## VOLUME 3.

## BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, P.J., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1851.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH hed every Thursday Morning, by R. W. WEAVER.

R. W. WEAVER.

OFFICE—Up stairs in the New Brick building on the south side of Main street, third square below Market.

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## From the Pennsylvanian. Democratic Judicial State Conven-HARRISBURG, June 11th.

The Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Judges of the Supreme 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. Cessna, unanimously ap-

B E. Chair, 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 Mr. M. B. Lowry moved to call the list of

undisputed delegates, so as to get a correct list, and proceed to the consideration of dis-puted seats. Agreed to The list was accordingly called by the Chairman, and cor-rected by the Secretaries.

[The Convention not having decided all the

contesting claims, the list is too incomplete Mr. Whallon, of Erie, moved the follow-

ing resolution:

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

Me Lover moved to amend to take up

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

Mr. Cessoa moved to amend the amend-

ment so as to provide that the contested himself and colleagues to a seat in the Conseats be taken up, the largest districts first, vention. and then the single seats in alphabetical Mr.

Mr. Whallon's motion as amended by Mr.

Cessna was adopted. The Convention then took up the Philadelpnia County case. On motion of Mr. Cess a the Convention adoption of the Mr. Cess a the Convention adoption of the Convention against the admission of the Mr. Cessna was adopted. Mr. Whallon's motion as amended by Mr. ted 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. Lamberton of Dauphin, moved to admit 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 Mr Small desired to know if there wa

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

Mr. Small gave way to Mr. Rhey, who

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

Mr. Wilson moved no amend so as to make the limit an hour.

Mr. Crisswell, of Hontington, moved to amend the amendment of a to make the limit forty minutes

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

Amendment to the amendment negatived. an hour to reply. Amendment carried.

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 by the Chair for irrelevancy Mr. Cameron moved for the appointment of a tee 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. Cameron'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 solution, to decide for themselves. Two hours had been already consumed in hearing the case. The Convention had it—and should not put it in a shape to consume more time, which a refer which a reference to a Conven

Mr. Lowry spoke in favor of the Committee, 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 suppliers were the cardifficate of the officers.

Mr. Rhey spoke against the Committee. Gen. A. Porter Wilson spoke against the

Mr. Camerou addressed the Convention in

favor of the Committee.

Mr. Hirst, in reply to the statement of Mr.

Mr. Hirst, in reply to the statement of Mr.. There is a strong feeling in the convention in favor of the Hon. James Campbell.

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

Mr. Cessna called the attention of the delegates 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 Collins, Levi Foulkrod, John Oakford, F. C. Brightly, Wm. Byerly, Joseph Lippincott, James McClaskey, Daniel M. Fox, John Cummings, Henry M. Nixos, Jno. J. Meany, Jos. M. Ritterson and Arthony M. Felton, and was decided in the affirmative without calling yeas and nays. The above gentle-

men were accordingly admitted. men were accordingly admitted.

The Convention then proceeded to consider 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-

resumed his remarks urging the claims of

Mr. Reynolds replied at considerable

length to Mr. Amwake's argument.

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 re-

Solutions passed by that Convention.

The vote on the contested seats from Lancaster was then taken, and the Fordney, or Anti-Frazer 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 decision, the Convention adjourned until 8

Evening Session .- The Convention upon re-assembling at 8 o'clock, resumed the consideration 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 Fox, and Wm. Kinsey, were admitted by a vote of 63 to 55. They are uninstructed.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the contest for the seat for

the 16th Senatorial District.

Mr. Petriken moved to admit E. H. Baldy, as Senatorial delegate from that District. Mr. Cessna moved to amend, so as to ad-

A motion was made by Mr. Strong to ad-

journ which was negatived. The clerks proceeded to read the creden-tials of the claimant and contestant. Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, stated the case

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

A motion to adjourn was put and nega Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, resumed his ar

gument in favor of Mr. Roat.

A motion to adjourn was put and nega

Mr. Wright concluded the argument of The previous question was called and sus

Wesley Roat was agreed to, and the motion

One or two other contested seats of little importance were disposed of, and the convention at a few minutes past 10 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

HARRISDURG, June 12, 1851.

The Convention assembled at 8 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of the sion on the Convention. He said:

for the Democracy of Lancaster when that Convention was called; and which the Reading Convention decided in the affirmative.

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

Mr. Cessna moved to amend by insorting 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 ordered for this.

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 contesting delegates.

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

Afternoon Session.—The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Amwake resumed his remarks urging the claims of the convention then took up the Juniata is contest.

The Convention then took up the Juniata

Mr. Petriken moved for the admission of Mr . Shriner.

the admission of Mr. Hench. The creden

Mr. Hench, of Juniata, opened the case in his own behalf.
Mr. Shriner, of Union, followed, stating

his claim.

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

The yeas and nays were called, and re-

amendment to admit Mr. Hench.

The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Ard, Baily, Banks, Black, Blackmore, Breden, Brewer, Bruner, Burke, Burnside, Byerly, Carneron, Chase, Clark, Goleman, Crawford, Cunningham, Dimmick, Dubois, Ebaugh, Everhart, Fetter, Foster, Fox, Fulton, Glossbrenner, Guernsey, Hastings, Hegins, Heister, W. L. Hirst, Hugus, Kaercher, W. Kerr, (Alleghauy) Kerr. (Cumberland) Kinsey, D. Laird, R. A. Lamberton, Leader, Lee, Leidy, M'Donald, Macfarlane, M'Farland, M'Kibben, Mann, Maxwell, Maynard, Miller, Nill, Nixon, Ookford, Plumer, Porter, Reynolds, Rhey, Roat, Roberts, Sample, Sanderson, Shannon, Smith, Stable, Stehley, Strong, Thomas, Trout, Watson, Weidman, Whallon, Wilkins, Wilson, Wright, S. L'Young—83.

Nays—Anderson, Brightly, Cessua, Collins, Cooper, Cummings, Cutler, Eldred, Jackson, Krick, H. P. Laird, W. H. Lamberton, Leet, Lippincott, Longenecker, Lowry, M'Claskey, Meany, Murcer, Petriken, Reeder, Ritterson, R. B. Roberts, Salmon Stokes, Wallace, Wilmot, Woodward—34.

The motion as amended was agreed to, and Marchaller, Manning and Ma

reported the following: OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION President-WILLIAM WILKINS. Vice Presidents

James M Porter, Simon Cameron, Francis Cooper, Levi Foulkrod, Israel Thomas, C W Everhart, N W Sample, James Mill, Thomas P Fotts, James Burnside, Isha B Shappen Jesse Young, N D Strong, C D Gloping N D Strong,
C D Gloninger,
Asa Packer,
Paul Leidy,
A Porter Wilson.
E B Chase,
Atnold Plumer,
James Keenan,
James Lee,
W H Miller,
Jos B Ard,
F B Kaercher,
Se John R Shanne John R Shannon,
Timothy Ives,
Murray Whallon,
W Kerr,
Wm Hopkins,
J W Fulton,
Job Mann,
H P Laird.

John M B Petriken, John Hickman, Wm A Wallace John Oakford.

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 rasking him chairman. His address occupied some some finteen minutes in delivering, and excepting his declaration of thanks, was entirely on the subsects of the salegnatic and in section jects of the solemnity and importance of the occasion for which they were assembled. The venerable appearance of the chairman, rtance of the

Harsisburg, 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 Montgomery.

Adam Hurst claimed the seat and presented at 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 followed 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 entitled to appoint the substitute, such has been the practice of Montgomery, argued that the rest of the Delegate alone is entitled to appoint the substitute, such has been the practice of Montgomery, argued that the rest of the Delegate so Montgomery had the right to substitute for, the absented.

Mr. Thomas followed for Mr. Hurst.

Mr. Sterigere poined.

Mr. Chain advocated the Claim of Mr. Hurst.

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Ard, Bailey, Black, Blackmore, Brewer, Brightly, Brunner, Burke, Byerly, Cessan, Chase, Collins, Cooper, Crawford, Crisswell, Cummings, Cunningham, Dougherty, Eldred, Felton, Flood, Foster, Foulkrod, Fox, Fulton, Geiger, Gibson, Gloninger, Glossbrener, Hustings, Haviland, Hirst, Hopkins, Hugus, Jackson, Kærcher, Keenan, D. Laird, Lead, Felton, Flood, Foster, Foulkrod, Fox, Fulton, Geiger, Gibson, Gloninger, Glossbrener, Hustings, Haviland, Hirst, Hopkins, Hugus, Jackson, Kærcher, Keenan, D. Laird, Lead, Felton, Flood, Foster, Foulkrod, Fox, Fulton, Geiger, Gibson, Gloninger, Glossbrener, Hastings, Haviland, Hirst, Hopkins, Hugus, Jackson, Kærcher, Keenan, D. Laird, Lead, Felton, Flood, Foster, Foulkrod, Fox, Fulton, Geiger, Gibson, Gloninger, Glossbrener, Hustings, Haviland, Hirst, Hopkins, Hugus, Jackson, Kærcher, Keenan, D. Laird, Lead, Felton, Flood, Foster, Foulkrod, Fox, Fulton, Geiger, Gibson, Gloninger, Glossbrener, Hustings, Haviland, Hirst, Hopkins, Hugus, Jackson, Kærcher, Keenan, D. Laird, Lead, Felton, Flood,

## (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 that you will depart from your instructions and not name me as a candidate for the of-

Mr. Shriner.

Mr. Keenan moved an amendment for fice of Governor.

Concert of thought and unanimity in the admission of Mr. Hench. The creden ers limited to 15 minutes each. Avening of nrepatation, gives goodly promules lise of a giorious day in action. Let not me be an obstacle in the way of perfect harmony, but rather let us rejoice that we in the West can minister to the triumph of the par-ty that knows no section in State or County that knows no section in

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 is-sue of Pennsylvania, and therefore, "in my

sue 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 himemploy an unkind word, has dedicated film-self to a re-election. His resources are nei-ther few nor feeble. Sinpose he succeeds, it is a declaration on the part of Pennsylva-nia that she is determined to disturb the measures of conciliation and compromise which have put past troubles to sleep. To these measures the Democratic party is so far committed on the other side. Let the centre of the Union shake the Union, and what becomes of the trembling branches of

what becomes of the trembing branches of Leet, Lippincott, Longenecker, Lowry, M'Claskey, Meany, Murcer, Petriken, Reeder, 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, perils because, like a pursued ostrich, they those who, calculating not the value of the Union but the danger of it, endeavor, by wise and just means, to still the storm before it breaks upon the best hopes of the true heart -And they are to be the more admired because the storm breaks and wastes itself upon them, and not upon their cour-

The peace of the Union has been troubled, and may be troubled again. Let us, ot by hollow professions, but by acts of fidelity and firmness, be true to every several right the Constitution gives to tevery several section of the country. Then we are

Americans and worthy of the name.

You will excuse me for running into this earnest expression, but I feel it all and cannot keen from saving it. I consider the

when the Moselle exploded some years ago, on the Ohio river, the arms, legs, with the heads and hearts of men were seen flying through the air. That was very like a Union exploded, dismembered and destroyed. The more horriple after its destruction,

lt is impossible not to love the thought

and from other causes, it has often been found difficult to prove the marriages, birth

ages, 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 marriages which may have been contracted, and the births and deaths which may have

Section 2. That it shall be the duty every clergyman, alderman, justice of the peace, clerk or keeper of the records of the religious society of Friends, whom any 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 counts 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, nd residence, the full name of the wife previously to the said marriage, the names of the parents of said Lusband, and of the parents of said wife, also the colors of the parients of said wife, also the colors of the paries, and the time and place were such marriage was contracted, and if pronounced by any clergyman or other person as aforesaid, the place of residence of such person.

Section 3. It shall be the duly of every physician, midwife, or other person under whose care a birth shall became take place. whose care a birth shall hereafter take place to make at once a record of such birth in a 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 marriege of the mother of such child, the day, hour, and place in, and at which such birth oc-

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 within the period directed in the second section of this act, which record and certificate shall snt torth the full name, sex, and color of the person deceased, and his age, as nearly as the same can be ascertained; also the name of his or her parents, occupation, place of birth (term of residence if a sojourner or foreigner,) the period, place and cause of death, name of burial ground in which interred, and if married at time of death, the name of the husband or American Union the greatest human institution that was ever formed, and next to the christian religion, the greatest blessing our The report as read was adopted, and the gentlemen named declared officers of the convention. They then assumed their positions.

Judge Wilkins was welcomed to the chair by the retiring charman. 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 in he had done so.

American Union the greatest human institution that was ever formed, and next to the damper as escation, 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 grdund, without first procuring a And no perso same, having been previously buried without the State, shall be removed here for reinterment without first procuring a certificate in the form above set forth, which certificate in either case as aforesaid when obtained he shall sign, and before the expiration a hop with her. Just so I'd look when she of thirty days from the time at which he blushed and curchy'd, to signify that my may have received it, shall return the same wish was granted. Then I'd look this way

or having procured it, shall neglect or refuse to return it as aforesaid, shall each for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, which sum shall be recoverable as debts of the like are recoverable by any dorson who may sue for the able by any dorson who may sue for the shall be by any dorson who may sue for the Mayor and he asks you how you come to steal all Jack Henderson' Sunday clothes ?"

Alas!—Jimmy looked chop-fallen enough found difficult to prove the marriages, 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 affecting the physical welfare of mankind, are to be drawn from the number of marriage contributions.

of any person or persons who may have married, been born, or may have died elsewhere, but who were the child or children of citizenr of this State; nor of any marriage contracted previously or subsequently to the passing of this act, in any other part of these United States or their territories;
Provided, Either of the parties married were permanently residing in this State at the time, or at such time previously to such marriage: such registrations, shall be in the form already prescribed, and shall be kept our institutions have given to him? There form already prescribed, and shall be kept apart from current registrations, and in separate books, as is already required in the case of other registrations, but shall be embraced in the general index. The proof of every such marriage shall be as follows, to wit: in the case of a marriage by the personal registrations of the people to make a right to use of the faculties which God has given to them, and then truth them fearlessly to themselses. son who pronounced it, or it such proof one not be made, or the marriage shall have been contracted according to the manner of the religious society of Friends, then it shall in there is a diffine alchemy which turns the religions society of Friends, then it shall be made by some one, who was present thereat: in the case of a birth, by some one who has actual knowledge of the period at which such person was bord, or ot his or he parentage; and in the case of a death by some one who actually saw such person dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual to the period to the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead, or who has actual knowledge of the period to the dead to the d

the right of an appeal to the orphans' court by any register upon the estate or effects of any person, or if granted shall be valid, until the death of such person shall be duly certified to the said register, in order that the any other lever remember to have seen,

with such birth that may be deemed of interest. In case such birth shall have occurred without the superintennence of any person, and should no physician or other person be in attendance usen the next the next the next the next the next the next than any other man of his age.

Section 7. That no appointment of any guardian to the person or estate of any mist the cheap defence of Nutions,' and if I might not, by any orphans' court within this state shall be valid, until the date of the birth of it is cheaper to educate the infant mind than person, and should no physician or other person be in attendance upon the parent immediately thereafter, it shall then become the duty of the parent or parents of the duty of the parent or parents of the duty of the parent or parents of the duty registered. 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.

Secricos 4. Exerciphysician, surgeon, or other person, who shall hereafter be in attendance at the period of the death of any witness, or from some other person, who shall hereafter be in attendance at the period of the death of any witness, and its penny of enjoyments; poor, amid the intellectual and moral riches of the nniverse; or from some other person, who shall hereafter be in attendance at the period of the death of any time be common schools, and save the pounds on prisons.

"The ignorant child, left to grow up in darkening into the deeper ignorance of man-hood, with all its jealousies and narrow mindedness, and its superstitions, and its penny of enjoyments; poor, amid the intellectual and moral riches of the nniverse; blind, in this splendid temple which God has lighted up, and famishing amid the next the pounds on prisons.

"The ignorant child, left to grow up in darkening into the deeper ignorance of man-hood, with all its jealousies and narrow mindedness, and its superstitions, and its vestigation by the said court, such proof cannot cannot at any time be common schools, and save be made as soon as it may be practicable.

The master-passion in the breast of Mr. James Cox, which 'clike Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest," is vanity. Cox co ceits that he is a particularly handsome fel-low, and he loves, above all things, to embellish his person with every description of finery. His fingers are covered with copper rings, and his bosom with pinch-back chains; but, with all this, Jiminy is a wretchedly shabby loafer; for his clothes are in such a sad condition that a rag carpet weaver co hardly be induced to make a bid for them. Yesterday, on some pretence or other, Mr. Cox visited a hotel in Third street, and passing up stairs to the room of a lodger on the said Jimmy, speaking to himself, or his re flected image in the mirror, "Just this way wish was granted. Then I'd look this way when I led her to her seat and squeezed her It is impossible not to love the thought to the register aforesaid.

When any person shall have died without to the register aforesaid.

When any person shall have died without to the register aforesaid.

When any person shall have died without thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her to her seat and equeezed her thand as I set her down along side of her thand as I s

NUMBER 21. the profund respect universally entertained for his character and abilities, and his words of advice and warning made a deep impression on the Convention. He said:

"I may be permitted ty say a word as to the importance and solemnity of this occasion. I confess that when I approach the duty devolving upon us, I am frightened and awed at its momentous importance. We are alled upon, in accordance with the provisions of an amendment to the Constitution, to designate the individuals, for I firmly believe they whom we designate will be elected, who shall occupy the Supreme Bench of the State of Pennsylvania. And here it becomes us to reflect upon the nature of this injusts department in the government. It may be styled an oligarchy—an aristocracy of the state of Pennsylvania. They can, by the coller of two responsible immates of, or neighbors to two responsible immates of, or neighbors to the liouse at which such sexton or other person as aforesaid, the coroner or two responsible immates of, or neighbors to the liouse at which such sexton or other person as aforesaid, with a certificate similar to that the rock or the shore. The visidom of our fathers rising from the mighty deep of the duty devolving upon in accordance with the provisions of an amendment to the Constitution, to designate the individuals, for I firmly believe they whom we designate will be elected, who shall occupy the Supreme Bench of the State of Pennsylvania. And here it becomes us to reflect upon the nature of this injust the rock or the shore.

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

Whereas, From the death of witnesses, and from other causes, it has often been supported to the convention. He said:

The profund respect to my the carefully and a certificate similar to that the them the next morning. Here's the way above set forth, and every physician, coroner, or other person, who shall neglect or refuse to furnish the certificate required by them the next morning. Here's the way them the certificate required by them the nex

this act, shall be signed by the parties so certifying.

Section 5. This act shall not be constitued to prevent the registry of any marriage contracted, or birth or death happening, previously to its passage, within the limits of this State; nor of the marriage, birth, or death of any person or persons who may have

THRILLING APPEAL.

BY J. O. TAYLOR.

Men of wealth of learning, pour instruction upon the heads of the people—you owe them that baptism. Look at that boy in the gutter! hatless, shoeless, he is a part our

dead, or who has actual knowledge of the fact. Such proof shall be under oath or affirmation, and shall be in its character satisfactory to the register: Provided further;

That should any person feel aggrieved at the that the t That should any person feel aggreeved at the decision of the register aforesaid, he or she or as the case mae be, the next stiend, of the representative of the person on whose benalf such application is made, shall have y'ay." The writer was once passing through a park, and saw nailed to one o book to be kept for the purpose, and to return 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 accompanied by a written statement of his reasons for rejecting it as insufficient.

Section 6. That no letters of administration or letters testamentary shall be granted laws are about us and beneath us, on our

same may be duly registered according to the forms and provisions of this act, of a strictly or as strictly in compliance therewith, as it may be in the power of the party so to do.

Avoid the forms and provisions of this act, of a strictly or as strictly in compliance therewith, as it may be in the power of the party so to do.

fusion of Omnipotence."

"Oh, wee for those who trample on the mind, That fearful thing! They know not what they do Nor what they deal with— To lay rude hands upon God's mysteries there."

An one "revolutioner" says, that of all he solemn hours he ever saw, that occupied in going home one dark night from the widw Bean's after beidg told by her daughter Sally that he needn't come again, was the

A young lady recently from one o those institutions where the 'solid branches' are taught, and exact accuracy inculcated as one of the cardinal virtues, while looking What a magnificent water-scape

Ladies sleeves are now made so tight is to prevent the dear creatures from laugh

ELIZA COOK says, truly, in her journal, that est policy, are half way to being rogues."

A country Court Lawyer, not a hundred miles from 'down east,' asked a wit-ness if he had any actual knowledge of the ocation, on the face of the earth, of the ines of a certain lot of land: Squire, I have perused those lines very often

S-A-Y .- If the ladies had votes how long would it be before a bill would be enacte compelling men to go home to every night before ten o'clock ?

