



H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

P. & A. ROYCE, LOWESS & SPOONER, REYNOLDS, McFARLANE & Co., SPRING, GOOD & Co.

BANK NOTE TABLE. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing bank notes from various locations including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

A CALL TO HOUSEKEEPERS At the Cabinet Ware Room of SEB'N HOUP & CO.

Thankful for the patronage of his friends and customers during the 17 years he has been in business in this place...

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS, MANUFACTURED BY SEBASTIAN HOUP & CO.

Where in addition to their former stock of the establishment they now manufacture Mahogany, Walnut & Cane-Seat Chairs...

Fashionable Furniture. Having secured a Horse and made the necessary arrangements for the purpose...

REFORM YOUR HABITS. Come ye, with garments here and ready. Ye hark! ye, who're and harkens too...

TAILORING BUSINESS. He is all his tailors. He will be careful to see that his work is made up in the best manner...

EDWIN HALL, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF WATKINSON & HALL), No. 24 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, as well as the public generally...

Spring & Summer Dress Goods. His assortment consists of the latest and most desirable styles of English, German, French & American Goods...

SELECT POETRY.

I LIKE AN OPEN, HONEST HEART.

I like an open, honest heart, Where frankness loves to dwell, Which has no place for base deceit...

I scorn that one whose empty act, And homing words of art, Betray the feelings of the soul...

Content is but a gentle word, A feeling far too mild, For one who confidence betrays...

Then give me one with heart as free, And gentle as the air, Whose ready hand and greeting kind...

Minnesota Territory.

[From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.] ORIGINAL SKETCH OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

BY DR. THOMAS POSTER. Number 1.

On the 3d of March, 1849, the Congress of the Union, by law, set off a portion of the distant regions of the North-west, into a separate government...

BOUNDARIES.

The new Territory contains about 166,000 square miles, (as calculated by Mr. Darley, the geographer) nearly four times the size of Pennsylvania...

THE NAME AND ITS ORIGIN.

The name of the Territory is pronounced as if spelled Min-ne-sotah. It is derived from the Indian name of the St. Peter's river...

EARLY HISTORY.

The early history of Min-ne-so-tah is involved in much obscurity though Father Hennepin in 1680, and Baron La Hontan in 1689, both Frenchmen, visited it...

THE INDIAN POPULATION.

Besides the whites, Minnesota embraces within its extended boundaries, a very large Indian population, variously estimated to number from 30 to 40,000 souls.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS APPOINTED.

Immediately on the passage of the law of organization, President Taylor made the nominations for the public officers of the new Territory...

their more eastern location on Lake Superior, about the Falls of Saint Mary, and earlier intercourse with the French fur traders...

The dispossessed bands of the Dakotas moved westward, sweeping in their progress, the Shians, the Iowas, and other tribes from their lands...

By a treaty negotiated under the protection of the United States, at Fort Crawford, near Prairie du Chien, in 1825, between all the different tribes of the North-west...

Previous to the erection of Iowa into a State, all that portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, was included in Iowa Territory...

On this return he based a division of the Territory into legislative districts, and issued a proclamation, dated July 7th, 1849...

In pursuance of this proclamation, the election was held, and a Delegate and Legislature elected. Hon. H. H. Sibley was nearly unanimously chosen Delegate to Congress...

The following exhibits the result of the first census, along with the vote cast for the Delegate to Congress on the 1st August, 1849...

The above includes all classes of population who are civilized in their habits; though some of the half-breeds of the Red River of the North...

After the census was taken, however, the main body of the immigration last year arrived; and consequently, if a census had been taken in the fall, it would have shown a large increase over that of June...

These are the Chippewas at the North around the heads of the Mississippi. The Winnebagoes located west of that river and immediately south of the Chippewas...

And the great Dakota Nation, generally known as Sioux, who possess the country from the Missouri to the Missouri, and north-west to the utmost limits of the Territory...

The Menomonees of Wisconsin, a branch of the Chippewas, are under treaty to move into the Territory during the spring and summer of 1850...

The Indians in the Territory may be set down in numbers as follows: Dakotahs or Sioux, 15,000; Chippewas, 6,000; Winnebagoes, 2,500; Menomonees, 3,500.

The Sioux are not all in the Territory—several thousand roaming west of the Missouri river. In addition to the above, Governor Ramsey has made the following appointments...

On the 27th of May, 1849, Governor Ramsey arrived in the Territory, and on the 1st of June following, he issued his Proclamation, declaring the Territory organized from that date.

During the month of June, the census of white, and civilized population of the Territory, was taken by order of the Governor...

county, Attorney General of the Territory. JONATHAN E. MCKESICK, of Washington Territory, Territorial Auditor. CALVIN A. TUTTLE, of Ramsey county, Territorial Treasurer.

The tribes enumerated are all peaceable; and the government system of annuities—of money and goods paid to them—tends in a high degree to keep them so.

The surface of Minnesota presents a highly varied aspect. There are no mountains, strictly speaking. The Hills of the Prairies, commonly known as the Coteau des Prairies...

Minnesota is emphatically a country of rolling plains, woods and fertile lake meadows. In the extreme North, beyond the reach of ordinary settlements, tamarack swamps, and pine marshes, cover the face of the land...

The Mississippi rises together in the Territory, in a flat country, amidst numerous lakes and marshes, and is in length 2896 miles, reckoning from its nearest sources at the summit of the hauteur de terre...

The Missouri rises in a mountain region, flows with a rapid current, about four miles an hour, is very turbid and muddy, and subject to great floods. It constitutes the western boundary line of Minnesota.

The St. Croix has its extreme sources near the same lakes which are the heads of the Burnt Wood and Moskeg rivers flowing into Lake Superior. It is navigable from its junction with the Mississippi for 80 miles from its mouth to the Great Falls.

The Lakes are numerous and important. The extreme north shore of Lake Superior, some of its islands to the British lake, are included in the Territory, and will be valuable for its mines and fisheries.

The public lands of Minnesota in market, and subject to private entry or to pre-emption at the land office in Stillwater, are First: the rich delta in the angle formed by the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers...

Second: a tract of over 200,000 acres, on the west side of the Mississippi, at Lake Pepin. It undoubtedly possesses great agricultural and commercial advantages and is said also to abound in lead ore and galena.

and the wave of population will undoubtedly soon roll in upon the New Purchase. Plenty of choice locations can be found, not yet taken up, within 3 and 5 miles of all the principal towns, and main rivers.

It is expected that a treaty will be made the present summer with the Sioux, for the whole of the rich country on the west side of the Mississippi, and extending back for 100 miles.

The following exquisite lines, which we copy from the last number of the Missionary Herald, are evidently from the pen of Bishop Doane.—Exchange.

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If we carve it then, on the yielding stone, With many a sharp incision, Its heavenly beauty shall be our own, Our lives that angel-vision! Burlington College, March, 1850.

Taking the whole of Northern Europe—including Scotland—and France and Belgium, (where education is at a low ebb) we find that of every 24 of the population, there is one child acquiring the rudiments of knowledge; while in England there is only one such pupil to every fourteen inhabitants.

It has been calculated that there are at the present day in England and Wales nearly 8,000,000 persons who can neither read nor write—that is to say, nearly one quarter of the population. Also, that of all the children between five and fourteen, more than one half attend no place of instruction. These statements would be hard to believe, if we had not to encounter in our every-day life degrees of illiteracy which would be startling; if we were not thoroughly used to it.

Whenever we turn, ignorance, not always allied to poverty, stares us in the face. If we look in the Gazette, at the list of partnerships dissolved, not a month passes but some unhappy man, rolling, perhaps, in wealth, but wallowing in ignorance, is put to the experimentum crucis of "his mark." The number of petty jurors—in rural districts especially—who can only sign with a cross, is enormous. It is not unusual to see parish documents of great local importance defaced with the same humiliating symbol by persons whose offices shows them to be not only "men of rank," but men of substance. A housewife in humble life needs only turn to the file of her tradesmen's bills to discover hieroglyphics which render them so many arithmetical puzzles. In fact, the practical evidences of the low ebb to which the planes of rudiments of education in this country have fallen, are too common to bear repetition. We cannot pass through the streets, we cannot enter a place of public assembly, or ramble in the fields, without the gloomy shadow of Ignorance sweeping over us.—Dickens' "Household Words."

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—The following we clip from the Tamaqua Legion, Schuylkill county, Pa., of the 18th ult: Yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock we heard a loud report or explosion, and immediately the smoke was seen ascending over Sharp Mountain, in the direction of Heiler & Morganth's Powder Mill, which is about one and a-half miles below this place. The intelligence was soon brought that the mill, store house, and dry-house were blown up, totally demolishing the latter. There were two persons in the building, but who most miraculously escaped with their lives. Henry Stout was rather seriously injured, and Wm. Scheffer slightly. Mr. Fastnought, who superintended the mills, had left but a few moments before for his dwelling, which is several hundred yards from the mills. We learn that 164 kegs of powder were in the dry-house at the time of the explosion. How the powder caught is not known. Loss about one thousand dollars.

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