

STAR OF THE NORTH.
R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.
Bloomburg, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1855.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HON. ARNOLD PLUMER,
OF VENANGO COUNTY,
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
J. G. MONTGOMERY, of Montour Co.
FOR SHERIFF,
STEPHEN H. MILLER,
FOR TREASURER,
JACOB HARRIS,
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JONAS FAHRINGER,
FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB DEMOTT,
FOR AUDITOR, one year,
HENRY G. PHILLIPS.

The Republican Convention
At Pittsburg seems to have done its business in a fit, or a petulant fever. We look in vain for the reflection, the judgment and the discussion in cool blood which should characterize such a body. One delegate did try to explain that a gentleman in Blair county had character and qualifications to make a good Canal Commissioner, but the Convention was in no humor to hear anything in that tone. It seems to have been much a kin to the last Know-Nothing legislature; and this new "Republican" party will be a fit successor to the passion, fanaticism and bigotry that distinguished the followers of Ned Buntline. The frailty of human nature is always the same, and it manifests itself by well marked symptoms.

A deliberative convention should show calm and dispassionate reflection, and not only blind passion. There should be cool reason and not only feverish impulse. Morbid, sickly sentiment not only leads to error, but it will not wear. It may tempt, allure and seduce, but it does not enlighten with truth nor guide with safety.

If the nomination of Passmore Williamson was not a farce it would be a mortifying commentary upon the safety and soundness of republican institutions. As it is, the evil will work its own cure.

Party Organization
It is a means to secure the success of political principles as an end. It is not that any particular individual may obtain a party office, but that those who think alike may come to act harmoniously together for the election of such men as will administer the government according to certain safe and patriotic principles.

By means of party conventions, the feeling of the public is consulted in reference to the character and qualifications of reliable candidates. When a man passes through the ordeal of this primary test his character and capacity are discussed, and the party selects him who is indicated by a majority as a safe and good candidate. There can be no motive in a party to select a bad man, for that could only be an injury to itself.

Demagogues can easily find fault with any ticket which is not to their interest; but the mass of the people should only inquire whether the candidates for political offices are true to their professions; and whether those for business offices are honest and safe business men.

What Next.
A few years ago the opponents of the Democratic party put all their lungs to the "tariff" cry. That passed by when the country would not be "ruined," and we next had a furious howl against the poor "furriners" and Catholics. Still the country is not ruined, and the folly of this alarm from demagogues is becoming apparent. Now it seems we are to have a "nigger" fever, and the Know-Nothing movement is to be swallowed up in the Republican party. The Bank and Tariff panics lasted several years—but the Know-Nothing mania died out in one season.—What hobgoblin will these conjurers next invent to frighten old ladies in breeches with the cry of ruin?

Whenever a Democrat is disappointed in the pursuit of office the Know-Nothing flock around him with wonderful cleverness, and explain to him eloquently how shocking mean the party has used him. But if he understands human nature he must not imagine that every fellow who drinks his liquor will vote for him.

The true Whigs of Montour find themselves so few and far between that they decline nominating a county ticket this fall.—They have chosen Joshua W. Conly, Esq., and Cornelius Garetson, a couple of honorable "old liners" as delegates to the next Whig State Convention.

Mr. Buchanan Not Coming Home.—The state of negotiations at the Court of St. James is such that the public interest will require the continuance of Mr. Buchanan longer in London than he anticipated. His connection with that mission will not, therefore, terminate at the time heretofore announced, namely, the 1st of October. It is presumed that his detention has reference to the Central American question.

EDUCATIONAL.
The Teachers' Meeting.
Of Columbia County, will meet at Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 23rd day of September, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Several essays and addresses are expected, and teachers are earnestly solicited for their experience on School topics.

SCHOOL MEETINGS.
School teachers, directors and friends of education are hereby notified that meetings for the examination of school teachers will be held at the following times and places:—
At STROKE'S School House, in Fishingcreek township, on Saturday, the 15th of September inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
At Orangeville, on the evening of that day, at 6 o'clock.
At the School House, in Jerseytown, on Monday, the 17th of September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
At Catwissa, on Tuesday, the 17th of September, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.
At the public house of Mr. YEAGER, in Slaton, on the same day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
At Millinville, on Monday, the 24th of September, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.
At Berwick, on the same day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
At the public house of Mr. KLINE, in Rohrsburg, on Friday the 28th of September, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.
At the Academy in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 29th of September, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is important that all the directors attend at these examinations, which should in all cases be public. All teachers in the vicinity of the above places, who desire certificates, will present themselves for examination. A good meeting of the friends of education is desired on every occasion, and an address to the people, teachers and directors upon the common school system will be delivered at each place.

In several instances Directors have announced that they will at these meetings adopt a uniform series of text-books. It is to be hoped that this will be done in every meeting.

THE MEETING for the examination of teachers in Bloomsburg will be held on the forenoon of the day upon which the Teachers' Association meets. The Directors of Bloom and Scott will most likely select their teachers on that day, and as situations in the towns are generally the most desirable, good teachers will do well to attend at that time. Those who have made inquiry for schools in Bloomsburg, Light Street and Esportown should apply then.

TEACHERS who held "Temporary" certificates should remember that they are only good for a year from the date they were issued, and must be renewed. The present form of these certificates is a great improvement upon the old ones, and will correctly indicate each teacher's qualifications in the several branches.

Visit Your Schools.
You couldn't do a better thing. Your boy has the idea that you care scarcely more than a fig's value about his progress there—your girl thinks you are too busy about more important matters than to worry about her recitations. Grammar is dry as dust to her. Geography is tedious, arithmetic is a bore, reading is horrid, writing is her special abomination. If she speaks of either at the table, she is hushed up. You talk of stocks and the Senatorship—of the war and free trade. The young ones learn to think their studies very small matters in comparison with yours.

But visit their school to-day. Hear a lesson or two recited. Learn from their teacher or what their standing is, in what they often fail, and in what they excel. See how they compare in personal appearance, whether they look happy and at home. If acquainted with their school habits you cannot but be interested in them, and then you can't possibly avoid talking of them. Making their matters subjects of home conversation will certainly stimulate them to better efforts—make better scholars of them. By all means then, visit your schools. Go alone, if no one will go with you. You will always be welcomed by the teacher, unless he is a fit one to be turned off.—*Pittsburg Visitor.*

CHILD'S & PETERSON, Philadelphia, will publish, in October, 1855, in one large, handsome octavo volume, beautifully illustrated, the Year Book of Agriculture; or, the Annual of Agricultural Progress and Discovery, for 1855. Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in agricultural mechanics, agricultural Chemistry, agricultural and horticultural Botany, agricultural and economic Geology, agricultural Zoology, Meteorology, &c. Together with statistics of American growth and production, a list of recent agricultural publications—agricultural patents, with notes by the editor on the progress of American and Foreign agriculture for the year 1855. By DAVID A. WELLS, A. M. Member of the Boston Society of Natural History, formerly Chemist in the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, editor of the Annual of Scientific Discovery, Familiar Science, &c. etc.

The object contemplated in the preparation and publication of the Year Book of Agriculture, is to aid in the progress and development of that science upon which the prosperity of our country so eminently depends.

That sketch by the inimitable "Doesticks" in another column of this paper is spicy, and every person should read it.

The Bounty Land warrants issued amount to \$26,276.

Left-handed Nix Wisers.
In Schuylkill county the Whigs and Know-Nothing despair of electing a ticket this fall, and so they have swallowed up all the disappointed Democrats who failed to get a nomination at the late convention and formed a sort of mongrel or fusion ticket of as many colors as were in Joseph's coat. The *Pottsville Gazette* says:

We learn that the ticket nominated was mostly composed of men who failed to get the nomination at the Democratic Convention, and hence the movement appears like one of selfish revenge. So far as we can learn, they have advanced no new principle, and aimed at nothing except to convince the public, that as the Democratic party would not nominate them, they will do their utmost to defeat the ticket. The result of the canvass will show how blinded they have been, and how inconsiderable is the utmost power of a few men, when arrayed to disorganize a party, thoroughly comprehending the importance of the contest, and inspired with enthusiastic devotion to their principles.

It is but a little effort to magnify the petty selfishness of a few individuals, into a great public question, and to have the suffrages of thousands governed by the whims of half a dozen greedy office seekers, who have become vindictive because the party did not honor them with a nomination.

John Smith's nomination, or rejection, is a matter of great moment to John Smith, but to the public at large it is of very small consequence, and when John attempts to make it the basis of a great political movement, and to overthrow the Democratic party with such a lever, Mr. Smith has undertaken too large a contract, and the result will show the division in the Democratic ranks to consist of just this: for the ticket, 6000; for Mr. Smith, 1 vote; and supposed to have been cast by himself.

There never was a time when disorganization had as hopeless a prospect as at present, for the party, with its eyes steadily fixed on the prize of victory, is moving forward in solid mass, and with irresistible power; and any John Smith, who may get the sulks and attempt to stop and turn back the tide, because the party won't put a feather in his cap, will be jostled down and crushed beneath the moving multitude.

The fruits of Know-Nothing rule, brief as it has been, have been everywhere the same. In Massachusetts, its gross immoralities filled every mind with disgust; in Pennsylvania, its reckless disregard of the people's welfare, and ready acquiescence in innumerable schemes of private emolument and public plunder, made Harrisburg, for four months a larderhouse of political corruption; and in the city of Philadelphia, where its minions have had uncontrolled sway for a year past, its enormous extravagance and flagrant dishonesty, have made its government literally a 'reign of terror' to the citizens.—And now that it has openly joined hands with New England Abolitionism, and is flourishing along the shores of disunion, the true Democrats turn, with redoubled confidence, to the party whose principle, whenever administered aright, have always tended to promote the individual happiness of the people, to advance the general prosperity of the country, and to draw together more closely the citizens of the different sections of the Union, in the ties of mutual interest and love.

THE WAY TO TEST THEM.—Why is it that we can publish the name of any individual as a Democrat or Whig without eliciting the least objection, and if we publish him as a Know-Nothing he at once takes exception, and complains that we are blackguarding him? A Democrat or a Whig is not ashamed to be known as such; a Know-Nothing takes it unkindly if you hint of him—intimates that it will injure him. In the name of common sense, then, why do you affiliate with an organization you are ashamed of, and think it a disgrace to be charged with having a connection with it? Is this the course of conduct of an honorable man? Actions speak louder than words. Gentlemen should not form associations which mantle their brow with shame to have their connection with them known.—*Levittown Democrat.*

The Swaborg bombardment turns out to be another Odessa affair. The Allies shelled it at long range, set fire to some buildings, but did no serious mischief to the works of defence themselves. The sea defences exist as intact as ever. The Allies must quit these beautiful exaggerations of insignificant actions, involving no risk and requiring no great naval or military skill, or the world will begin to believe that they will never take Sebastopol. The London Times confesses to the exaggeration, when it says:—It does not appear that we have gained much. Seriously, the success is neither brilliant in a true sense, nor is it solid. All the work has yet to be done in the Baltic.—*Ledger.*

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S CASE.—The Supreme Court of this State has refused a habeas corpus to Passmore Williamson, to take him from the custody of the United States Court, by which he was committed for contempt. Williamson has now no other recourse than to amend his return and make a true statement, if he desires to be released from confinement. As the Supreme Court says, he "holds the key of the prison in his own pocket," and if he stays there, it must certainly be because he likes the quarters, or the notoriety he has acquired in consequence.

A NEW THEORY.—A Paris physician has just published a pamphlet with the title of "The Physical and Moral Degeneration of the Human Race caused by Vaccination." The startling theory that Jenner, who, for more than half a century, has enjoyed the reputation of one of the greatest benefactors of humanity that ever existed, was in fact the principle author of cholera and a host of modern diseases, has been broached before, but without exciting much serious attention. Now, however, the Imperial Academy of Medicine have placed the subject on their programme for discussion.

Awful Mortality.
Portsmouth in Virginia, has a population of about nine thousand souls. Norfolk about fifteen thousand. Probably more than one-third of the whole number have left those places. A proportionate degree of mortality in Pittsburg would require three hundred deaths per diem. Those who witnessed the appearance of this city during the fearful visitation of cholera last year, would shudder at the thought of its pestilence more terrible; and yet when we remember that almost every death by fever is the termination of several days of anxiety, suffering and watching, it is obvious that this disease produces more general misery than the cholera. The number sick at any given time must, of course, be many times greater during the prevalence of fever. For every person who dies, there are six or seven lying in need of medical attendance and nursing. No wonder that it is almost impossible to procure either. The statement that coffins cannot be obtained fast enough, presents a sad picture; but even that does not convey the full horrible reality of a city converted into a hospital, where the nurses are falling and physicians are exhausted by their labors.

THE "REPUBLICAN" CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.—The "Republicans," the new name of the old Abolition party, had a rich time of it at Pittsburg during their recent Convention. The nomination of Passmore Williamson for the office of Canal Commissioner seems to have been made amid an exciting debate. Rev. Samuel Aaron, of Norristown, made the nomination, but a member suggested the difficulty that Mr. Williamson would labor under to perform the duties, he being at present in prison for contempt, and not likely to be released till he has amended his return to the writ of habeas corpus. This was no difficulty at all to Mr. Aaron; he had a remedy that was as prompt as it was efficacious, and that was, after Mr. Williamson's election, for the Republicans to "repair to Moyamensing prison, with no other arms than those which God has given them, and tear it down, stone by stone." This sentiment was received with thunders of applause, till one gentleman cooled the ardor by suggesting that the prison be torn down first, and the nomination made afterward.—A motion to strike out Mr. Williamson's name raised the storm again, and hisses loud and strong greeted the motion. Another member said it had been suggested that the "Republicans" should request Judge Kane to release Passmore Williamson before placing him in nomination. He spurned and despised such a course. He agreed with his friend, Mr. Aaron, and was in favor of releasing their nominee by tearing down the State Prison, stone by stone, not leaving one block upon another. The Convention adjourned, without fixing a time for beginning the work of tearing down Moyamensing.—*Ledger.*

Robberies on the Public Works.
PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—Some astounding developments were made on Saturday last, relative to extensive larcenies of old railroad iron belonging to the State Works. A laborer in the employ of a second-hand dealer, named Henry Nichols, had sued for his wages, and before the justice of the peace gave some hints implicating Nichols and several other persons living along the line of the railroad, in extensive larcenies of iron. Information was at once sent to the Canal Commissioners and other officers on the line of the road, and at their instance, warrants were issued and twenty-six persons residing in Cambria county were arrested and lodged in jail at Ebensburg, charged with these larcenies. Nichols and another man arrested here, named John Lythe, have been committed to the Pittsburg Jail. Some thirteen barrels of broken iron have been recovered, and the police have information of the existence of thirty-six more. It is said that almost every person living along the line has been concerned in these larcenies.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.
EASTON, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Bridge is completed, and the Engine and tender passed over it this afternoon.—The whole road will be opened and trains run through from N. York to Mauch Chunk by Tuesday next. The track leading to Philadelphia is not yet finished.

The Election in Maine.
PORTLAND, Sept. 10, P. M.—The election in the State has passed off very quietly. As far as heard from, it appears that Morrill, of the Terre Haute (Ind.) Journal rejoins:—We don't know of any American religion, except Mormonism, Shakerism, and Millerism. These are native American religions. The Christian religion, we believe, is of foreign origin, and its founder not a native of America.

THE CAUSE OF THE SMOKE.—The Allies, when they bombarded Swaborg, concluded that they had destroyed an immense amount of property, because the fire raged for forty-five hours. Madam Bodisco, who arrived in the Atlantic direct from St. Petersburg, says the fire was the burning of the wood pile which supplies the steamers with fuel. A great smoke from a very little fire.

LOUIS NAPOLEON kissed Queen Victoria when she landed in France. There is a great virtue in a kiss from an Emperor.—When Louis Napoleon was a special constable in London, if he had presumed to kiss the Queen, he would have had his brains knocked out with a blow from a "billy," by some of his constabulary brothers.

The buckwheat crop of New York is said to be as large as in Pennsylvania, doubling the average crop.

DOESTICKS,
Instigated by Damp-hool and the Devil, Joins the Know-Nothings.
Knowing more about selling groceries than about politics or religion; but was scared to death by Damp-hool and others of his kin and name; told me if I didn't join the Know-Nothings I'd be burnt up, broiled on gridirons by the Catholics; also, that the Irish burned navies, then fricasseed them as a foreign lurch; didn't like to be burnt or fricasseed; so I joined 'em.

Stated at 12 o'clock at night, went down town, then up town; met watchman; Damp-hool and he turned around three times, then stood on one leg; Damp-hool then said:—"Horum scorum?" watchman said, "High catolorum, go ahead;" Damp-hool said watchman was "one of 'em." Went through seven on back streets; then along cross street to near where we started; dived down cellar stairs, door; Damp-hool whooped like an owl three times, knocked door nine times, somebody inside scalded like a tom cat twice, knocked door three times, door opened; dark as Egypt; tied handkerchief over my eyes; another door opened, rattling of chains and strong smell of sulphur; thought my time had come, and tried to pray, but couldn't think of anything but "now I lay me down to sleep." They led me in, and threw me on all fours, hit me nine cracks with a paddle on unmentionable place, struck two pins in the same, blated like a billygoat, then general caterwauling by the whole company. Raised me up and took off handkerchief, saw large crowd with fool's caps on, big ears sticking up. Big picture hanging on the wall, Christ crucified; underneath in large letters the words, "The work of Catholics;" thought before 'twas the Jews, wasn't certain now; Damp-hool led me up to the man with biggest ears of any, behind a table; made me kneel down; man with biggest ears told me I was a member of the transient and honorable order of Know-Nothings—made him a bow, told him I was much obliged, and took a seat. Song by the whole house.

"Possum up a gum stump, Raccoon in a holler," &c.
After the song, the man with the big ears offered up a short prayer, that "the land might be delivered from the Pope, the devil, and from furriners in general;" to which some said amen, some bravo, and a few encore. Man with the big ears then stated upon the business for that right was to decide upon a candidate for Congress; said "they had nine hundred members, and there nine hundred and twenty-seven candidates. Didn't know how it was, didn't understand it; but one thing he knewed, he wern't going to give up his claim, wished he might be tetolay excommunicated if he did." Several with smaller ears then said, "them was exactly their sentiments;" but tho't a little delay would'n't hurt, better count noses first.

Meeting then broke up; went home and sent to an apothecary for Jew Davi's Heber plaster; couldn't set down for three days, effects of paddle.

Damp-hool called to see me; talked politics; told him I should vote for Stephens. He said I shouldn't had sworn not to; told him I'd quit; said if I had I'd lose my custom, K. N.'s would'n't trade with me, called me "traitor, perjurer," and all that. Don't know what to do; reckon I'll have to stick to 'em."

A Business Sketch of a Business Man.
We copy the following sketch of the life of a very extraordinary man, from an editorial in the N. Y. Sun:—

As an illustration of his business tact and talent, we may point to the career of Professor Holloway, the proprietor of the most popular medicines of the age. The rise and progress of this extraordinary man have had no parallel during the present century. He has visited nearly every Court in Europe, and obtained permission for the sale of his preparations from most of the crowned heads of the Old World. The queens of Spain and Portugal, the kings of Naples and Sardinia, granted him audiences; and in St. Petersburg, which city he visited a short time before the commencement of the war, he was treated with marked consideration by the late Czar and the nobility.

Travelling in an elegant private carriage, attended by a courier, his equipage attracted attention in the towns and villages through which he passed. The hotels where he lodged were besieged by persons of the first distinction, and the best society on the continent courted his acquaintance.

The subject of these remarks is unquestionably an ambitious man, and his skill and enterprise have placed him far in advance of all his predecessors and contemporaries in the same profession. He stands alone; and the fact that he can maintain his high position, despite the interested assaults of envy and presumption, proves that his medicines have an intrinsic value, which the world understands and appreciates.

The sums expended in advertising by Professor Holloway would be incredible if they were not authenticated by his books.—His payments to the press range from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum. There is no printed language in which his advertisements do not appear.

The ramifications of his business extend from the focal point—his vast establishment in the Strand, London—over the whole face of the earth.

Battle of the Tchernaya.
Despatches from General Pelissier.
TRAKTIR-BRIDGE, Aug. 16, 10 P. M.—For some days rumors of a premeditated attack on the part of the Russians had aroused our attention, and they carried out their project this morning at daybreak, against our lines on the Tchernaya; but despite the concentration of imposing masses collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigor by the divisions of Gens. Herbillon, Camou, Faucaux and Morla. The Sardinians, placed on our right, fought valiantly.

The principle effort of the enemy was directed against Traktir-Bridge. The Russians left a great number of dead there, and we made a great many prisoners. They were in full retreat on Makenzie's Farm when our reserves were coming up, and those of our brave allies, especially the English cavalry.

The enemy has received a severe check. Our losses, which are much less than those of the Russians, have not yet been accurately ascertained.

CRIMEA, the 18th, 10 P. M.—Prince Gortschakoff has demanded an armistice to remove the killed and wounded of the enemy from the field, which I have granted. The Russian losses surpass my first calculation. Lieutenant General Read has been killed.

Our engineering works, protected by the admirably sustained fire from our artillery, are not disturbed by the Russian batteries, and have considerably advanced.

The General Read whose death is reported was a very distinguished officer, and a year ago was discharging the duties of Imperial Lieutenant on the Caucasian provinces, in the absence of Prince Woronzoff, and before General Muraviev had been nominated his successor. The father of General Read, born at Montrose, was a civil engineer, who entered the service of the Emperor Alexander in early life, and settled in Russia, where his son, afterwards, General Read, was born.

CRIMEA, Aug. 17, 11 30, P. M.—In his attack yesterday, the enemy brought into the field five divisions, 6000 cavalry, and twenty batteries, with the firm intention of occupying the Tediouchine hills.

The Russians having crossed the river at different points, had accumulated sapper tools, beams, planks, fascines and ladders, which they abandoned in their flight. As usual, our artillery fought valiantly, and with success. An English battery of position, on the Piedmontese Hill, gave us most powerful assistance. The Russians left at least 2500 dead on the field; 38 of their officers and 1620 men are in all our ambulances.—Three Russian Generals are said to have been killed. We moreover made 400 prisoners. Our loss is 180 killed and 810 wounded. The following officers are seriously wounded—Tixer, Darbols, Alpy and St. Remy; much less seriously—De Polkes, Barthe and Gagneur, the latter slightly.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs:—"Evening August 16th.—Part of our troops crossed the Tchernaya and attacked the heights of Tediouchine. Having encountered very considerable forces, we, after an obstinate fight, thought proper to retire to the right bank, where we awaited the advance of the enemy for four hours. As they did not move forward, we ventured to our position. The loss is heavy on both sides."

Philadelphia Markets.
Flour and Meal.—The flour market is firm. Standard brands are offered at \$7 1/4 a 7 1/2 per bbl. The sales for home consumption at \$7 3/4 up to \$7 1/2 for common and extra brands and fancy lots at higher figures.—Nothing doing in rye flour; last sale is quoted at \$6 25. Pennsylvania corn meal is held at \$4 25 per bbl.

Grain.—There is a fair amount of wheat offering, but the demand is limited. Sales of 3,000 bushels good and prime red, part Tennessee, at \$1 70 per bushel, and 500 bushels good Ohio at \$1 60. 1000 bushels Southern Rye sold at \$1. Corn is dull; last sales of yellow at 96c. in store. Oats are in better demand, and 5,000 bushels good Delaware sold, part at 3 1/4 a 40c per bushel, and part on private terms.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will cure any disease of the skin, the longest standing. Wm. Frederick Anderson, of York, South Carolina, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms, and legs, were covered with little pustules, and sores of a scorbatic nature,—for the cure of this unsightly and painful disfigurement, he tried a variety of remedies, which failed to benefit him. At length he used Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced a favorable change, and by a few weeks' perseverance with these remedies, he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years' standing.

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 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 who have 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.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
WILL be exposed to sale at public vendue upon the premises, in Centre township, Columbia county, on SATURDAY, 13th day of October next, the following described valuable real estate as the property of Della Bond and Hattie Shiver, and late the estate of Benjamin Bond, deceased, viz:
A FARM AND PLANTATION, situate in Centre twp., Columbia county, lying between the Susquehanna river and Lime Ridge, through which the public road & North Branch Canal, passes from Bloomsburg to Berwick, near 4 miles above the first named place, containing about
SEVENTY FOUR ACRES, all of which is improved and in a high state of cultivation.
There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, lime kiln, and other suitable outbuildings erected upon the premises.
ALSO, a never-failing spring of water near, with running stream, through the meadow, some twenty acres of which is excellent meadow land.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by
S. C. SHIVE.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 8, 1855.