



R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, June 19, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, SETH CLOVER, OF CLARION COUNTY. FOR THE SUPREME BENCH, JOHN B. GIBSON, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. ELLIS LEWIS, OF LANCASTER. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET. WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY. JAMES CAMPBELL, OF PHILADELPHIA. CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON.

John Banister Gibson, L. D., Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, is a native of Carlisle in this state, a son of Col. George Gibson a well known officer of our revolutionary army, and who fell at the defeat of St. Clair by the Indians in 1791. The present Chief Justice graduated at Dickinson College in 1800, and then became a student of law in the office of his kinsman the Hon. Thomas Duncan, at that time the leader of the bar in Central Pennsylvania, and afterward a Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Gibson was admitted to practice in 1803, and then pushing for his fortune in the "back woods" he first opened an office at Beaver upon the Ohio river. He next removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, and afterward to his native town, Carlisle; where he proved himself a full, fair adversary to such men as Duncan and Watts, who were then in full practice. In 1810 the Democratic party of his native county elected him to the state legislature, and in 1811 he was re-elected. In that position he sustained with vigor and ability the administrations of Governor Snyder and President Madison. In 1812 he was appointed President Judge of the 11th Judicial District, which had just then been created in Northern Pennsylvania. In 1816 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Brackenridge, and in 1829 he was chosen by Governor Schultz to be Chief Justice.

For 39 years, then, this man has been a Judge—for 35 years a Judge of the Supreme Court; and of that time, for 22 years he has been Chief Justice. On that bench he has helped to adjudicate some six thousand cases, and himself delivered opinions in more than twelve hundred of these.

If there was any one thing more than another to be desired under our new system of an elective judiciary, it was that men of ability and competence should be the first candidates on the side of that party which has effected the salutary reform that has been accomplished, and the nomination of such men as Gibson proves that merit is consulted in the choice of candidates, and that the ticket has not been concocted by mere political appliances.

Nor has Judge Gibson failed in any act of political steadfastness from the day he stood in the legislature as the youthful defender of Madison and Snyder. He has not stained the judicial ermine by descending to petty political broils, but in 1828 when a memorable contest convulsed the whole state, so far as his station allowed him with propriety, he entered into the fray for the cause of the people, and his name was placed at the head of that electoral ticket which cast the vote of Pennsylvania for General Jackson.

And yet upon the Bench, Judge Gibson has won golden opinions from all manner of men for his integrity and giant intellect. Thus, Horace Binney, a Whig lawyer of the highest character in speaking of the Supreme Court says:—"At no time have the judgments of the Court been guided by either favor or resentment; and in learning, integrity, and industry, the Judges of the Court have never been wanting to themselves, the profession, or the country."

"We all agree," said this eminent lawyer, "that the Judges of the Supreme Court have been faithful to the Constitution and the Law; faithful to the state and to the Union; faithful to the people and to the Bar."

TOLLS ON THE NORTH BRANCH. Beach Haven, June 12th, 1851. R. W. Weaver Esq. The following shows the collections at this office: Amount as per last report, \$20,425.79 Do month ending May 31st 1851, 19,942.73 Whole amt since Nov. 30th, 1850, 40,368.52 Same time last year, 32,400.90 Increase, 7,967.62 GEO. SMITH, Collector.

Our neighbor of the Democrat is assured that we are not at all jealous of having articles palmed off upon us as original after they have appeared in other papers. Their value in such instances is all the same whether sent to us in print or manuscript, except that the former is easiest read.

We got quite a string of telegraphic despatches yesterday, and they will be found of interest.

The District Court of the United States is now in Session at Williamsport. The suit brought by some gentlemen from the South for the alleged rescue and harboring of a slave by Jamison Harvey of Luzerne county has been settled by the parties.

ELLIS LEWIS. Judge Lewis, now President of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was born in 1800 in Lewisburg, York county, Pa., a pleasant little town which derives its name from his father, by whom it was founded. His father, Eli Lewis, was a Democrat of the school of Jefferson, and upon the election of President Jefferson, was chosen by a portion of the citizens of York county to prepare an address to the President. This address, together with Jefferson's reply, Judge Lewis still carefully preserves in his possession.

At nine years of age, Ellis Lewis was left an orphan, and while yet quite young in years was sent to Harrisburg and learned the printing trade. He next went to New York, and worked as a journeyman printer by the side of Geo. P. Morris. He returned to Lewisburg and commenced studying medicine, but soon went to Baltimore. Failing to profit himself there, he purchased a printing establishment at Williamsport, Pa., and commenced studying law and editing his paper. He soon disposed of his printing establishment, and in 1823 was admitted to the bar. Next year he was appointed deputy attorney general for Lycoming and Tioga counties, and in 1821 removed to Toga county, where he had a large and lucrative practice. A few years after this he resigned his appointment under the Attorney General and removed to Bradford county. In 1822 he engaged actively in the political contest for General Jackson, and was chosen to the State Convention of that year. He was also that fall elected a member of the State Legislature, and while in that body voted against resolutions expressing the opinion of that body against any reduction of the tariff.

In 1833 Mr. Lewis was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania by Governor Wolf, but in the fall of the same year he resigned that appointment, and became President Judge of this Judicial District. This station he filled until about 1845, when he was appointed Judge of the 2d District composed of the city and county of Lancaster—a district whose population and property exceeds that of some states in the Union.

But even there Judge Lewis found time (in addition to his judicial work) to discharge the duties of professor of Law and Medical Jurisprudence in Franklin college, Lancaster, and, in connection with Messrs. McCandless and Troughton, to edit a series of valuable law works. In 1847 he also published a work on "American Criminal Law," which is in the hands of almost every practicing member of the profession. Judge Lewis has also rendered valuable assistance in the publication of the American Law Journal, or "Pennsylvania Law Journal," as it was first modestly called; the best publication of its kind in the country.

His legal reputation extends wider than the Union, for even on the other side of the Atlantic, his learning and philosophical mind have been appreciated, and received the highest testimonials of esteem. We shall never forget his decision in which he pronounced all such exercises of legislation as the stay law of 1842 unconstitutional, and expounded all such subtle distinctions as were sought for to prevent the remedy on a contract and the contract itself. Judge Lewis is properly felt that the remedy constitutes part of the contract, and enters into the contemplation of the contracting parties as much as any part of the bargain. That decision of Judge Lewis was in consonance with the spirit of a republican country and a republican age, while the subtle cobweb-work he expounded was only worthy of the old English bench which decided that such words were not actionable as—"you have poisoned your husband." "Sir Thomas Holt struck his cook on the head with a cleaver, and cleaved his head; the one part lay on one shoulder, and the other on the other," because in the first case, although the husband was poisoned, possibly he did not die; and in the second case, though the cook's head was cleaved into two parts, possibly the wound was not mortal.

This decision of Judge Lewis showed that he understood the true spirit of our constitution. His opinion made a powerful impression on the thinking minds of the country, and we notice that in the new states of the West that opinion is received as the law. The last decision of the kind is in the 4th vol. Missouri Reports p. 50, where a stay law is decided to impair the obligation of a previous contract, and to be against the constitution both of the state and Union. The provision of the Missouri constitution in this respect is similar to ours in Pennsylvania.

We will close this hasty sketch by the following incident of Judge Lewis' early practice in this region. A number of years ago a fugitive slave was rescued from the possession of his owner in Fayetteville, then this county, through a writ of *hominie replegianda*. The Hon. David Petken was the Prothonotary who issued the writ, and of course actions were brought against all concerned with the writ or rescue. Under the act of 1793 the penalty of \$500 was recovered from several defendants, and suit was then brought for the same amount against Mr. George Steeny an editor of a public journal. Judgment was obtained against him and he was imprisoned. With a every confidence he sent nearly one hundred miles for Mr. Lewis, who came and in his argument showed that there was a distinction between penalties imposed as a punishment, to be recovered by any one who may sue for them, and those given by statute to the party aggrieved. In the former case, each individual engaged in the illegal act is liable to the full penalty. In the latter case, but one penalty can be recovered for one illegal act, although many might be engaged in it. Mr. Lewis also showed that with respect to costs, under the act of Congress, where the plaintiff had his election to bring joint or several suits, and elected to bring several suits, he could only recover costs in one of them. The result was that the imprisoned editor was liberated to the great joy of his family and friends.

The Council of Sunbury Borough has authorized a subscription of forty shares to the Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. John B. Dratton of the Carlisle Volunteer, who was a prominent candidate for Canal Commissioner before the Reading Convention, thus enrolls himself for the contest in his last weeks paper: "To all, we say again, we return our sincere thanks. We have not been honored with being the nominee of the Convention, but we have been treated kindly and fairly. That was all we had a right to expect. The interests, usages, and nominations of our party are our guide, and shall have our best services. Under the banner of BIGLER, CLOVER and DEMOCRACY, we again buckle on our armor, for a contest in defence of the interests of Pennsylvania—in defence of the Constitution, assailed on every side—in defence of our glorious Union—in opposition to the fanaticism of the North and South—and in opposition to the mongrel cohorts of Federalism. What lover of his country does not wish us success?"

Democracy of Cumberland, organize for the contest! Let us all unite, as a band of brothers, and rally around the flag of Democracy. Let us convince our brethren of other counties that we fight for principles rather than men! Up, Democrats, up! Once more arm yourselves for the fight, and assist to swell the majority for our worthy candidates, BIGLER and CLOVER!"

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.—We have on our table this excellent Magazine for July, which we would commend to the lovers of art and literature. This magazine is much improved in the typographical department, and the reading matter has been greatly increased. This number contains thirty-nine original articles and eighteen embellishments, among which are "Oberwessel of the Rhine," "Alone at the Rendezvous," "Daniel in the Lion's Den," a portrait of Leigh Hunt, &c. Scenic in the life of the Saviour—seven large engravings by Heath, are very striking.—The reading matter is quite interesting.

God's LADY'S BOOK.—This excellent monthly visitor for July, has already been received, and like the previous numbers is very interesting. Every article in this number is written by American ladies—the talents of our own country—and is really a lady's number. Every effort is made to make the Lady's Book even superior to what it has been, and if any improvements can be made, Godley is the very person that can do it. The embellishments are really beautiful, and the contributions are beyond our power of description. Subscribe for the Lady's Book and then judge for yourselves.

The Right Spirit. Mr. John B. Dratton of the Carlisle Volunteer, who was a prominent candidate for Canal Commissioner before the Reading Convention, thus enrolls himself for the contest in his last weeks paper: "To all, we say again, we return our sincere thanks. We have not been honored with being the nominee of the Convention, but we have been treated kindly and fairly. That was all we had a right to expect. The interests, usages, and nominations of our party are our guide, and shall have our best services. Under the banner of BIGLER, CLOVER and DEMOCRACY, we again buckle on our armor, for a contest in defence of the interests of Pennsylvania—in defence of the Constitution, assailed on every side—in defence of our glorious Union—in opposition to the fanaticism of the North and South—and in opposition to the mongrel cohorts of Federalism. What lover of his country does not wish us success?"

Democracy of Cumberland, organize for the contest! Let us all unite, as a band of brothers, and rally around the flag of Democracy. Let us convince our brethren of other counties that we fight for principles rather than men! Up, Democrats, up! Once more arm yourselves for the fight, and assist to swell the majority for our worthy candidates, BIGLER and CLOVER!"

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.—We have on our table this excellent Magazine for July, which we would commend to the lovers of art and literature. This magazine is much improved in the typographical department, and the reading matter has been greatly increased. This number contains thirty-nine original articles and eighteen embellishments, among which are "Oberwessel of the Rhine," "Alone at the Rendezvous," "Daniel in the Lion's Den," a portrait of Leigh Hunt, &c. Scenic in the life of the Saviour—seven large engravings by Heath, are very striking.—The reading matter is quite interesting.

God's LADY'S BOOK.—This excellent monthly visitor for July, has already been received, and like the previous numbers is very interesting. Every article in this number is written by American ladies—the talents of our own country—and is really a lady's number. Every effort is made to make the Lady's Book even superior to what it has been, and if any improvements can be made, Godley is the very person that can do it. The embellishments are really beautiful, and the contributions are beyond our power of description. Subscribe for the Lady's Book and then judge for yourselves.

The Hydropathic Encyclopedia of R. T. Trull, M. D., gives fair evidence of being the best work yet published upon the subject of water cure. It is a work of scientific merit and contains a thousand facts that are of interest for the preservation of health. This work is to appear every branch of science and to be published in 8 numbers of 100 or more pages each at 25 cents a number or \$2 for the whole work. Address Fowler & Wells, New York. The first number, which is now before us is a good treatise on anatomy and contains an interesting history of medical science.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.—This work continues to maintain its high political character, under the management of Messrs. Kettell & Moore. The present number is embellished with a fine portrait of William Darrah Kelley, a most energetic and active member of the great progressive Democratic party. The accompanying biography is finely written, and should merit every man to activity and enterprise, as it furnishes a remarkable instance of what these qualities will enable a man to do in this free country.

Harper's New Monthly is the best of reprints and is worth a score of the picture books filled with love stories which delight the juveniles in these days. The postage on this work will, after the 1st of July, be only 4 cents, for any distance under 500 miles, and the Magazine is still growing in popularity and interest, for the June number is the best one yet issued.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING ROOM COMPANION.—This Literary weekly Journal, the champion of all publications in the shape of newspapers, still continues to grace our table. No six is a gem, embellished with some thirteen larger engravings, and the choicest kind of original reading matter. Send in your names Ladies & Gentlemen, backed with \$3 and we will furnish you with one of the richest publications of the day.

Published weekly by F. Gleason & Co., Boston price \$3 per annum, in advance.

The Student for July is upon our table. It is a useful production for youth, and parents would do well to furnish their children with it. Published by Messrs. Fowles & Wells, New York, at \$1.00 per annum.

LYCOMING DEMOCRAT.—We have received the second number of a new Democratic paper, started in Williamsport, by JOHN F. CARTER, Esq. formerly editor of the Lancaster Democrat. The paper is handsomely printed, and the editorials are written in a style which characterizes all the Colonel's productions.

The North American Miscellany of last week has for its contents; Poetry and Prose; the World's fair; Seed time and harvest; Paradise music; Notabilia; The Spahis' march; Our Phantom Ship; The insolvent debtor; A legend of Danube; Martha Hopkins; The stones of Venice; The blind man and the blind God; Louis Philippe; Links and associations; Chronicle of the week and the Book World.

The river had a nice little frost a few days ago, and the waterman are improving the Godsend by their trips of merriment and profit.

An Essay before the Bloomsburg Lyceum. BY JNO. P. TAGGART. "OUR UNION."

Gentlemen.—The subject to which I invite your attention is one of no minor importance, and one which we all should feel a deep interest in. The Union! an enchanting halo surrounds that word and fills the soul of the patriot and Christian with feelings of indescribable pleasure. It was the watchword in heaven long before this mighty globe sprang into existence. Its animating melody is still echoing there and will continue to echo through the rolling ages of eternity. Each and every vibration should warn all those who raise their voices against it of the fearful results if this Union be dissolved! It was that magic word that rallied our men to commit the daring deeds of 1776! It was that word which the combined human family have seized upon for the accomplishment of desired objects either good or evil. It was the maintenance of this Union that prompted Washington the father of this our noble country to suffer the numerous privations of War, and there are many others who have long since been consigned to the low and silent tomb, who are to be remembered, and whose actions will survive as a criterion for all those who follow after. Let us, before we proceed any farther, enquire what is necessary to keep this Union together? It is essentially necessary for us to devote ourselves to a universal spread of education—moral and political as well as scientific. By that means we shall be able to create a friendly feeling with nations abroad as well as nations at home. That we may witness the vast difference, (as we have already observed) between a monarchial and republican government, and with that feeling of friendship let us endeavor to show to those who are now bound down and trampled upon by a few political nabobs that it is a Union of feelings, a Union of sentiments that will make them as we are a free and independent people. Even at the present day what language thrills the soul of the patriot as our Union? We have all undoubtedly perceived its strength and well do we know that united we might stand, but once divided and we fall. Must we give way to the base and cowardly strife that is existing amongst a few political demagogues? Must we see this government shaken to its very foundation and this Union of peace and harmony broken up? No Gentlemen! Let us rather blot them from our soil and consign them to an early grave, so that we may continue to live in peace and harmony. Our Union—let mothers lisp it to their babes whilst they are yet in infancy and when they shall reach maturity it will be their prayer and their song. Let it be the watchword from the White-house to the rudest cabin of the backwoodsman—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the far off shores of Africa to the hills of Montezuma—"Dissolve this Union!" He that would utter such a pathos will soon excite a nation to arms. He will bring down an army upon him that will send his soul to meet his God in judgment and there receive a reward that will show to him his design as not only being a weak and cowardly act, but one of the most atrocious character. Preserve this Union, and you will not only destroy the peace and harmony of a nation but you will bring that nation under the tyrannical yoke of a despotic government.

Then, I ask, what will be the result? Will it be any other than what exists in other lands? No Gentlemen, we know too much of its true character, to answer otherwise. J. S. McNEIGH, Sec'y.

The Convention. We give to-day the full proceedings of the Harrisburg Judicial Convention, and with a hearty good will raise up the banner of the nominations. It will be noticed that the late county convention of seven received merited contempt from the Democracy of the State, and the effort to help a gentleman of Danville to a Senatorial seat proved a failure, as it deserved to do in this instance. Mr. Baldy is not without respect and true friends in this county, but it was a mistake in him to expect success in a matter where he was backed only by the influence that knows and observes no rule or usage or discipline in the Democratic party. Mr. Freese's from this place was at Harrisburg to urge Mr. Baldy's claims. Mr. Root voted in the convention for Messrs. Campbell, Lowrie, Kidder, Lewis and Wilson. Mr. Leidy voted for Messrs. Lowrie, Gibson, Lewis, Bell and Maynard.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Traine, formerly of this place, and Robert Finnick were found dead on Wednesday morning of last week, in a cove miles about half a mile from Pittston, Luzerne county. It is supposed they were killed on Tuesday evening previous by the falling of coal upon them whilst engaged in mining it.

CATCH HIM.—The editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat says: "A bachelor friend of ours offers to pay \$5 to any one of our village ladies who will appear in our streets, during the present or succeeding month, dressed in the beautiful Turkish costume now so prevalent in some of the cities. She will immediately have notice of his name, and we doubt not who who wins the wager 'wins his heart.'"

The only original anecdote in connection with our Telegraph operations thus far, is this: After the first message had been sent for some time, a question arose among the "outsiders," whether an answer had been received, when one person declared he knew it had not: he stood watching the wire all the time, and nothing had returned!—Lewisburg Chronicle.

BARNEY'S PROFITS.—A despatch in the New York papers tells the following rather marvellous story, which our readers can take for what it is worth: "Mr. Barney acknowledged to a friend, who is not given to exaggeration, that he made \$500,000 by the Jenny Lind concerts, and says that Jenny has realized not less than \$350,000 in this country. The net proceeds of the ninety four concerts do not lack above \$25,000 of a million dollars."

THE PERFECTION OF COOKERY.—The boarding-house keepers in New York have become such perfect adepts in the science of cookery as to make the same meat answer for beef, pork, veal or mutton, none of their boarders being able to distinguish the difference. It might be an interesting fact for the boarders to know to what animal the meat originally belonged.

COULDN'T GROW POOR.—The Lockport Comet knows of a man of business in that city who once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found that the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in that way.

GOVERNOR'S AID.—J. Ingles Matthias, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Governor Johnston as one of his aids, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Cattawissa Railroad. We hope the citizens of Tamaqua, as also those along the contemplated route of this important and desirable connection, will adopt immediate measures for its early completion. It will readily be conceded that it will bring immense trade to this point, and be the means of increasing business vastly—making Tamaqua a central location. The completion of the Cattawissa Road, would also intersect the New York Railroad at this point. The erection of a direct Railroad from New York into Northeastern Pennsylvania tapping off the trade of the Lackawanna valley is now determined on to a certainty; and on the south, Baltimore is preparing to draw the business of the fertile and wealthy counties in the Schuylkill valley. The coal merchants of Philadelphia, are, however, getting a proper view of this subject, and see plainly that they must finish the small link of Railroad which will connect Cattawissa with Philadelphia. The money to complete the Cattawissa Road must come mainly from Philadelphia, and the sooner the outlay is made the better for all concerned. The work, now partly done, from the valley of the Schuylkill to Cattawissa on the North Branch, when completed and extended to Williamsport, secures a railroad connection between Philadelphia and Elmira in the State of New York, and consequently between the former place and the New York improvements, even without the making of the Sunbury and Erie or Stillpoint and Erie road, heretofore and still held, to be so important and desirable. The making of the Cattawissa road will be but the forerunner of a road from Williamsport to Erie, hereafter to be made, when the necessary amount of capital can be invested in that comparatively, gigantic work—Tamaqua Legion.

New Constitution of Maryland. The following are the main features of the new Constitution:—Biennial Sessions of the Legislature, and each session limited to the 10th of March; State elections hereafter to take place on the first Wednesday of November; Delegates to serve two years, and Senators to be divided into two classes, the first to go out of office in two years, and those elected in 1853 to serve four years, so that one-half will be chosen every other year, at the election of delegates. Ministers of the gospel are not allowed to hold seats in the Legislature; Divorce bills are prohibited, and a majority of both houses is required to pass a law. Principals or seconds to a duel, debarred from holding any office of trust or profit. Imprisonment for debt is abolished, and power is given to the Legislature to pass laws to protect the property of the wife from debts of the husband, and to exempt a homestead worth \$500 from levy and sale by execution. The compensation of State officers, judges the Governor, limited to \$3000. Judges are to hold office ten years, and each Court is to have a Clerk to whom they are to elect a representative six years. Bank stockholders are brought under the individual liability principle. Voters required to reside in the State twelve months, and in the county or election district six months. Any person convicted of bribery at elections to be deprived from holding office or voting thereafter; and the same disqualification to vote provided against any person over twenty-one years of age, who may be convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the Governor.

The New Postage Law. This law will go into operation on the first day of July next, and will operate to the following effect upon the STAR OF THE NORTH, 1. Subscribers will receive it by mail, in Columbia County, FREE OF POSTAGE. 2. For a distance not exceeding fifty miles, at FIVE CENTS per quarter. 3. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles at TEN CENTS per quarter. 4. Over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, at FIFTEEN CENTS per quarter. 5. Over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles, at TWENTY CENTS per quarter. 6. Over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand miles at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per quarter. Those who desire a good, and decide Columbia county Democratic paper, free of postage, should subscribe at once for the Star of the North.

An Honorable Opponent. The Philadelphia Daily News, a Whig paper of ability and influence, speaks of our candidate for Governor, Col. WM. BIGLER, in the following complimentary terms:—"Col. BIGLER is an amiable and estimable man, and deserves great credit for the manner in which he has surmounted every obstacle in his path, and reached his present honorable and elevated position. If our political opponents should have it in their power to elect a State Executive, we know but few men in their party whom we would rather see them successful with than Col. Bigler."

THE PERFECTION OF COOKERY.—The boarding-house keepers in New York have become such perfect adepts in the science of cookery as to make the same meat answer for beef, pork, veal or mutton, none of their boarders being able to distinguish the difference. It might be an interesting fact for the boarders to know to what animal the meat originally belonged.

COULDN'T GROW POOR.—The Lockport Comet knows of a man of business in that city who once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found that the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in that way.

GOVERNOR'S AID.—J. Ingles Matthias, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Governor Johnston as one of his aids, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

From the Pennsylvania. Democratic Judicial State Convention. HARRISBURG, June 11th. (Concluded.) "It should have been for them to designate who the Chief Justice should be, and not left to the toss of a copper. Let us, however, strive to send out such a ticket as will secure the admiration of the entire community, and the approbation of a majority of the whole Democratic party. I repeat my sincere acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, for the honor done me, and beg of you to overlook my blunders."

The address was received with enthusiastic applause by the Convention and auditory. Mr. Rich offered resolutions complimentary to the Hon. Jas. M. Porter, and the temporary officers, which were unanimously adopted. Mr. Leet moved that the Convention proceed to nominate persons to be balloted for as candidates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, for Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Porter moved that each delegate should vote for five persons, the five highest providing such five persons have a majority of the whole number of votes cast—to be declared elected. Mr. Lowry offered an amendment, striking out the number five, and inserting the number one. Mr. Reeder offered the following as an amendment. Resolved, That the Convention do now proceed to ballot first vote, for candidates to be placed on the ticket for Judges of the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, and that each delegate, as his name is called, shall vote for one person from the State at large, and that at the end of each ballot in which any person shall have received a clear majority of all the votes polled, the candidates who shall be the highest in vote shall be placed on the ticket; and that the balloting shall continue until five candidates are thus selected.

Mr. Reeder then moved "a postponement of the whole subject till after the nominations shall have been made."

The motion to postpone was adopted. The following nominations were then made: James Campbell, J. B. Gibson, J. S. Black, Luther Kidder, Richard Coulter, Walter H. Lowrie, J. N. Conygham, Joel Jones, Thomas S. Bell, Ellis Lewis, G. W. Woodward, David Krause, M. C. Rogers, H. Hepburn, J. W. Maynard, J. V. Wilson, J. M. Allister, John C. Knox, Samuel Hepburn, James Thompson, R. P. Flemming, Mr. Bower nominated Geo. M. Dallas—withdrawn by him and renewed by Mr. Lowry, and then withdrawn.

Those marked thus * were withdrawn. Mr. Weidman, of Lebanon, thought the German population should have a representative on the Supreme Bench. Mr. Wright read a letter of withdrawal from Judge Conygham. He read also a letter from Judge Woodward, warning the convention on which he could consent to be a candidate, namely, that it should be necessary to the success of the party. Judge W. declared himself in his letter for Judge Kidder. The letters were ordered to be entered on the minutes and published.

Mr. Wilmot addressed the Convention on Judge Woodward's letter. He was a friend—an early and abiding friend of Judge W.; but as he had several times voluntarily and perpetually declined being a candidate, and had pointed to Judge Kidder as a fit man, the North had come there to vote for Judge K. He therefore asked that Judge W. should be withdrawn, as his nomination would place all his friends in a false position. Mr. Petken followed in the same vein. The nominations were here closed.

Mr. Hugs objected to Mr. Reeder's proposition, as it might deprive some delegates of the privilege of voting for more than one candidate through all the ballots, who might then fail to be nominated. Mr. Steriger was in favor of voting for all five at once. Mr. Porter, of Northampton, was also for voting for all five. Mr. Reeder vindicated his proposition, and replied to all the objections to it. Mr. Wilmot, spoke in support of Mr. Reeder's proposition.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Reeder's amendment. The yeas and nays having been taken, resulted as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Bredin, Burdese, Chain, Chase, Crawford, Cutler, Dimmick, Eldred, Fetter, Guernsey, Hickman, Krick, R. A. Lambertson, Lewis, Lowry, M. Carmey, Macfarlane, Miller, Nicholson, Packer, Potts, Reeder, Rhey, Root, Salmon, Sibley, Wilmot, Winchester, Woodward, J. Young—30.

NAYS.—Anderson, Ard, Bailey, Banks, Black, Blackmore, Brewer, Brightly, Bruner, Burke, Byrly, Cessna, Clark, Coleman, Collins, Cooper, Craswell, Cummings, Cunningham, Dougherty, Dubais, Elshutz, Everhart, Felton, Flood, Foster, Foulk, T. D. Fox, E. J. Fox, Fulton, Geiger, Gibson, Glimmer, Glosbrenner, Hastings, Haviland, Hegins, Heister, Hench, Hirst, Hopkins, Hugs, Kaecher, Keenel, Kerr, (Allegheny), H. P. Laird, W. H. Lambertson, Leader, Lee, Leet, Lippincott, Longenecker, M. Claskey, M. Clean, M'Donald, M'Farland, M'Kibben, Mann, Maxwell, Maynard, Meany, Mercer, Mill, Nixon, Oklahoma, Pauley, Plummer, J. M. Porter, W. A. Porter, Reynolds, Rich, Ritterston, R. B. Roberts, W. Y. Roberts, Sample, Sanderson, Shannon, Smith, Snodgrass, Stahl, Steriger, Stokes, Strong, Thomas, Trout, Wallace, Watson, Weidman, Whalton, Wilkins, Worthington, Wright, S. L. Young—55.

The amendment to the amendment was therefore lost. Mr. Laird, of Westmoreland, then moved to amend as follows: Resolved, That this Convention will vote for the number of candidates to be selected for the Supreme Bench on each ballot, and the candidate having the highest number of votes on each ballot, until the whole five are nominated, shall be declared nominated. Provided he shall have 67 votes or more. Mr. Mercer, of Bradford, moved to amend further, as follows:

Resolved, That we now proceed to vote, each delegate voting for five candidates at first, and upon each subsequent vote for as many candidates as remain to be re-nominated, and upon each vote of the Convention, the candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes, and a majority of the whole number of delegates voting, shall be declared to be voted for.

Pending the debate on this amendment, the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention upon re-assembling resumed the consideration of the original proposition relative to the manner of voting for candidates, when finally, after considerable discussion, it was agreed that in selecting candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, each delegate shall vote for five persons, and those persons who shall receive the highest number of votes, shall be deemed voted for; provided, no person shall be deemed nominated, unless he shall have received at least a majority of all the votes given, and should not all be nominated on the first ballot, then the same course to be pursued until a full ticket shall be chosen.

The first ballot was then had and resulted as follows, viz: J. S. Black, 98 John L. Maynard 33 James Campbell 87 G. W. Woodward 29 Ellis Lewis, 78 Richard Coulter, 23 J. B. Gibson, 68 A. S. Wilson, 21 W. H. Lowrie 68 M. C. Rogers, 15 Luther Kidder, 60 Joel Jones, 7 Thomas S. Bell, 55 David Krause, 7 J. Thompson, 39

Resolved, That we now proceed to vote, each delegate voting for five candidates at first, and upon each subsequent vote for as many candidates as remain to be re-nominated, and upon each vote of the Convention, the candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes, and a majority of the whole number of delegates voting, shall be declared to be voted for.

Pending the debate on this amendment, the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention upon re-assembling resumed the consideration of the original proposition relative to the manner of voting for candidates, when finally, after considerable discussion, it was agreed that in selecting candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, each delegate shall vote for five persons, and those persons who shall receive the highest number of votes, shall be deemed voted for; provided, no person shall be deemed nominated, unless he shall have received at least a majority of all the votes given, and should not all be nominated on the first ballot, then the same course to be pursued until a full ticket shall be chosen.

The first ballot was then had and resulted as follows, viz: J. S. Black, 98 John L. Maynard 33 James Campbell 87 G. W. Woodward 29 Ellis Lewis, 78 Richard Coulter, 23 J. B. Gibson, 68 A. S. Wilson, 21 W. H. Lowrie 68 M. C. Rogers, 15 Luther Kidder, 60 Joel Jones, 7 Thomas S. Bell, 55 David Krause, 7 J. Thompson, 39

Sixty-seven votes being necessary to a choice, and five candidates having received a higher number, viz: Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset; James Campbell, of Philadelphia; Ellis Lewis, of Lancaster; John B. Gibson, of Cumberland, and Walter H. Lowrie, of Allegheny, they were declared duly nominated as the Democratic candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Maynard then moved the unanimous confirmation of the foregoing nominations. The motion was agreed to, and the nominations were accordingly confirmed. A resolution was adopted complimenting the Democracy of the State on the nominations made by the Reading Convention.

The Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Convention were then authorized, by resolution, to frame an address to the citizens of the Commonwealth, recommending the Judicial ticket just nominated, &c. The Convention then, on motion, adjourned sine die.

AN INVITATION, To the Young Folk of the Neighboring Towns. At a meeting recently held in Lewisburg for the purpose of making arrangements for a "GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE," at the Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland, on the coming 4th of July, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to extend a free and cordial reception to such of the young folk of the vicinity and neighboring towns, as may feel disposed to participate in the proposed festival.

Profoundly impressed with the sentiment that the natal day of American Independence—day consecrated by the patriotism, the suffering and the blood of our forefathers, who "pledged their lives and sacred honor," in the fulfillment of their arduous undertaking—should ever be held in grateful remembrance by American youth, their descendants—the undersigned would respectfully urge upon all interested, the propriety of relaxing a brief spell from the ordinary routine of every-day life and of spending the occasion in a pleasant and joyous interchange of social feeling.

For this purpose the undersigned know of no better method of celebrating the 4th of July, than by a glorious picnic upon the summit of Blue Hill, away from the dust of the busy town, on the green sward, beneath the leafy boughs of that romantic spot. Come then one and all! Maiden and youth! meet us in the morning in your own manner and way, at Blue Hill, prepared to celebrate the day with mirth and hilarity—

"It is a sacred legacy to never can divide, Next to from village plain, nor the son of city pride, Nor the hunter's white-haired children who find a fruitful home, Where nameless lakes are sparkling, and where hoarly rivers flow."

G. O. Ide, A. Vanderlicke, S. Shriver, J. Linn, O. R. Vorse, H. Frick, D. S. Bogar, J. W. Masser, F. Beale, P. Kingbaum, J. M'Clure, Jos. Musser.

DR. JESSE SAMUELS, of Allen town, Pa., has invented a machine for making bricks, different in construction and principle from any heretofore in use. It makes 1200 of the most handsomely prepared bricks per hour, out of unburnt clay, with the greatest ease. It is to be propelled by steam.

ASSESSMENT.—The Directors of the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company, have directed an assessment of three per cent. on all their premium notes in force on the 25th