

STAR OF THE NORTH.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, July 10, 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.

ELLIS LEWIS,
OF LANCASTER.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
OF SOMERSET.

WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

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 decided Columbia county Democratic paper, free of postage, should subscribe at once for the Star of the North.

Republicanism in Europe.
A superficial observer would decide that republicanism was just now making no progress in the old world, but a philosophical mind would not long watch the ebb and flow of Liberalism without seeing that each succeeding wave rises higher than the last, and makes a new breach into the crumbling walls that hedge about the towers of despotism. The sea is vast and boisterous, and you cannot see it rise at once, but take any mark upon its bank and you will see it far submerged when you look for it again.

It is a common error to say that France has gained nothing by its sanguinary revolutions. But have not these given to it a constitutional government? Has not an extension of the right of suffrage taught its people a thousand new truths, and made their earnest and anxious students of political economy? No such people as the French will study long without learning, and no such people think long without acting. An honorable nation can easily learn to be honest, and honesty with policy must teach the lesson of virtue.

When the American republic sprang into existence there was scarcely a constitutional government in all Europe, now what despot there dares stand above the law in open defiance? Even Austria and Prussia have constitutional governments in these days.

Even the nobles of Russia are for a republic, nor are they merely anxious to change the rule of one tyrant for that of a hundred, since they have too much property at stake to desire any thing else than a good and safe government.

And in England, though there has been no boisterous and bloody revolution, we see a total change in the system of public affairs. Until late it was the government of the rulers, and when these could no longer control and command the representatives of the people the ministry was forced to resign. The king never trusted himself upon the national magnanimity and patriotism, for in such things he had no faith. The king's ministers suggested and fashioned the public policy of the country, and the people's representatives were mere automatons to cry "Amen." When this from some accident failed, the government was dissolved.

But of late even England has become a government of the people's representatives. Those who were wont to dictate have been confined to their proper functions of ministerial executors of the law; and the Commons who were wont to be ministers of the ministry have become cabinet officers, as in a republic—they are now the hand that wields the pen of the government, but no longer the whole hand, heart and body of the ruling power. They have become the officers and servants of the government; while before, the government was the great officer and servant of the ministry. This is the fundamental difference between a republican and a despotic government—between a government in the age of Lycurgus when the citizen lived for the state alone, and a republic of our time, when the state is under a good to be made for the citizen's good.

The English nation has been reluctantly made to confess that the people, though their chosen representatives, can sustain and conduct a national government; and that the science of political economy is within the comprehension of the popular mind, and not a thing of dark mysteries and conjurations, which only a few titled chateaux, mountebanks and excoombs have been predestined to understand.

Mr. Chamberlain the postmaster of this place has now received from the Department some of the new postage stamps which will be found a great convenience.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter preached in the Episcopal Church of this town on last Thursday evening, and after the service some ten or twelve persons were confirmed as new members of the church.

Eclipses.

A partial eclipse of the moon will take place on the evening of the 12th and morning of the 13th inst., which will be visible in all parts of the United States, except the lower corner of Florida. Its duration at all places will be 3 hours 2 minutes. It will be first seen at San Francisco, California, at 9 o'clock 41 minutes on next Saturday evening, continuing visible there until 43 minutes after 12 on Sunday morning. Places eastward will next come into the shadow on the moon and the eclipse will be last seen in this country in the longitude of Augusta Me., commencing at 10 o'clock 11 minutes and ending at 4 o'clock 13 minutes on Sunday morning. At Bloomsburg it will be first visible at 44 minutes after 12 on Sunday morning, and continue so until 3 o'clock 46 minutes. The magnitude of this eclipse will be 8.47 digits on the southern limb, that is a little more than two thirds of the moon will be in the shade—the whole diameter being divided into 12 digits.

On the morning of the 28th of July there will be a total eclipse of the sun, at the time of new moon, but only visible as a partial eclipse in the United States, except the lower corner of Florida. This eclipse will first appear on the earth at Santa Fe, in New Mexico at 5h. 5m. in the morning, and leave the earth entirely in longitude 26° 7' E., latitude 20° 28' N., a point in the great desert of Sahara. The line of central or total eclipse will begin in the Pacific ocean off Queen Charlotte's island, longitude 137° 48' W., latitude 53° 43' N., and travel a N. E. direction to the arctic circle, which it will cross in longitude 90° W. It will then take nearly an easterly course, and pass through the middle of Greenland; after which its course will be nearer S. E., through the north of Europe, and ending in the Caspian sea.

At Detroit nearly 5 digits of the sun will appear eclipsed, and from that, less as we go south. At New Orleans 1 digit only will appear eclipsed. In the latitude of Bloomsburg about 3.5 digits will be eclipsed. The middle of the eclipse here will be at 8 o'clock, 11 minutes in the morning. To persons along the coast of the Pacific the sun will rise eclipsed.

Fourth of July.
We must confess that our town did not look so last Friday as though there was a time of much note. True, the day was pleasantly cool, and the stores were closed, but the day of the week, being one of evil omen, moodily disinclined to garnish itself in holiday trim. The "fair women and brave men" were like angels visits few and far between; until evening brought out a few stars of loveliness—some blooming lassies, but alas!—no Bloomers. Few beaux we saw who, "bearded like a pard," stroked their locks to coax them into a ferocious, killing hue. But it the town was not filled with the stench of "villainous salpêtre," it gained in credit for steadiness and sobriety what it lost in patriotism.

The teachers and scholars of the Methodist Sunday School formed a procession and marched through the Main street of the town under the charge of Rev. Mr. Lee, and the Superintendent, Mr. Merrill. The lookers on were pleased with the looks of the goodly company, and the scholars no less so with the refreshments to which they were treated.

At Cattawissa, Light Street and Buckhorn, the young people enjoyed the day in fine style, by social celebrations in which merriment and patriotism were mixed up, instead of brandy and water, as in the olden time.

At Cambria, in Luzerne, there was a Temperance Celebration with which all the participants were well pleased. About 150 persons partook of a sumptuous dinner at Mr. Wirtz; and much more than that number enjoyed the mental fare of Messrs. Maxwell and Harvey's addresses.

A gentleman from Berwick says the fourth was plainly visible, and a number of individuals were discovered celebrating the day in the good old way.

Judge Gibson's Democracy.
That Judge Gibson accepted a reappointment as Chief Justice under Governor Ritter is proof of nothing but his eminent ability. He was reappointed because the administration felt that to discard him would be an outrage which the whole legal profession would rebuke, and that to reappoint a man of his ability would be to the Governor's credit.

The following letter from Judge Gibson to the Committee of a Democratic festival shows to what political faith he adheres.

From Chief Justice Gibson.
HARRISBURG, July 28, 1850.
Gentlemen—Through I have felt myself bound to abstain from politics since I came upon the Bench, I have not ceased to hail, as a Democrat; and I shall not willingly part with my membership in the party. I therefore feel highly flattered by your invitation, and would feel much pleasure in accepting it if the business of the court did not make it our duty to remain here till the Saturday next following the National Festival. Wishing you therefore a happy meeting, and every enjoyment consequent upon it, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. GIBSON.
A New College on a new Plan.
President Mahon, formerly of Oberlin, and others in connection with him, are now starting a new college at Cleveland, or rather Ohio City, on an entirely new plan. It is not to be under any sectarian influence; but its professors will be chosen from the learned and liberal-minded of all denominations. No student will be obliged to go through a long, tedious study of the dead languages; but may have the privilege, if he wishes it, of studying them or any other branch as much, as long, and as well as he can. The only positive requirement, I believe, being that he shall be thorough in whatever branch he undertakes. Added to all this great improvement, there will be an opportunity for manual labor, as they have fine productive lands for a farm. Woman, too, if she will, may go through a regular college course.

Vincent L. Bradford and William D. Kelly, Esqs., are named by the Democrats of Philadelphia for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

ADDRESS.

Of the Democratic Judicial Convention of Pennsylvania, to their Fellow-Citizens.

We assembled at Harrisburg, pursuant to our appointment, on the 11th day of June, 1851, and upon that and the succeeding day, performed the duty assigned to us, by nominating as the Democratic candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, the following distinguished jurists:

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset county.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

These gentlemen are all cordially recommended to you as eminently qualified for the high stations to which they have been nominated. The Supreme Court is a tribunal of great authority in the effect of its decisions, although in point of actual and direct power, the judiciary is the weakest of the three great departments of government. That Court has, in the last resort, to pass upon the lives, liberties and property of our citizens. From its decisions, with but few exceptions, there is no appeal. In selecting gentlemen, therefore, to compose this august and important tribunal, care must be taken that, on the score of qualification, they shall possess that moral force which the confidence of the public alone can confer, and which will enable them to maintain their relative position in the administration of our Government. The change of the mode of appointing, from a selection by the Executive to an election by the people, should not lessen the qualification of the incumbent. To fill the situation with safety to the public and credit to himself, he should have a well balanced mind,—sound judgment, discriminating intellect, and a familiar and intimate acquaintance with our common and statute law. While willing to adapt the former to the exigencies of society, as in the progress of improvement, it presents new phases; and to give to the latter the sound interpretation which the law-givers intended, he should never assume to be wiser than the law, or set up his own judgment against the wisdom and experience of ages. He should present in himself a happy medium between that narrowness of prejudice which would reject all advances in improvement, and that laxity of decision which would disregard all that has gone before it.

To these qualifications should be added that strict integrity of purpose "which yields not to time and bends not to circumstances," and that independence and decision of character which should ever be found in the administrator of the law. A Judge who falters in the performance of his duty, or calculates how his decision may affect his popularity, is unworthy the place he fills. With him the only question should be, what is the law, and pronounce it without fear, favor or affection.

We have in Pennsylvania a beautiful system of jurisprudence. It is said to be peculiarly adapted to our climate. It is not very well understood out of the State, and its excellence is not fully appreciated by all within it. Casting aside the trammels of technicality, we combine in one form and essentially under the same form of proceeding, the administration of law and equity. With us law and equity, if not synonymous terms, are both parts of a great whole. For this admirable system we are much indebted to the wisdom and foresight of our ancestors. Wherever a party would, in other States or countries, be entitled to redress at law or in equity, he can obtain it here under our combined system.

If a person who has a just and lawful claim, enters one door of the temple of justice, we do not deny his suit, turn him out and bid him enter another, to seek the relief to which he is entitled. Our temple of justice has but one door of entrance, and our system is simple and harmonious in its action when properly understood and intelligently carried into execution. It is challenging and will continue to challenge, the admiration of other Governments, who are beginning to adopt it, and we should be careful how we mar its symmetry, entail upon our posterity the evils, delay, expense and arbitrary power of a separate equity administration, and fall back upon that, which the wisdom of experience is abandoning elsewhere.

It follows, that in Pennsylvania a man to be a good lawyer or a good judge, must be familiar as well with the rules and principles of laws of those of equity. We looked for these qualifications in the candidates before us, and believe we have essentially obtained them, in the gentlemen selected.

In the nominations made, we were singularly unanimous. The selections of all candidates were made on the first ballot. Many excellent lawyers and judges were named before us, and we believe that all of those who did not receive a majority of the votes of the Convention, were gentlemen possessing of high legal and moral qualifications. Of the number, however, five only could be selected. It is impossible in such a Convention, that each delegate can obtain the nomination of all the candidates he desires. There must be mutual consultation and concession, and there necessarily will be, individual disappointments. The wishes of the separate members of the nominating body. The choice thus made, governs, and the minority submits and concurs in the nomination. This is the true Democratic principle, and without carrying it out, there would be no such thing as a preliminary nomination, which is always necessary to ascertain the sense of the party, and when that is ascertained, should govern and control all who belong to that party. Should any other course be pursued, we should, as a party, come to the polls with divided and distracted forces, and fall an easy prey to the combined and concentrated action of our opponents. They always act in concert and endeavor to carry out the policy of dividing their opponents, that they may conquer. Our only safety is in the combined action of all its members of our party.

In a Democratic Government the will of the majority, fairly and legitimately expressed, must always govern. In the Democratic party, the same rules must be observed; our principles cannot be carried out. We

emphatically, as a party, go for "principles—not men!" We use men, for candidates, as the exponents of our principles, and, when they are fairly selected according to the usages or expressed will of the party, they are entitled to the support and confidence of the party. The friends of every gentleman have a right to bring his name, as a candidate, before a nominating Convention, and to use every honorable means, and urge every fair argument in their power to place him in nomination. By the very fact of presenting his name to the Convention, they virtually pledge him and his friends to the support of the nomination which shall be made, and the person suffering his name so to be used, binds himself, in honor, to a like support.

It is the duty of the party to enforce this rule, for if nominations can be sustained or opposed, just as a particular candidate can be successful in procuring a nomination, or not, they had as well be abandoned. Every Democrat should keep constantly in mind the doctrine that "every man owes to his party, that the party owes to any man." Each individual, with generous devotion to the great cause of the people, should sacrifice private griefs and personal disappointments on the altar of patriotism. By these means alone, can be secured that ascendancy of the Democratic party, which is essential to the maintenance of the true principles of our government, the peace, good order and prosperity of our common country, and the transmission to posterity of "those sacred rights to which ourselves were born."

The progress of the democracy is one of the proofs how steadily the cause of truth must ever advance. The principles of the democratic party were sneered at, as leveling and leveling, and denounced as Jacobinical, in this republican country, so late as shortly before the present century was ushered in, and the same course was pursued until the war of 1812 was ended, in a blaze of glory during the democratic administration of Mr. Madison. We were denied to possess, amongst us, the necessary education or qualifications to fill offices or administer the affairs of the country. The administration of the general government by Jefferson and Madison, and of this Commonwealth by Simon Snyder, put down these sneers, and our opponents who had arrogated to themselves all the education and all the talents of the country, were fain to abandon their name and to profess to abandon their principles. They have even essayed to give to their own party the once despised appellation of "democratic."

The progress of the democracy has been upward and onward. Planting itself upon the immutable inalienable rights of man—on the broad platform of the declaration of independence and the constitution of our country, it has maintained its principles through good and through evil report. It has been occasionally met with reverses, they have been low and far between, and are in no wise attributable to any fundamental error in the principles of the party. If our adversaries have occasionally had temporary success, a single term has been their duration in office, and the people, at the first constitutional opportunity, have restored power and authority to the democratic party, which it can never lose permanently, so long as it upholds its principles, which accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

Our party has heretofore voted to the Supreme Court, both of the Union and of this State, complete benches of able Judges as have ever graced those stations, and in the candidates now presented to you for your support as Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we have not reduced the standard. The following are very brief notices of the individuals so selected.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, was born on the 10th day of January, 1810, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He is the son of the Hon. Henry Black, a highly intelligent and respectable citizen of that county, and who died in 1841, whilst representing that congressional district in the House of Representatives of the U. S. He passed through an excellent course of academic instruction, and before commencing the study of the law, was pronounced, by those competent to judge, to be acquired more than ordinary attainments in classical literature and scientific studies. At an early age, he gave promise of those talents which have since so distinguished him. In his eighteenth year he commenced the study of the law under Chauncey Forward, Esq., of Somerset, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. At the time of his admission the leading members of that bar were Messrs. Forward, Moses Hampton, Charles Ogilby, Joshua F. Cox, and Joseph Williams, (now Chief Justice of Iowa.) Mr. Black had not completed his majority when he was admitted and had to enter into competition with these gentlemen, all of acknowledged ability. This rivalry no way tended to develop his talents and stimulate his industry and ambition. He immediately acquired a large practice, which he retained in Somerset and the adjoining counties, until he quit the bar for the bench. In 1841, he was appointed by Governor Porter, President Judge of the 16th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, which situation he has filled from that time to this; the district being, at one time, enlarged by the addition of Blair, and at another time, by that of Fulton County.

At the bar he was distinguished for sound, clear and logical views in his legal arguments, united to a bold and commanding eloquence which rendered him a powerful and successful advocate.

As a President Judge he has exhibited talents and capacity of the highest order. He seems to comprehend the cause before him so distinctly, that in his charge he clears up all its difficulties and puts it to the jury in such a lucid point of view as enables them to understand the precise point in issue, thus relieving the case of all extraneous matter.

Few men possess a stronger grasp of intellect, and none can express themselves with more clearness upon any subject that comes before him. A ripe scholar in general literature—a sound and industrious lawyer

and judge, with nearly ten years experience on the bench—with a methodical and strong mind, quick perception and a clear intellect, he cannot do otherwise than fill with credit to himself and advantage to the public, the high office for which he has been nominated, and which he will grace, as well by his qualifications as by his simple, unaffected and urbane manners.

JAMES CAMPBELL was born in the year 1813, in the District of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia. His father emigrated from the north of Ireland in the year 1798, at the age of 19 years, settled in Southwark, and there resided up to the time of his decease, a period of 46 years. His son, the subject of this notice, was carefully educated in the ordinary branches of English and classical literature, his instruction in the latter being received at the hands of Rev. Francis Hindman, a gentleman who stood high as a classical instructor.

At the age of eighteen, he entered the office of Edward D. Ingraham, Esq., of Philadelphia, as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, in the year 1834. He commenced the practice of the law in Philadelphia immediately upon his admission, and notwithstanding the well-known ability of that bar, the competition among its members, and the difficulty of a young advocate succeeding without family influence or adventitious aid, he obtained a very respectable practice, with which he continued to be engaged until his translation to the bench. During this period of time he was President of the Board of Commissioners of Southwark, and represented the District in the Board of Directors and Controllers of the Public Schools.

On the 30th April, 1842, at the age of 29 years, he was appointed by Governor Porter one of the Law Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. For this office he received the unanimous commendation of all the Democratic Senators and members from the county of Philadelphia, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He has continued to fill this responsible office up to the present time. Naturally modest and unobtrusive, although possessed of excellent talents and extensive legal attainments, he has not sought opportunity to exhibit himself before the public. He has performed his duties with exemplary fidelity, and his legal opinions have been marked for their accuracy, perspicuity and system. The business with which he has been occupied since his elevation to the bench has been principally of a criminal character, the Equity and Orphan's Court business of that Court having been generally assumed and performed by his colleagues, so that he has not had the same opportunities for display, had he been disposed to make it, which were enjoyed by the others. In all the relations of life Judge Campbell has sustained an unblemished reputation. Pure, well educated, honest and inflexible; combining with these, gentlemanly deportment and manners, he possesses a large fund of that useful virtue, common sense; has a strong mind and sound judgment. He has a large circle of warm and devoted friends, who have known him from his youth rejoiced in his elevation by his energy of character, to the position which he holds, and cherish him for his integrity, talents and social virtues.

ELLIS LEWIS is now 53 years of age. He was born at Lewisburg, York co., Pennsylvania. He was the son of Mr. Eli Lewis, of that place, whose ancestors were Welsh Quakers, who emigrated with William Penn. Being bereft of both his parents at the early age of nine years, and having little paternal estate, he was while yet still young placed in a printing office at Harrisburg, and there learned the trade of a practical printer. Having gone through the years of his probation, there, he went to New York and worked in that city as a journeyman printer. He subsequently purchased a printing office, Lycoming county, and edited a newspaper for some time, at Williamsport, in that county. During this occupation, about the year 1820, he commenced the study of the law—was admitted to the bar in 1822, practised law and prosecuted the pleas of the Commonwealth for some years, in Lycoming and Tioga counties, and finally removed to Bradford county. In 1832 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, where he occupied a very prominent position during the year 1832 and 1833. In the latter year he was appointed by Governor Wolf, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, which office he resigned in the fall of the same year, on receiving the appointment of President Judge of the VIIIth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, Union and Columbia, which office he filled with credit and reputation for upwards of twelve years. In the year 1845, he was appointed President Judge of the 1d Judicial District, composed of the county of Lancaster, which situation he has filled up to the present time. So promptly and energetic has he been in the discharge of the duties of his office, in that large and populous county, that since his appointment, the Legislature have dispensed with the Mayor's Court of the city, and District Court of the county, and devolved the whole duties of the three Courts upon him and his associates, and he has performed them promptly and satisfactorily.

Judge Lewis has delivered many learned legal opinions on several very important questions which have been given to the public. They evince him a ripe scholar and a sound jurist. From this short notice it will be seen that he is a self-made man.—He has been a hard student all his life, and has achieved a noble triumph over the obstacles that beset his path in his outset. For he is not only a sound lawyer, but a gentleman of high attainments in other branches of science. The Philadelphia College of Medicine conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of M. D., and Transylvania University that of L. L. D., for those attainments. With eighteen years judicial experience, he cannot fail to give satisfaction in the new situation for which he has been nominated.

JOHN BANISTER GIBSON, the present learned and able Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in

Sherman's Valley; in then Cumberland, now Perry county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of a worthy and distinguished revolutionary officer, who served from the beginning to the end of that trying struggle, and was subsequently killed in St. Clair's defeat. Having gone through the usual course of academic studies, he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, and graduated at that institution. He studied law with the late Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle, who was afterwards one of his associates on the Supreme Bench. On his admission to the bar, Judge Gibson removed to Beaver, Pa., where he practised law for about two years, and then returned to Carlisle—was elected by the Democrats of Cumberland county to the State Legislature for two successive years, and whilst there took an active part in preventing the re-charter of the first bank of the United States, and in supporting the war against England, by the advocacy of resolutions by the State Legislature on those subjects. In order to aid the General Government in obtaining funds, he was greatly instrumental in repealing the prohibition in our State Bank charters from loaning more than \$50,000 to the General Government. He was appointed by Governor Snyder President of the 13th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wayne and Susquehanna; and after filling that situation for some time, during which the district was partially changed so as to include Luzerne, he was in 1846, appointed by the same Governor a Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Hugh Henry Brackenridge, deceased.

On the 16th of May, 1827, he was appointed by Governor Shultz, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, on the decease of the late C. J. Fighman. His opinions as Associate Justice and Chief Justice will be found in all our volumes of reports, from 2d Sergeant and Rawle down to the present time. They bear the impress of his giant intellect and of the sound knowledge of legal principles which he possesses. It has been well said of him that his mind is a perfect stream of light. His nomination on the present occasion is peculiarly proper, as he will be the connecting link between the present Court and that which is to succeed it, and he will bring to his associates on the new bench, the light which thirty-five years experience must necessarily shed, and which the great purity and integrity of his character cannot fail to impart.

There is no greater mind upon any existing bench, than that possessed by this distinguished jurist, whose judicial reputation is not confined to Pennsylvania or the Union. For his high attainments as a Civilian, he has been created L. L. D. by both the Universities of Pennsylvania and Harvard.

WALTER H. LOWRIE was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Matthew B. Lowrie, formerly Mayor of Pittsburgh, and comes of that honest, upright and intelligent stock of people, who emigrated from the province of Ulster, and have done so much for the cause of education, sound morals and popular rights in this Western World. He is now 44 years of age and was reared and educated at Pittsburgh where he graduated in the Western University of Pennsylvania, at the age of nineteen. He read law under Judge Shaler of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. During a portion of his studies he taught a classical school, and thus disciplining his own mind whilst imparting knowledge to others. After admission, he pursued his profession with diligence and success in the great iron city of the West, and attained such deserved distinction in it, that in 1842 he was unanimously chosen Professor of Law in his Alma Mater, the duties of which, besides attending to his growing practice, he continued to perform with great credit, until the University buildings were destroyed in the great conflagration of 1845. His selection for such a situation from a bar as numerous and talented as that of Pittsburgh, by the learned gentlemen who had charge of the institution, was no slight tribute to the talents and worth of one who was then comparatively young in years. Public opinion fully ratified the choice, as it did the appointment which he received in 1846 from Governor Shunk, of Assistant Judge of the District Court for the county of Allegheny, which had become vacant by the promotion of Hon. Hopewell Hepburn to the Presidency of that Court, in place of Judge Grier appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Succeeding as he did two such able and eminent men as Judges Grier and Hepburn, he has sustained himself in this judicial station and has given universal satisfaction, by the untiring industry with which he has devoted himself to it, and by the ability, intelligence, and promptness with which he has met and treated the multifarious questions of law and equity which have been constantly arising in that court, growing out of the increased business and commerce of our great Western Empire.

He possesses a clear and lucid intellect, is well read, not only in his profession, but in almost every branch of general literature and science. He possesses great power of analysis and great patience in investigation. His manners on the bench, as well as in his private intercourse are bland and courteous, and his opinions, many of which have been given to the world, satisfy the profession and the public of his capacity and legal attainments. No man could stand higher for strict and unbending integrity, and five years experience on the bench have satisfied the public of his high integrity for the discharge of judicial functions.

As will always be the case, their minds differ from each other, yet in that very difference, making up, collectively, as able a bench as perhaps we have ever had in Pennsylvania, and one which we cannot too strongly recommend to your support. They are all pure democratic republicans—all born and educated within the bounds of our own Commonwealth—have all long served in the Democratic ranks. Before their appointment to their present judicial stations, (as it will be observed they are all at this moment Judges of high standing,) they were men of prominence in the party, and enjoyed its confidence in a very high degree. Since their elevation to judicial posts,

they have all very properly, abstained from taking an active part in the details of party politics, unless it may be stated as an exception, that Chief Justice Gibson was placed at the head of the Jackson Electoral Ticket, in 1823, which was elected by a large majority. Their republican principles, however, are as strong as ever, and they will never be found advocating a doctrine that will infringe upon the rights of man. A Past experience has shown the danger to be apprehended from a judiciary, in the hands of our opponents, and the perfect safety with which the administration of justice can be trusted to the Judges selected by the Democratic party.

It will not perhaps be travelling out of our appropriate duty to say that the approaching election is one of more than ordinary importance. We have not only the usual Senatorial, Representative and County Officers, but we have a Governor and Canal Commissioner, besides Judges of the Supreme Court, President Judge of Districts, and Associate Judges of the several counties, also to elect. The election of 1851 will also have a strong influence upon the Presidential election of 1852, and the Democratic party owe it to themselves to redeem not only Pennsylvania, but the Union, from the misrule of our opponents. You have but to will, to do this, for as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union.

In the candidates selected by the Reading Convention, for Governor and Canal Commissioner, we have gentlemen of the most unexceptionable character and qualifications, and in every respect entitled to your confidence and support. Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield, our candidate for Governor, is a gentleman of talents, experience, and of great private worth. Enthusiastically self-made man, he is of the people and belongs to the people, and nobly will they sustain their favorite, and place the Keystone State under the governance of an executive, who, whilst he will regard the rights of the State, will remember and let the world know, that Pennsylvania cherishes the Union of the States, and will evince her attachment to that Union by her acts as well as by her professions.

General SETH CLOVER, of Clarion, has been very properly selected for the office of Canal Commissioner. Able, energetic and efficient—in the prime of life, and having had much practical experience, he will discharge all the duties of that station with honor to himself and with eminent advantage to the public. He will watch over and guard the great public interests involved in our internal improvements with vigilance and fidelity; and lend his aid in making them instrumental in discharging the debt incurred in their construction.

We urge you, therefore, to come forth to the polls. Let no man absent himself. Let every Democrat vote the whole Democratic ticket without alteration or change, and a glorious triumph awaits us. We charge you in conclusion, to remember that the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the Union expect every man belonging to them, to do his duty upon the present occasion, in sustaining the party and its nominees.

Mr. Corwin's Estimates of the Revenue and the Correctness.

Mr. Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of December last, estimated, no doubt with the view of influencing Congress to increase the tariff, that a deficiency of \$865,996 12. Now, how is Mr. Corwin sustained by the facts? Why, instead of there being only a small sum in the treasury on the first of July next, there will be a surplus of probably seven millions, as the receipts to the present time have exceeded his estimates six millions of dollars, and the probability is, that on the 1st of July, 1852, instead of there being a deficiency, there will be a surplus of fifteen millions of dollars.

This is a fair example of the manner in which the affairs of the government are managed at Washington, and of the credit which treasury estimates are entitled to. It shows not only great want of intelligence on the subject, but any quantity of ignorance in reference to the progress of the country. The fact is, our practical business men of New York, know more about this kind of matters, than the whole cabinet combined. The progress which this republic has made in prosperity during the last twenty years, has been wonderfully great. Twenty years ago the revenue of the government, from all sources, did not amount to over twelve millions of dollars, while the revenue for this year will exceed fifty millions. Mr. Corwin might have saved himself the trouble of under-estimating the revenue with the view of affecting the tariff question, for the whole subject of protective tariff has been dead and buried for many years. The commercial and manufacturing progress of the country requires no high tariffs or special legislation. They have proved most conclusively that they are capable of taking care of themselves, without any government assistance.—N. Y. Herald.

DANVILLE RAIL ROAD.—The Books for receiving subscriptions to this work were opened at this place last week. A meeting in reference to the matter was held at the Court House on Saturday evening, and addressed by the Hon. John Cooper, who fully and clearly pointed out the advantages of the proposed road to our borough as well as the whole surrounding country. We learn with pleasure that the subscription book is rapidly filling up, and that our citizens generally subscribe liberally.—Danville Democrat.

A lad, on delivering his milk a few mornings ago, was asked why the milk was so warm. "I don't know," he replied with much simplicity, "unless they put in warm water instead of cold."

The Pittsburgh Post says an Irishman in that city, ate a half pound of mould candles, a small basket of crackers, and drank six bottles of porter, on a bet. He must have been a man of taste.