

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum]

VOLUME 7.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1855.

NUMBER 1.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
CLOTHING STORE, on Main street, two
doors above the "American House."

SIMON DREIFUSS, & Co.
CLOTHING STORE in the Exchange
Block, opposite the Court house.

EVANS & APPLEMAN.

MERCHANTS.—Situate on the upper part
of Main street, nearly opposite the
Episcopal Church.

S. C. SHIVE,

MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE
AND CABINET WARE—Warehouse
in Shive's Block, on Main Street.

A. M. RUPERT,

TINNER AND STOVE DEALER.—
Shop on South side of Main street, be-
low Market.

JOSEPH SWARTZ,

BOOKSELLER. Store in the Exchange
Block, first door above the Exchange
Hotel.

R. W. WEAVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the
first floor of the "Star" Building, on
Main street.

SHARPLESS & MELICK,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS. Build-
ings on the alley between the "Exchange"
and "American House."

BARNARD RUPERT,

TAILOR.—Shop on the South Side of Main
Street, first square below Market.

MENDENHALL & MENSCH,

MERCHANTS.—Store North West corner
of Main and Market Streets.

HIRAM C. HOWER,

SURGEON DENTIST.—Office near the
Academy on Third Street.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO.,

MERCHANTS.—Northeast corner of Main
and Market streets.

SHARPLESS & MELICK,

MANUFACTURES AND DEALERS IN
STOVES, TINWARE &c.—Establish-
ment on Main street, next building above
the Court-house.

HERRY ZEPPEINGER,

CLOCK and WATCHMAKER.—South side
of Main street, above the Rail-road.
Every kind of disorder in jewelled or other-
wise invented escapements faithfully re-
paired.

PURDON'S DIGEST.

ANY Justice of the Peace wishing to pur-
chase a copy of Purdon's Digest, can be
accommodated by applying at this office.

BRADY & BROWN'S

EAGLE HOTEL,

No. 129 North Third Street, above
PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL A. BRADY. GEORGE H. BROWN.

[June 8th 1854—ly.]

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!!

DEEDS,
SUMMONS,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPENAS, and
JUDGMENT NOTES,
deposited for safe keeping at the fo-
re of the "Star of the North."

Justices of the Peace

AND CONSTABLES can find all kind of
blanks desirable for their use, in proper
form, at the office of the "Star of the North."

EXCHANGE NEWSPAPERS

By the hundred for sale at this office.

Fancy Paper,

Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Writing sand, &
can be found at the cheap Book store of
JOSEPH SWARTZ,

NEW GRIST-MILL

AT

MILL GROVE.

THE subscriber has refined his Grist-
Mill at Mill Grove, near Light Street,
Columbia county, and is ready the do any
and all kinds of grinding. He has three
run of stones, and the Mill will work to gen-
eral satisfaction. A competent miller has
charge of the establishment, and the
patronage of the public is respectfully so-
cited.

THOMAS TRENCH.

Mill Grove, Sept. 9, 1854.

NEW ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA

Collector, Williamsport and Erie Railroad
OPEN TO MILTON.

84 hours between Phil'a. and Milton.

On and after Monday, Sept. 25th, and
until extension to Williamsport, pass-
enger trains will be run every day (Sundays
excepted) as follows:

Leaving Milton at 11 A. M., connecting
with Reading Rail Road, at Port Clinton, ar-
riving at Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M.

Leaving Philadelphia, at 7:30 A. M.; ar-
riving at Milton at 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train will leave Milton, on
Monday, Wednesday & Friday, and Port
Clinton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
each week.

Freight is carried to and from Philadelphia
about transhipment, from Reading Rail
Road Freight Depot corner of Broad and
Market streets.

T. MCKEEOCK,

Sept. 25, 1854—ly.

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

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on the south side of Main street, third
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scribing; two dollars and fifty cents if not
paid within the year. No subscription re-
ceived for less period than six months; no
discontinuance permitted until all arrears
are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding one square
will be inserted three times for one dollar
and twenty-five cents for each additional in-
sertion. A liberal discount will be made to those
who advertise by the year.

Select Poetry.

THE LADIES' MAN.

BY DAVID BAKER, SEQ.

Who is a "ladies' man?" Not he,
The "dem foine," art-begot, top,
Who lives through life a devotee
To dancing ball and tailor's shop;

Who lacks for ballast nor for mail,
Whose head around the place he chews,
Is like a kink in puppy's tail,
For ornament and not for use.

He cannot be a "ladies' man."
Who dreams that for a world of gold
The love of woman can be won,
Or virtue can be bought and sold.

Nor he a "ladies' man," I ween,
Who dares assert, or dares expect,
That trappings can be made to screen
The poverty of intellect.

He is of "ladies' man," the kind
Who loves to learn, and learns to prize
The sterling brilliancy of mind
Beyond the brilliancy of eyes;

Who feels that purity and love,
That native modesty and taste
Are gems which man should hold above
The small circumference of waist;

Who knows that all the joys on earth,
The pride of rank, the power of might,
Are always tipped by moral worth,
When weighed upon the scales of right.

He is a "ladies' man"—the best—
Who, though he toils at sled or cart,
Has got a something in his breast,
The dictionary calls a heart.

There, girls, if you understand that, some
of you will not, in future, curl your pretty
lips at sensible men, and then court the fa-
vors of those brainless things that flutter
around you, which are of no more use in
the world than so many poodle dogs.—Port-
land Pleasure Boat.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1855.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Custom sanctions, and
demands, a brief declaration of the principles
and policy, to be adopted and pursued
by an Executive about to assume the func-
tions of that office. The character of our in-
stitutions demonstrates the propriety of such
declaration. All the just powers of the Gov-
ernment emanate from the people, and to
them should be communicated the manner
in which it is proposed to execute the pow-
ers conferred.

The people are sovereign; and in the ex-
ercise of their sovereignty, they have "ordi-
nated and established" a constitution for the
State. That constitution, I have this day, in
the presence of my fellow citizens, and of
Him who is the searcher of hearts—and
with humble reliance on His wisdom to di-
rect—swore to support. The high powers
thereto delegated to the respective and co-
ordinate branches of the Government are clearly
expressed and defined. Side by side
with the grant of powers, stands the declara-
tion of the rights of the people, recognizing
the general, great and essential principles
of liberty and free government. To guard
against the transgression of the powers deleg-
ated, and to preserve forever inviolate the
rights, liberties, and privileges of the citizen,
thus declared, will be both a duty and a
patriotism, in full harmony with every im-
pulse of my nature.

Republican Institutions are the pride, and
justly the glory of our country. To enjoy
them is our privilege, to maintain them our
duty. Civil and religious liberty—freedom
of speech, and of the press, the rights of con-
science and freedom of worship—are the
birthright and the boast of the American
citizen. No royal edict, pontifical decree,
can restrain or destroy them. In the enjoy-
ment of these blessings, the rich and the
poor, the high and the low, meet together
in full scope and ample development, shield and
protects the constitution, it is the ballot-box in its omnipo-
tence, speaking in thunder tones the will of
the people, rebukes the wrong, and vindicates
the freedom of the man—the indepen-
dence of the citizen. To the American people
these blessings been committed as a
sacred trust; they are, and must ever be,
their guardians and defenders. The Ameri-
can citizen, independent and free, uninflu-
enced by partisan attachments, unawed by
ecclesiastical authority or grossly intolerance,
in the strength of fearless manhood, and
in the bold assertion of his rights—should
exhibit to the world a living illustration of

the superior benefits of American Republi-
canism; proclaiming a true and single alle-
giance to his country, and to no other power
but "the God that made and preserves us as
a Nation."

Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foun-
dation of our Republic. By these our institu-
tions and privileges can and will be
preserved. Ignorance is not the mother of
patriotism or of Republics. It is the enemy
and destroyer of both. Education, in its
enlightening, elevating and reforming influ-
ences, in the full power of its beneficial re-
sults, should be encouraged by the State—not
that mere intellectual culture that leaves
the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand
the higher education, founded upon, directed
and controlled by sound and elevated moral
principle—that recognizes the Bible as the
foundation of true knowledge, as the textbook
alike of the child and the American Statesman,
and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The
knowledge thus acquired is the power con-
servative of States and nations; more potent
in its energy to uphold the institutions of
freedom and the rights of man, than armies
and navies in their proudest strength.

The framers of our constitution understood
this, and wisely provided for the establish-
ment of schools and "the promotion of the
arts and sciences in one or more seminaries
of learning;" that the advantages of educa-
tion might be enjoyed by all.

To improve the efficiency of this system,
not only by perfecting our common schools,
but by encouraging and aiding "one or
more" higher literary institutions, in which
teachers can be trained and qualified; and
to increase the fund appropriated to educational
purposes, are objects which will at all times
receive my willing approval. Money
liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pur-
suit and promotion of knowledge, is true
economy. The integrity of this system and
its fund must be preserved. No division of
this fund for political or sectarian purposes
should ever be made or attempted. To di-
vide is to destroy. Party and sectarian jealousies
would be engendered; the unity and
harmony of the system destroyed; and its
moral objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry
might rejoice, patriotism would weep,
over such a result.

In the performance of the duties now de-
volved upon me, it will be my desire to aid,
by all constitutional and legal means, the
development of the resources of the State:
and to encourage and promote her agricultural,
mining, manufacturing and commercial
interests. A kind Providence has bestowed
upon us, with a liberal hand, all the elements
of wealth and greatness. Our valleys and
plains offer their fertile soil to the plough-
share of the husbandman, a reward with
their rich productions his honorable toil.
Our inexhaustable coal fields; our rich iron
deposits; limestone everywhere, and just
where most required; the interminable for-
ests, and our rushing streams; all invite the
energy and enterprise of our citizens to the
development of their treasures, and promises
a rich reward to their labors. The smoke
of our furnaces, the crash of the rolling-mill,
the hum of the spindle and the din of the
work-shop, attest the energy and manufac-
turing skill of our people; and whilst the
plough, the loom and the anvil unite in the
production of wealth, commerce, by her
thousand avenues, is bearing their valuable
and abundant products to our marts of trade.
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deposits; limestone everywhere, and just
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and abundant products to our marts of trade.

Created by the State, in the prosecution
and management of her system of internal
improvement—a system characterized by
"prodigality, extravagance, and corrupt
political favoritism"—the sale of these improve-
ments, or at least of the "main line," as a
means of reducing the debt, lessening taxation,
and saving our financial credit, has
for many years occupied the attention of the
people and their representatives. Bills for
the sale of the main line have been passed
by three different Legislatures, two of which
were approved by the Governors than in of-
fice. The people, on the question being
submitted to them in 1844, decided by a large
majority, in favor of the sale; and yet these
works, from the defective character of the
laws authorizing the sale, the restriction
contained in them, and from other causes,
remain unsold. Public sentiment, founded
on economical, moral and political consider-
ation, still demands, and the public welfare

still requires their sale.

The consideration to be paid, the mode,
terms and conditions of the sale, ought to
be carefully considered. Just and liberal
inducements should be offered to purchasers,
while at the same time the people should
be protected against wrong and imposition.
By avoiding the errors of former legislation,
a sale on terms favorable to the State and
beneficial to the purchaser may be seen-
red.

A sound currency is essential to the pros-
perity of a commercial people. All classes
of society, and every branch of industry, in
their varied interests and economical rela-
tions, are interested in securing and main-
taining a safe circulating medium. To ac-
complish this result, wise and prudent legisla-
tion is necessary. The creation of a well
regulated, and carefully guarded system of
banking, is not only sound policy but bene-
ficial to the legitimate trade and commerce
of the country; and aids in developing its
natural and industrial resources. Our
present system of banking, with the limita-
tions, restrictions and liabilities, individual
and otherwise, imposed by the law on these
institutions, has become the settled policy
of the State. The checks and guards thrown
around them should not be lessened or re-
moved. Their own safety, and the safety of
the public, require their continuance.

In this connection, and whether a sale of
all, or of any part of the public improvements be
effected or not, the abolition or reorganiza-
tion of the board of Canal Commissioners,
and the substitution of some other efficient
and responsible system of management, are
subjects worthy of consideration. Every

measure of reform in this regard, calculated
to increase the efficiency and responsibil-
ity of the supervisory power, protect the
interests of the State, and correct the real or
alleged abuses of the present system, will
receive my approval.

The people having in the recent election
decided against the passage of a law pro-
hibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous
liquors, it will become the duty of the
Legislature and Executive to consider what
other legislation may be necessary to correct
the evils of intemperance.—Our present license
system, although highly penal and corrective of
many abuses, is still defective. The facility with
which licenses are obtained for the sale of mal-
and other liquors, is an evil that demands
reform. The number of places in which
these are sold, should be limited by law
and no license granted unless by the Courts,
and in the manner now required in the case
of public inns and taverns, and subject
to the same regulations, restrictions and pen-
alties.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic
so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in
its results, is in direct opposition to the law
of God, and the