

THE REACTION.

When the Sunday liquor law passed, every voice pronounced in its favor, and public sentiment sustained its most rigid enforcement.

Another consideration presents itself, in the fact that officers are instructed to turn from their ordinary business of protecting the public.

The Sunday liquor law would have been safe, and the "Liquor Leagues" would never have heard of hypocrisy and knavery.

When the pendulum is drawn far towards one side it will next swing far toward the other. The strict Puritanic age of Cromwell was naturally followed by the most dissolute and licentious reign of Charles II.

BOOK NOTICES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the December number promptly from William Paton, the general periodical agent at Hoboken, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL.—This excellent agricultural journal which ought to be in the hands of every farmer, will hereafter be under the editorial charge of David A. Walla, A. M., as principal, and A. M. Spangler, as assistant Editor.

The Close of Court.

In the suit of Jacob Hosler vs. Benjamin P. Frick, the defendant contended that many of the bills delivered by plaintiff were defective and condemned by the engineer.

Peter Blank vs. Benjamin P. Frick. This was another suit for railroad bills. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff could not recover for more than 5400 bills in the present action which was upon covenant.

SUNDAY WORK.—In Millis county, Pa., recently a justice of the peace summarily convicted a number of persons for an infraction of the Sunday law, in doing the work necessary to keep in blast the anthracite furnace of Eiting, Graff & Co.

LECTURES.—Mr. C. W. Todd proposes to deliver a series of lectures upon Physiology and Hygiene in several places in this county. The subject is the same upon which Dr. Lambert interested the people of this place so highly, and Lambert and Gleason were not long since beginners in their business of lecturing like Mr. Todd.

A Common-Sense Decision.

In a suit at Cincinnati lately, against a newspaper for publishing a rumor of the suspension of a certain business man, a verdict having been given for the defendant, and the plaintiff having moved for a new trial, Judge Storer remarked that every man's reputation for solvency was a matter of public discussion connected with the commercial business of the country.

Not Quite Exhausted.

The London Times, which lately undertook to show that Russia was nearly exhausted in her means of defence by the war, and her finances dreadfully crippled, has a long article now to prove that the army and material resources of that nation are very far from being destroyed, and that her financial means are still sufficient to prosecute the war.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. SAMUEL MILLER.—Col. Samuel Miller, of the United States Marine Corps, was yesterday gathered to his fathers, full of years and full of honors.

Death of A. H. Simmons, of the Philadelphia Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 9.—The death of A. H. Simmons, one of the proprietors of the Public Ledger, occurred this morning. He was distinguished for his general education, strict business integrity, and enterprise.

MECHANICAL INVENTION.—An advertisement having been published in the Scientific American, holding forth a reward of ten thousand dollars for the best contrivance by which two sides of a stone pyramid could be sawed at the same time, the inventive energies of the country were set to work, and in less than a month more than a hundred sawing-machines were submitted to the Commission of Patents.

All the Secrets of Love.—Who wants to be married? Who wants to learn all the art and mystery of love by means of which any heart may be won, no matter how obdurate? Professor Rondout, of New York, in his wonderful book on the "Bliss of Marriage," has solved the whole matter. It is advertised in another column.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.—Richmond, Va., December 8th.—The Legislature of Virginia, to-day, re-elected the Hon. James M. Mason United States Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next, over Summers, (American), by 58 majority of joint vote.

Educational.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Teachers' Association of Columbia County met, pursuant to call, at the Seminary in Millville, on the 8th of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and John G. Rich, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

On motion, Lewis Appleman was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Executive Committee. A Committee consisting of H. Coons, Geo. Rishel, and Mary Ann Rich, were appointed to confer with the members of the Executive Committee present to mature business for the afternoon.

Met pursuant to adjournment, R. W. Weaver, the President, presiding. A number of Teachers from different parts of the County had now assembled, and an attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen mostly from the vicinity were awaiting the deliberations of the Association.

On motion, Dr. P. John and John K. Eves were elected honorary members of the Association. Miss Elvira Wright read an essay on the value of education. Lewis Appleman responded to a call for some remarks on composition as an exercise in schools.

AN ESSAY, Read to the Teachers' Association at Millville, Dec. 8th, 1855, by Miss MARY ANN RICH, TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—THEIR ADVANTAGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Progression and improvement in almost every pursuit in which man is engaged have become the order and the watchword of the age. And as an effectual means for the promotion of improvement, we see associations formed, and conventions called, where the agriculturist, the fruit-grower and the mechanic in almost every art, may display their productions, their improvements and their inventions, for the benefit of those engaged in like occupations.

There are few more important offices in which we may engage than that of teacher and instructor of the young. Few which require a greater amount of knowledge, skill and mental discipline. To the teacher, next to the parent, is consigned the mental and moral training of the youth of our land—an arduous and noble calling. Who that has ever engaged in it, but has felt its importance and responsibility? and also at times his inadequacy to apply or to invent means to produce desired results.

And it should be the duty of teachers to make use of every means within their reach to obtain a knowledge of these improvements, to teach and take lessons of one another, and learn by practical demonstration on the black-board or otherwise, the best modes of imparting instruction and of conducting classes, so as to obtain the most favorable results.

And what more effectual means for the diffusion of information on these subjects could be adopted than the formation of associations, that all might meet together and interchange thoughts and sentiments, inspiring each other with an spirit of emulation which is a powerful incentive to action, so that when we hear of the success which has attended the efforts of others, we will be induced, if actuated by correct motives, to do as they do, and likewise? But that these associations may become advantageous, it is important that those composing them should be willing to do what they can to render them so.

SCHOOL MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of this place was held last evening in the Court House to take into consideration matters relating to the public schools of this district. The School Directors tendered their resignation to the people, and, after some discussion, a resolution was passed unanimously by the meeting declining to accept the resignation. So the Directors and the schools go on as heretofore.

THE PRODUCTION OF HENRY A. WISE, which the reader will find on our first page to-day, will pay for twice reading it.

feeling of inactivity and mental sluggishness is the necessary result, so that it is no wonder that many are wont to assert that it does not agree with their children to go to school. All of these things he thought could be greatly modified by the intelligent teacher by imparting appropriate advice and instruction, and, in calling the attention of directors and parents to those necessities which the comfort and best interests of the school demand.

Resolved, That as the opinion of this association, the subject of Physiology and Hygiene is too much neglected by teachers and others—that a knowledge of this important branch is eminently connected with the duties of the teacher and the welfare of society; and we earnestly commend the subject to the attention of School Directors, parents, and friends of educational progress, that they may embrace every opportunity to impress the minds of youth with its useful tendencies and encourage all to examine its claims as a proper subject for study in our schools.

After some further interchange on the objects of the society, and the time and place of future meetings, on motion of L. Appleman, the Association adjourned to meet at Light-Street on the first Saturday of March next. WM. BURGESS, Rec. Sec'y.

Education in England and America.

Great Britain, by universal acknowledgment stands next to the United States in liberty and general intelligence. But the difference between the two is nevertheless vast. For while, in the United States, the rule is that every citizen has a vote, and the exception that he has none, in Great Britain it is the reverse. Nor is the difference less in the diffusion of education. The statistics on this point are not properly known, and, therefore, we shall devote a few moments to them.

Now, how is it in the United States? We have no statistics at hand which exhibit the condition of education in the nation at large, for the Southern States, owing to their division into castes, are deficient in such statistics. But in the Northern States there is no deficiency of accurate information on this subject. Generally, in those States, about seventy-five per cent. of the children between the ages of three and fifteen attend school.

And it should be the duty of teachers to make use of every means within their reach to obtain a knowledge of these improvements, to teach and take lessons of one another, and learn by practical demonstration on the black-board or otherwise, the best modes of imparting instruction and of conducting classes, so as to obtain the most favorable results.

And what more effectual means for the diffusion of information on these subjects could be adopted than the formation of associations, that all might meet together and interchange thoughts and sentiments, inspiring each other with an spirit of emulation which is a powerful incentive to action, so that when we hear of the success which has attended the efforts of others, we will be induced, if actuated by correct motives, to do as they do, and likewise? But that these associations may become advantageous, it is important that those composing them should be willing to do what they can to render them so.

While this condition of things continues England will never be a republic. Neither a nation, nor a class within a nation, ever becomes free, till its members are capable to earn and hold their freedom. If the suffrage was bestowed on the British people, indiscriminately, to-day, they would sell their votes, to-morrow, as too many of the freeholders do now. Until education becomes more general in England, the educated classes will make tools of the ignorant. While half the children of England continue to grow up illiterate, the English aristocracy, and commercial classes will rule that fair land.

PRICE OF GRAIN.—Since the late arrivals from Europe the price of grain has declined. Should the negotiations now making for peace be successful there will be a tremendous fall in the price of breadstuffs and provisions.

The Magnitude of Numbers.

But few persons have any correct idea of the real magnitude of numbers, and large sums are often named with a very limited and indefinite conception of their immensity. A million is often spoken of as a small item in our national expenditure, and yet if a man were to count 8 hours per day, it would require nearly three months to count a million of dollars; and if the dollars were 1 1/2 inch in diameter and laid touching in a straight line, they would reach 186 miles; and 14 wagons carrying two tons each, would not be sufficient to convey them.

A quadrillion of leaves of paper, each only the two hundredth part of an inch in thickness would form a pile, the height of which would be 300 times the moon's distance from the earth. The seconds in 6000 years are less than the one fifth of a trillion. Suppose a man to count one in every second of time, day and night, without stopping to rest, to eat, to drink, or to sleep, it would take 32 years to count a billion, or 32,000 years to count a trillion, even as the French understand that term.

Some writer stated in an article headed, "What becomes of all the pins?" that "millions of billions of pins must vanish," nobody can tell how, or where, in the course of a year. Many pins, undoubtedly, vanish every year; but any mathematician will demonstrate to us that a single billion has never yet been manufactured. A billion, according to Noah Webster, is a "million of millions"—a number so vast that the human mind has not the capacity to comprehend it. A manufactory, making a hundred pins per minute, and kept in constant operation, would only make fifty-two millions five hundred and ninety-six thousand per annum, and would require near 20,000 years, at the same rate, without a single moment's hesitation, to make that number called a billion.

Now, how is it in the United States? We have no statistics at hand which exhibit the condition of education in the nation at large, for the Southern States, owing to their division into castes, are deficient in such statistics. But in the Northern States there is no deficiency of accurate information on this subject. Generally, in those States, about seventy-five per cent. of the children between the ages of three and fifteen attend school.

And it should be the duty of teachers to make use of every means within their reach to obtain a knowledge of these improvements, to teach and take lessons of one another, and learn by practical demonstration on the black-board or otherwise, the best modes of imparting instruction and of conducting classes, so as to obtain the most favorable results.

And what more effectual means for the diffusion of information on these subjects could be adopted than the formation of associations, that all might meet together and interchange thoughts and sentiments, inspiring each other with an spirit of emulation which is a powerful incentive to action, so that when we hear of the success which has attended the efforts of others, we will be induced, if actuated by correct motives, to do as they do, and likewise? But that these associations may become advantageous, it is important that those composing them should be willing to do what they can to render them so.

While this condition of things continues England will never be a republic. Neither a nation, nor a class within a nation, ever becomes free, till its members are capable to earn and hold their freedom. If the suffrage was bestowed on the British people, indiscriminately, to-day, they would sell their votes, to-morrow, as too many of the freeholders do now. Until education becomes more general in England, the educated classes will make tools of the ignorant. While half the children of England continue to grow up illiterate, the English aristocracy, and commercial classes will rule that fair land.

PRICE OF GRAIN.—Since the late arrivals from Europe the price of grain has declined. Should the negotiations now making for peace be successful there will be a tremendous fall in the price of breadstuffs and provisions.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. House.—After the calling of the roll, Mr. Whitney withdrew the name of Humphrey Marshall as a candidate for Speaker. The House then, on motion, resumed the balloting for speaker, the several ballots resulting as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th. Includes Richardson, Campbell, Banks, Pennington, Fuller, Wheeler, Banks, Smith, Scattering.

Whole number of votes polled on the last ballot, 211—necessary to a choice, 106. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. House.—The House, on motion, resumed the balloting for Speaker, when the 22d and 23d ballots were taken, and resulted as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 22d, 23d. Includes Richardson, Campbell, Banks, Pennington, Fuller, Wheeler, Banks, Smith, Scattering.

There being no choice, Mr. Campbell, with the indulgence of the House, said: "The country is looking upon our proceedings with deep anxiety, and every member is ready to acknowledge the importance of a speedy organization. We have now been voting five days. Twenty-three votes have been taken. I find, through the partiality of my friends, I have received on six of these votes a higher number than any other candidate before the House, and in all a greater number than any candidate in opposition to the administration. Yet it is obvious to me that it is impossible for my friends to succeed, unless I can perform one of two conditions, viz: repudiate my well known principles on slavery and Americanism, or in some way, directly or indirectly, make pledges as to the organization of the committee, which would amount to a sacrifice of my self-respect, and make me, in my judgment, a fit object for public contempt. Under these circumstances, and feeling that the interests of the country require an organization, and regarding these interests as paramount to every other consideration, I withdraw my name as a candidate; and, in taking my seat, I desire to express to my friends, who have shown so much fidelity, my sincere gratitude, and to my political opponents, who have given evidence of their personal regard, my thanks.

The balloting was then again resumed, with the following result:—

Table with 5 columns: Name, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th. Includes Richardson, Campbell, Banks, Pennington, Fuller, Wheeler, Banks, Thurston, Washburn, Scattering.

Whole number of votes polled, 215—necessary to a choice, 108. No election. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. House.—The roll having been called, the balloting for Speaker was resumed, resulting as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d. Includes Richardson, Banks, Pennington, Fuller, Wheeler, Zollikoffer, Thurston, Washburn, Scattering.

Whole number of votes polled, 222—necessary to a choice 112.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. House.—The election for Speaker was resumed, and stood as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th. Includes Richardson, Banks, Pennington, Fuller, Wheeler, Zollikoffer, Orr, Scattering.

There being no choice the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. House.—The balloting for Speaker was resumed with the following results:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d. Includes Richardson, Banks, Pennington, Fuller, Wheeler, Zollikoffer, Orr, Scattering.

Whole number of votes cast, 225—necessary to a choice, 113. So there was no election. Mr. Stanton—It is apparent we cannot come to a result in the present condition of things. There seems to be a necessity either for an out-door conference or a change to a plurality by resolution. With a view to giving the majority opportunity for one more effort to unite, I move an adjournment.

The Bread Agitation in England. The Queen Refuses to Receive a People's Deputation.

Three open air meetings were held on Sunday in South Staffordshire and the neighborhood of Birmingham upon the subject of the high price of bread. Two of these meetings were in the morning; one at Spon-lane, Staffordshire, and the other at Deritend-pool, near Birmingham. At the former 10,000 people were present, and it was resolved to send a deputation to the Queen to represent the alleged grievances of the people in the matter of dear bread. At Deritend-pool about 1,000 persons were present, and several speeches were made by operatives. The afternoon meeting took place at Hookley Pool, near Birmingham, and was attended by 1,200 persons. Here the proceedings were mixed up with the people's charter and the writings of Mr. Urquhart. A Mr. G. White read a memorial to the Queen which had been agreed to in the morning at the Spon-lane meeting. It was to the effect that the people of South Staffordshire were suffering great privations in consequence of the high price of food; and it prayed her Majesty to issue an order prohibiting the exportation of grain, and to establish public granaries, and check undue speculation in corn. Mr. White stated that he had written to her Majesty's Private Secretary, asking when it would be convenient to receive the deputation, and that he had received an answer to the effect that memorials to the Queen should be presented through the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The speaker proceeded to say that the memorial had been the result of a solemn vote from a respectable meeting at Spon-lane, and that if the Queen would not accept it from the people, they would depute two members of Parliament to present it, and that it should not be sent to Sir George Grey to burn in the fire. He then asked if the meeting wished the memorial to be presented to the Queen and not to Sir George Grey, and nearly all the persons present held up both hands.

In conclusion, the speaker proposed a resolution which he said had been adopted at the Spon-lane meeting, declaring that "a full and free representation of the people was the only remedy for their grievances." This proposition, however, was not seconded. It was announced that another similar meeting is to be held next Sunday. A Mr. Hawkins said he had that morning addressed a meeting which was held at Kidderminster, and was attended by 5,000 persons. The inhabitants of that town were now wide awake, and intended next week to hold a torch-light meeting. He recommended the initiation of their example. The meeting then quietly dispersed.—London Times.

Philadelphia Markets. Flour and Meal.—The flour market is very dull and is freely offered at \$9 per bbl. Sales of extra family at \$9 3/4 a 9 50 per barrel. There is a fair inquiry from retailers and bakers at \$10 to \$10 50 for common and fancy brands. Rye flour is dull at \$6 50, and Penn's Meal at \$4.

Grain.—There is a good supply of Wheat, but prices are still drooping. Millers only offer for Southern and Penn's red, \$2, and 2 1/2 a \$1 15 for prime white. Rye is in steady demand at \$1 25 per bus. Corn is also dull. Sales of old yellow at 87c a 98, and new yellow at from 78 to 81c. Oats are dull at 41 a 42c per bushel, for Delaware, and 42c for Pennsylvania.

Whiskey is steady—sales of bbls. at 30 a 40c., and 30. for hides. Cloverseed comes in very slowly and is wanted at \$8 50 per 64 lbs. Flaxseed is very scarce and in demand at \$2 50.

Holloway's Pills, a most famous Remedy for the cure of Nervousness and General Debility. Jasper M. Cann, of Long Island, N. Y., was without doubt a severe sufferer from nervous and general debility, the least thing provoked his irritability, put him in a passion, and laid him up; this was caused by the bad state of the fluids, and though he tried many remedies for this complaint, he was not benefited. At length he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which quickly performed their part, by removing the injurious fluids from the system, cleared his blood, restored tone and vigor to the stomach, and after five weeks perseverance, restored him to the blessings of health.

EVERY READER will please notice the advertisement headed "To Persons out of Employment," and send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works. To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher, \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address, (post paid,) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

DEPARTED. On Tuesday, Nov. 27th, 1855, by Rev. J. W. Yeomans, Mr. THOMAS CROSSLEY, of Valley twp., and HARRIET LAZARUS, of Col. co. On the 29th of November, by Rev. John A. De Moyer, Mr. JOHN B. SHULTZ, and Miss ESTER HAYMAN, both of Greenwood township, Columbia county. On the same day by the same, Mr. VINCE ROBBINS, and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of John Staley, Esq., all of Greenwood, Col. co. On the 5th inst. at the Columbia House, Tamaqua, by Rev. J. A. Stone, Mr. GEORGE HOPPE, and Miss MARIA McCARTY.

DEPARTED. In Fishing Creek twp., on the 27th November, Miss SARILLA PEASE, aged 33 years. In Scott township, on Saturday last, at the residence of his son, Nathaniel L. Campbell, Mr. RICHARD CAMPBELL, aged about 70 years. In Sugarloaf on the 22d of September, at the residence of George Moore, Mr. ROBERT MOORE, aged about 62 years. In Menout township, on the 27th ult., Mr. JOSEPH GREGER, aged about 40 years. S. M. PETERSON & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York and 10 State Street, Boston, are authorized to receive and receipt for advertisements and subscription to this paper. Persons who desire the services of R. F. FORTNER as Auctioneer will do well to engage him before advertising the date of their sale.