

HOW PEOPLE ARE GETTING ALONG ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CREATION.

Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Minnesota and Utah Territories.

From the Oregon Weekly Times. Oregon and its Prospects.

It is but a few years since that Oregon was but little known in the annals of history. Then comparatively nothing was known, save it was a wild expansive waste beyond the Rocky Mountains—inhabited only by the races, and visited by a few adventurous whites occasionally in the capacity of trappers and fur traders. It is but a few years since Astoria, at the mouth of the majestic Columbia, was the only town that dotted the entire and broad domain included in the "map of Oregon"—and it was called the Capital.

What a marked difference is to-day presented. Two broad Territories—Oregon and Washington—dotted over with thriving towns and villages, and peopled with seventy thousand hardy, enterprising pioneers, now occupy its place. Six years ago its entire population numbered but a trifling number—thousands—the sturdy and enterprising emigrants who have crossed the Rocky Mountains since then have contributed largely in swelling our population, in a gradual and permanent manner, to its present number. The industrious husbandman is here well repaid for his toil—mother earth yields a bounteous return to all who speed the plow through her rich, or ply the axe to her majestic forests.

The products of Oregon alone, for exportation, amount, in the aggregate, to at least half a million dollars yearly. The item of apples, alone, which will be exported this season, will not fall below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Where once the tiny Indian canoe was the only conveyance upon our waters, we now see the noble steamships, sail-ships, and river steamers in abundance. Trade and commerce steadily acquire momentum, and where a short time since existed but a few trading posts with limited supplies of Indian commodities, we now find almost unlimited numbers of stores and store-houses, stocked with large quantities of everything that can conduce to the comforts of civilized life.

Notwithstanding a devastating Indian war has been raging throughout Oregon and Washington Territories during the past year, which has proved disastrous to our general prosperity, yet, through the abundance of kind Nature, a large surplus of crops have been harvested this fall.

Real estate is manifestly improving in value; and, although farm stock is raised in great profusion, there seems to be little diminution in its value. Improvements are going on rapidly throughout the Willamette valley; mills and manufacturing establishments of various kinds are in process of completion; schools, churches, and printing presses are properly appreciated, and liberally sustained.

We occasionally hear the remark made—"Oregon is a poor country to thrive in"—but these are few. We know of many who have resided here for a time, and returned to the States with the hope of being better satisfied, who, in most cases have either returned or expressed their regrets of leaving, and wished themselves back in Oregon once more—Let croakers say what they will, in the serenity of petty disappointment, the country is sure to prosper. A steady but sure progress is better, in the end, than fictitious and momentary flashes of advancement.

We see additional reasons, from year to year, why the people here have cause to be contented and happy. The industrious need have no fears of coming to want—and the capitalist will ever find abundant opportunities for profitable investments. What more is necessary?

From the Penet and Democrat, Olympia, Washington Territory.

GOV. STEVENS' SPEECH ABOUT THE LATE INDIAN WAR.

Substance of the Remarks of Gov. Stevens at the Dinner given to Col. Shaw, and the Volunteers.

After thanking the company for the honor they had done him, in associating his name with the measures of the war, Gov. Stevens gave a history of the causes of the war, demonstrating that it was the result of a wide spread combination, and had commenced under circumstances of great atrocity. The relations of the whites and Indians had been friendly, and but few cases of injury to the property or person of an Indian, had occurred since the first settlement of the country.

Treaties had just been entered into, and yet in violation of the faith of them, our people, entirely unsuspecting of danger, had been massacred in cold blood; innocent women and helpless children even, not having been spared. It was determined, all persons agreeing, the people, authorities and regular troops, that these massacres should be punished, and the tribes which protected them.

The tribes in the Yakima, and refugees from the tribes on the Sound under Ileschi, now waged war in earnest, but thanks to the valor and patriotism of our people, the war was ended on the Sound, and those who did not surrender unconditional prisoners were driven across the Cascades.

Gov. Stevens regretted that he could not approve of the operations of the regular troops east of the Cascades, which in his judgment, brought discredit upon the country, and lowered the prestige of the white race in the mind of the Indian.

The bright spot in the operations of the war east of the Cascade mountains, since the signal defeat of the enemy in the Wallawalla valley in December last by the Oregon volunteers, was a brilliant victory of the Grand Ronde. The troops moved in two columns from the Sound over the Cascades and from the Dalles along the Columbia, and meeting almost the same day, pushed on by night marches, and struck the severest blow of the war.

Words cannot express the respect and admiration which such achievements excite in the patriotic heart. The valor and conduct of Col. Shaw in command, and the courage and devotion of his officers and men, will have a lasting record in the history of the Territory and of the coast.

Fraternal relations of the dearest kind have been established between the River and the Sound. The Southern Battalion, under the intrepid Mehan, came by forced marches to the Sound in its hour of need, and the Sound forces marched with them over the Cascades to the Grand Ronde, of which the relations are with the Columbia valley, there routed the enemy and returned home with them by way of the Columbia river.

But the citizens of the Territory generally, have given an example of patriotism which past history furnishes no parallel. Every thing that could be spared was freely tendered, at fair prices, to carry on the war. Farmers, merchants, owners of vessels, all contributed, turning out animals, wagons, provisions, clothing and transportation to equip and keep well supplied for six months more than one half of the able bodied men of the Territory—and yet with their arms in their hands and the risk of their lives, those who remained at home, less than one half of the adult males, got in crops which have ripened into a harvest, sufficient for the next year's subsistence of the Territory.

But it is not so much the valor and patriotism of our people which challenges admiration, as their noble humanity under circumstances of extraordinary excitement and provocation. No bird of ill omen hovering over the coast, and sending its stench to the shores of the Pacific, can obscure the glorious record which the conduct of our people has made in the history of the country.

No friendly Indian has been molested in a volunteer camp or scout. There has been no killing of prisoners or plundering of property from the hostiles. Captured animals have been accounted for as public property. For six months, not a friendly Indian was killed throughout the Territory, although one half were ready at the favorable moment to join the war party. Of the five thousand five hundred Indians held in reservation, not one was touched. It was not the strength of a whole population that secured to the Indians this immunity from suffering and wrong.

Of the few cases of murder which occurred subsequent to the first six months of the war, there was extraordinary provocation in two cases which occurred in a district forbidden to the friendly Indians, and which had been laid waste by the enemy. These murders have been universally regretted and reprobated by our citizens; and it would be as unjust to attach the censure of them to an entire community, as it would be to attach the censure of the recent killing of a northern Indian by some soldiers at Steilacoom to the whole garrison.

All such officers of the regular service as Halber, Alvord, Maloney, the lamented Slaughter, Russell, Nugent, and Major Kains himself, who from a long residence in the Territory actually know the country and the Indians, have agreed with the people and the authorities as to the character of the emergency we have had to meet. They have been with us in sentiment throughout.

The only terms that should be allowed hostile Indians is unconditional submission. Mercy ought then to be extended to the great body, but murderers should be hung. Such are the conditions of a permanent peace.

Gov. Stevens concluded by toasting the volunteers, which was responded to by Col. Shaw.

From the Sacramento State Journal.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

The following passages from a letter recently received from an Ohio farmer, settled at Fort Riley, Kansas, will, at this time be perused with interest.

I have not the convenience for a published letter. My desk is a walnut log, in the edge of a skirt of timber, on one of the main tributaries of the Kansas river; at a short distance is my dwelling, consisting of two breadths of cotton cloth, inclined at right angles of a hackberry ridge pole, and my couch is this flowery valley, with an Indian campfire at my feet, and the stars for my study—hough none of these make me feel disquiet and lonesome, for here one is amidst some of the finest representations of Nature.

The Birds of Kansas.—The birds are trilling and singing around me, and some of them are getting up a variety of sounds that seem little like music. The blackbird, the robin, the lark, the nightingale, a species of oriole, are among these I venture to name. The hawk, duck, prairie hen, grouse, and hill crane, wild geese, and turkey, are rather abundant.

Quadrupeds.—Our quadruped game consists of rats and mice, coppers, the fox, the squirrel, the badger, prairie wolf, coyote, deer, antelope, elk and buffalo. We have considerable sport with the wolves. They are rather familiar towards us, still they show us a decided amount of respect. A few days since we took a hunting stroll and routed fifteen antelope, killing one, and taking one prisoner.

Fish.—Fish abound very plentifully in all the rivers and tributaries of the Territory. A party of us, a few days ago, went to the Republican Ford, and with our wagon-sheet caught a catfish that weighed forty-one lbs., with other sizes ranging down. The catfish is a very fine eating fish. The other varieties are quite numerous.

Buffalo Hunt.—There is a party of us going a buffalo hunting in a few days, starting from Fort Riley, and following up the Saline Ford. A party of our neighbor claimants have just returned from a week's hunt, with the meat of one buffalo, and two live buffalo calves. They give each great accounts of them, that those of us who stayed at home to guard the wagons and crops, have become somewhat excited in our rapid arrangements for another hunt.

The Soil.—Agricultural Resources, &c.—The soil of this Territory is rich vegetable loam, strongly impregnated with limestone. The geological formation of the country is simple. It is very likely there is some coal in this Territory—there may be considerable. The timber and prairie are proportioned, in my judgment, of about one acre of timber to 300 acres of prairie. There is water in great portions of the territory and a considerable deficiency in others. The country is well adapted to the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; to the culture of hemp, corn, potatoes and the grape. A gentleman of considerable

agricultural experience told me he thought the principle products of the country were destined to commence with "W." wool and wine. They will unquestionably be leading productions, but no theory can make this any less a great cattle country.

Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.

From Minnesota—Agoing to be a State—Col. Nobles' Exhibition.

SHAKOPEE, Minn. Ter., Nov. 25, 1856.

COL. MEDARY—Dear Sir—I have been in Minnesota two weeks, and thinking you might like to know what my impressions concerning the Territory are, I venture to give them.

In ascending the Mississippi, I had no opportunity to see the country, as the shores are generally bluff and barren. Ten or fifteen miles from the river the good country commences. It consists of fertile, rolling prairie, with considerable timber land, and generally an abundance of water.

Most of the towns appear to be very enterprising and flourishing. The rapidly with which settlers are coming into the country is without parallel. It is estimated by some of the best informed, that there are nearly 200,000 people in the Territory at this time. I could scarcely credit this when I first landed at St. Paul. Since then I have been up the Minnesota river as far as Traverse des Sioux and St. Peters, and almost every acre of land is claimed for a distance back of from ten to fifteen miles on each side of the river.

There are many fine farms and farm houses all the way up to the Indian Reservation nearly to Fort Ridgely. The best locations between the Minnesota river and Iowa are already selected and settled upon. North for sixty or seventy miles along the streams and around the little lakes, and about the same distance west of the Mississippi, the best locations are already claimed by settlers who intend to pre-empt. Thousands of men will spend the winter here, building their houses or cabins on their claims, so as to be ready to receive their families in the spring. Very little choice land will be left subject to private entry in another season. This is good for the country, but not for speculators.

Those who come now are almost actual settlers, and, of course, will cause a rapid development of the country.

Steps will be taken this winter to call a Convention to frame a Constitution preparatory to the admission of Minnesota as a State, and in a year from this winter she will doubtless become one. Her soil is unsurpassed, her climate for health is unequalled, and her rapid development for two years past is without a parallel not excepting even California. St. Paul has a resident population, by actual count, of ten thousand at this time. A number of other towns now have a population of from five hundred to two thousand inhabitants, which two years since had not an existence. As the country is settled new towns are springing up constantly.

A settler's claim to a quarter section of selected land sells readily for from \$500 to \$2,000, according to the advantages of prairie, water and timber, or locality, even before the government is paid for it.

Many roads have been laid out and improved sufficiently for travelling purposes all across the territory. The greatest enterprise of the kind on foot at this time, is the wagon road from Fort Ridgely to Independence Rock, near the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. A government road, under the direction of Capt. Thorn, of the Topographical Engineers, has already been laid out and will probably be completed next summer, from St. Anthony, on the Mississippi, to Fort Ridgely, on the Minnesota River.

From the San Francisco Sun.

The Normans of Utah.

Perhaps there is not a more unpromising region in our whole country for a people to locate in than Utah. Shut out from all intercourse except such as may be had by the most trying privations—devoid of almost everything like natural products—rigorous in climate—sterile in soil comparatively—removed from all markets for such products as the industry of its inhabitants can force from the reluctant earth—without navigable streams, and inclosed by lofty and rugged mountains, Utah is gradually and steadily becoming an object of far greater importance than we are for the most part aware of. Impelled by the most intense fanaticism, and under the most absolute type of theocratic government—paying blind and zealous obedience to the behests of their leader, these people are literally performing miracles—Their missionaries are scattered over the world, and though frequently repelled with scorn and derision, return to their labors with the most astounding pertinacity. But a few years ago, and a handful of refugees men and women from Missouri were wending an untrodden path through the heart of a vast and unknown tract, in search of some place where they might shelter from the persecutions of the world, and now that handful of outcasts have grown to be a powerful people, demanding admission into the Union on equal terms with the States, and setting the power and authority of the American Government at defiance.

The rapid progress and colonization of California can be accounted for on natural principles, but the advancement of Utah is almost miraculous. Thousands are flocking to their standard, from England, Germany, Australia and the United States. They have their emissaries in all these and other countries, diligently preparing the way and making the paths straight for immigration to their great stronghold. The revenue of the Territory is freely expended to promote this object, and instead of being diminished, is largely increased by the added population—for industry is strictly enforced in Utah. Already they have assumed the name of State for their Territory, and have opened up every branch of manufactures necessary to their subsistence and independence from the contributions of other places. They manufacture all sorts of iron ware and cutlery, all kinds of farming implements, carpets, raise wool, and make cloth, cotton fabrics of all kinds, in the same manner, paper, saddlery, furniture, build steam engines—and many others. They pay great attention to raising the finest breeds of stock, poultry, etc.; they also encourage the fine arts, and painting, music, etc., are handsomely patronized; and

in several points they are in the advance of California, with all her boasted wealth and vast natural resources. These are factitious accusations facts—containing a lesson full of deep import to our people, which they would do well to apply. Their unpromising country compels unceasing industry, and that checks the wild spirit of excitement—they have no time for it. They settled in a poor region to make it rich—to build up permanent homes, by sobriety and perseverance; they are not fevered by the plots of the gambling speculator; they offer peace, security for life and property, and assist those who are willing to go to them, and are increasing in population, with all their natural obstacles, far faster than is California, with her many natural advantages. Immigrants to Utah go their dragging handcars from Missouri, containing all their world's store, while we have two lines of steamships in full operation, two other routes soon to be opened, a wagon road in prospective, and are hoping for a railroad in addition. They have settled the vast region from Great Salt Lake to within two hundred miles of our California frontier, so that travellers having passed that space, can sleep at one of their settlements every night.

The want of space precludes our showing the cause of these results as compared with California; but the subject is one of deep import and merits the serious attention of all.

Banking Tricks.

Our readers may remember that, some months ago, the Commonwealth obtained judgment against the Harrisburg Bank for the penalty incurred in not keeping its bills at par in the city. By the decision of a majority of the Court, the case was brought within the Act limiting liabilities for penalties to two years preceding suit, so that, although judgment was in favor of the Commonwealth, the Bank escaped a large portion of its just liabilities. The amount of the judgment was paid by the Bank; and with the understanding that the other Banks of the Commonwealth, standing in a like delinquent position, would settle on the same basis, suits against them were deferred. It is now understood, however, that those banks refuse payment, and it is said, rely on the Legislature to relieve them from the penalty by repealing the law, and giving the repeal retroactive effect. The Commonwealth, under this aspect of the matter, proposes to commence suits against them immediately. This is right and proper. Anything less or any delay would render the authorities of the State obnoxious to the charge of neglect of duty. There should be no laws on the statute book that are not or cannot be enforced. The Legislature, it is hoped, will take notice of the ground on which it is intimated that the banks rely for escaping this penalty. So far from repealing the law, it should be amended by increasing the penalty five fold, and by simplifying the collection of the increased amount. The object of the present penalty of two mills per cent. tax was no doubt intended to require the banks to keep their notes at par at the point named, and not as a revenue measure. If this is so, then why not increase the tax to two or even five per cent. if depreciated paper cannot be driven out at a less rate? The present penalty is manifestly inadequate for the object intended, as the banks can pay the tax and realize a handsome profit afterwards. But as they do neither pay the tax, keep their bills at par, or regard the decisions of the Court, the Legislature should take early occasion to signally rebuke their contumacy.

We commend the following just tribute to Post Master General Campbell, taken from the "North American," an opposition paper, to the notice of those sneering backbiters who whenever a mail failed in its arrival, a newspaper miscarried, or a letter was mislaid, never failed to cast the blame upon the Post Master General. The "North American" says:—

"It is due to Mr. Campbell, who has made his last annual report to Congress, and is about to retire from his high office, to say, what indeed we can say, in strong and cordial terms—that he has performed the onerous but honorable duties of that office with a single eye to the interests of the public, with a faithfulness, industry and ability unsurpassed; that he has fully met and answered all the just claims of the community upon him, and will leave the Department in as prosperous a condition as was possible for the administrative skill of a single man to render it."

NEW COIN.—The new cent is a very pretty coin, and a great improvement on the present unwieldy and filthy copper cent. It is about the size of a quarter eagle, but much thicker and nearly the color of German silver. The obverse is a well executed figure of an eagle in flight with the date underneath, and the words "United States of America" above. The reverse is a finely executed wreath, representing all the principal staples of the country—cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, grapes etc.—with the words "one cent" in the center. The only objection to it is, it has no ringing sound.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.—Our carrier requests us to say that he will deliver a special communication to town subscribers on the morning of the first day of the New Year, treating of very important matters which it concerns them to know. He hopes they will feel duly grateful for this mark of his regard, and be prepared to favor him with a small or large metal wheel on the occasion.

P. S. No objection to gold dollars.

The Judges of the 26th Judicial District will meet at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the 30th inst., to appoint a Revenue Commissioner.

Next week we will publish a very sensible extract from a late lecture of Judge Lewis which will be interesting to lazy people. We will also furnish another of the epicyclics of Doesticks'.

Col. John M. Sullivan, of Butler Co., is named by the Butler American as the best Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The party might go farther and farther worse.

John Youngman, Esq., the editor of the Sunbury Gazette has resigned the appointment of Postmaster at that place, and Martin E. Buchler has been appointed in his place.

The Clinton Co. Democrat has raised the name of Gen. William F. Packer to its mast head for the Democratic nomination for Governor by the next State Convention.

Learn from the Scranton Herald that the Griffin Coal property near that borough, was recently sold to some New York capitalists. The tract contains 550 acres, and was sold at \$600 per acre, or \$330,000.

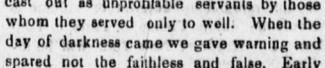
George W. Tuttle, the inventor of the famous "baby jumper," and who has realized \$60,000 by the patent, died in New York on Saturday, from congestion of the lungs. He was 30 years old, and died unmarried.

The Erie City Bank and Bank of Newcastle are reported to have failed, and the notes are generally refused.

Hidalgo county, Texas, cast 163 votes, all of which were for Buchanan.

The population of Cuba is estimated at 1,416,602 souls.

STAR OF THE NORTH.



R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic electors of Columbia county are notified to meet in their several election districts on SATURDAY, the 27th day of December first, between the hours of two and seven, P. M.; and choose the usual number of Delegates to meet in County Convention, at Bloomsburg, on Monday following December 29th, at one o'clock P. M. to select Delegates to the Democratic State Convention which will meet at Harrisburg on the 24th day of March next, to nominate candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman Standing Committee. Bloomsburg, Dec. 18, 1856.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION FOR 1857.

The Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be voted for in October next, will be held at HARRISBURG, on MONDAY, the second of March, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. W. FORNEY, Chairman of State Central Committee.

A REVIEW.

With the close of the year will draw to its end the eighth volume of the "STAR"—the eight years of mixed toil and enjoyment which have marked some of the best time of life. They have been fruitful in the knowledge of men and the world; and while not every movement has been one of sunshine, it has gone quite as well with the idol of our political affections as we had any reason to desire or expect. It grew out of the earnest impulse of life's spring-time for "Truth and Right," and dealt its blows fearlessly against selfishness and guile without counting the cost. The labor in its columns has been given with a hearty good will, and with the zeal which only sincerity can bestow. It is the most pleasant of reflections in reviewing the past that our early friends all stand by our banner yet; and that even the enemies of our enterprise in its origin now do slow justice to the motives that guide it and the merits that mark it.

A country newspaper must from the very nature of things be political; and the man who in this republic pretends to despise politics is only guilty of a foolish affectation. He who assumes to be a "no-party-man" is generally the veriest slave of party, and the most bigoted of men. In our party, then, we found eight years ago a portion of camp-followers caring only for the "rule," and really hostile to the principles of Democracy. Heresies were openly avowed on subjects of revenue and finance in government, and men taken for candidates who were hostile to the organization of the party. Cameronism and volunteerism were dividing the party, and had made it the easy prey of the opposition.

In these days Cameronism has not an open friend in the country, and the men who ran after Waigs and Volunteers come back repentant and sorrowful. When the tide of fanaticism and bigotry swept over the State in '54 there were here a few Democrats who followed the false gods, and ministered before the idols in secret silence and shame. They drew the water and hewed the wood for the false prophets until they found that creed powerless to save them, and are now cast out as unprofitable servants by those whom they served only to well. When the day of darkness came we gave warning and spared not the faithless and false. Early and late we toiled against deception and malice—and often toiled almost single handed and alone.

The opposition has been disheartened and mortified at the result—at first that its allies proved powerless, and more recently that they proved treacherous.

We can say of a truth what few men can after eight year's service in the front rank of the fray—that we have written nothing in these columns which we would wish were blotted out—nothing which we believe was unjust or unfair. And with this inspiring reflection our work will go on. To the true spirits who have stood by us in the hour of trial the new year and volume will knit us with another link of brotherhood in the great cause of the people. The cold hearted have illustrated the lesson of human frailty, and we can afford to forgive. The victories of the past will animate us to begin our new volume with renewed energy and spirit.

Bleeding Kansas.

Judge Lecompte has been removed, and one in whom even the Washington correspondents of the New York Tribune and Times express confidence—James O. Harrison, of Harrison, Kentucky, has been appointed his successor. Mr. Harrison is a native of Kentucky, read law in Lexington, removed to Vicksburg, Miss., made a fortune at that bar, and then returned to his old home and resumed the practice of his profession there. He was at one time associated with John C. Breckinridge, the Vice President elect, in the practice of his profession, and has a wide reputation as an honorable and competent man who would be influenced by no other desire than to administer justice fairly and impartially to all parties. Mr. Harrison, although a Democrat in politics, was appointed by Henry Clay one of the executors of his will, a mark of respect and regard which he would not have bestowed upon him had he not been deemed fully worthy of it. The appointment was entirely unsuspected by Mr. H., but it is hoped and believed that he will accept it.

With good officers secured to Kansas, and a repeal of the bad features of her legislation, she will need sympathy from no quarter, and her condition will speedily become one rather to be admired and envied than to be deplored and commiserated.

The Foreign News.

The Philadelphia and Liverpool Line of Steamers has achieved another triumph, and furnished us with three days later news from Europe.

The news is not very important. England has acceded to the demand for a new Conference of the European Powers to interpret the late treaty, and although she professes to have limited the powers of the Conference, it is evident that she has been overruled rather against her will by her desire to keep on good terms with her ally, France, whose power she fears and whose friendship she cannot afford to lose.

Matthews, the English Consul at Philadelphia, implicated in the Eolism business, has been rewarded with a first class European Consularship.

An insurance has broken out in Sicily, but it is doubtful whether it will prove very formidable to the government, as it seems to be rather local than general in its character.

Catawissa Railroad.

Earnings of the Catawissa Railroad Company for the month of November:

Freight,	\$15,616 79
Passengers,	7,454 87
	\$23,071 66
Same month last year,	20,387 01
Increase,	\$2,684 62

This is the full estimated increase in the trade for this period of the year.

We understand that at a meeting of the Managers of this Company, held yesterday, Mr. Jacob Haines, of Muncy, was elected Vice President. Mr. Haines, a respected member of the Society of Friends, is an influential person in his district, (through which the Railroad passes,) and his election is regarded as an accession of great strength to the Company.

GAMBLING IN BUSINESS NOT LEGAL.—The Superior Court of New York has decided that sales of produce or merchandise deliverable at a future day, with no intention of the parties actually to perform it, but merely to pay difference on the one side or the other, according to the state of the market, such contract is a wager, and, therefore, void. The policy of the law is to discourage gambling transactions of every kind, whether in bets, wagers, stakes, stocks or business merely speculative.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.—The story going the rounds of the newspapers that Judge Drummond had charged a jury in Utah that polygamy is indictable in that Territory is a hoax. Congress has passed no law to punish the practice of polygamy, nor is there any "Revised Statutes of the United States" as spoken of in the charge." It is a pretty good hoax, however, like Secretary Marcy's letter to Gov. Grimes.

The Rev. Dudley a Tyn of Philadelphia, who attempted to carry his Abolition Black "Republican" Fremont notions into his church, and was very properly dismissed therefor, has raised the standard of rebellion, and set up for himself. He has engaged the National Hall in Philadelphia, and will hold forth as occasion may require.

Nipped in the Bud.—A Washington correspondent of the Herald says Secretary Marcy has clipped in the bud an expedition which was secretly floating out in New York against the present Venezuelan government and in favor of Paez, and that he says he will not allow any filibustering parties to leave the United States to make war upon governments with which we are at peace.

The Supreme Court of this State recently decided that the widow of a decedent is entitled to \$300 out of the proceeds of the sale of his real estate in preference to a judgment creditor in whose favor the husband had waived the benefits of the Exemption Act of 1849.

The Sheriff of Bucks county, last week took eight prisoners to the Penitentiary from that county.

Holloway's Pills.—In chronic dyspepsia, where the stomach has become callous to all ordinary remedies, and stimulants fail either to provoke appetite or facilitate digestion, these Pills by their simultaneous action upon the fluids which dissolve, assimilate and adapt to the purposes of nutrition the food taken into the system, will quickly impart a healthy tone to the whole physical machinery. Indigestion, and all its concomitants and consequences, including general debility, liver complaint, nausea, pains between the shoulders, headache, loss of spirit, a feeling of oppression after meals, sleeplessness, languor, flatulence, bowel complaint, etc., are among the ailments invariably cured by a course of this inestimable remedy.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism.

The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints.

The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds.

The Mustang Liniment cures Sore and Ulcers.

The Mustang Liniment cures Aches, Breasts and sore Nipples.

The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia.

The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts.

The Mustang Liniment is worth 1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galls, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c.

Will you answer this question? Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia, or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold every where. Every family should have it; 3 sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

DEPARTURE.

In Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 16th inst., by Rev. A. A. Mierle, Mr. Joseph Hess, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary McKelvey, youngest daughter of William McKelvey, of Bloomsburg.

At Beach Grove, by Rev. Thomas Barnhart, Mr. Henry Lamon, of Bricecreek, Columbia Co., to Miss Mary E. Gruver, of Beach Grove, Luzerne Co.

In Light Street, Columbia Co., on the 11th inst., by J. R. Robbins, Esq., James Powell, to Miss Anna Evans, all of that place.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. C. C. Collar, Rev. E. A. Swann, Pastor of the "Ev. Luth. Church, of Bloomsburg, to Charity, daughter of Andrew Crivling.

In Bloomsburg, on the 29th of November, by Thos. Painter, J. P., Elias Awersdorf, to Mary Ann Randall, both of this village.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the M. E. Church at Messrs. Hartman's Store until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY THE 16th DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, for erecting a new CHURCH, in Bloomsburg, to be 44 by 66 feet with a basement. Plans and specifications can be seen three days previous to the day of letting in the hands of A. Witman.

The said Trustees will also offer for sale on the above day of letting the old Church, which will have to be removed by the 25th of April next. Possession of the old church will be given by the 15th of April. JESSE SEANNON, E. B. BUDLEMAN, Sec'ys. Prs'ts. Bloomsburg, Dec. 24, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Martha A. Seely, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in Jerseytown, Col. county. All persons indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the estate to present them for settlement to JOHN A. FUNSTON, Administrator. Jerseytown, Dec. 22, 1856.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Nathan Oliver, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in Greenwood township. All persons indebted to the decedent are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the estate to present them for settlement to THOMAS OGDEN, Executor. Greenwood, Dec. 17, 1856.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration de bonis non with the will annexed upon the estate of Andrew Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in the township of Greenwood. All persons indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the estate to present them for settlement to WILLIAM G. HARRIS, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo. Greenwood, Dec. 12, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold upon the premises on Friday, the 16th of January next, the following real estate of Andrew Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased, viz: A tract of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Jacob Hess, Andrew Hess, Joseph Hess, Nathan Harrison and others, containing 23 ACRES AND 66 PERCHES, on which there are erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a log stable and other outbuildings. There is a well of water at the door. About one half is cleared land and improved; and there is an apple orchard on the premises. The property is sold under authority of the will of Andrew Hess. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the decedent to present them for settlement to JOSEPH R. ROBBINS, Administrator. Light Street, Dec. 17, 1856.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Philip Krickbaum, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing also in the said township of Benton. All persons indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment without delay, and those having accounts against the decedent to present them for settlement to ISAIAH K. KRICKBAUM, SAM'L P. KRICKBAUM, Executors. Benton, Dec. 4, 1856.

Justices of the Peace.

AND CONSTABLES can find all kind of maps of the office of the STAR OF THE NORTH.