

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomburg, Thursday, August 9, 1855.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ARNOLD PLUMER, OF VERANGO COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the rule of the Democratic party, the Democratic voters of the several election districts of Columbia county will meet at their respective places of holding the general election, on SATURDAY the 25th day of August next, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon to choose two delegates from each township, to meet in County Convention at the Court House in Bloomburg on MONDAY, the 27th day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the annual nominations of the Democratic party.

The Democrats of the several townships are enjoined to strict vigilance that none but Democrats participate in these elections, and the success and integrity of the party imperatively requires that Know-Nothings cannot and shall not have a voice either as voters, officers or delegates in the formation of a ticket which they would not support when formed, unless by some unfortunate accident some of their own kind should be on it. The Democratic party accords to these men the same right which it claims for itself to support men of their own principles; but they must do it in their own household, and not attempt to force them on the people under the name of Democrats. Although it may be difficult in all cases to know who belong to the secret Order, the president of the Democratic State Convention seems to be the only safe one—that the tree must be judged by its fruit, and that those men who year after year openly and notoriously oppose Democratic nominations and support Whig and Know-Nothing candidates are not Democrats, and can have no just or honorable claim to control or direct the policy of a party which they have refused to support and vainly attempted to destroy.

JOHN S. STRANER, JACOB D. KLINE, JOHN H. DEWITT, HENRY MERTZ, ISAIAH JOHN, Standing Committee.

THE STATE DEBT.

In Pennsylvania weighs upon capital and labor like a heavy incubus; until some of the best capital and labor of the Commonwealth is driven from her borders. There never will be a cure for this evil until ten or twenty millions of the State debt shall be paid off by a few years heavy State tax, and then every nerve of business will feel a fresh, new life, and an invigorating strength for new energy and enterprise.

The sale of the public works would only destroy the hen that each year lays the golden egg to pay the expenses of a profligate government, and the interest of an oppressive State debt. That source of revenue from which we keep down the interest of forty one millions should never be sold for ten millions. If the good, old hen was once sold we would realize about as much as the man of the old fable who killed his; and there would be a wonderful cackling among the tax-payers for golden eggs.

The greedy and thoughtless sale of a permanent source of public revenue would be only one of the temporary reliefs of quackery, and not a permanent cure by safe statesmanship. It would be like the temporary relief of a simulant to the sick man. It might seem to strengthen and revive by a momentary impulse to the dissolving frame, but the delusive fever would only the faster consume the little life yet left. It is unpleasant to probe a deep, sore wound, but that must be done in desperate cases if the patient shall recover. Pains and patches may give the counterfeit semblance of health, but these are poor, temporary expedients, if disease gnaws at the vital.

Demagogues will deceive the people as to the dangerous ailment of the body politic, but let every man who sells, buys, boats or burns a ton of coal count the weight of the forty odd millions of State debt upon his share of the public industry. A State tax for a few years, only equal to the road, poor or school tax of some districts, might by prudent economy reduce the State debt ten and perhaps fifteen millions of dollars. Then tolls and taxes would grow lighter—business would increase—the revenue of the public works would swell—and a sinking fund might be set apart to reduce the debt still one million dollars each year. For even if taxes were then the same as now, when the debt would once be reduced seventeen millions the money which had formerly paid the interest on that sum—amounting to one million a year—could be set apart as a sinking fund. Thus and thus only can the work of lightning the public burden be done. It would be but little for each tax-payer a few years, and the benefits would come back with ten-fold interest to every man.

We would not advise that the whole debt should be at once paid, for the work of profligacy and extravagance would be sure to begin again with fresh fury. But at least ten millions should be paid, and a sinking fund then established to liquidate one million more each year.

We said something of the prudent economy. Alas for the infirmity of human nature! There lies all the trouble. This work cannot begin until some sort of General Jackson comes to be Governor, and then cannot be finished until there is some constitutional safeguard to hold this surplus tax and sinking fund inviolable and sacred for the discharge of the State debt. Only a man of iron nerve will be fit for the task—one whom no fear can awe—and no favor can bend from the straight line of duty. He must be willing to do an unpleasant thing for the sake of being right. He must be no time-server, but must be willing to bide his time, and, if need be, to retire from the public forum. But in the end he would have his high reward in the gratitude of a State redeemed from the thraldom of a debt that grinds its wealth and its yeomanry to the dust; and his name would long live with the benefactors of the human race.

The Lutheran congregation of Sunbury are about erecting a fine new church edifice.

Luzerne to Columbia, Greeting.

The Democrats of Columbia will be pleased to see that their brethren of Luzerne have taken bold ground with them against the participation of Know Nothings in directing the preserving policy of the party. The following are the proceedings of the Democratic Standing Committee of Luzerne, and very much in tone and spirit like the call of the Committees in this county. No wonder the minions of the Know-Nothings in this county snap and snarl at the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee of Luzerne county convened at Steele's Hotel, July 27, 1855, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. That it is unwise, inexpedient and totally at variance with the safety of the Democratic cause, to allow or permit any person, who has heretofore been a member of the Democratic party, but who now belongs to a secret political Order, commonly called Know Nothings, to participate in the primary or Delegate meetings; that such persons have forfeited all right to be classed among Democrats, and until they recede and fully withdraw from such Order, they are against us, and must not be considered as our political friends.

2. That the late Democratic State Convention, in purging that body of all Delegates, in any manner connected with this proscriptive and unwholesome combination, did but carry out the opinion of the Democratic party at large.

3. That this Committee will meet again on Thursday, the 9th day of August next, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving information as to the several Committees of Vigilance in the Election Districts of the County, with the view of further appointing persons to act in the place of such persons, who are known to belong to the secret Order, commonly called Know Nothings, and for this purpose we call upon our Democratic friends throughout the County, to give us information as to the political character of the Committees of Vigilance, which may come within their knowledge.

4. That at the Delegate Election no vote should be received from any person who is known to be a member of a Know Nothing Lodge, that such person has no right whatever to participate in a Delegate Election, when secretly sworn to vote against the Democratic Ticket.

5. That the success of the Democratic party is only promoted in cleansing itself from men, untrue to the articles of its faith, and who are leagued in secret to proscribe men on account of their religion, or their place of birth, that such men cannot be allowed to claim political fellowship with those who sustained the principles of Jefferson and Jackson.

6. That so far as we are informed and can learn, the principles of the Know Nothing secret cabal, are in open violation of the Constitution and Laws of our country, against the republican spirit of our Government, opposed to the christian religion, at variance with the public morals, and if sustained by the people of this Union, will end in the overthrow of the Government, and with it the welfare and happiness of the whole American people. That Rule of conferring the greatest good to the greatest number works not in secret—not under the power of an extra judicial Oath; but in open day, and challenges the scrutiny of the world. To the old rank and file of the Democracy of Luzerne county, who stood manfully up in the canvass of 1854, and remained firm by their principles when Treason surrounded them in all quarters, we cannot bestow too much praise. Tried Veterans in the cause; to you we make our appeal to redeem this Country from the blight which trampled her heretofore fair escutcheon. We think the ensuing campaign will again plant the Democratic colors to the masthead—and, as our cause is just, we most triumph. One steady firm and united effort will efface forever the temporary disgrace, inflicted upon the county by a Know Nothing victory.

GEO. P. STEELE, Chairman. SAMUEL VAN LOON, Secretary. George P. Steele, Thos. M. Atherton, Samuel Van Loon, Jno. Lgwlar, Benjamin Plout, Anthony Grady, James Williams, Committee.

Montour County.

The Democratic convention of Montour county will be held on Monday the 20th of August, one week before that of Columbia. John G. Montgomery Esq. of Danville is announced as a candidate for Assembly. The Intelligencer says "care should be taken to exclude members of the new order in politics, and those who are not democrats from voting at this primary meeting of the Democratic party. It is unquestionably improper for such persons to interfere in these elections."

THE CONTENTS OF OUR PAPER this week, we think will furnish something for almost every taste. The original poetry has merit, and Whittier's piece is beautiful. The letter from a fashionable watering place is rich and racy, and every body will read it with delight. Our friends, the Know-Nothings, get another sermon from an old Methodist clergyman, which we hope will do them much good—for they need it. The articles from the Medical Reformer are in Dr. John's best style and quite readable on a hot day.

Another of the disorganizers has been his proper organ in the Democrat to be the shame of his share in defeating Democratic nominations. While true Democrats battle for the cause, these fellows glory in helping to defeat its organization; and all of them draw into the Democrat by natural instinct; for where the carrion is there will the buzzards be gathered.

The Lewisburg Democrat has been revived, and is now published by D. C. Kitchener and John Harberson who have succeeded Mr. Samuel Shriner, the late publisher. The new editors say their mission will be to war against fanaticism, bigotry and intolerance. All very good and patriotic, if we always keep on the right side and don't get into the ranks of our enemies.

EDUCATIONAL.

To School Directors and Teachers.

The several Boards of School Directors are requested to inform me at what time and place this fall it will best suit their convenience to have the examinations of teachers take place for their district, and appointments will be made accordingly. It is desirable and important that the examinations should be conducted publicly in the presence of the Board of Directors who are to employ the teachers, as that will afford Directors the best opportunity to judge of the fitness of each applicant. In no case are teachers to be employed before they have a certificate, upon the promise to obtain one. It is taken for granted by the School Department that Teachers have embraced every opportunity of improvement during the past year; and the examinations are to be more thorough and detailed than at first. The grade of proficiency in the different studies will be indicated on each teacher's certificate, and it is highly important to the prosperity and success of the system—to the encouragement of good teachers—and as an inducement for the future improvement of all teachers that Directors should establish a marked grade in the wages of teachers. A number of good teachers have heretofore received too little pay, and deficient ones have received too much. At the close of each examination in the districts a lecture will be delivered, and all are invited to attend.

Before the schools open for the term, the Directors in each district should meet and adopt a uniform series of text books for the use of the schools, where this has not already been done. When the schools open the most important subject for the Directors to urge is the regular attendance of each scholar. The monthly reports of the teachers should be filed with the Secretary of the respective Board, and open at all times to the inspection of every citizen, so that he may know how regularly his children attend school, and with what success and prospect of improvement. The attention of parents should be invited to these reports, and also to frequent personal visitations of the school. My own visits to the schools will be as soon in turn after the examinations as I shall learn that the schools of any district are open.

R. W. WEAVER, County Superintendent.

THE ASTEROIDS.

One of the young ladies now teaching wishes us to act as umpire in settling the question "how many asteroids are discovered?" We answer, thirty-three. The first was discovered by Piazzi, an Italian astronomer, in 1801, the second by Dr. Olbers in 1802, another in 1804, and Vesta in 1807. Then after a long interval of 38 years, a fifth asteroid was discovered in 1845, three more in 1847, one in 1848 one in 1849, three in 1850, two in 1851, eight in 1852, four in 1853, and six in 1854. Of these thirty were first discovered by Mr. Hind of London, seven by Dr. Gaspari of Naples, three by Luther of Bilk; while Dr. Olbers of Bremen, Hencke of Dresden, Chacornac of Paris, and Goldsmith also of Paris have each discovered two; and Piazzi, Harding, Gassmann, and finally Ferguson of the National Observatory of the United States have each discovered one. And then too, in several instances the same planet has been independently discovered by more than one astronomer.

Of these Vesta appears like a star of the sixth magnitude, Pallas of the seventh, while Ceres and Juno are of the eighth. Of the 29 asteroids more recently discovered we believe only two are larger than the ninth magnitude, while one or two are hardly of the tenth magnitude. So diminutive in size are they that M. Leverrier, after a close examination of the nature and amount of influence exerted by the entire group of asteroids upon the planets Mars and Earth, has arrived at the conclusion that the sum total of matter constituting the small planets between Mars and Jupiter, including undiscovered as well as known asteroids, cannot exceed about one fourth of the mass of Earth.

The most striking peculiarity of these orbits is, that they all look into one another like the links of a chain, so that if the orbits are supposed to be represented materially as hoops, they all hang together as one system. The orbits of Hygea and Themis being the largest of all the orbits, completely enclose nearly all of them, and look into only a small number; while the orbits of Massilia, Astrea, Pallas, &c., look into nearly all the orbits; so that if we take hold of the orbit of Hygea, which we fancy to be a material hoop, it will support the orbits of Iris, Thalia, Calliope, and two or three others, while these in turn look into and support all the rest. Indeed, if we seize hold of any orbit at random it will drag all the other orbits along with it. This feature by itself, sufficiently distinguishes the asteroid orbits from all the other orbits of the solar system.

For the Fashionable.

A lady wishes to know from us the history of "flowing sleeves" in dress, and is evidently piqued to lose her fairly hand in them. In answer—hanging sleeves were introduced as a fashion in France by Anne Boleyn, then one of the queen's maids of honor and afterwards herself one of the unfortunate wives of King Henry VIII of England. Anne introduced them to hide the malformation of her left hand, which, with some other defects, she had inherited from her mother, the Queen of Castile. Anne's example was eagerly copied by the other ladies of the court, and the fashion of flowing sleeves was also on her throat a protuberance. As an instance of the influence of small arms, about the year 1750, a Frenchman, who had been a soldier of fortune, showing that he did not care for the fashion of flowing sleeves, was given the Minnie invention was an ornamental collar band. All the maids of honor immediately followed the example, and the fashion, though they had never before thought of wearing any thing of the kind.

On Saturday morning last, the public schools in the Borough of Danville closed. They will be re-opened about the first of October.

A Word to Directors.

From the annual reports of the schools our impression at visiting them is confirmed that in the county the schools are much to be desired for the proper working of the system, or rather that the schools are divided into too many schools. This requires nearly twice as many teachers to be engaged as are really necessary, and the result is nearly double taxes, and, in the call for as many teachers, the employment of some very poor ones. Let us illustrate: One township reports a total of 181 schools, and an average of 127 which it has divided into seven schools. These scholars could be quite well educated in four schools, for we have seen one of these teachers, when in another district, manage a school of 40 to perfection. True, in the latter case there was a uniformity of books, but so there should be in every district. The seven schools consumed nearly \$300 of tax, and quite as much as the county and state levies. And yet there was only a term of 2 1/2 months in the district. Out of the seven teachers about four competent ones could have been found, and while one half the children had but poor instruction, all might have been under good teachers for 4 1/2 months, for the same money that was paid to keep up 2 1/2 months' school.

Another district paid nearly \$400 for educating an average of 140 scholars in seven schools during a term of 4 1/2 months. We suggest that out of the seven teachers four or five good ones might have been found who would have taught all the scholars of the township to the best advantage for a term of six months for less money than was paid for a term of 4 1/2 months, in which we know that many of the scholars received very indifferent instruction. One young lady who taught in the district is fully competent to teach a school of 40 scholars.

Still another district divided an average of 137 scholars into six schools, while four would have given every child a school within two miles at most, and term might have been six months with reasonable good teachers, instead of four months with applicants for certificates who did not know the use of a pause in reading.

We know how difficult will be a reform in this matter. Every person finds it more convenient to have a school-house near his door, and if he is willing to pay the expense it is certainly no business for any one else. But we find it necessary to suggest a remedy for the complaint against high taxes with which directors are often troubled. In a thinly settled school every farmer cannot have a church, school-house, store and smithery at his door without paying very dear for these conveniences; and a good school at two miles distance is worth much more than a poor one next door to you.

Then in thinly settled districts where many children have some distance to go to school we recommend more summer school and less in the winter. Without any larger outlay of money than during the past year you can have a winter term of three months and a summer term of the same length. As the terms of our schools enlarge, persons of better education will seek the more permanent employment which they will then afford. And in summer you can secure those teachers whose winter engagement has expired. Some of the best teachers in this county have in vain sought employment at teaching during the summer; and others among the best teach at very low wages. About a month ago we visited a school taught by a young lady who for scholarship and capacity to teach is not excelled by any one in the county, and after expressing to a gentleman our gratification with the result of the visit, he informed us that while the citizens agreed that the school could not be better taught, the teacher received only eight dollars per month and her board.

IMPORTANT FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The 23d Section of the late School Law, relative to "Special tax for building purposes," has been decided upon by the powers that be, to give all towns as well as Boroughs and Cities, the right to levy once each year, a special tax, not exceeding the amount of regular annual tax for such year, to be applied solely to the purpose of purchasing or paying for the ground, and the erection of school buildings, &c.

MORE KNOW-NOTHING TYRANNY.—W. N. Haldeman, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier, being a member of the secret order of Know-Nothings, was lately arraigned in the Council to which he belonged, for writing and publishing articles in his paper against Humphrey Marshall, the K. N. candidate for Congress in that district. A committee of investigation being appointed, he sent in a written answer to the charge, saying it was known before he joined that he could not support Marshall, and that he joined with that understanding. The committee reported in favor of his expulsion, but the report was laid on the table. He then offered his resignation. It was refused, and the next night he was expelled. Steps have been taken to get the members of the Order to withdraw all patronage from the Courier. These facts are published by Mr. Haldeman in a long editorial article.

THOSE WHO MANAGE THE WAR.—The Westminster Review, discussing the Eastern War, and the highest military appointment is to be made by the political power, and not of merit. Lord Palmerston, possessing the matter which he has been discussing, and the Master General Thomas Hastings, who is not qualified to fill the position, were the persons who were appointed to fill the position.

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Correspondence of the "Star."

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The Know-Nothings seem to have their troubles like other people. Mr. Wolbert one of their defeated candidates announces himself as a volunteer candidate for Sheriff.

Col. Wood is in town, making arrangements for one of the four grand baby shows which Barnum and Wood intend to have at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Cincinnati, in September and October. Nine thousand six hundred dollars are to be given to the best babies, twenty-four hundred at each show. If anybody has got a baby that he or she prizes, let the individual send it along. Good babies ought to be encouraged.

The American Congress of Dentists assembled in this city last Tuesday, at the Assembly building. The delegates number over one hundred, and embrace members of the profession from all parts of the world. The sessions yesterday were devoted to private business, but the future meeting will be open to members of the profession generally. The Congress will remain in session for several days. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the administration of chloroform and ether to patients.

North Carolina Election. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3.—In the first Congressional District of North Carolina, Halifax county gives H. M. Shaw, Dem., a majority of six over R. T. Paine, K. N., for Congress.

In the Second Congressional District, Edgewood and Wayne counties give Thomas Rufin, Dem., 2000 majority over J. T. Latham, K. N. Whig.

The Third District, as far as heard from, has given Warren Winston, Dem., a large majority over David Reid, K. N.

In the Fourth District, Granville county gives 650; Franklin, 350; Warren, 700; and Wake, 450 majority for L. O. B. Branch, Dem.

The Impression is that the Democrats have elected a majority of the Congressmen; the returns show Democratic gains everywhere.

NORFOLK, Aug. 7.—Paine (American) is elected in the first District by 300 majority. The reported defeat of Clingman is considered doubtful.

Tennessee Election. NASHVILLE, Aug. 3.—In thirteen counties, Gentry (American), for Governor, gains 2,460. In the same counties, Johnson's (Dem.) gains are 537.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 3.—Davidson county gives Gentry a majority of at least 1200.—The Americans have doubtless carried the State.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—10 P. M.—The net gain for Gentry (American) for Governor, in twenty counties, is 1500. Only two counties of East, and three of West Tennessee have been heard from, all of which give a gain for Gentry.

KNOXVILLE, August 7.—The returns received from Tennessee, leave no doubt of the election of Johnson, Dem., for Governor.

Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua. The stock-holders of this institution assembled at the office of John Hendricks, Esq., on Saturday afternoon last, and elected the following gentlemen officers for the ensuing year: President—Richard Carter, Esq. Cashier—John Hendricks, Esq. Teller—William Priser, Esq.

Board of Directors—Richard Carter, Nicholas Balliet, Robert Ratcliff, Emanuel J. Fry, William Donaldson, Benjamin T. Hughes, Gideon Whetstone, John S. Boyer, Stephen Ringer, Geo. Wiggins, M. P. Fowler, Benj. Heiler and John Hunter.

The Bank is now fully organized.

Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.

Since the organization of this Company in 1850, under the presidency of Mr. John Anspach, Jr., very extensive improvements have been made on the middle Anthracite Coal Region. Other Companies witnessing the progress of the Locust in opening up its mines, constructing breakers, making lateral railroads, &c., have improved their lands faster than perhaps would have been the case under other circumstances, so that the capital already expended in that region for permanent improvements alone, aggregates several millions of dollars. The property of the Locust Mountain Company was purchased at different periods, from 1846 to 1850, and although but three years have passed since operations have commenced in the then wilderness of Northumberland Co., \$250,000 has been expended by the Company and their tenants in preparing for active coal operations. Four collieries are open and three more are being constructed. The first and second were completed in 1854, and last fall coal was first sent to market. This year the tonnage has been largely increased, and a considerable trade has been carried on over the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad, and Susquehanna Canal and the Minehill Railroad. Two of the breakers have capacity for storing 1200 tons of coal each, and the others from 400 to 1000 tons.

The Company owns 6,360 acres of land, a 1 of which, it is said, contains comparatively inexhaustible quantities of coal, some of which has been tested, and proved to be of the best quality for dwellings and manufactures. The capital stock is \$1,250,000. All the improvements have been paid for in full and the Company is left entirely free from indebtedness. In a short time it is in contemplation to connect Mount Carmel with the Catawissa Railroad above Tamaqua, so as to afford additional facilities for shipping coal to the market. The Beck lands in this county are owned by this Company, and some of the mining operations are in the southern edge of Locust township.

THE INSURRECTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO, headed by Vidauri, Carvajal & Co., and assisted by sympathizing Texans, already shows symptoms of failure. Carvajal has quarrelled with Vidauri, and left the army (!) and now resides in the United States again. It is rumored that fifteen or twenty of our soldiers, from one of the artillery companies at Ringgold Barracks, had deserted and joined the insurgents, taking with them their side arms and accoutrements. Gen. Woll, the Government officer in command, seems to have rather a contemptuous opinion of Vidauri.—The latter is represented as pressing upon Matamoros with 2800 men, anxious for a fight. Gen. Woll has left Matamoros in command of his wife (!) thinking that a sufficient safeguard against the redoubtable rebel hero. Mrs. Woll, according to report, is as inflexible as a drill sergeant. She recently had the cruelty to order the hair to be cut from the head of a lady in the public square, because she was playing the part of a traitor and a spy between an official and one of the insurgents. When she lays her hands on Vidauri, she will doubtless take off his hair about a foot below the scalp. The Texas paper records the "inhuman treatment" to the Mexican lady above referred to, adding: "It is impossible to say when Matamoros will fall, but its fate is inevitable, and then terrible will be the reckoning." Mrs. Woll will doubtless have her hair then publicly combed in the same unpleasant manner.—Ledger.

It is said by an exchange that those persons who pay the printer promptly are seldom, if ever, struck by lightning. We do not vouch for the correctness of the assertion; but one thing is certain, if some persons who are indebted to us don't pay up pretty soon, they'll get struck with something that's pretty near as bad as lightning.

ERIC.—The Erie Gazette says the Coal trade at that town this year amounted to two hundred thousand tons, and is rapidly increasing—that as high as twenty, thirty and even fifty vessels are in the harbor at a time loading or waiting for freight. When Erie has commercial facilities, such as the Sunbury and Erie railroad would give her, her trade will rapidly improve.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.—It is reported, via Berlin, that General Luders with 30,000 men and General Grabbe with 40,000 are both advancing by forced marches for the relief of Sebastopol. According to the same authority, Russia has already 140,000 men in the Crimea.

A HYCRITE EXPOSED.—The Washington Whig Commonwealth comes out in a long article, exposing the treachery and hypocrisy of the Hon. John H. Ewing, a leading member of the Know-Nothing party, in thrusting himself into the old-line Whig ticket for county officers.

Col. McClure, of the Chambersburg Whig, is after the Franklin county K. N.'s, with an exceedingly sharp stick. He gives some rich exposures in his last of their doings and has evidently determined to carry the war to the bitter end.

HEAR BENTON.—Col. Benton lately remarked as follows: "Sir, there never was a party or association, political or otherwise, which contained in its folds so many corrupt and worthless men, as does this Know-Nothing party—never, sir."

On the 17th of July, the Susquehanna River and North and West Branch Telegraph Company declared a dividend of two per cent for six months, payable on and after the first of August instant.

The Agricultural Society, of Lycoming County, is to meet on Monday evening, the 20th inst., in the Court House, at Williamsport.

Messrs. Geddes, Marsh & Co., of Lewisburg, have sold over 100 of Hassay's Respers this season, and the demand is fast from being supplied.

ANOTHER FEATURE IN THE IRON TRADE.

Iron is rapidly taking the place of brick as a building material. Lighthouses, watchhouses, and the better class of warehouses, made of iron, are going up every day, and we have just heard of a new shot tower erecting in Centre street, New York, for James McCulloch, which is to be over two hundred feet high, and calculated to make 8,000 tons of shot per annum. The advantages of iron over other material for building, is its great durability and safety.

THE WHIG PARTY IN CHESTER COUNTY.—On Tuesday last week, the Whigs of Chester county met in County Meeting and formally resolved that it was inexpedient to form a ticket this Fall. The West Chester Republican considers this the death of the Clay and Webster party in Chester.

RAINBOW BY MOONLIGHT.—The Lancaster Inland (Pa.) Daily says that many of their citizens had the pleasure the other night of witnessing that unusual phenomenon, a rainbow by moonlight. It is described as having been most beautiful.

Most Important to the Ladies. Dr. Geissner's Celebrated Menstrual Pills have been long and widely known as invariably certain in removing any stoppage, irregularity, or suppression of the menses.

In the female hospitals in Vienna, Paris, and Berlin, they have entirely superseded the use of all other remedies; because, where a cure is attainable by medicinal agencies, they are certain of success. Their astonishing efficacy would be almost incredible, if not vouched for by individual testimony in numerous instances, producing returns of the monthly period after all hope had been abandoned.

In every case, from whatever cause the obstruction may arise, as also to prevent pregnancy where the health will not admit of increase of family, they are always efficient; for which reason they must not be used during pregnancy, though always mild, healthy, safe and certain in their effects.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the cause of the suppression may be determined.

Price, One Dollar per Box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner. Principal Office, 127 1/2 Liberty Street, New York City.

Responsible agents will be appointed for their sale as soon as practicable. In the mean time, all orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. Geissner, 127 1/2 Liberty Street, New York City, or to box 2456 N. Y. Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail, as they are put up in sealed envelopes and can be sent with the strictest privacy to any part of the United States.

CAUTION TO LADIES. As various not only ineffective but injurious compounds purporting to be "Female Pills" under all kinds of names as "Iron Pills," "Silver Pills," "Golden Pills," "Periodical Pills," &c. are attempted to be palmed off upon the credulous or unwary, it is only necessary for ladies to be on their guard against the attempted imposition, and in all cases where there is no authorized agent for the sale of Dr. Geissner's Menstrual Pills, to order direct from him by mail, by return of which a box will be sent.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. GEISSNER'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills, is the result of a long and extensive practice; they are mild in their operation, and certain in restoring nature to its proper channel. In every instance where the Pills proved successful. The Pills invariably open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature into its proper channel, whereby health is restored, and the pale and deadly countenance changed to a healthy one. No female can enjoy good health unless she is equal; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the general health immediately begins to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females.

To ladies whose health will not permit an increase of their family, these Pills will prove a valuable acquisition, as they will prevent pregnancy. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loss of food, and disturbed sleep do most always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, the Pills will invariably remedy all these evils. Nor are they less efficacious in the cure of Leucorrhoea, commonly called the "Whites." These Pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Wanted to be purely Vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Full and explicit directions a company each box.

These Pills are put up in square flat boxes. Persons residing where there are no agents established, by enclosing One Dollar in a letter postpaid to Dr. C. L. Chesman, No. 267 Dicker street, New York City, can have them sent to their respective addresses by return of mail.

DEPARTED. On the 2d inst. at the M. E. Parsonage, Bloomburg, by the Rev. Frank M. Sluiter, Mr. GEORGE W. ROBINS, to Miss MARY A. LYNS, all of Columbia county.

In Money Borough, on the 24th inst. by Rev. Joshua Kelly, at the house of J. M. Robbins, Mr. JACOB S. BOONS, of Madison, Columbia co., to Miss MARY ANN COX, of Greenwood, in the same co.

DIED. In Potomac, Montgomery co., on the 25th of July, the Rev. HIRAM A. DIETRICK, aged about 30 years.

In Portsmouth, Va., 27th ult., A. JACKSON M'FADDIN, aged 31 years, 1 month, and 7 d's—son of the late Col. JACKSON M'FADDIN of Lewisburg.

TOLLS AT BEACH HAVEN. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Beach Haven, August 14, 1855. R. W. WEAVER, Esq.: Dear Sir.—The amount of toll collected at this Office during the month of July 1855, is \$27,573 90 Amount per last report, 70,948 78 Whole amount since 1st Dec. last 98,522 68 " " same period last year 96,533 45 Increase " " this year \$2,289 23 Respectfully yours, PETER ENT, Collector.

JONAS FARRINGER, Of Locust township, will be a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER this fall, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

JACOB HARRIS, Of Hemlock township, will be a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER this fall, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

STEPHEN H. MILLER, Of Missin township, will be a candidate for SHERIFF this fall, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.