

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomington, Thursday, May 23, 1851.

NOTICE.

The Democratic Electors of Columbia County are notified to meet at the place of holding the General Elections in the several townships of the County on Saturday, the 24th inst., between the hours of three and seven o'clock, in the afternoon, to select delegates to represent each township in a county Convention to meet at the Court House in Bloomington on Monday, the 26th inst., at twelve o'clock noon. This call is made in consequence of the failure by the Convention of the 12th inst., to conclude the business proposed for its action, and in order that a full expression may be had from the Democracy of the county on the subject of the representation of this county in the Reading and Harrisburg Democratic State Conventions.

HIRSH R. KLINE,
FRANKLIN MCBRIDE,
JOHN KELLER,
ISAAC YETTER,
JOHN H. QUICK,
Standing Committee.

May 16th, 1851.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday in Orangeville, Mr. Phillip Keller of Light Street, met with a serious accident. He had been assisting in firing the cannon, and was in the act of ramming in a lead when it went off suddenly tearing and mutilating both his hands. He was carried to Achenbach's Hotel where his wounds were dressed.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of a Circus and Menagerie which will be exhibited here on Friday the 30th day of this month.

THE CONVENTION.

The notice of the Democratic Standing Committee (which we print in this number,) for the election of Delegates on Saturday to meet in County Convention on Monday next, it would appear is rendered necessary by reason both of the action and non-action of the Convention which met here on the 12th of the present month. It is to be hoped that the Convention of Monday next may compromise a full representation of all the townships and that it may conduct its deliberations with judgment and harmoniously.

A full convention numbers 36 Delegates. The convention of the 12th inst. consisted of 20 delegates only, representing 10 out of the 18 townships of the county, and all it did was to pass a resolution by a vote of 11 to 7, denouncing the standing Committee! Whether the convention had authority to pass such a resolution is not now material, nor whether, if the power be granted, it was expedient and proper to do so. It is sufficient to say, that immediately upon the adoption of the resolution the Convention broke up without doing anything further, and that 13 out of the 20 delegates, including all the officers, went home.

The Convention in fact simply annulled the appointments heretofore made by the Standing Committee of Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the Harrisburg Judicial Convention, thus destroying as far as it could, the representation of this county, and it did nothing more. It is hence necessary that further action should be had in order that the Democracy of the county shall be represented or at least not misrepresented at Harrisburg.

It is true that seven out of the twenty delegates some time after the Convention broke up and had separated, went back into the Court House and went through some proceedings, but of course they had no authority to act and whatever they might do, was null and void. They were a slim minority and after the separation of the Convention they had no more right to meet and act than any other seven men in the county.

We have no doubt that the Convention of next Monday will not be actuated by personal feelings, and that it will harmoniously and justly correct any oversight or mistake that has been committed.

Ultra Progression.

We do hope somebody will knock the noise out of the Rochester knockings, and unwrap the mysteries of the spiritual rapping. Bannum is the only man in the county who could have the business respectable, and he thought it too transparent and beneath his notice. A parcel of cunning mountebanks have now taken charge of the trade, and they remind us of the itinerant fire eaters and painted harlequins who have been wont to astonish the immature minds of the juveniles. By and by we shall have the knockers brought into our courts to invoke some spirit of the by-gone time for proof as to who "felicitously, willfully and maliciously committed an assault and battery on the body of William Patterson yeoman." All facts can be proved by calling on the spirits, and a family of knockers will become an indispensable adjunct to every court, like a court crier, and we suppose they will be kept at the public cost, since their services will be decided to be *pro bono publico*. In the year of grace 1865 then we may expect to see some notice like this among court proceedings:

"Upon the arraignment of John Smith for manslaughter, the Commonwealth asked for a continuance of the case to the next term for want of some witnesses who could not attend at this term. But his Honor Judge Progress decided that he could entertain no such motion, for the Court Knockers were in attendance, and the spirit of the deceased might be called to the witness stand, and thus the whole fact at once brought out. He said that in these days he could allow no delay of justice, and intimated that the counsel request in this case should be nothing more than a trick to defer sentence. Mrs. Fox was then called and commenced communication with the spirit of the deceased, Mr. Grundy. The spirit testified that Mr. Smith was the person who struck

the blow with an axe in the crowd of the Saturday night, and that the said blow was the cause of Mr. Grundy's death. The counsel on both sides declined to argue the case. The court charged the jury that the case was clearly made out, and without leaving the box, the Foreman reported that the jury had agreed upon their verdict of guilty. Mr. Smith was sentenced to five hours imprisonment in the oyster cellar of the Wilmot House, the jail having had a pane of glass broken, and hence being in the opinion of the court, unfit and too dilapidated, (at least during cold winds,) for the detention of a human being in this Christian age. His Honor said he would have lengthened the sentence to ten hours, but for the fact that Mr. Flapdoodle the Court-Phrenologist, had upon examination decided Mr. Smith's mental organization to be of such a character that it was impossible for him to have avoided this transgression, which would otherwise have been a crime. Judge Lingo dissented from his other brethren of the bench and thought the sentence too harsh for this age of humanity. But Judge Progress referred to a rigorous ancient statute which required imprisonment in such cases as this, and said the law required to be vindicated. Judge Lingo thought the law referred to, had become obsolete.

But upon telegraphing the facts of the case to the Governor, His Excellency in ten minutes returned a full pardon for Mr. Smith, and added, in a subsequent dispatch, that he regretted to see Judge Progress so trifling with the "liberty of any citizen. We regret to say, (for we disavow all party bitterness) that after this Judge Progress cannot receive ten votes at the poll next Monday; and he will hardly venture to be a candidate again next month. *Nous verrons?*

Chronicles of Crime.

Almost every paper which we pick up in these days is filled with long and vivid accounts of "Most Horrible Murders," Robberies, Seductions, Thefts, &c., &c., *ad nauseam*. Some editors seem to hunt up all the filthy sickly chronicles of the age's depravity, and to gloat upon them as over a feast fit for the gods. The barbarous, the tragic and the horrible alone have charms for these refined minds, and just in proportion to the brutality of a paragraph's detail is it valuable for the maker of morals. It must be terrible or it is no choice bit of scandal. But to this too much familiarizing the mind with pictures of depravity, we cry out—*cautel!* Mankind has not too good an opinion of human nature, that it must needs be lowered. *Credat Judaeus Appella, non ego*. We cannot think that it will improve the public morals of the young, for the chronicles of lawlessness, depravity and vice to become as familiar to them as household words. Let us hope then that the long columns of sin and shame and crime, may be curtailed much, and not continually offending propriety and virtue.

Our Table.

The North American Miscellany.—The last number of this interesting Magazine comes to us this week, filled with useful and interesting matter. It contains a variety of articles which cannot fail to please all. A. Palmer & Co., publishers. Terms \$3.

The Monthly Law Magazine.—We have received numbers 5 and 6 of this valuable work, very neatly printed, and containing the following articles: Nature and Method of Legal Studies, completed; Law Reform in Massachusetts; Inaugural Address of Hon. A. Carothers; Recent American Decisions; Notices of New Law Books, &c., &c. It is a work of rare merit and should be in the possession of every lawyer.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion for this week, is a rich number containing poetry, tales, miscellaneous matter, &c., &c., and is beautifully illustrated with a number of fine engravings, among which is a likeness of Jenny Lind and Giovanna Belletti, Gen. Scott, &c., &c.

Progress of Aristocracy.

The progression of these days is not at all of the republican order, it would seem. The titled fashionables of the English court propose to have ranks of nobility established in Canada, and a Vice Royal Court at Montreal with the Prince of Wales at the head—Counts, Viscounts and Marquises will then be swarming thick and fall along the line; and be within the reach of every Yankee's romantic dream.

Mr. Whitney, the celebrated Railroad man has lately gone to England, and thereupon a splendid and costly book comes from the London press, entitled "Britain Redeemed and Canada Preserved," which proposes to extend the broad belt of England in the temperate zone around the world by the erection of a railroad through Canada to the Pacific. It looks like making Canada a country of importance—a part of the British Empire worthy of a throne and a court, whose Windsor would be at Niagara.

Another mark which the spirit of aristocracy has made in these days is the resolution of a London Club excluding from communion such American officers as had soiled their hands by conducting cargoes of Industry to the World's Fair.

On this side of the water we have the issue of a new book at New York, entitled, "An American Hand-book of Heraldry," with the crests, pedigrees, and arms of what the author calls the "first families" of the land, and full directions for crests, mottoes and liveries. All Snobdom is thrown into convulsions, and Willis says the book "goes like hot cakes." The daughters of grocers, lemon-pealers, orange-men and money changers crowd thick and fast around the publisher's shop to get an early copy of the "precious, dear book," and already each one imagines herself a Dutchess or a Countess.

Dr. W. H. Boyle has taken charge of the editorial department of the "Chambersburg Sentinel," and bids fair still further to increase its efficiency as an orthodox Democratic Journal.

Dequerretypes in Oil after a new method has been commenced in New York.

Opening of the Great Exhibition.

On Thursday, the 1st of May, the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, was opened with much ceremony, by the Queen in State. Thirty thousand persons were present, and notwithstanding the immense multitude, the ceremonies went off without accident or mishap. Up to the previous evening the Crystal Palace was a scene of busy life, but the immense mass of contributions was finally arranged, the rubbish wholly cleared away, and the building presented a most magnificent appearance.

On Thursday morning the doors were opened at an early hour, a very strong police force being on the ground to prevent disorder or confusion. The multitude of exhibitors and ticket holders began to pour in, and quietly and without confusion, took the places assigned to them. By half past eleven o'clock the multitude was admitted, and then the doors were closed to visitors until after the visit of the Queen.

The Royal Commissioners assembled then in front of the platform in the transept, which had been erected for the Queen. At 12 o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of Her Majesty, who entered by the North entrance, attended by the Royal family, the Prince of Prussia and other guests from foreign courts. As she entered an immense choir occupying the north gallery of the transept, sang God save the Queen, in which many of the spectators joined. Sir George Smart superintended this part of the musical services.

The formal ceremonies and delivery of speeches, took place as announced, and a prayer was then pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Hallelujah chorus of Handel's Messiah was then performed, under the direction of Sir Henry Bishop. The Royal procession then moved round the building, Mr. Paxton, the architect taking the lead. As the Queen passed, the multitude rose and received her with cheers. The eight great organs in the building successively struck up with fine music as Her Majesty passed them, who, after returning to the platform, announced the Exhibition opened, which was communicated to the public by a flourish of trumpets and a national salute from guns at such a distance as not to endanger the glass house. The Queen and suite then departed, and the door was again opened.

Outside of the Crystal Palace the crowd was immense, and the lines of carriages unprecedented. They were kept in good order by the police.

THE MOUNTAIN SECTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD is to be put under contract immediately, between Altona and Pringle's Point, 25 miles. Proposals will be received from the 9th to the 12th of June next, at Johnston and Summit, for the grading and masonry. The road within this distance will cross the Allegheny Mountain, encountering some of the heaviest grading offered in this country. In addition to a number of extensive cuttings, embankments and culverts, there will be one tunnel 1,200 yards in length at the summit of the mountain, and another of 200 yards through Pringle's Point. The Pittsburgh Gazette in communicating these facts, says by the first of July, then, the grand work of leveling the Allegheny Mountain will be fairly commenced, and when it is finished, there will no longer be any obstruction from this cause, between the waters of the Ohio and the Delaware, and Philadelphia will be brought within fifteen hours of pleasant riding of Pittsburgh. By that time, also, we shall have a continuous railroad highway to the Mississippi, and most probably to Chicago. Who can estimate the effect of this vast line of travel opening up between the East and the West, and bringing the extremities of our vast country into a mere neighborhood distance.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. WORTH.—A resolution was adopted in the Board of Aldermen last evening, appointing a Special Committee to select a site in one of the cemeteries for the remains of the lamented General Worth, and that the Committee confer with relatives of selection. Also, instructing the Committee to procure a design for a monument to be placed over the over the remains of this distinguished officer.—*N. Y. Courier.*

MAIL ROBBERY.—The pouches dispatched from the New York city post office for Auburn and Syracuse were cut open on the steamboat on Sunday night, and the Auburn pouch rifled of all the letter packages except one from Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The whole estimated cost of the monument is \$1,250,000, of which only about \$150,000 has yet been collected. The work upon the monument is rapidly progressing. The structure is now eighty feet in height, and will reach one hundred and fifty feet by the coming autumn. If adequate funds are promptly supplied, the shaft, it is thought will be carried to its destined altitude of five hundred and sixteen feet in eight years from the present time.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. Foote, wishing to form a perfect collection of American newspapers for the City Library of Paris requests a copy of every daily journal published on the 4th of July, 1851; and of the next published number of every semi-weekly and weekly journal, directed to the "American Sentinel, Boston, Massachusetts."

A TOUR TO THE NORTH.—President Fillmore, accompanied by Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War; Mr. Graham, of the Navy; Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, and Wm. Hall, E. M. General, left Washington City at 7 o'clock on Monday morning for Baltimore, on their way to New York, to attend the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad, on Wednesday. They were well received at Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Burlington, and other towns on the way.

A down east editor advises his readers, if they wish to have teeth inserted to get and steal fruit where a watch dog is on his guard.

The South Carolina Convention.

The secessionists of South Carolina, after a session of several days, adjourned on the 8th inst., having first adopted an Address and Resolutions strongly in favor of seceding from the Union at some future, but indefinite period, either with the co-operation of the other Southern States, or "solitarily and alone." We append a copy of the Resolutions, together with an abstract of the Address, in order that our readers may see that there are other fools and fanatics in the United States besides the Northern Abolitionists.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the Federal Government and the Northern States, without dishonor and ruin; and that it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom, whether with or without the co-operation of other Southern States.

2. Resolved, That concert of action with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices, but not the sacrifice involved in submission.

3. Resolved, That we hold the right of Secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of this Confederacy; and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause for its exercise.

4. Resolved, That this meeting looks with confidence and hope to the Convention of the People, to exert the sovereign power of the State in defence of its rights, at the earliest practicable period and in the most effectual manner; and to the Legislature, to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures towards the same end.

The Address, in substance, regards the present position of the Southern States as "degraded and ruinous. The manifest tendency and design of the systematic aggressions suffered by the South for years past, is the subversion of slavery, and these measures were being steadily pushed forward to the accomplishment of that end."

The ground is broadly taken that there is no safety for the South in the present Union. South Carolina (says the address) has heretofore desired to follow the other Southern States, and not to lead; but forced at last to act for herself, she has made up her mind that she will not longer submit to Northern aggression.—Still, however, she is willing to adopt the action of any other State likely to promote the end in view.

The right of secession is regarded as guaranteed by the Constitution, and its denial by the Federal Government is a sufficient cause for resistance. It was better to be conquered than to yield without a struggle. Any State has a right to secede without molestation.

It is hoped, however, that the necessity of separate action by South Carolina may be avoided, and that other means may be devised by a Congress of Southern States. If not, South Carolina will go alone, at some future time.

DYING DECLARATIONS—CURIOUS DECISION OF A JUDGE.—From an Article in the Washington (Wilkes county) Gazette, we learn that Judge Baxter of the Northern Circuit Court of Georgia, has recently decided that the dying declarations of a man cannot be given in evidence on a trial for murder. This is an important decision, and overturns the common law, as understood and heretofore administered. The point was presented on the trial of Lovel for the murder of Bell, in the county of Warren, and was argued by Messrs. Tyombs, Cone and Fottle, for the Prisoner, and Solicitor Woems, Garrall and Dawson, for the State. It was contended by the prisoner's counsel that the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every man accused of a crime the right "to be confronted with the witnesses against him." &c. To admit the dying declarations of the deceased, it was further contended, was a virtual denial of this right, and the court so virtually ruled out the testimony. The prisoner was discharged.

BARN BURN.—The barn of Mr. Jacob Sidler, of Valley township, was struck by lightning on last Sunday afternoon, and totally consumed by fire, with all its contents, in the short period of half an hour. There were between two and three hundred bushels of wheat, and about the same quantity of corn destroyed in the barn, together with some hay and other grain. The building was insured in the Locomotive Mutual Fire Insurance Company. A son of Mr. Sidler, who was standing near the barn at the time it was struck, was severely stunned, and carried away senseless. We are glad to learn, however, that he is rapidly recovering. *Danville Democrat.*

PRIZES OF LONDON IN LONDON.—The dreams of lodging-house keepers are beginning to be made public. Of these a notable specimen will suffice. A gentleman in Edinburgh is reported to have applied, a few days since, to a London lodging-house keeper, to learn the terms for a residence of fourteen days for himself and wife. In reply, he was informed, that for a bed-room and sitting room—a fortnight from the 1st of May, the charge would be £31 10s. bonus to be paid down to secure the bargain, £5 5s. service, £2; total, £38 15s. The Scotsman in which this instance of metropolitan rapacity is recorded, proceeds to characterize the demand as monstrous and extortionate.

CAPT. LYNN of the United States Navy, has it appears from a report lately read before the Geographical Society of Paris with regard to the most important geographical discoveries made in the year 1848, been presented with two silver medals for his exploration of the Jordan and the Dead Sea.

ADMONITION. I never knew a man of good understanding, a general favorite with women; some singularity in his behaviour, some whim in his way of life, and what would have made him ridiculous among men has recommended him to the other sex.

COL. W. FORNEY is the Harrisburg Union says to be the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, at the ensuing session of Congress.

A broker in Wall street got stuck the other day with a \$100 counterfeit note in his way. A beautiful lady-like woman called and asked to have it changed into small notes. The broker tells his own story: "I was looking round at the woman that was my business." Pretty good.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Below we give further extracts from the testimony in the contested election case, at Danville, before the Hon. W. S. Jayne, from the notes of evidence taken by Hon. John Bishop.

The testimony is that of Peter Kratz and Peter Haun, who were the two Germans spoken of who were prosecuted for illegal voting, by Gallbath (Whig) clerk of the Commissioners of Monmouth County.

Peter Kratz sworn.

Question—Did you vote in this Borough at the last October election for Congress?

Answer. Yes, Theodore Garretson gave me my tickets, I went to the Court House and handed them to Mr. Kitchen and gave in my name.

Q. How long have you been in the United States?

A. Two years.

Q. What country did you come from?

A. Prussia.

Q. Did you tell Garretson you had no right to vote?

A. I told him I had no right to vote, Garretson said I must go and vote, that all the Germans must vote.

Cross Examined—Q. Was it in December last you voted?

A. It was 8th October.

Q. Did you read the ticket you voted?

A. No sir.

Q. Do you know for what officers you voted?

A. No, I cannot tell.

Q. Can you tell whether you voted for anybody for Congress?

A. No, that I cannot say.

In Chief—Q. Can you read English?

A. No.

Q. Did you vote the bunch of tickets Garretson gave you?

A. I voted all Garretson gave me.

Cross Examined—Q. Do you mean when you say that you cannot read English, that you cannot make out the words, or that you do not understand the language when you read it?

A. I can make out English words, but cannot understand what they mean.

Q. Did you and Garretson speak German or English at the time you speak of?

A. It was English, he does not speak German.

Q. Did you at that time understand the English language very imperfectly?

A. It was so.

Peter Haun sworn.

Q. Did you vote in this Borough at the last October election?

A. At five o'clock we all quit work went down to the Rolling Mill office—the Company's Office—and our tickets were given to us, we went to the Court House and gave them in at the window.

Q. How long have you been in the United States?

A. A year and a half.

Q. How many of you went to the office together and got your tickets, and went together to the Polls?

A. There was many there and got their tickets and came over to the Court House.

Cross Examined—Q. Was it last December you voted at the Court House?

A. No.

Q. Can you say for whom you voted at that election or for what officers?

A. No, I voted the tickets that were given me.

Q. Can you read English?

A. No.

In Chief—Q. How long had you been at work in the Rolling Mill at this time?

A. I have been working there seven months.

Q. How old are you?

A. Twenty eight.

Q. What country did you come from?

A. Germany.

Q. Did you vote the same day Peter Kratz did?

A. Yes, I did.

Cross Examined—Q. Do you know whether they took your vote and put it in the ballot box and counted it?

A. No, I don't know anything about it, I don't know the man that gave me the tickets, he was a stranger to me, about that I cannot tell, I gave my tickets in at the window, gave in my name, there were others about and I went away.

Q. Did you go to the Court House at the same time as Peter Kratz?

A. I was there before Peter.

Q. Did you see Peter Kratz voting that day?

A. I did not.

Q. How do you know that it was the same day he voted?

A. I don't know what voting means—there was nothing said to me about it.

Peter Kratz recalled.

Q. Did Theodore Garretson tell you not to come here and testify? (Objected to.)

A. Theodore Garretson told me I should go home?

Cross Examined—Q. After Garretson told you to go home who told you you must stay?

A. I can't say now.

Q. Did they threaten you that if you went away, they would have you arrested and imprisoned?

A. They did, they said they would have me brought here by the Constable.

Q. Who told you this?

A. I did not know the man.

Q. Is the man in the room, and if so point him out?

A. He is not here.

This Theodore Garretson, who acted so conspicuous a part in getting unauthorized and otherwise illegal voters to vote at the October Election, and who also endeavored, as will be seen above, to keep the Witnesses from appearing and testifying, is the Clerk of the Rolling Mill Company at Danville.—We think it would not be surprising if, at the next Congress, especially if it should be a Whig one—the Rolling Mills should ask Congress to protect them in their frauds and villany.

The voice of Peter Kratz, Peter Haun together with Felix McGrann are those spoken

From the Luzerne Democrat.

of by the federal Telegraphic despatches and papers as having been illegal. McGrann says he voted for Col. Wright—the other two don't know for whom they voted.—Col. Wright has already proved by thirty four men that they voted for him at the Danville poll. Eleven more have made a voluntary affidavit of the fact that they voted for him—making thirteen more than were given him by the Election Board to wit: 32 votes.—Admit that the two men Kratz and Haun voted for him, then there would have been fifteen votes more for him than allowed.—Admit that they voted for Follet—then they were two illegal votes for him—further comment is unnecessary.

THE SELF EMPLOYER.

Mr. L. A. Hine an able and talented western writer is now issuing in Cincinnati a series of reform pamphlets, from the fourth number of which we take the following extracts:—

"Let every man, by all means, endeavor to employ himself. He who would be as completely independent as the System of Nature will permit, must be the superintendent of his own life, the master of his own labor.—There is nothing which more humiliates an individual than the necessity of travelling from farm to farm and from shop to shop in search of work to do and bread to eat. He most thoroughly feels that instead of being an individual man and sovereign of himself, he is an instrument in the hands of others, to be used as they please, and not for the fulfillment of a glorious human destiny. He feels—if he have any thought and sensibility—that he lives for the purposes of others, and not for himself; that he is not a man, but a beast of burden to bear the load of another."

The influence of this situation upon the development and character of the dependent classes of society is most pernicious. It divides the people into castes as distinctly marked as were those of the Feudal System or as are those of the Aristocracies of Europe and of the Slavery of our own country.

It is true that the dependent laborers of the free portion of the Republic are not reduced to quite so low a degradation, are not quite so nearly annihilated as to all true manhood; but the influences under which they live are greatly to be deplored, and their removal anxiously desired. They live in fear of their Employer lest he should discharge them from service. They observe the disparity between themselves and their masters as to wealth and independence; they behold the fawning flatteries bestowed upon them by the public, and the cold neglect and discouraging indifference with which they themselves are treated. They fear to call their souls their own, or to claim any respect whatsoever. If one chance to have sufficient democracy in his blood to make him preserve his own manhood when despotism presses upon him, he only flounders to be lower crushed and more thoroughly humiliated. If his Democracy is strong, the necessity of supplying the demands of a hungry family is still stronger, and his manhood must surrender at discretion.

When we break the manly spirit of an individual, we destroy his aspirations, blast his hopes, and put an end to his improvement. It is useless to attempt anything for his immediate benefit, unless his sense of equality and self-respect can be retrieved. He is cast out of good society and improving influences, thrown among the vile and the vulgar, and one more is added to the lists of vice and crime.

This is the principal cause of the disorder and criminality of the world; for as long as an individual appreciates his self-hood, feels that he is somebody in the world, and was born to grow wiser and better, he will keep aloof from the low and vicious, and constantly advance in his own elevation. But when he becomes discouraged, humiliated, and feels no sense of personal consequence, it is then he becomes careless, indifferent, reckless, disorderly and criminal. Most of the dissipation and crime of the land spring from this source.

It follows, therefore, that the whole community is interested in the Emancipation of Labor from Servitude, and in the Self-Employment of the people. The toiler himself is, of course, most deeply interested in this; or, at least, he would be did he appreciate his condition and feel within an impulse toward a higher life. If he would be a man a hero, and grow wiser as he grows older—if he would cherish noble thoughts and lofty aspirations,—he must seek to employ himself, and become thoroughly his own master.

If he be animated in the least degree by these sentiments, he will endeavor to rule himself in all things, to provide himself with work, to place himself where he can breathe in freedom and set at all times according to his own will.

It is true that many, from ignorance and servile habits, are so much depressed that it is impossible for them to control their own lives, but must work under the direction of the Employer. But these should be treated as Wards or grown up sons whom a kind and intelligent father would improve and assist in every possible mode. The necessity and obligation of this has already been enforced.

But because some are necessarily dependent and servile, it does not follow that philanthropists should hold their peace on the question of Self-Employment, or that the laborers themselves should not confer together and agitate this subject. If they never reflect upon and discuss the matter, their condition will never be improved. If they reflect and yield all power to their Employers, they give their assent to the maxim of old Gervasiar, that "if government takes care of the rich, the rich will take care of the poor;" and thus they must continue subject to their power.

Mental development cannot be too highly exalted as the "master-key" to all improvement. The condition of society is but an outward manifestation of the character of the public mind, and as the latter is elevated, virtue and plenty, peace and happiness will abound. What next? Why, if the dependent classes would improve their condition in any respect, they must first improve their own

heads and hearts. Labor cannot be independent, nor receive what it produces, until there be a real upward tendency of the general mind. The toiler must begin by purifying himself, and strengthening his own understanding. He must cease wasting his time in follies, and devote his leisure to all the means of true development. He must save that money which he often wastes on the evanescent and frivolous, and expend it in the great work of advancing his own manhood. He must struggle against the humiliating influences under which he is employed and prove his equality with his master by emulating and surpassing him in all that is good and great. Manual employment and moral culture, a thinking intellect and an aspiring soul, will command respect in spite of all impediments. Mind is more potent than all other influences, and must ever conquer where it is nobly employed. Let, then, every laborer being now in the reform of himself, and when he becomes prepared for complete independence, he will inevitably acquire and enjoy it.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

This great project is meeting with the most flattering manifestations of favor, not only along the line of the proposed route, but in different sections of the state. A writer in the Argus remarks: "As permanent and valuable stock, there can be nothing superior to it in the state in railroad stocks, not even excepting the Utica and Schenectady, calculating that at the present advance, and the Albany and Susquehanna to par. There can be no parallel or rivalry. It passes through a district of country of great fertility; abounding in products that would seek a market through this channel. Its sources of income are varied.—

First: The travel from the east and west—its termination being at Binghamton—will there meet the New York & Erie and other roads. Passengers can be taken from Albany to Binghamton, and vice versa, in the space of three to four hours, from Binghamton, to the centre of New York city in eight or nine hours by railroad. This being the case, with the low grade and straight lines, it is easy to judge what course the travel will take west of Binghamton, destined for New York.

To the cities of Boston and New York, this road will open a new mode of wealth, and Albany and its neighborhood will come in for a liberal share.

Second: The way travel, if nothing else, would support the road and pay good dividends. It would pass through a district of great fertility, and take to market the surplus products of a hardy, virtuous and intelligent population of 200,000; people enough to form a respectable State; and with this outlet, each being the stimulant to industry and the bringing in of new acres for cultivation with improved husbandry, the present products would in all probability be doubled.

Third: And, for the present, in regard to coal, the great source of wealth and prosperity when cheaply obtained. The road would open a direct avenue to the inexhaustible coal beds of Pennsylvania. It is calculated that coal from these beds could be landed in Albany \$3 per ton, the price at the beds being only 60 cents. Should this be the case, the transportation of coal alone would support the road, for the district to be supplied with this, which is extensive along the line to Albany, north, east and south to a certain extent. Let these considerations be thought of by the citizens of Albany and its vicinity, and the districts on the line of the contemplated road, and if found to be correct, aside from all considerations, they must, we think, look upon an investment in this road as most promising.—*Albany Express.*

The Virginia Convention has settled the "basis" question, which has been so much the subject of contention in the State Convention for revising the Constitution. It has adopted the plan proposed by the Compromise Committee. By this plan, the Western section of the State will have a majority of fourteen in the House of Delegates, and the Eastern section a majority of ten in the Senate, giving the West a majority of four on joint ballot. It also provides that in the year 1865, in case the General Assembly shall not be able to agree as to the principle of representation on which a reapportionment will be made, the question shall be decided by the qualified voters of the State. This proposition was adopted by a majority of seven votes.

The objects of the new Registration Law which goes into effect the first of July next, are to put to rest the evidence of the marriage birth and death of inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and to gather important sanitary facts affecting the physical welfare of the human race.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The convention for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Pitsburg via the Allegheny river, to intersect with the New York and Erie Road, will be held at Warren, on the 5th of June next. All the counties interested will be represented.

MARRIED.

In Huntington, Luzerne county, on the 5th inst. by James Laycock, Esq., Mr. A. CLARK LAYCOCK, to Miss CLARA A. MILLARD, all of Huntington.

On the same, by the same, Dr. F. B. HICKS, of Salem, Luzerne county, to Miss MARY M. DONOHUE, of Huntington.

On the same, by the same, Mr. B. KOONS, to Miss PERNELLA M'CAFERTY, all of Huntington.

On the same, by the same, Mr. JOHN FULLEN, to Miss SUSAN LONG, all of Huntington.

DEED.

In Derry tp., Montour county on the 7th of May, Mr. JOHN GARR, aged 33 years, 3 months and 3 days.

On the 1st inst., of consumption, in Madison tp., Montour county, Miss WHEAT wife of Isaac Whipple, aged about 27 years.

At the city of David, Province of Chiriqui New Granada, on the 10th day of April last of Billous Cerver, Mr. A. B. SHUMAN, Merchant, late of Philadelphia and formerly of Berwick, Columbia county, aged about 40 years.

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