STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Thursday [illegible] 16, 1855.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO 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 Bloomsburg on MONDAY, the 27th day of August next, at 1 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 precedent 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. STERNER, JOHN H. DEWITT, ISAIAH JOHN, | JACOB D. KLINE, HENRY METZ, *Standing Committee.*

THE REEDER CASE.

We have carefully read the report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the defence of Governor Reeder, and it is very clear that the Governor has acted at least imprudently and improperly for his position. It appears that the Indians from whom the Governor proposed to purchase lands had only a usufructury interest in them, and held them as reserves but not in fee simple. Treaties with the Pottawatomie tribe in 1832 and with the Sac and Fox half-breeds in 1824 are referred to as similar in provision to the treaty with the Kansas half-breeds.—But in those cases after the Indians conveyed away their interest, a special act of Congress was passed conveying the additional interest of the United States. Under President Jackson's administration Attorney General (now Chief Justice) Taney gave it as his opinion that in these cases of Indian reserves the Indians have only a usufructury interest in the land reserved, and the remaining title is in the United States.

It appears also that an application was made in April 1852 by Hon. J. S. Phelps, of the House of Representatives, United States, on behalf of J. R. Chenault, Esq., for the approval of a deed to Clement Lessert, from Moses Bellmond and Adele his wife, for the identical section of land now proposed to be conveyed to Governor Reeder and associates. The response of the land office to that application was made to Hon. Mr. Phelps under date of 20th May of that year, that "the half-breeds provided for in the treaty referred to possess only a usufructury interest, therefore it is not competent for them to convey an estate in fee in the same. Besides, these lands being situated within the Indian country, their alienation could not be sanctioned without violating the long-settled policy of the government, which is to exclude, as far as possible, the settlement of whites within what is called the Indian country." The deed was returned "unapproved" by the government.

Subsequently in July 1854 a similar reply was given by the government to inquiries made by Mr. E. H. Norton, Esq., in reference to these lands, and it was added that "the Indian title must first be extinguished before they (the reservers) can be subject to settlement or sale as public lands."

Still later two trading Companies informed the officer of the United States government that whenever it pleased the *government* to offer these for sale, they were willing to give the one six and the other four dollars per acre for the whole twenty-three sections of those lands, of which Governor Reeder's company attempted to purchase the most valuable part for three dollars per acre. This would indicate that these trading Companies well knew the ultimate title of these lands to be in the government.

Now if the President had approved the contracts of the half-breeds with Reeder those gentlemen and Companies who had previously offered a higher price for the same lands would have had very good reason to complain at the partiality and favoritism of the government, certainly a more cause than Governor Reeder and his friends can now have.

The government regards the Indians as its wards, and with commendable humanity has passed laws to protect them against the superior craft and sagacity of the white man. In other ages and countries great wrongs have been perpetrated on races occupying such a position as the Indians do toward the guardian government. Human nature has been the same since the day when the Roman governors oppressed distant provinces, and when Hastings and Clive ruled for England in India.

A man in the position of a governor should be the first to protect these tribes, and the last to weaken the safeguards of the law.

The *Union Argus* is the title of a new paper started at Lewisburg. It is published by Messrs. Ziebach and Stout, and is well got up. In politics it professes to be Democratic.

☞ The malicious abuse in the last *Democrat* will fall harmless where the spirit of its editor is known, but we may just remark as a sample of its falsity that in the transaction at the Prothonotary's office, we neither went in to watch for a job nor solicited the advertisement from Mr. Bittenbender. We went in to procure some records, and staid no longer than that business required.

Nor are we, as falsely stated, a member of the Lutheran church. In defence we have been compelled to address the following letter to its pastor, which will explain our position and the wrong attempted toward us.

REV. E. A. SHARRETTS:

Dear Sir—With as much regret as you can feel in the case, I find my sense of self-respect requires me to call your attention to a most unjust, unchristian and unprovoked attack upon me from a member and officer of the Church over which you preside as pastor. Coming as it does from his position in and connection with that Church I feel required to know whether the Church encourages or *permits* such conduct from its members and officers.

I enclose you accordingly an article published in a newspaper of this place from which you will see that Michael F. Eyerly one of the members and officers of your Church has furnished for publication a malicious and slanderous imputation for an attack on me, attempting to justify and excuse an injury to my private business, because I have "refused to give anything to your support."

Now, sir, you know that in the first place the charge is *false*. For you can bear witness to the fact that though I am not a member of your church I *did* contribute to your support last year. If I refused to subscribe this year when approached and told that I "*must*" I feel that is not to my reproach.

But the imputation is *malicious* as well as false. When the very deacon of your church who now attempts to revile me needed money for your support in traveling he came to me after I had subscribed to your support, to ask me for the sum subscribed and for an additional loan for your use, and I freely paid and loaned all he asked for, though I had use for it in my business and to pay my debts. He took his own time to repay me, and I never desired, asked or received any recompense for this act which I did from a spirit of kindness and friendship alone. I can hardly believe that he would first have gone to a truly ungenerous man, or to one unfriendly to you for this favor.

And not only in this private but in a public manner upon more than one occasion I have done all I could to serve you, as this whole community can bear witness. How much I have this year subscribed to two other churches of this town without being a member of either of them I scorn to parade, here, for I have yet to learn that in this Christian republic a citizen is to be ostracised and attacked in his private business because he may not *every* year contribute to *every* church, or to just such *particular* church as the malevolence of some individual may indicate. If it has come to this that a deacon of a church shall be permitted to set himself up as a censor and regulator to break down and malign every man who will not pay to the censor's church, or not pay as much as the censor shall decide in his mind to be right, I wish to know that fact, so that hereafter I may reserve my contributions to encourage truly religious and Christian missionaries to come into this community. For with the same right this regulator of other men's business may next presume to hold me or any other man up to the reprobation of your church-members because we may not spend money for our dress, eating or travel to suit his mind, or may not spend it where he thinks we ought—perhaps because he might think we spent too much for one and too little for the other—perhaps because we did not spend it with the members of *his* church, but of some other denomination.

But, my dear sir, it may occur to you that if it were possible for some regulator to be found with the same spirit in some other Christian denomination he might have as good a claim to direct men's diet and dress as the deacon of your church; and as their minds might and doubtless would very often differ, this community under such a regulator would be in a very unfortunate and perplexed condition.

If it can be a cause of regret to me that I did not on any occasion contribute more to any church or clergyman it would be fully justified in my conscience by the feeling and knowledge that I would sometimes have given more if those who are indebted to me had paid their honest debts so that I might have been able to give more. I have always tried to be [illegible] before being generous, and believed [illegible] the man who proudly vaunts of his pretended charity before he is honest is a hypocrite.

You will see that this false and malicious accusation has been furnished by this man to be thrown by public print into a political contest as an appeal to the feelings of the members of your church and your friends. It was furnished when it was known that such use was designed to be made of it. The justifying fact was withheld that I had both in private and in public done acts of friendship and service to you by hand and heart and mind, and only the falsehood was believed out that I had refused to give anything to your support. This has been done, as you will see, by this person in virtue of his knowledge, position and connection as an officer in you, church, and with the assumption of being your especial friend. A worthy and respectable gentleman (Mr. Bittenbender) had his friendship and interest for me, poisoned by the malicious imputation as you will see by the extract, and the wrong that would steal away the respect a good man is no light or trivial offence against the proprieties of life—much more against the spirit of Christian brotherhood.

I cannot allow myself to enquire whether you encourage or permit this wrong to be done under the sanction of your personal friendship; for the uprightness and exemplary rectitude of your life and character, so far as I have known you, forbid me to doubt your regret that this outrage has been done so near to you, and your disapprobation of the spirit that prompted it. But I feel required to demand whether the church of which you are the pastor, encourages or permits its members and officers to thus use their position, knowledge and connection to injure men in the pursuits of private life, and to drag such appeals to the feelings of the church into the arena of a political contest. Can a person who thus drags the high and holy feelings of men's religion to a connection with private malevolence, injury, passion and political prejudice be permitted to remain a member and officer of your church when his conduct is thus brought, as now, to its knowledge for reprobation or sanction.

A person in my position with a consciousness of rectitude has learned only to pity the infirmity of human nature when the common slanderer spits his venom; and therefore when I have been accused of such acts as joining a political society at Phil'a. at a time which proved to be the Sabbath when I was attending church in this town, I let these harmless falsehoods pass by me as the idle wind which I regard not; and only remember them "more in sorrow than in anger," just as I do the accounts I have read of reptiles who waste their venom in the desert wilds. But when names of respectability are dragged from the sanctity of private life to give a cloak and a covering to the malice of the bold and the bad—when religion and the church are appealed to for aid in public attacks on men's private characters and business, it is a different case; and a sense of the common decencies and proprieties of life demands that the outrage be rebuked by every right-thinking and right-feeling man in the community.

With sentiments of the most respectful personal consideration towards you, I remain

Truly, your friend,
R. W. WEAVER.

What a Know-Nothing Thinks.

The editor of the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* joined the order of Know Nothings a short time since, and after remaining a member for some two or three weeks, walks out of the camp, throws down his regimentals, and thus delivers himself:

"We never attended a single Council meeting; but the few weeks experience since our connexion with the order has convinced us that no man who has any self-respect or independence can belong to it twelve months without sacrificing both. It contains features which sooner or later must cause every one who has a particle of manliness in his composition to revolt at the organization and leave it with disgust. It is an organization which may suit unscrupulous politicians to use for their own selfish purposes, but it will drive from it all good men, and will infallibly fall from its own weakness. Not even the glorious principles which caused its rise can long prevent its downfall. True Americanism, to succeed, must do so under other auspices, and the sooner there is a reorganization of the party the better for the country."

Liquor Law Decisions.

The new prohibitory Liquor Law has been in force about one month in New York, and the following is a summary of the decisions pronounced upon its constitutionality thus far:

By Birdsall, New York, Justice Marine Court, July 11—That selling imported liquors by the glass is a violation of the law.

By Court of Sessions, Buffalo, 13th—That a constable cannot be compelled to testify to its violation, when his evidence would criminate himself.

By Recorder of New York, 19th—That imported liquors may be retailed in any quantities.

By Court of Sessions, Buffalo, 20th—That imported liquor is only exempt from the provisions of the law, while in the hands of the importer.

By Justice Morris, Supreme Court, Saratoga, 22d—That a person arrested for selling may give bail to await indictment, and cannot be compelled to go to trial before a called jury.

By Congor, Justice of the Peace, Utica, 25. That the law is unconstitutional.

By Waldron, Justice of the Peace, Buffalo, 25th—That the law does not authorize the apprehension of a man for being drunk in his own house.

By Justice Johnson, Supreme Court, Cortlandville, 30th—The grand juries should not *presume* the law to be unconstitutional, but do their part towards its enforcement.

By Justices' Court, Rochester, 31st—That lager beer is an intoxicating liquor.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 9.—Perry Walker, Know-Nothing, is elected to Congress in the Mobile District.

Further returns of the vote for Governor show a large majority for Winston, Dem., and although Shorbridge grains largely in some places, Winston is probably elected.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 10th.—In 80 Counties, Morehead's (K. N.) majority amounts to 9,460. The remaining counties to be heard from gave Pierce for the Presidency 1,222

For Congress, six Know-Nothing [illegible] are chosen, while the [illegible] in doubt.

[illegible] Carolina Election.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—The [illegible] papers, received by mail this [illegible] resent the result in the Sixth and [illegible] gressional districts as being still [illegible] Both parties claim the election [illegible] didates.

☞ The *Democrat* has openly gone over to its keepers and feeders, the Whigs and Know-Nothings, and refuses to publish the call of the Democratic Standing Committee for a Convention. Lately its editor was mad because no convention was called—now he refuses to publish the call for one.

EDUCATIONAL.

For the "Star of the North."

FRIEND WEAVER:

May a teacher of several years experience be permitted, through the columns of the "Star," to offer a few brief remarks upon some very material deficiencies, heretofore, as well as at present, existing in the Schools of some entire Districts in this County. If the present County Superintendent has had sufficient opportunity during the comparatively brief period of time since his appointment, to visit all the Schools in the county, while in operation during the last term, he is doubtless aware of his deficiencies alluded to; and the consequent disadvantages resulting therefrom, both to teacher and pupils; such as, first the *promiscuous variety* of Class-books, in use in the Schools; secondly, the absence or want of Black-boards, for the purpose of illustration, examples, &c. In the districts alluded to, it is in vain for individual teachers to urge upon the attention, of either the citizens or School Directors, the necessity or importance of an improvement, or alteration in such matters; as they can see no more necessity for a change from the established and long cherished usages and customs of their Fathers, than the Pope of Rome could for the innovations of Martin Luther, in the sixteenth century.

And notwithstanding the many excellent Legislative enactments, for the improvement and prosperity of our cherished School system, a uniformity of class books, and the introduction of some other indispensable school room appendages, which, it is believed, ought to have been incorporated in the pres-School law, appear to have been overlooked, as matters of minor importance.

The Legislature, like the prophet of the Turk, having thus

"left the point at large,"

and the powers of the County Superintendent in the premises, being perhaps, only advisory, may we not hope to see the matters alluded to, taken up for discussion, at the next session of our County educational Convention, and its importance urged upon the immediate attention of School directors throughout the County, accompanied with an earnest, but respectful request for their *prompt and efficient action* in the premises; and thus prevent a recurrence of the formal, barren, and irksome routine of drudgery, that has heretofore characterised the *School exercises*, in some of our district Schools. A TEACHER.

If "A Teacher" will refer to those who have attended to the meetings of the Association he will find that what he suggests has already been done by that body. In the annual report of the County Superintendent for this year he will find the matter referred to, and also the suggestion as to uniformity of books urged in the circular to Directors as published last week. But we are glad to have him help to keep the subject before the people.—ED. OF THE STAR.

Monthly Decisions.

1. *Directors not Superseded by County Superintendent*: The creation of the office of County Superintendent was to aid Directors, and not to release them from the performance of any duty enjoined upon them by the School law. Instead of causing Directors to rest upon their oars, and leave every thing to the Superintendent, who has enough to do without encroaching upon the jurisdiction of Directors, it should rather arouse them to increased energy and efficiency, and induce them to cordially unite with him in mutual efforts of the improvement of the Schools, and the promotion of the cause of education.

2. *Fuel, repairs, &c.*: Directors are not prohibited from employing some one in the vicinity of each School house, as their agent, to take care of the house, provide fuel, and attend to the incidental repairs. It is often manifestly impossible for Directors to take charge of minor details of this description, in person particularly, in large Districts. Hence they are at liberty, when necessary, to select agents for these purposes, who should, however, be held to a strict accountability.

3. *Lands cannot be taken for School houses, without owner's consent*: When the citizens of a District refuse either to sell, lease or donate lands on which to erect a School house, the Directors are without remedy. They have no legal power to enter upon lands, against the consent of the owner, for the purpose of erecting a School house, in the manner that railroad and canal companies take land for their corporate purposes.

4. *Collector's right to sue for tax*; In all cases where taxes are due and unpaid to the collector of School tax, after the expiration of his warrant, when such collector has not been legally exhonerated therefrom, every such collector, his executors, administrators or any of them, has full right and power to sue for and recover the same with interest thereon, after the expiration of his warrant aforesaid, from all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, owing the same, as other debts of like amount are now by law recoverable.

5. *Collectors must give security as such*: Under the 32d section of the School law of 1854, who ever is appointed collector of School tax—whether he be the treasurer, constable, or some third person—should furnish security as collector. The official bond of the treasurer or constable as such, does not cover the liabilities of collector.

6. *Who is exempt from arrest*: A collector [illegible] no legal authority to arrest [illegible] payment of such tax, [illegible] person under age) or [illegible] to be of unsound [illegible]

[illegible] *able as single freemen*: [illegible] no occupation or call- [illegible] to be taxed fifty cents, as [illegible], but not otherwise.

[illegible] *not to call on assessors for copy*: It is the exclusive duty of the [illegible] commissioners to furnish Directors a [illegible] of the last adjusted valuation, and the latter cannot receive it from any other source, or to pay assessors for a copy thereof.

9. *School Apparatus*: Persons of [illegible] and especially children, learn and [illegible] much more perfectly and permanently what they *see* than what they acquire in any other way. The more extensively, therefore, blackboards, maps, charts, models, globes, &c., are used in a School by a competent Teacher, the more attractive and successful will be the School. These appliances are of vast importance to the efficient Teacher and the progress of Pupils. Though there is no *royal* road to knowledge, there is a *natural* road to it; and the more the nature of things is exhibited in the course of teaching, the more rapid and thorough will be the progress of the Pupil. It is therefore the earnest advice and injunction of the Department, that Directors made timely and adequate provision for the Schools in this respect. It is manifestly within the general line of their duty, as well as the express terms of the second division of the 23d section of the law.

✓10. *Female Teachers*: Academies & Seminaries, in various parts of the State, every year turns out a large number of intelligent females, many of whom have been educated expressly for Teachers. These seek employment in our Common Schools, under the very influence that induces young men to seek other employments, in preference to teaching—that is, the pay is better than most females can get in any other employment of equal respectability. These already form a large and important class of Teachers, and the number is constantly increasing, and if properly encouraged they will soon exercise a beneficial influence upon the system. Directors can seldom do better than employ a well educated and experienced female Teacher. The greater purity of character, the higher moral and religious standard, so truly the characteristic of the sex, will ever constitute a powerful recommendation in her favor, and secure for her the respect and obedience of her Pupils.

11. *Constable, only, compelled to serve as Collector*: According to the terms of the 12th section of the Supplement, the Constable of the District is the only person who can be compelled to serve as collector of School tax, under the penalty of fifty dollars, imposed by the proviso to the 31st section of the law 1854.

Gen. Sam. Houston.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Gen. Sam. Houston has written a letter fully endorsing the views of the Know Nothings.

Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The President to-day appointed Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, in place of John L. Dawson, who declined the appointment. Mr. Shannon was a member of the last Congress, and a supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—We have returns from 52 counties in this State, in which Morehead, (American,) for Governor, gains upwards of 5000 over the vote for Scott in 1852.

Six American Congressmen are elected, and two Democrats. Two others are in doubt.

Both branches of the Legislature are largely American.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Aug. 9.—The majority for Clingman, Dem., in the Eighth District, is about one thousand.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The people of Wisconsin some time ago abolished capital punishment. Last week, a young man, named Debar, murdered a family of the name of Meyer, to get possession of $60. The individual was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. The mob took him and hung him by the heels till he was dead.—This act of Lynch law may have been acquiesced in by only a small part of the people of the State, a majority of whom approved of abolishing the death penalty; but it is a strange act to be committed in a State, the people of which have declared themselves to be too be too humane to allow a man to be hung according to law.—*Ledger.*

☞ The next Commander-in Chief of the British forces in the Crimea, it is said, will be Sir Harry Smith, once connected with the Caffir war, in the command of which he was superseded by General Sir George Cathcart, who was killed at Inkermann. Sir Harry Smith distinguished himself in the campaigns in India against the Sikhs. Whether he has the abilities of a commander-in-chief will soon be determined after he reaches the Crimea.

POTATOES.—At Syracuse potatoes are selling at 37 cents a bushel.

We hear that one of our householders has contracted for his potatoes for the coming year, at fifteen cents per bushel.—*Syracuse Standard.*

And we are informed that a party in this city has contracted for several thousand bushels in Monroe County for fourteen cents per bushel. The day of high prices of provisions is fast passing away.—*Albany Express.*

KEEPING A "FAST HORSE."—The New Orleans (La.) Delta tells of a young man who stole $11,000 from his employer, and then fled to Havanna, and concludes the statement with this significant remark:—"*He went often to the Lake with a Fast Horse.*" [illegible] a sermon might be [illegible] from that text!

HEALTH OF HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—*Boston, Aug.* 11.—Hon. Abbott Lawrence passed a restless night, but is rather more composed this morning. Although very weak and low, he is perfectly conscious, and resigned to the change which is evidently near at hand.

☞ A. G. Herrington is announced as a candidate for Assembly in Montour county. The democratic convention meets next Monday.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS. General Sutter, the veteran pioneer of California, is said to have sustained a damage of $10,000 this year by grasshoppers.

ARRIVAL of the BALTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The steamship Baltic has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 28th ult.

The news from the seat of war is not very important.

The Baltic brings 200 passengers.

The next assault upon Sebastopol, which is to be by land and sea, will be made by 40,000 men on land, and by 100 ships.

The Russian fire on the night of July 13th, demolished the new French battery between the Mamelon and Malakoff Towers.

The despatches from the Crimea speak despondently of the immense efforts of the Russians in strengthening the defences and erecting stronger fortifications.

The German Diet accepts the Austrian propositions, with three additional points submitted by Prussia.

The present attitude of Austria causes much disquietude in the Cabinets of the Western Powers.

Accounts from Warsaw state that the prohibition to export Corn has been rescinded by Russia.

The Russo Austrian frontier is again free.

The Dutch authorities at the Hague have forbidden the enlistment of the foreign legion, and some of the recruits have been arrested.

The English have commenced the construction of a citadel at Heligoland.

An Italian legion is forming at Navarre for the Crimea.

It is rumored that General Simpson and Omar Pasha have resigned their commands.

The positions occupied by the Allies and the Russians in the open field are unchanged.

The British fleet in the Sea of Azoff has destroyed the bridge of boats at Genitsch, without incurring any loss.

The operations in the Baltic have not been important.

The preparations for a campaign on the Danube continue.

The Bushi-Bazorks at Constantinople have mutined and committed great excesses.

A formidable insurrection has occurred among the Arabs in Tripoli.

The Russians remain near Kars, but have not invested the city.

The French loan has been all taken.

The Vienna journals, on authority of letters from Odessa, report the death of Gen. Totleben, the Chief Engineer at Sebastopol, and state that Gen. Melnikoff has been appointed to succeed him in the defence of Sebastopol. The report needs confirmation, as Totleben was said to be only slightly wounded in the calf, not enough to interfere with his duties.

OREGON.—The report that a majority of the people of Oregon had voted, at their recent election, in favor of a Convention to form a State Government is incorrect. A very large vote has unexpectedly been cast against it in Jackson county, which county has twice defeated the proposed State organization.

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 indubitable 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, 127½ 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, 127½ 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. [29—1y

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PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the several Courts of Commom Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, in and for the County of Columbia, to commence at the Court House in *Bloomsburg*, on Monday, the 2d day of September next, to continue *one week*

The Coroner, Justices of the Peace & Constables, in and for the county of Columbia, are requested to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things to their several offices appertaining o be done. And all witnesses prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any prisoner, are also requested and commanded to be then and there attending in their proper persons to prosecute against him, as shall be just—and not to depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at the time appointed agreeable to their notices,

Given under my hand at Bloomsburg the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and the Independence of the United States of America the 77th.

JOHN SNYDER, *Sh'f.*
(God save the Commonwealth.)

CORN AND POTATOES IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer says that the corn and potato crops were never so glorious as they are this season. Potatoes are so plentiful that they are expected to be down to 12½ cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, August 5th, in Orangeville, by the Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. CHARLES BREWER, to Miss HENRIETTA DOUGLAS, both of this county.

In Dixon, Lee county, Ill., on the 17th of May inst., Mr. ALONZO M. BALDWIN, of Benton township, Columbia county, and Miss AMY T. DODSON, of Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pa.

On the 17th ult., by Elder Lane, Mr. ALFRED FOWLER, of Jonesville, Carbon county, Pa., and Miss SUSANNAH PEALER, of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county.

DIED.

In Berwick, on Thursday evening last, after 12 mos. illness, WILLIAM L. son of Chalon and Mary Hopler, aged 2 years, 8 months and 8 days.

August 2d, at Fowlersville, CLEMM, youngest son of G. H. and Catharine Fowler, aged 4 years and 4 months.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., August 15th, 1855.

Davis William	Rogers James
Dawson Hannah	Sharkley Chr. C
Foust Wm. L.	Thirston Sarah M
Foust Hannah J.	Tingley Lewis
Harden Wm.	Willcox Abram E
Hanes J. M.	Wykoff Sarah J
Kistler Philip	Weiss Phebe
Linsley John	Wertman Henry
Mulaney Sarah	Williams John
Malcom Andrew & Co	Young David F
Manz L. M.	Evans Oliver Ship
Oaks Henry	Hughes David do
Price Mary A.	

Persons calling for the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

PHILIP UNANGST, P. M.

JONAS FAHRINGER,

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 Mifflin township, will be a candidate for SHERIFF this fall, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of several writs of *testatum venditioni exponas* from the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Thursday, the 6th day of September next, at two o'clock P. M.,

All those six certain tracts of land situate in Beaver township, Col. county, bounded and described as follows: No. 1. called "BALBEC," beginning at a post, thence by lands of Jas. McNeal, north 12 degrees, west three hundred and forty-two perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of Wm. Gray, and Wm. Steedman, south seventy-eight degrees west 179 perches to a post, thence by lands of Jeremiah Jackson, south 12 degrees, east 410 perches to a post, thence by lands of Richard Brook, north 78 degrees east, 73 perches to a dogwood, north 12 degrees west, 15 perches to a post, north 78 degrees, east 82 perches to a black oak, thence by an old survey, north 12 degrees, west 25 perches to a hickory, and north 32 degrees, east 34 perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twelve and one-half acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., on which are erected two log houses and two stables, and about twenty five acres of cleared land. Another of them called "PALMYRA," beginning at a post, thence by land of Robert Gray, north 12 degrees, west 410 perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. Steedman, south 78 degrees, west 160 perches to a post, thence by land of John Brady, south 12 degrees, east 410 perches to a post, and thence by land of John Wild and Richard Brook, north 78 degrees; east 166 perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and one acres and one quarter, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c.—Another of them called "STONE HALL," beginning at a post, thence by land of John Brady, north 12 degrees, west 263 perches to a post, thence by land of Chas. Hall, south 78 degrees, west 271 perches to a chestnut, thence by land of Catharine Longenberger, south sixteen degrees and a quarter, east 276 perches to a stone, and thence by lands of Deborah Stewart and Thomas Brooks, north 78 degrees, east 249 perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and thirty-eight acres and a half, and allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., be the same more or less, on which is erected a stone house, and about half an acre of cleared land.—There is also a vein of stone coal opened on this tract—Another called "FARMERS' DELIGHT," beginning at a post, thence by land of Wm. Steedman, north 160 degrees and three quarters, west 310 perches to a spanish oak, thence by land of Wm. Webb, south 74 degrees, west 162 perches to a black oak, thence by land of Thomas Say, south 16 degrees, east 20 perches to a chestnut, thence by land of Chas. Hall, south 8 degrees and a half, east 362 perches to a post, thence by land of John Brady, north 78 degrees, east 130 perches to an ash, north 12 degrees, west 80 perches to a white oak and north 78 degrees, east 80 perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and eighteen acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads &c.—Another of them called "TROY," beginning at a post, thence by land of Jeremiah Jackson, north 12 degrees, west 410 perches to a post, thence by land of W. P. Brady, south 78 degrees, west 80 perches to a white oak, south 12 degrees, east 80 perches to an ash, south 78 degrees, west 130 perches to a post, thence by land of John Reese, south 12 degrees, east 263 perches to a post, thence by land of Thomas Brook, north 78 degrees east eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twenty-nine acres and a quarter, and allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., and the other of them called "MAINE," beginning at a post, thence by land of Wm. P. Brady, north 8 degrees and a half, west 362 perches to a chestnut tree, thence by lands of Thomas Say and Jesse Budd, south seventy-four degrees, west one hundred and eighty eight perches to a post, thence by land of Thomas Bellas, south 55 degrees, east 89 perches to a chestnut oak, thence by the same and land of John Longenberger, south one hundred and eighty-eight perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of the said John Longenberger, south seventy six degrees and a quarter, west 124 perches to a post, south 16 degrees and a quarter, east 104 perches to a chestnut tree, and thence by land of John Reese' north 78 degrees, east 271 perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and eighty-one acres and three quarters, and allowance of six per cent. for roads &c.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Loose.

Conditions.—Cash.

JOHN SNYDER,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } *Sheriff.*
Bloomsburg, July 26, 1855.