition to the items we gave last week the following should have been noted.—The persons charged with being concerned in the Light Street robbery, and who had been arrested in the west end of this county, were discharged upon proclamation, no prosecutor appearing against them.

The Court appointed George West, of Franklin township as County Surveyor of Montour in the place of Thomas Galbraith resigned.

Wm. Kitchen received a temporary appointment as Court-crier.

Good Legislative Rules.—The Indiana Constitutional Convention has determined that every Legislative bill shall embrace but one subject, and that expressed in its title, but if any subject is embraced in a law, not expressed in its title, it shall be void only so far as that surplus subject is concerned. It has also been determined that it shall require a majority of the members elected to both Houses to pass a law.

"Miss Hoot" of the "American House" proposes to enlarge, as the editors say; and offers a chance to enterprising mechanics for the erection of a third story to his hotel. See advertisement.

### JUDGE ANTHONY'S CHARGE.

We publish on our first page to-day the charge of the Court in the Crandall case. It is a fair and impartial review of the whole trial; and for a matter prompted and digested in the excitement and mental agitation of an important criminal trial, it will do the Judge good credit. In a legal point of view, it is worthy the successor of Judge Lewis, unless, perhaps, the profession might desire it the definition of that almost indefinable thing a reasonable doubt.

We feel certain that the charge will have for our readers sufficient interest to pay us for the pains we have taken to give a fair report. The following is the opinion of Justice Story referred to in the charge, upon the extent of the jury's dominion in a criminal case over questions of law. We find it in *Wharton's Criminal Law* 640, n. s.—

"Before I proceed," said he, "to the merits of this case, I wish to say a few words upon a point suggested by the argument of the learned counsel for the prisoner, upon which I have had a decided opinion during my whole professional life. It is, that in criminal cases, and especially in capital cases, the jury are the judges of the law, as well as of the fact. My opinion is, that the jury are so more judges of the law in a capital or other criminal case, upon the plea of not guilty, than they are in every other case, tried upon the general issue. In each of these cases their verdict, when general, is necessarily compounded of law and of fact; and includes both. In each, they must necessarily determine the law, as well as the fact. In each they have the physical power to disregard the law as laid down to them by the court. But I deny that, in any case, civil or criminal, they have the moral right to decide the law according to their own notions or pleasure. On the contrary, I hold it the most sacred constitutional right of every party accused of a crime, that the jury should respond as to the facts, and the court as to the law. It is the duty of the court to instruct the jury as to the law; and it is the duty of the jury to follow the law, as it is laid down by the court. This is the right of every citizen; and it is his only protection. If the jury were at liberty to settle the law for themselves, the effect would be, not only that the law itself would be most uncertain, but the different views, which different juries might take of it; but in case of error, there would be no remedy or redress by the injured party, for the court would not have any right to review the law, as it had been settled by the jury. Indeed it would be most impracticable to ascertain what the law, as settled by the jury, actually was. On the contrary, if the court should err in laying down the law to the jury, there is an adequate remedy for the injured party, by a motion for a new trial, or a writ of error, as the nature of the jurisdiction of the particular court may require. Every person accused as a criminal has a right to be tried according to the law of the land, the fixed law of the land; and not by the law as jury may understand it, or choose, from wantonness, ignorance, or accidental mistake, to interpret it. If I thought that the jury were the proper judges of the law, in criminal cases, I should hold it my duty to abstain from the responsibility of stating the law to them upon any such trial. But believing, as I do, that every citizen has a right to be tried by the law, and according to the law; that it is his privilege and trust shield against oppression and wrong; I feel it my duty to state my views fully and openly on the present occasion."

### CONFERENCE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Conferees of this Congressional District, convened at the House of S. F. Wells, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, on Monday, the 23d inst., DANIEL COLLINGS, Esq., was chosen President, and Wm. M. PIATT, Secretary.

The following persons presented their Credentials and took their seats. Columbia Co. Isaac S. Monroe, Charles Kahler, Luzerne Co. Daniel Collings, Thomas Irwin, Montour Co. E. H. Baldy, John Deen, Jr. Wyoming Co. R. R. Little, Wm. M. Piatt.

On motion of E. H. Baldy, Resolved, That the Conferees, do now proceed to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party of this District, to supply the vacancy now existing in this Congressional District.

R. R. Little, nominated John Brisbin, Esq., of Wyoming County.

Isaac S. Monroe moved, that the nomination now close adopted unanimously, on the vote being taken, John Brisbin Esq. was unanimously nominated as a Candidate of the Democratic party, for this Congressional District, and to represent the 11th Congressional District, for the unexpired term.

On motion of Wm. M. Piatt, Resolved, That the members of this Conference hereby pledge themselves to support the nomination of John Brisbin Esq., and will use their exertions, to secure his election to supply said vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Kahler, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in all the Democratic papers of this Congressional District.

Signed by DAN COLLINGS, Pres. Wm. M. PIATT, Sec'y.

Setting aside a Jury's Verdict.—The Cleveland, Ohio, Democrat of the 3d inst. says Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, now in session, set aside a verdict yesterday on the sole ground that one of the parties had held a conversation with one of the jurors thinking the matter then in issue. In giving his opinion, the distinguished Judge took occasion to say that he was not dissatisfied with the verdict, nor did it appear that the juror had been in the least influenced by the conversation; but he put it on the distinct and sole ground, that the public policy and a proper administration of justice required that jurors should never in any manner be approached by parties to suits.

The card of Messrs. Shultz & Seizer will tell our landlords and merchants where they can get such "good liquor" as is a good thing and not poison, and the temperance people can take their share in tea.

### The Fugitive Slave Question.

At the Danville Union meeting the following was among the resolutions adopted: "Resolved, That the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed 3d March, 1847, relative to Fugitive Slaves, are odious to the people of Pennsylvania, and unjust to the people of the slave-holding States, and should be repealed by the next Legislature."

To this resolution Mr. Comly objected, and we copy the following note of his argument from the last *Danville Democrat*. "He said, that he objected, because by the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Priggs vs. the Commonwealth of Penna., Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of Fugitives from labor; and Penna. had the exclusive right to ascertain and limit the duties of officers of her own appointment. She appointed them for particular purposes of her own, and had an unquestionable right to restrain their official action to the accomplishment of those purposes, because by the act of 1850, Congress had taken upon itself to carry into effect the Constitutional requirement for the surrender of these fugitives without requiring the aid of State Legislation or the assistance of State officers, but had it directed the appointment of officers by the Executive of the United States, whose numbers and power were deemed all sufficient for the purposes of the act. If experience should show the contrary, further action should be had by Congress and not by the State Legislature, because in his (Mr. Comly's) opinion, the people of Pennsylvania were satisfied with the act of 1847, and the provisions recommended by the resolution for repeal, were not odious in the estimation of any but a very small number of the people, and that it was beyond his comprehension, how these condemned sections could be unjust to the South, who certainly had no legal or equitable claim to the services of officers appointed by the State solely to perform State duties, and paid exclusively out of her Treasury.

They were Pennsylvania's servants, and he could not see the injustice in her directing and compelling them to devote their time and attention exclusively to her business. Her jails were her own, or rather belonged to the several counties of the State, and were intended for the safe-keeping of the criminals, and the South had no more right, by the constitution or in justice, to the use of this description of property of the citizens of the State. The assertion of a right in the South to convert our prisons into depots of runaway slaves, was not less absurd than would be the claim to use our stables for their horses, while resting from pursuit of these unfortunate fugitives. Besides he thought there had already been more than a sufficient agitation of this unpleasant subject, and that the proposition to repeal the sections enumerated, would transfer to the Halls of the Legislature of Pennsylvania the intense excitement lately exhibited in those of Congress, to the detriment of the business of the people of the State, without answering any good purpose whatever.—But the meeting had adopted the resolution, and he was willing to abide by their decision."

### Fire.

Our citizens, very generally, were aroused from their slumbers about three o'clock, on Saturday morning last, by the ringing of bells and alarm of fire, occasioned by the burning of the car-house and office attached, at the termination of the railroad. The fire appears to have originated in a passenger car inside of the building, and is said to have been kindled by a parcel of drunken vagrants, with a ruthless carelessness of consequences which is seldom equalled, in any place, and never before exhibited in this. By the time a sufficient number of citizens were collected to use the fire apparatus efficiently, the whole building was completely enveloped in flames, and no effort was made to check their progress, the night being remarkably still, and the car-house luckily standing in such an isolated position as not to endanger the houses around it. Two cars, and valuable papers in the office, were burned, and the total loss is estimated at from \$800 to 1000.

Several individuals have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the firing of the building, and bound over to appear at the next Court. We hope this matter may be foretold to the very bottom and the guilty exposed; the public security demands such a course of action.—*Lycoming Gazette*.

DEATH OF SAMUEL S. WILSON.—It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of our esteemed friend, Samuel S. Wilson, who died, on board the Steamship "Northerner," on the 17th of last Nov. on her trip from San Francisco to Panama. On cause of his death, as appears by a letter received by his friends in this borough, was fever and ague. He had a chill in the evening of the 16th, and on going to bed appeared to have taken a large dose of quinine, which he had with him, and with which he stated he would break the fever. On the following morning he was found in a dying condition by the surgeon of the vessel, and shortly afterwards expired. Sincerely do we sympathize with his bereaved and aged parents, who were anxiously looking for his return from California after an absence of about two years.—*Danville Democrat*.

Serious affray in Wilmington, Del. Wilmington, Del., Dec. 20.—A street fight took place here this morning, between Sinclair Macaulay and Francis Vincent, editor of the *Blue Hen's Chicken*. When Macaulay was getting the worst of the battle, he drew a pistol and discharged the contents at Vincent. Luckily he missed his mark and no damage was done to either. They were both arrested, and are now undergoing an examination before a magistrate.

The poetry on our first page is the most excellent production of these days. Be sure to read it three or four times, and then dream an it.

### From the Miners' Journal. Reminiscences of the Olden Time.

People are apt to say, at this time there never was such weather in the winter months before, but the following extract, from a Journal kept in January, 1756 will show the mistake of such assertions: 1756, Jan. 5.—To-day the rain spoils the sliding. "9.—High wind, and hard rain last night. "16.—Warm and pleasant. "17.—Plenty of rain and mud. "21.—Plenty of rain, mud, and warm. "22.—Fair weather, brings fair news. We hear Col. Duquesne has taken Fort Duquesne. "27.—A light snow last night, not exceeding half an inch. "29.—No snow to be seen. "31.—Remarkably warm and pleasant; little or no frost in the ground. Snakes appear above ground, of which I killed two this day.

1756, Feb. 3.—Still remarkably warm; the frogs peep, and grasshoppers appear plenty in the fields. "7.—It is surprising to see winter turned into summer; boys begin to walk bare-footed, and the men think of ploughing and planting, and some people are actually ploughing. "11.—Now come cold winds and squalls of snow, &c.

The following is the state of the votes taken for Governor, throughout this State, the returns being opened by the President of the Senate, in presence of both Houses, on Saturday, December 11th, 1793:

	MUFFLIN	MUHLBERGERS.
York county,	712	1263
Bedford,	783	878
Westmoreland,	845	358
Franklin,	1422	1023
Backs,	508	469
Chester,	1172	168
Berks,	2070	1345
Delaware,	309	119
Dauphin,	706	477
Cumberland,	1054	329
Montgomery,	1402	768
Lancaster,	845	342
Northampton,	804	753
Northumberland,	1443	514
Fayette,	1367	69
Luzerne,	324	265
Washington,	1237	920
Huntingdon,	322	192
Mifflin,	1120	136
Phila. county,	569	242
Phila. city,	438	127
	19,500	10,700

With some few scattering votes, not worth attending to.

The following we find in some of our exchange papers.

THE HINCHMAN CASE.—Our readers will recollect that during the year 1849, Morgan Hinchman prosecuted the friends and others of the Frankford Lunatic Asylum, for conspiracy. A verdict in his favor for \$10,000, was returned. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, but did not have a hearing.—On Saturday week, the money was paid over, and the case ended.

OHIO, U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of this State have not as yet been able to elect a U. S. in place of Hon. Thomas Corwin. From the political complexion of the two houses, there is no probability of an election this winter.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A child of Mr. Nicholas Lutz, of Danville, aged about two and a half years, was burnt to death on Wednesday afternoon last, by its clothes taking on fire while alone playing about the fire-place.—*Danville Democrat*.

THE COURT HOUSE at Pottsville is finished with the exception of the seats for the auditory. The Miners' Journal says the cost of the building, including ground, bell and clock, will range between \$23,000 and \$25,000. It was erected in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, by private contributions of the citizens of Pottsville.

THE sermon which the Rev. Doct. Yeomans preached at Danville on thanksgiving day is very highly spoken of. At the request of many who heard it he repeated it at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Danville on last Sunday.

TOLLS.—The tolls collected at Columbia, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1850, amount to \$307,922 34; increase over last year \$5,722 50. This includes the tolls collected on the canal, railroad and outlet lock.

THE University, at Lewisburg, was discovered to be on fire on Saturday afternoon of last week, but was extinguished by some of the students before much damage was done. The fire originated from one of the heaters.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that a young man named John Shroyer, from the neighborhood of Muncy, was drowned in the Canal near Liverpool, a few weeks since.

The poetry on our first page is the most excellent production of these days. Be sure to read it three or four times, and then dream an it.

### MARRIED.

In Jerseytown, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Rittenhouse, Mr. JOHN WATSON, of Lycoming Co. to Miss LOUISA, daughter of Mr. John Steiner, of Montour Co.

On the 7th of Nov., 1850, by John Perry, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL REINHOLD, to Miss ELIZABETH FOX, of Roaring Creek tp., Montour Co.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. D. Hassinger, Mr. HENRY HAWK, of Catawissa Valley, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of the late John Brause, Esq., of Rush tp.

By the Rev. D. S. Tobias, on the 15th inst. Mr. WILLIAM HOLLER, to Miss SARAH JANE WAGNER, of Hemlock.

THE CHOLERA AT KINGSTON, 4000 DEATHS.—The cholera had abated at Kingston, Jamaica, having decimated the city, but was raging with increased violence in the country. On one plantation nine out of ten were taken off. Over 4000 deaths occurred in Kingston alone.

The population of Philadelphia city is 406,000, being an increase of 148,221 in ten years, or 37 per cent.

### DIED.

In Shickshinny valley, on Wednesday, the 27th of November last, Mr. JAMES DODSON, aged 56 years.

In Valley township, on the 30th ult. Wm. B. CHILDS, son of James Childs, Esq., aged 1 year, and 8 months.

In Valley township, on the 7th instant, after a brief illness, Mrs. MANNING, at an advanced age.

In Danville, on Saturday the 14th inst. of age, Mrs. ELLEN, daughter of George D. and Marie Kipp, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

On the 20th ult., DAVID HALLIDAY, son of A. G. and Rebecca Voris, of Danville, aged about 5 years.

On the 5th inst., EMMA, daughter of A. G. and Rebecca Voris, aged about 7 years.

### Grand Jurors for January Term 1851.

Bloom—Caleb Bator sen., Levi L. Tate, Elizabeth, Mary Ellen, daughter of George D. and Marie Kipp, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

Centre—Daniel Boop.

Fishers Creek—Philip Appleman, William Hiler.

Greenwood—Joseph Vanhorn, John Gray, Elias Kline, Russel P. Welliver, Jackson—Thomas W. Young.

Madison—Enoch Fox, Abraham Barton, Jacob Driebelstein.

Mount Pleasant—Philip Kistler, George Oman.

Orange—Isaac Hagenbuch, Hiram Bowman.

Roaring Creek—William Yocum, Daniel Gearhart.

### TRAVERSE JURORS.

Beaver—Daniel Henninger, John Hoats, Samuel Fisher, Stephen Leary, Henry Schell.

Brier Creek—William Boyles, Henry Traugh, Henry Deitcher.

Bloom—Erasmus Barton, John Robison, Alexander Criveling.

Catawissa—Nicholas Hartman, Benjamin Beaver, Rouben Rohrbach.

Centre—Daniel Neff.

Fishers Creek—Cornelius Coleman, David R. Albertson.

Greenwood—Nathan Oliver, Joseph Patton, Henry Kitchin William Row.

Hemlock—Clark Merrill, Peter Appleman, Mifflin—Stas B. M. Yants, John Aten, Henry Cressy.

Maine—Charles F. Mann.

Mount Pleasant—Andrew R