

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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advertise by the year.

Democratic Judicial State Convention.

HARRISBURG, June 11th.
The Democratic State Convention, to
nominate candidates for Judges of the Su-
preme Court, met this morning at 10 o'clock
in the Hall of the House of Representatives,
and immediately organized.

JAMES M. PORTER, of Northampton, was
on motion of Mr. Cessa, unanimously ap-
pointed temporary Chairman.

B. E. CHAIN, of Montgomery; S. L. YOUNG,
of Berks; R. B. ROBERT, of Allegheny, and
R. A. LAMBERTON, of Dauphin were on mo-
tion appointed Secretaries to the temporary
organization.

Mr. M. B. LOWRY moved to call the list of
undecided delegates, so as to get a correct
list, and proceed to the consideration of dis-
puted seats. Agreed to. The list was ac-
cordingly called by the Chairman, and cor-
rected by the Secretaries.

[The Convention not having decided all the
contesting claims, the list is too incomplete
to publish.]

Mr. Whallon, of Erie, moved the follow-
ing resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed
now to decide the contested seats in the fol-
lowing order: First taking up the districts in
which the number of delegates is greatest,
and proceeding in that order until all dis-
tricts are disposed of having more than one
delegate; and then in geographical order,
with the single seats, beginning at the north-
east and proceeding westward.

Mr. Lowry moved to amend to take up
contested seats in alphabetical order.

Mr. Cessa moved to amend the amend-
ment so as to provide that the contested
seats be taken up, the largest districts first,
and then the single seats in alphabetical
order.

Mr. Whallon's motion as amended by Mr.
Cessa was adopted. The Convention then
took up the Philadelphia County case. On
motion of Mr. Cessa the Convention adopted
the Rules (so far as applicable) of the
Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Mr. Stokes moved that the credentials of
the Philadelphia County Delegates be read,
which was agreed to and done.

Mr. Lambertson of Dauphin, moved to ad-
mit the Delegates elected by the Convention
of which Wm. Curtis was President. At
the suggestion of Mr. Lowry and others, the
Convention agreed to hear one delegate from
each side.

Mr. Small desired to know if there was
any rule of precedence. The Chair said,
the gentleman first addressing the chair was
in order, and declared Mr. Small entitled to
the floor.

Mr. Small gave way to Mr. Rhey, who
moved to limit the speakers to half an hour
each.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend so as to
make the limit an hour.

Mr. Crisswell, of Hamilton, moved to
amend the amendment so as to make the
limit forty minutes.

Mr. Wilmot suggested to hear the first
speaker half an hour, the second hour, and
then give the first speaker an additional half
an hour to reply.

Amendment to the amendment negatived.
The Resolution as amended was adopted,
and one speaker from each side was allowed
one hour to state his case.

Mr. Small then proceeded to state the case
of the contestants. He was followed by Mr.
Brightley, for the regular Delegates. Mr.
Small replied, and was repeatedly ruled out
of order by the Chair for irrelevance. Mr.
Cameron moved for the appointment of a
committee to investigate and report whether
either set of claimants is entitled, and if
either, which set. The motion was stated
by the Chair, and debated by Mr. Strong
against Mr. Burnside in favor, and Mr. Hirst
against.

Mr. Hickman moved to amend Mr. Cam-
eron's motion so as to provide for a Commit-
tee to which to refer all contested seats.—
Amendment ruled out of order.

Mr. Rhey objected to all committees, as
the Convention had already determined by
resolution, to decide for themselves. Two
hours had been already consumed in hear-
ing the case. The Convention had it—and
should not put it in a shape to consume
more time, which a reference to a Conven-
tion would be sure to do.

Mr. Lowry spoke in favor of the Commit-
tee, as it is stated that but 40 Delegates
were present when the regular Delegates
were elected, which should be investigated.

Mr. Stokes argued against the committee,
stating that the best evidence in regard to
numbers was the certificate of the officers.

Mr. Rhey spoke against the Committee.

Gen. A. Porter Wilson spoke against the
Committee.

Mr. Cameron addressed the Convention in
favor of the Committee.

Mr. Hirst, in reply to the statement of Mr.
Small, that when he passed the Convention

in the evening, there were but 40 persons
present, stated the conclusive fact that the
Judicial delegates were elected in the morning.

Mr. Cessa called the attention of the dele-
gates to the state of the question.

The question on the motion to refer the
subject to a committee, was negatived.

The question then recurred on admitting
the following delegates from Philadelphia
county: Stephen D. Anderson, Joseph Col-
lins, Levi Foulkrod, John Oakford, F. C.
Brightly, Wm. Byerly, Joseph Lippincott,
James McClaskey, Daniel M. Fox, John
Cummings, Henry M. Nixon, Jas. J. Meany,
Jos. M. Ritterson and Anthony M. Felton,
and was decided in the affirmative without
calling yeas and nays. The above gentle-
men were accordingly admitted.

The Convention then proceeded to con-
sider the Lancaster contest. The credentials
were read. The question at issue was the
same as that at the Reading Convention,
viz: Whether the County Committee which
called the County Convention which met in
March 1851, was regularly authorized to act
for the Democracy of Lancaster when that
Convention was called; and which the Read-
ing Convention decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Wilmot moved to admit Wm. Hamil-
ton, Walter G. Evans, Jonas Eby, Henry
Shaffner, and Joseph M. Watts.

Mr. Cessa moved to amend by inserting
the names of Geo. Sanderson, David Laird,
Henry E. Leaman, John S. Dougherty, and
Andrew Leader.

The same manner of proceeding as was
observed in the Philadelphia case was or-
dered to be followed.

Mr. Hirst, here, by general consent moved
that the hour of adjournment of the morning
session should be one o'clock, and that the
hour of meeting of the afternoon session
should be three o'clock, which motion was
adopted.

Mr. Reynolds then proceeded to state the
case of the Sanderson delegation.

Mr. Amwake stated the case of the con-
testing delegates.

While Mr. Amwake was speaking the
hour of one arrived, when the Convention
adjourned until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention re-
assembled at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Amwake
resumed his remarks urging the claims of
himself and colleagues to a seat in the Con-
vention.

Mr. Reynolds replied at considerable
length to Mr. Amwake's argument.

Mr. David Wilmot then addressed the
Convention against the admission of the
Fordney delegates. He entered into a
lengthy detail of the difficulties of the party.

Mr. Whallon followed on the other side.
Col. S. W. Black then took the floor, and
made an eloquent, able, good-humored and
witty speech, in reply to Mr. Wilmot, going
into his difficulties rather minutely.

Mr. Wilmot then again spoke at considerable
length. In the course of his remarks
he declared his determination to support the
Reading nomination for Governor and Canal
Commissioner, although he said he said he
could not give in his adhesion to all the res-
olutions passed by that Convention.

The vote on the contested seats from Lan-
caster was then taken, and the Fordney, or
Anti-Frazier delegates, were admitted by a
vote of 85 to 30.

On motion the Convention proceeded to
the consideration of the contested seats from
Bucks County, but before coming to a de-
cision, the Convention adjourned until 8
o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—The Convention upon
re-assembling at 8 o'clock, resumed the con-
sideration of the matter of contested seats.
The contested seats from Bucks county being
before the Convention, Mr. Wright advocated
at some length the claims of the Vansant set,
and Mr. Fox was heard on the other side.

After much discussion, Messrs. Charles
E. Debois, Charles W. Everhart, Edward J.
Fox, and Wm. Kinsey, were admitted by a
vote of 63 to 55. They are unopposed.

The Convention then proceeded to the
consideration of the contest for the seat for
the 16th Senatorial District.

Mr. Petrikon moved to admit E. H. Baldy,
as Senatorial delegate from that District.

Mr. Cessa moved to amend, so as to ad-
mit Wesley Root.

A motion was made by Mr. Strong to ad-
join which was negatived.

The clerks proceeded to read the creden-
tials of the claimant and contestant.

Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, stated the case
of Mr. Root.

Mr. Baldy stated his own case.

The Speakers having on motion been
limited to 15 minutes each, Mr. Baldy was,
by leave of the Convention, allowed extra
time.

A motion to adjourn was put and nega-
tived.

Mr. Wright concluded the argument on
the question.

SECOND DAY.
HARRISBURG, June 12, 1851.
The Convention assembled at 8 o'clock,
and proceeded to the consideration of the
dispute for the seat of Mr. Jacoby of Mont-
gomery.

Adam Hurst claimed the seat and present-
ed a certificate of substitution signed by the
other delegates. John B. Sterigere claimed
also; having a letter of substitution from Mr.
Jacoby.

A motion to admit Mr. Hurst was follow-
ed by an amendment to admit Mr. Sterigere.
The disputants were on motion, limited to
15 minutes each.

Mr. Sterigere stated his case and argued
that in this case, the Delegate alone is en-
titled to appoint the substitute, such has
been the practice of Montgomery for 20
years. Mr. Rich of Montgomery, argued
that the rest of the Delegates of Montgomery
had the right to substitute for the absentee.

Mr. Thomas followed for Mr. Hurst.
Mr. Sterigere rejoined.

Mr. Chain advocated the Claim of Mr.
Hurst.

On the question on the amendment to ad-
mit Mr. Sterigere, the yeas and nays were
called—and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Arl,
Bailey, Black, Blackmore, Brewer, Brightly,
Bruener, Burke, Byerly, Cessa, Chase, Col-
lins, Cooper, Crawford, Crisswell, Cum-
mings, Cunningham, Dougherty, Eldred,
Felton, Flood, Foster, Foulkrod, Fox, Ful-
ton, Geiger, Gibson, Glominger, Glombrenner,
Hastings, Haviland, Hirst, Hopkins, Hugs,
Jackson, Kercher, Keenan, D. Laird, Lead-
er, Lee, Loet, Leidy, Lippincott, Longene-
cker, McCaskey, McClaskey, M'Clean,
M'Donald, M'Farland, M'Kibben, Mann,
Maxwell, Meany, Miller, Nicholson, Nixon,
Oakford, Petrikon, Plumer, W. A. Porter,
Reeder, Reynolds, Rhey, Ritterson, Root,
Roberts, Sample, Sanderson, Shannon, Snod-
grass, Stahl, Stokes, Trout, Wallace, Wat-
son, Weidman, Wilkins, Whallon, Wilmot,
Wilson, Wright—52.

Nays—Messrs. Banks, Bredin, Burnside,
Cameron, Chain, Clark, Coleman, Cutler,
Dimmick, Dubois, Everhart, Fetter, E. J.
Fox, Hogins, Heister, Kerr (Allegheny),
Kerr (Cumberland), Kinsey, Krick, H. H.
Laird, R. A. Lambertson, Lowry, Macfarlane,
Mercur, Packer, J. M. Porter, Rich, W. Y.
Roberts, Stetley, Strong, Thomas, Wood-
ward, Worthington, S. L. Young—36.

The motion as amended was adopted. So
Mr. Sterigere took his seat.

The Convention then took up the Juniata
contest.

Mr. Petrikon moved for the admission of
Mr. Shiner.

Mr. Keenan moved an amendment for
the admission of Mr. Hench. The creden-
tials limited to 15 minutes each.

Mr. Hench, of Juniata, opened the case in
his own behalf.

Mr. Shiner, of Union, followed, stating
his claims.

The question was then taken on the
amendment to admit Mr. Hench.

The yeas and nays were called, and re-
sulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Ard, Bailly,
Banks, Black, Blackmore, Bredin, Brewer,
Bruener, Burke, Burnside, Byerly, Cameron,
Chase, Clark, Coleman, Crawford, Cunn-
ingham, Dimmick, Dubois, Ebaugh, Everhart,
Fetter, Foster, Fox, Fulton, Glombrenner,
Glominger, Hastings, Hegins, Heister, W. L.
Hirst, Hugs, Kercher, W. Kerr, (Allegheny),
Kerr, (Cumberland), Kinsey, D. Laird, R. A.
Lamberton, Leader, Lee, Leidy, M'Donald,
Macfarlane, M'Farland, M'Kibben, Mann,
Maxwell, Meany, Miller, Nixon, Nixon,
Oakford, Plumer, Porter, Reynolds, Rhey,
Root, Roberts, Sample, Sanderson, Shannon,
Smith, Stahl, Stetley, Strong, Thomas,
Trout, Watson, Weidman, Whallon, Wil-
kins, Wilson, Wright, S. L. Young—53.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Brightly, Cessa, Col-
lins, Cooper, Cummings, Cutler, Eldred,
Felton, Flood, Foulkrod, Fox, Haviland,
Jackson, Krick, H. P. Laird, W. H. Lambertson,
Loet, Lippincott, Longenecker, Lowry,
M'Claskey, Meany, Mercur, Petrikon, Reed,
Ritterson, R. B. Roberts, Salmon Stokes,
Wallace, Wilmot, Woodward—34.

The motion as amended was agreed to,
and Mr. Hench admitted.

Mr. Hirst, from the Committee on officers,
reported the following:

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.
President—WILLIAM WILKINS.

Vice Presidents.
James M. Porter, Simon Cameron,
T. J. P. Stokes, Francis Cooper,
S. D. Anderson, Levi Foulkrod,
J. M. Ritterson, Israel Thomas,
Jesse Young, C. W. Everhart,
N. D. Strong, W. W. Sample,
C. D. Glominger, James Hill,
Asa Packer, Thomas P. Fotts,
Paul Leidy, James Burnside,
A. Porter Wilson, John R. Shannon,
E. B. Chase, Timothy Ives,
Amold Plumer, Murray Whallon,
James Keenan, Wm. Kerr,
James A. Gibson, Wm. Hopkins,
James Lee, J. W. Folton,
W. H. Miller, Job Mann,
Jos. B. Ard, H. P. Laird,
F. B. Kercher.

Secretaries.
John M. B. Petrikon, John Hickman,
James L. Reynolds, Wm. A. Wallace,
Henry J. Stahl, John Oakford,
W. T. H. Pauley.

The report as read was adopted, and the
gentlemen named declared officers of the
convention. They then assumed their po-
sitions.

Judge Wilkins was welcomed to the chair
by the retiring chairman, Mr. Porter, who
said he was glad to resign it to such able
hands, and still more gladly, as it was not
the first time he had done so.

The Convention greeted the appearance of
the venerable chairman with great applause,
which he acknowledged, together with the
honor done him in making him chairman.

His address occupied some some fifteen
minutes in delivering, and excepting his de-
claration of thanks, was entirely on the sub-
jects of the solemnity and importance of the
occasion for which they were assembled.

The venerable appearance of the chairman,
the profound respect universally entertained
for his character and abilities, and his words
of advice and warning made a deep impres-
sion on the Convention. He said:

"I may be permitted to say a word as to
the importance and solemnity of this occa-
sion. I confess that when I approach the
duty devolving upon us, I am frightened and
awed at its momentous importance. We are
called upon, in accordance with the provi-
sions of an amendment to the Constitution,
to designate the individuals, for I firmly be-
lieve they whom we designate will be elect-
ed, who shall occupy the Supreme Bench of
the State of Pennsylvania. And here it be-
comes to us to reflect upon the nature of this
highest department in the government. It
may be styled an oligarchy—an aristocracy—
no illimitable is its power. They can, by
their decisions, nullify the combined action
of the Legislative and the Executive power,
and upon them devolves the construction of
our Constitution.

"If evil-disposed or incompetent men were
selected, no one could forestall the ruinous
and disastrous consequences. The new
court might, indeed, change the rules relat-
ing even to real estate. It might by its
acts carry ruin and devastation to the side
of every citizen, and there would be no re-
medy—to power to correct its mistakes or
abuses. The Supreme Court of the United
States had but a limited jurisdiction over the
authority of the higher State Courts, and
rarely disturbed their decisions.

"And here, disclaiming all presumption,
and throwing all assurance behind me, per-
mit me to say the word—beware—take care
that we make such selections as will meet
the approval of the people, and secure the
same unanimity out of doors that we have
among ourselves. Let us do nothing to dis-
turb the enthusiasm and approbation which
has come up from all portions of the State
to endorse the nominees of the Reading
nomination.

"I may say that it has been a matter of
regret and surprise to me, that those who
had the preparation and making of the
amendment to the Constitution which pro-
vides for the election of Judges by the peo-
ple, should have left the selection of the
Chief Justice to a lottery instead of the peo-
ple.

(Concluded on 2d Page.)

COL. BLACK'S LETTER.

The following is the letter of Col. Samuel
W. Black which was laid before the Reading
Convention:

PITTSBURG, May 27, 1851.
GENTLEMEN:—The nomination of Col.
Bigler by the Democratic State Convention,
is already an ascertained certainty.

The purpose of this letter is to request
that you will depart from your instructions,
and not name me as a candidate for the of-
fice of Governor.

Concord of thought and unanimity in the
evening of preparation, gives goodly prom-
ise of a glorious day in new days. Let me
be an obstacle in the way of perfect har-
mony, but rather let us rejoice that we in
the West can minister to the triumph of the
party that knows no section in State or Coun-
try.

If I did not believe that the entire nation
was interested in our success at the State
election, I might not be so earnest at the
first of the fight: but I do believe that the
security of the Union depends upon the
issue of Pennsylvania, and therefore, "in my
heart of hearts," feel most anxious.

Governor Johnston, against whom and
towards whom I never have, and never will
employ an unkind word, has dedicated him-
self to re-election. His resources are nei-
ther few nor feeble. Should he succeed,
it is a declaration on the part of Pennsylv-
ania that she is determined to disturb the
measures of conciliation and compromise
which have put past troubles to sleep. To
Kiss, Wilson, Wright, S. L. Young—53.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Brightly, Cessa, Col-
lins, Cooper, Cummings, Cutler, Eldred,
Felton, Flood, Foulkrod, Fox, Haviland,
Jackson, Krick, H. P. Laird, W. H. Lambertson,
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(Concluded on 2d Page.)

distinct as the billows, and one like the sea."
And may we not add: the waves of the sea
roll in their appropriate spheres, wrapping
themselves daily and nightly around each oth-
er, and are broken only when driven against
the rock or the shore. The wisdom of our
fathers rising from the mighty deep of the
spectral past, beseeches us to avoid the
breakers which they carefully and safely
shunned.

Very truly,
SAMUEL W. BLACK.

New Law for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Whereas, From the death of witnesses,
and from other causes, it has often been
found difficult to prove the marriage, birth
or death of persons, whereby the rights of
many persons have been sacrificed, and
great wrongs have been done.

And whereas, important truths deeply af-
fecting the physical welfare of mankind,
are to be drawn from the number of mar-
riages, births, or deaths, that during a term
of years may be contracted, or may occur
within the limits of an extensive Common-
wealth.

Therefore—
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and
it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,
That from and after the first day of July next,
each register of wills in the several
counties of this State, shall be supplied with
separate books, in which he shall register,
in the manner hereinafter directed, the mar-
riages which may have been contracted, and
the births and deaths which may have
occurred within his county.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of
every clergyman, alderman, justice of the
peace, clerk or keeper of the records of the
religious society of Friends, whom any
marriage may hereafter be solemnized or
contracted, to return the same under oath or
affirmation in the form of a certificate, duly
signed by the person so certifying to the
register of the county in which such marriage
shall have been solemnized or contracted,
which said record and certificate shall set
forth the full name of the husband, his oc-
cupation and the name of his place of birth
and residence, the full name of the wife
previously to the said marriage, the names
of the parents of said husband, and of the
parents of said wife, also the colors of the
parries, and the time and place where such
marriage was contracted, and if pronounced
by any clergyman or other person as afore-
said, the place of residence of such person.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of every
physician, midwife, or other person under
whose care a birth shall hereafter take place
to make at once a record of such birth in a
book to be kept for the purpose, and to re-
turn the same duly signed by him or her in
the form of a certificate, to the register of
the county in which such birth shall have
taken place, in the manner, and within the
period directed by the second section of this
act, which said record and certificate shall set
forth the full name of such child, if any
name should have been conferred, its sex,
color, and whether born quick, or dead, the
full name as well as occupation of its pa-
rent or parents; and for better identification,
the full name previously to the marriage of
the mother of such child, the day, hour,
and place in, and at which such birth oc-
curred, and any circumstances connected
with such birth that may be deemed of in-
terest. In case such birth shall have occur-
red without the superintendence of any
person, and should no physician or other
person be in attendance upon the parent im-
mediately thereafter, it shall then become
the duty of the parent or parents of the
child, to return the same to the register in
the manner, form, and within the period
above required.

SECTION 4. Every physician, surgeon, or
other person who shall hereafter be in at-
tendance at the period of the death of any
individual dying within this State, shall
make at once a record of such death in a
book to be kept by him for the purpose, and
shall return the same duly signed in the form
of a certificate, to the register of the county
in which such individual may have resided
at the time of death, in the manner and
within the period directed in the second
section of this act, which record and certifi-
cate shall set forth the full name, sex, and
color of the person deceased, and his or her
age, as nearly as the same can be ascertained;
also the name of his or her parents, the
occupation, place of birth (or of residence
if a sojourner or foreigner), the period, place
and cause of death, name of the husband or
wife, as the case may be. And no person
having the charge as sexton, or otherwise
of any vault or burying ground, shall inter,
or permit or cause to be interred the dead
body of any person in such vault or burying
ground, without first procuring a copy of
such record duly certified as aforesaid by
the person who made it; and, further, no
sexton or other person shall inter within this
State, the dead body of any person who
may have died beyond its limits unless the
same, having been previously buried with-<