

of the North

W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

urg, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858

SALUTATORY.

The STAR OF THE NORTH has passed into the hands of the undersigned. As the paper is established upon a firm basis and as prieso, has made arrangements ac-I remain under his control for a series of The mechanical as well as the edidepartment of the paper will be under mmediate supervision of the proprie-who bering a strong will but a light not ashamed to ask those who while is not a hamed to ask those who whi-new of his mechanical skill to con-him their jobbing, (vulgar thought!) and those who have the gratification of the intellect in view, to take him on trust.

The paper will maintain that political character for itself which it has established. Altho' a democratic, it shall not be a partisan paper. The great doctrine that the laws shall be general in their scope and application, equal and impartial to all, enacted by os, the whole of our political creed .-

e brotherhood of the Press we bow tially, and deprecatingly ask, 'don't ew us-with a critic's eve' until we be fully We enter your ranks with much e and some fear, but we trust our honor

be your dishonor.

Evere not for the strong determination h we are possessed to do our duty ost of our ability, the announcewe have assumed the control of a urnal would be made with some But honesty of parpose gives us

We shall labor earnestly, with at that is given us, for the good, and ve that youth and comparative inexperience will be more than counterbalancways commands respect, and that determi- ter Intelligencer. nation to succeed which nearly as often accomplishes its object.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.

OUR PAPER.

We are not fairly started in our enterprise but from present prospects there is nothing to discourage us. We dislike boasting, but we ask our patrons, and those who should tains more reading matter than is usually found in country newspapers. It is as large as any country newspaper, and published as it is in the county seat, will always contain

the earliest local intelligence.

Since we have become the proprietor of this paper we have added many names to our list, but there is still room leit for a few more of the same sort. Send along your names, gentlemen.

The Star of the North has been published

nine successive years without interruption— not missing one publication, but made its

weekly appearance regularly.

The reading matter of the Star appears this week in a new suit of type, and is clean and neat in appearance, and very easily and thinks that if the Southern people have read. The type being of a good size they can be read without the slighest injury to eye-sight. Want no glasses.

The lateness of our paper this week is occasioned by the proprietor not having possession soon enough, and the want of

We notice that the talented editor of ney, has constented to deliver a lecture at with him, so that praise in this or any otherespect from us would be entirely useless. or any other

To POSTMANTERS .- Subscriptions may be Postmasters. If papers which we send to any person are not taken out of the Post Office, it is the Postmaster's duty to write to us, informing us of the fact. Such letters too they are authorized to frank —
The papers need not be returned if we are written to. Please tend to this matter, Post

A WARM DECEMBER .- The meteorologist of the Boston Traveller reports the average temperature of the first twenty-four days of December as 38.19 deg, which is 6 degree above the average of the same period during 33 years. The average temperature of the same period last December was 28.8, or 10 degrees colder than this year.

Gov. Pollock has appointed our towns man, A. C. MENSCH, Notary Public. The appointment is a good one and seems to se every body. Mr. Mensch is wel qualified to discharge the duties pertaining to the office.

We learn that Samuel R. Wood, for merly proprietor of the Chulasky Furnace, has been acquitted in a trial of the charges brought against him by some of his creditors in Philadelphia. It is said he is very ill at

The Public Ledger made its appear ance last Saturday morning printed uponew types—nonpareil and agate. This is decided improvement on it looks well and reads well. ent on its appearance. It

Printer's News Letter .- This is the fitle of a paper published in Philadelphia, by Chiatterests of printers and publishers. This nterprise amply fills a vacuum which has ng been alowed to exist.

The New York Musical Review .- This Re view is published every other Saturday by Mason Brothers, New York, and never fails to present a rich amount of musical matter. Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. B. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root, and others, of the most eminent musicians of the country, are among its regmusicians of the country, are among its reg-ular contributors. All questions on musical subjects, as to its theory or practices, are carefully answered, often at length. The Review also keeps its readers well posted up as to what is doing in the musical world Each number also includes several pages of new and popular music. In this departfrom the modern operas performed in New York. Terms of the Review: One copy per annum, \$1; five copies, \$4; eight copies, \$6 ten copies, \$7; twenty copies, \$12.

Democratic Review .- This sterling Demo cratic publication, for January, is out, containing the President's Message, Report of Secretary Cobb, an article on the Currence question, and numerous other matters of interest. Publised by Courad Swackhamer, 335 Broadway, New York, at three dollars per annum in advance.

The Kansas Election!

The returns of the recent election in stitutional majority with a due regard rights of the minority, comprises, enough are known to justify us in saying that the Constitution with slavery was adop ever the democratic party depart from ted by a considerable majority. The free cirine we shall—remain where we Our motte, "Truth and Right—God and preferring to follow the advice of the notesame stamp to the sound and wholesome advice of President Buchanan. It was reported at Lawrence that a body of men had gone to Lecompton with the avowed intention to seize the territorial arms, and that Lane had gone to Fort Scott with the intention of destroying that place, dispersing the pro-slavery settlers in the Shawnee reserve; and carrying the war into the border counties of Missouri; but subsequent advices do not confirm these startling rumors. Governor Deaver had assumed the functions of his office, and issued an address to the people. He states that the President of the Convention had invited himself and the presiding officers of both branches of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the ed by that rectitude of intention which al- canvassing of the election returns .- Lancas

A Question for Our Friends.

We have a question to put to any of our Democratic friends who may feel like taking sides against the Administration on the Kansas question. We ask-Did you ever kanes a Democratic edministration to go wrong on a great question? We have often known a great clatter to be raised and kept up for a the administration was right. There was a great revival of business and plethora of Bank clatter in Jackson's time, a Sub-Treasury clatter in Van Buren's, a Tariff clatter in Polk's, and a Nebraska clatter in Pierce's. Each of these clatters scared a few timid the people set everything right in time. have a Kansas clatter now, and some of our friends are afraid Buchanan is not right. be wrong .- Valley Spirit.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-FILLIBUSTER POLICY. -The Mobile Register sustains the President's course in relation to the fillibusters, patience they will see the expansion of this unty southward by peaceable means much more certainly than by violence and outrage. This is excellent advice and worth consideration. Texas, it will be remembered, was first colonized by American citizens before it was revolutionized. Central America requires before it can be of any advantage to the Union, or before it Philadelphia Press, Col. John W. For. | can sustain itself as an independent State, for without arts, industry, civilization of on Hall, on the evening of the 20th wealth, it would be but a poor specimen of the howard Associinst., for the benefit of the Howard Association of Lancaster city. It is not necessary for us to say anything of the gentleman's qualifications as a lecturer—the people of the necessary stamina for a State will soon his native city are sufficiently acquainted settle in the country, and identity of views which can give it the best protect ecurity.

> Printer to the Senate .- Wm. A. Harris, editor of the Washington Union, has been elected Printer to the United S. Senate. This mark of confidence is eminently due Mr. Harris, and complimentary to the organ of the National Administration.

THE Emperor of the French has determine ed to purchase for his private account a do-main of ten thousand hectacres of land in Algeria, on which he intends to establish

Duning the past year, twenty six Revoluonary soldiers have died, as have also 25 persons of one hundred years and over.

A MAN named Barker, confined in the Ocean county (N. J.) jail, for bigamy at-tempted to commit suicide a few days since by cutting his throat with a pocket knife.

During the year 1857, five hundred and fifty eight United States vessels valued, with their cargoes, at \$17.397,000 were lost at

The Bride of the Evening, an original ory, and Richard Hoffman, a tale of love and retribution, will appear in our next pa

Messrs. Bigler, Leidy, and Ent, have ur thanks for public docum

James S. McNinch, Esq., was swon and took his post as County Treasurer on last Friday.

Cattawissa, Williamsport, and Eric Rail

A meeting of the officers and manager of this road was held at their office, No 417, Walnut street, Philadelphia, on the 19th Dec. last, when the annual report was

read, and unanimously adopted.

From this report it will appear that th total receipts of the road during the yea

Of which amount there were paid to connecting roads, (half receipts on those roads,)

Leaving to the Cattawi road, proper,
The total expenses for the year, including the cost of working the connecting roads were \$297.497 7

Leaving the net income. \$107,835,59 The interest paid on account of the funded and floating debt of the company, for the rear, has been as follows: Interest seven per cent., on \$1,500,000 mortgage bonds. \$195,000 Ditto income bonds. 15,855

Ditto ten per cent bonds, plain and chattel mortgage. Interest account, balance. \$161,631 91

From which deduct net in-107.835 59

year's business over inter-est on funded and floating debt of \$53,796 33

When it is considered that this is the first year in which the Cattawissa road has really been equipped with machinery at all adequate to its trade, and that the delay in empleting the connecting roads has thrown calculations of the year's busi ness, the result cannot be deemed an un

atisfactory one.

But the trade of the road will be largely increased in consequence of the comple-tion of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, the Macauley Mountain road, both of which will soon be in full operation, and the Quakake Valley road, which is expected to be finished within sixty-days from the period of recommencing work in the spring.

As the Cattawissa, W. & E. road owe its projection and completion mainly to the indomitable efforts of Col. Joseph R. Paxton, so its successful operation is the resul of the admirable management of Mr. Fon-da, the superintendant of the road, and the other officers thereof acting with him.

In the course of the recent debate in the Senate on the Treasury Note Bill, Senato Seward gave this cheering view:

In my judgment the acceleration of busi ness is going to be rapid just in proportio to the rapidity with which business has de-clined, and I expect to see every day, and every hour of every day, marked by a rise in the prosperity of the country, graduated money to revive it in all departments. may be mistaken in this, but I am willing to stand by it.

The indications presented in the variou Democrats, but the sober second thought of manufacturing districts of the country, would seem to give great force to the above prediction. In different parts of the country, but particularly in the New England States, the We repeat to them the question—Did you ever know a Democratic administration to eral, and affords the most encouraging assueral, and affords the most encouraging assurances that the causes of the recent disaster are well nigh removed. Among the most

recent resumptions are the following:

The boot and shoe manufacturers of Lew stown, Maine, are resuming operation and a portion of the looms in the Bares Mills which were stopped in October, have con menced running again. The cotton mill of Plunkett, Clapp & Co., in Pittsfield, Mass., Commenced running full time or Monday last. The Pontoosuc woolen mill is running three-fourths time; and the paper mills of Owen & Hulbert, in South Lee are running three-fourths time. The Suffoll steam cotton mill, at Sag Harbor, N. V., after lying idle for several months, comme ced running a part of its machinery a few days since, giving employment to some of its operatives who have been anxiously

May we not hope that these evidences o returning prosperity will be confirmed by the early resumption of business by the manufacturing concerns in our neighborhood? The apprehensions so generally enbly prevail have proven unfounded, mainly through the beneficence which has given us so mild a winter, and nothing is now re quired to remove every possibility of such danger, but the gen eral resumption of

The Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 .- The official canva Minnesota has been completed. The en tire Democratic ticket was successful at the recent election. Messrs. Rice and Shields were elected United States Senators on the

The United States Treasury .- Washington January 8.—As appears from the Treasur-er's Weekly Statement for the week ending yesterday, the amount subject to draft in the United States Treasury is upward of five millions of dollars; amount on deposit wa seven millions; drafts drawn, but not paid, two millions; receipts curing the week \$336-

Non-Payment of Government Drofts.—New York, Jan. 8.—The Government has been obliged to postpone the payment of drafts here, in consequence of the want of funds For the same reason the laborers employed at the Navy Yard have not been paid. They have received no pay since the 8th of De and there is much distress among them.

Express Agent .-- Mr. A. C. Mensch ha received the appointment as Express Agent for Howard & Co. All business connected for Howard & Co. All business connected with the office will be promptly attended to at his Store.

From the Anthracite (Tumaqua) Gazette.

The trial of Thos. Washington Smith, for the murder of our lamented late fellow-townsman, Richard Carter, Esq., at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 4th November last, commenced in the Court of Over and Terminer, in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, befo Judge Allison and Ludlow. The case is one in which this demunity feel the great-est interest, and we would have given a full account of the trial, only for the fact that it is reported in detail in the Philadelphia morning and evening papers, and will be read by most of our readers before our paper can possible reach them. This cold blooded and heartless murder, was commit-ted at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in the public sitting room, and in apparently the most deliberate manner. The Court room was crowded, and many surrounded the Court House, anxious to get a glimpse at the prisoner, but they were disappointed.

The prisoner who stands charged with

this terrible offence against the laws, is a young, slight, nervous looking man, apparently thirty years of age, though we have been informed he is much younger. He appeared rather restless and excited, when first brought under the gaze of so many persons, but grassed, stitled down into a sort of lethargic dose, with his head leaning on one of his arms, on the rail of the dock. His nervous system appears to be entirely broken down, so much so that when requested to hold his right hand up on entering the plea, it trembled convulsively, showing great nervous prostration.

At times he would burst out in tears, then suddenly recollecting himself, he would dry his eyes and appear to be more manly. His sister was in attendance, who paid that attendance to the unfortunate being, which can only be bestowed by a sister's love. He

of the prosecution, was in substance the same as that heard by the Coroner's Jury at the time of the tragedy. It was simply to the effect that upon the afternoon of the day with his nephew, when Smith entered and told the deceased that he wished to speak with him. The nephew stepped into the ly interrupted by Smith firing several shots from a revolver, which instantly killed Mr. Carter. Smith then walked out of the hotel by officer Albright.

The counsel for the defence, set up the Smith, it took such possession of his mind hat it rendered him unfit for business .-They attempted to show that in a fit of mental abstration of the mind, his father wan-dered away and has never since been heard or, and that it was the tallory with the famly. This in our opinion, is all nonsense. horrible crime, when unable to carry out his

nafarious designs and purposes.

The trial is still pending, and will, doubtless, occupy the whole of Tuesday, and may not terminate before Wednesday next. We doubt, exceedingly, whether the plea of insanity can be sustained. In a few days

From the Washington States. The Amin Bey Fraud.

A private letter from Constantinople makes a ements respecting the United States oficials near the Ottoman Porte, which dend we doubt not will receive a thorough investigation at the State Depart-

One charge is, that a person who was then, and still is a saleried officer of this government, was the agent of the "Amin Bey Fraud." This disgraceful affair was hushed up; but many will doubtless remember the saleried of the saleried of the "Amin Bey Fraud." per that an ordinary teacher of the Turkish naval school was brought over by an attache of the United States legation at Constanti-nople, and palmed off on the United States as the envoy of the Sultan. Mr. Webster. hood! The apprenensions are general, and on this money are nated quite a figure, tertained in the early part of the fall, that tertained in the early part of the fall, that and were received with all the honors in many of the leading cities.

Secretary Webster was not a little mortified at having yielded so easily to this im-position; but, for some reason or other, he overlooked the fault, and retained in office the culprit who had devised and carried it out at the expense of the country. Mr Marsh, our then Minister at Constantinople, lent his aid to smooth over the affair with the Sultan who, says our correspondent, "was surprised and incensed, not less at the impudence of Amin and his confederate, than at the strange anxiety of the United States minister to stifle public explanations."

A call for documents and information or the various cases in which it is alleged the United States Minister at Constantinople have refused or entirely neglected to pro-tect our citizens, would probably reveal some very curious sins of omission and comnission in that quarter. An efficial inquiry into what the United States legation in Tur-key had done—and not done—for the last ten years, would, if truely rendered, give us the raciest comedy of diplomacy ever set up by American types.

By reference to another column, in Stone & Sons, importers and dealers in Silks, Ribbons, and Millinary Goods, have removed from their old stand to No. 805 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A. T. Stewart, Esq., the merchan prince of New York, who began life a poor boy some years ago, has offered \$500,000 for the proposed post-office site in

More about Kansas and Douglas

We find in the Washington Union an able ommunication above the signature of Union," in which the writer, one of the the signature of most profound thinkers of the age, exposes the sophistry indulged in by Judge Douglas n a most convincing and masterly manner. The writer says:

Permit me, through the columns of your

paper, to present a short review of one or two points in the speech delivered in the United States Senate by Judge Douglas, on the 9th December last.

The sum and substance of his argument,

and the great point made by him, may be stated in short thus: That the Kansas-Ne braska act guaranteed to the people of Ka sas the right to regulate their fairs in their own way; and, therefore, the convention of delegates elected by the peo-ple of Kansas, having failed to submit the constitution made by them to a vote of the people of the Territory, had acted in contravention of this provision, and thus denied to the people a right guarranteed to them by

This is his premise and this his conclusion; or, rather, he aims to make the Presi-dent, by a false construction and coloring of his instructions to Gov. Walker, and of his message, assume both his premise and conclusion; and upon this h builds his whole argument, alleging that both are granted, and his reasoning therefore conclusive.

It can make no difference to the reasoner whence or from what source Mr. Douglas springs his argument, he alone is responsible for its logical fairness and integrity.

He assumes, therefore, that the Nebraska act gave to the people of Kansas the right to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, and affirms that the refusal of the Convention to submit the Constituseemed to be fully aware of the position in which he was placed before the community.

The evidence of the witnesses or the seemed to be fully aware of the position in which he was placed before the community.

true, because it is the simple language of the act itself; but, unfortunately for his conclusion, it is not a sequence from his premise. He affirms nothing in the premise already mentioned, Mr. Carter was seated in regard to the Constitution nor the sub-in the parlor of the hotel in conversation mission of the Constitution to a popular vote, and yet from his conclusion, one would suppose he had affirmed both. In other words, his conclusion is broader than his back parlor, and the prisoner commenced a conversation in a low tone, which was final-

sequiter.

Had he assumed as his premise that the Carter. Smith then walked out of the hotel with a bowie knife in his hand, and he was soon afterwards arrested in Chestnut street, legitimate and proper, because a legitimate sequence from his premise. But had he piea of insanity; stating that when the facts of the birth of the child became known to would have stared him in the face to contradict his assumption. The Kansas-Nebraska act contains no such provision.

To expose the fallacy of this mode of rea soning let me submit one or two proposi-tions in every way parallel to the one taken from the babutunes of Mr. Douglas' speech.

The constitution of my State secures to Lawrence Hotel, from the fact that he sat me personal liberty and the exclusive right and conversed more than twenty minutes, of personal property; therefore he who im-with Mr. Carter. And only committed this thus takes my property, deprives me of those constitutional rights. Again; The constitution of every State

guarantees to the citizen the right of selfgovernment : therefore that State legislature which fails or refuses to submit its enactments to a vote of the people denies to them the right of this constitut sion!

The fallacy of such reasoning, its absurd sophistry, is too apparent to need any fur-ther elucidation; and yet, out of just such argumentation Judge Douglas has constructed his whole speech; and some men even seem to be smitten by his logic!

"Perfectly free to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way." Might not the people of Kansas, under this provision of the act, have elected their delegates to form a Constitution, and instructed them not to submit the Constitution to a popular vote? And had they pursued such course, could Mr. Douglas charge that in such refusal the Convention had violated this or any other provision of the act? Surely not.

If this be granted, here is an exception. The people could absolve their delegates then Secretary of State, was duped into from this duty, and the exception but proves asking \$10.000 of Congress for the support the absurdity of his position, and the fallacy of the Supreme envoy while in this country; of his argument; for if the act required the on to be made, the people them selves could not absolve the delegates from the obligations enjoined upon them.

The Fort Scott Trouble.

What sort of action may be expected from Lane and his men, may be inferred from reading the letter which we publish to-day from Judge Williams. It is easy to see, also, how the action of the Legislature, united to the disorders of these lawless men, must have tended directly to deter the citizens of Kansas from voting on the 21st ult. We hope, however, they failed of their natural

The statement of Judge Williams, Chief Justice of Kansas, referred to above, is that of the affair at Fort Scott, which has been singularly garbled and misrepresented. It appears that, last summer, some men, from Lawrence or Leavenworth, drove a man named Southwood from his claim, and appropriated his property. They were indic-ted, but the parties indicted made their escape. Since that time, threats of violence have been made against the witnesses, and one of the lawless desperadoes, named Curry, shot a Mr. Littman. Curry was indicted and held to bail, but fled, and his property was seized, under the statute, and sold, though threats were made that Fort Scott would be burnt if the property was sold. Recently, an armed body of men made their appearance at Fort Scott, preseded to the houses of Mr. Wasson, Mr. Gotcly, and Mr. Southwood, witnesses in the Case of Curry, and violently seized them, tied them, and took them away. Since which time nothing has been heard of them.

"Complaint, in due form of law, having"

In Briarcreek township, December 26th, 1857, Lausa Amanda, daughter of John G. Jacoby, aged 1 year and 1 day.

December 27th, 1837, Elleafier Ann, daughter of William Cane, of Lime Ridge, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 19 days.

In Mauch Chunk, December 26th, 1857, Marchaert Moore, aged 69 years.

been made of these acts before a justice of the peace, the proper process was put into the hands of the marshal to arrest the offenders. He proceeded to their rendezvous in Mr. Speoiswood's house, found it forified, and as he approached it, fifty men armed with Sharpe's rilles and revolvers, came forth from the house in military order, commanded by Montgomery, and demanded of him an account of his business there. Having informed them that he was the marshal, and that he had come to arrest them, or some of them, by virtue of legal process, their reply was that they had received a despatch from James H. Lane, that the Legislature now in session had repealed all the laws of this Territory, and that they were their own law makers and executors; therefore, they would not permit any arrests herefore, they would not permit any arrest o be made, and that he might leave.

"Finding their determination to resist him, and knowing that he, alone, could not withstand the force opposed to him, he left them and returned to Fort Scott. Thus stands the affair as far as heard from. Now, these men openly profess to be organized, and sent to Fort Scott and vicinity, by Gen. Lane. As they openly and boldly swear they will burn Fort Scott, the citizens of that place are virtually besieged, and obliged to be on duty day and night; while in the country around, the people, by families, are flying from their homes, leaving their property exposed to the depredations of these lawless men."—Ledger.

From the Washington Union. Affairs in Kansasi

We published yesterday the account of We published yesterm, public meeting in Lawrence which nominated a full ticket for State officers under the led a full ticket for State officers under the Constitution. It will be seen ted a full tacket for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. It will be seet that the extract from the Leavenworth Times which we publish to-day, that a similar meeting has been held in Leavenworth and that the action of the Lawrence meeting.

that the extract from the Leavenworth Imass, which we publish to-day, that a similar meeting has been held in Leavenworth, and that the action of the Lawrence meeting has been thoroughly endorsed. The Conservative men of Kansas, without distinction of party, are evidently in favor of the voting policy, and prefer to appeal to the ballotbox rather than to arms. Lane and his reckless followers are on the other side, but even they will hesitate to pursue their conduct to its logical consequences. Whether they do, however, or not, it is quite clear that the great majority of the Kansas people are ready to take the management of their own affairs into their own hands. They ought all to have voted for delegates to the Lecompton Convention. They ought all to have voted for delegates to the Lecompton Convention. They ought all to have voted for delegates to the Lecompton Stavery. They were misled on both of these occasions, and they just begin to see their error. We look to see the returns of a large vote on the 4th instant.

But, whatever may have been the conduct of the Topeka men on the 4th, there are two things quite evident, from the information from Kansas which we already possess: 1st. It is expected in Kansas, by a majority of the population there, that the State will be admitted under the Lecompton constitution. 2d. The people of Kansas understand perfectly well that in that event, they will have control of their own affairs, and can change their constitution at their own pleasure. We might repeat a third proposition, viz: that, but for outside encouragement, there would now be no agitation in Kansas, and that all parties there would be acquiessed their constitution at their own pleasure. We might repeat a third proposition, as a State under the Lecompton constitution. At present, however, we pass over this point. Hereafter, they who oppose the pacification of Kansas, or who have opposed it will be held to a strict account by the American people.

people.
We are contented to await the judgment of that tribunal, feeling certain that these malcontents, however, high or able, will be affectually rebuked by the objuste consequences of their own acts.

Mere technicalcofficiently rebuked by the obvious consequences of their own acts. Mere technicalities never yet outweighed, before the people of the United States, the substantial merits of a great question. The Kansas controversy was acoutroversy about slavery. The slavery question was submitted to the people of Kansas. Everybody understood that; and they who declared, in one breath that slavery is an impossibility in Kansas, and in the next breath seek to keep alive or reantimate the old excitement in the North about Kansas will find they have made a hopeless mistaks. They tread on a Serbonian bog, and they will sink at last beyond extrication. Nothing now remains for the settlement of the Kansas question but that Congress should admit the Territory as a settlement of the Kansas question but that Congress should admit the Territory as a State. Shall Lane and his ultra adherents defeat this object? Shall they do so, even with the aid of presidential aspirants in the States? There is no other question in the case than these. Admit the State, and the controversy is at once and effectually closed. It will no longer agitate the Union. No Senator will find it in his State. No representative will find it in his district. It will cease to interfere with the progress of Congressional affairs. But if we falter with it, if we delay it, if we hesitate upon trifling technicalities to admit the State, who does not see that the agitation must still continue, technicalities to admit the State, who does not see that the agitation must still continue and that it must be met in every State am district in the Union? Let no Democrat be deceived by the loud cries which come from the expiring shriekers in Kansas!

MARRIED.

In Berwick, at the residence of the bride' father, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Thomas Sherlock, Mr. WILLIAM B. SCHUYLER, M. D., of Beach Haven, and Miss REBECCA L. JACONY.

May the fates shower blessings in the path of this happy, loving pair, as rich and bountiful as was the fine cake and wine that visited the "poor devils of Printers" from them in their joy. The cake and wine a small printers is the state of the cake and wine that the poor devils of Printers from them in their joy. The cake and wine a small printers is the state of the cake and wine a small printers. o smile, and their very fragrance spoke o happiness and pleasure. But it soon disappeared "like the discarded reveries of an idle dream."

idle dream."

On the 20th of December, 1857, by Rev. Wm. Goodrich, at Jacob Good's Hotel, in Orangeville, Mr. Hiram Merkles, and Miss Eliza Thomas, both of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county.

On the 31st of December, 1857, by the same, at the same place, Mr. Jacob Hummel to Miss Elizabeth Humsenses, both of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county.

'At the same time and place, by the same.

ingereek township, Columbia county.
At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Chas, F. Kendig, to Miss Rachael Wenners, both of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia county.
On the same day, by the same, Mr. Jackson Ale, of Orangeville, to Miss Mary Ann Stucker, of Fishingcreek twp., Col. county.
On the same day, by the same, Mr. San's Bender, and Miss Elizabeth Wenner, both of Fishingcreek township, Columbia co.
In Espy, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Thomas Sherlock, Mr. J. R. Clark, of Lyceming co., and Miss S. E. Dalby, of Berwick, Columbia county.

In Berwick, Dec. 26th, 1857, by the Rev I. Bahl, FREDERICK DORMAN, and MAHALA S HENRY, both of Conyugham, Luz. county.

BERD.

THE REV. C. S. BURNETT, while lab a Missionery in Southern Asia, discovered simple and certain Cure for Consemption, Asthma, Brouchuis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, and all impurities of the blood; also, an easy and effectual mode of funding the remedy. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (fee) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine.

Address Rev. C. S. BURNETT, 831 Broadway, New York City.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH WHITE TEETH, FERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that friends will never menton it. Because that friends will never menton it. Becate their friends will never me ware of counterfeits. Be one each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists.
Feb. 18, 1867-6m.

REMOVAL. JOHN STONE & SONS

Silks, Ribbons and Millinary Goods, 501185. MIDDONE CITY 2001.
Have removed from No. 45 South Second Sreet, to their new and elegant store, No. 805 Chesinut Street, one door above 8th, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the trade generally.

[January 13, 1858-1m.

N. S. LAWRENCE'S

PAPER, PRINTERS' CARD & ENVEL-OPE WAREHOUSE, No. 405 Commerce Street, Philad'a. Cash buyers will find it for their interest to call. Jan. 7, 1858—19

Trial List for February Term, 1858. Trial List for February Term, 1858.

William Koons vs George L. Kline et al.

William Koons vs George L. Lline.

Joseph Stackhouse vs Gilbert Fowler.

Joseph Stackhouse vs Gilbert Fowler.

I Thomas Parker vs John H. Parker.

Lace Brown vs Robert J. Lyon.

Jacob Schuyler vs Wilson Ager.

Kartin Mowery vs T. Stackhouse et al.

Daniel Wintersteen vs Christ, Shuman.

James Rittenhouse vs Barney Hole.

J. Warner vs The State Mutual Fire Co.

Henry Stark vs H. B. Hillman et al.

Adam Stroup et al. vs L. B. Rupert et al.

Cornelius McErren vs Henry J. Yaple. 14 Cornelius Meetren vs Henry J. Yaple.
15 Joshua Fetterman vs James Ralston.
16 Clempel G. Ricketts vs John Covenhoven.
17 Hontiter Sephett vs Lewis Enke et al.
18 John A. Moore et al vs M. Graham et al.
19 S. F. Price vs James S. Woods.
20 Benjamin Yorks vs Thomas W. Young.
21 R. W. Weaver vs E. Armstrong et al.
[January 13, 1858.

List of Grand Jurors.

Bloom—Aaron Hendersbot.
Centre—Wm. Shaffer, Phillip Miller.
Conyngham—Frederick R. Wohlfarth.
Greenwood—Elisha Albertson.
Jackson—Hugh Sholtz.
Lovust—Francis Kerus, Leonard Adams,
amuel L. Keller, Charles Metz, Solomon

Yeager.

Madison—Bethuel Whipple, G. Biddle.

Maine—Daniel Yetter Isaac Yetter. Madison—Bethuel Whipple, G. Biddle.
Maine—Daniel Yetter, Isaac Yetter.
Mifflin—John Mosteller, Abraham Smith.
Orange—Isaac Welsh.
Pine—Ira Sanders, Albert Hunter.
Scott—Samuel Mellick, George Sloon, J.
Shuman, Henry L. Gearhart.

Traverse Jurors Bloom—B. F. Hartman, Joshua Fetterman George W. Foster. Benton—John Davis, Samuel Kline, Sam

uel Rhone

uel Rhone.

Beaver-Peier Hutck.

Briazcreek-Levi F. Irwin, George W.

Setyer, Enos L. Fowler, Lewis Ecke, Jacob
Shaffer, Stephen Thomas.

Centre-John Eckroat, Daniel Hagenbuch.
Cattawissa-Peier Braver, Moses Hartman, Peier Kern.

Erstelle Beauter Braver Brave Braver Braver Braver Braver Braver Braver Braver Braver Braver

Fishingcreek-Elias Pealer, Aaron Hei Franklin-Clinton Mendenball.

Franklin—Clinton Mendenball.
Greenwood—Eins Wertman.
Hemlock—Thomas J. Vanderslice, Poss well Foulk, James D. Porsel.
Jackson—George Heath.
Locust—Ceorge Raup, er., S. Fetterman.
Madison—Eins Bogart John Heller.
Mifflin—Henry G Miller.
Montour—Dat.iel Wertman.
Orange—James S. Woods.
Pine—John Whitmyer.
Roatingcreek—John T. Case.
Sugarloal—David Lewis.

Public Notice for Licenses.

Public Notice for Licenses.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons in Columbia county, have filed their several petitions in the Court of Quatter Sessions of the said county, for a tavern license in their respective townships, which which said petitions will be presented to the said Court, on Monday the 1st day of February next, of which all persons interested will bereby take notice, and the licenses for the County of Columbia, will be granted on Wednesday, the 3d day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. J. Brower, Bloom, Store. Bloom, J. Brower, J. Evans, oseph Kistler, Bloom, Store.
Store.
Cattawissa, Tavern.

BY virtue of several write of vend exponent to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 1st day of February next, at a o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate to

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, containing one-fourth of an acre, be the same more or less, bounded of the north by lot of Elizabeth and Mary Bowyer, on the south by Hannah Boone, of the west by east street of said town, on the east by whereon are erected a one and a half story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

whereon are erected a one and a man story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with the appurtenences.

Seized and taken in Execution as the property of Michael Walter.

ALSO, 4t the same time and place, all that census piece or tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, containing thirty-one acres, be the same more or less, bounded on the north by a road leading from Numedia to Bear Gap, on the south by land of Peter Biner, on the east by land of David Kreisher, and on the west by land of Henry Gable, whereon are srected a one story Dwelling House and Stable, with the appurtenances.

story Dwelling House and Stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in Execution, as the property of John Fetterman.

ALSO, At the same time and place, by virtue of a writ of Fera Fucius all that piece or lot of land situate in Locues township, Columbia county, containing One Acre, strict measure, bounded and described as follows: On the north and west by lands of Emanuel Kerm, on the south and east by lands of Samuel Whary, whereon are creeded a two story Frame Dwelling House, one other building used as a Soap Manefactury with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joel Whary.

Sheriff's Office,

Bloomsburg, Jan. 13, 1858.