STAR OF THE NORTH

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR. Bloomsburg, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1853

THE REACTION.

When the Sunday liquor law passed, every mounced in its favor, and public sem astained its most rigid enforcement This was the case both in country and city was a step in the right directio n, and on for which the moral education of the people had opened the way. But after the passage of the "Restraining Law" there was such a of the reaction in the public mind upon this subject that the Sunday liquor law suffered many olations with impunity. In the city of Phil-adelphia it could no longer be enforced, and the Mayor detailed a set of public officers to into taverns on Sunday, without their go into taverns on Sunday, which they badges; and there to buy liquor, that they might become witnesses against those who sold it. The Grand Jury last week took this subject into consideration and made the following presentment:

"Another consideration presents the fact that officers are instructed to turn ir ordinary business of pre

onbli

a tiptismers in istra tive, and that it will not promote the cause of morality or good order to degrade a police officer to the position of a spy upon the pri vate actions and habitations of our citizens."

The Sunday liquor law would have been eafe, and the "Liquor Leagues" would never have been heard of if hypocrisy and knaver

had not last winter disgusted every temperate mind with their shameless bartering tor po Inical capital. Men who were pitiful spec tacles with mania potu, and those who were found drunk at the brothel were set up by these political gamblers as Temperance candidates, and some such were elected to vote for a law based neither upon the public will, nor any sound political or moral principle.

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 licentions reizn of Charles II. The human mind revolts at hypocrisy and deception. and these sometimes awaken instincts and passions that do not leave reason unembar rassed. Human nature has its infirmities. and this is of them. He who ministers to it is responsible for the result ; and if the cause Temperance now suffers from the reaction in the public mind, those must answer for the damage who prated loudly about temperance while they cared only far political success in the election of Pollock.

ROOK NOTICES.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE .- We have received the December number promptly from William Patton, the general periodical agent at Hoboker., N. J. Its Illustrated papers are quest of Mexico, by John S. C. Ab-The Co bot; Remembrance of the Mississippi, by T. Thrope; A Trip to Newfoundland, being a history of the Telegraph Cable party ; Hon Mr. Bloemup's Congressional Experience, and Fashions. The Knocker, a tale by the author of Loss and Gain, is very excellent, and there are several other fine stories, with the usual editorial record of moathly events, chit-chat. &c.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL .- This ex cellent agricultural journal which ought to be in the hands of every farmer, will hereafter be under the editorial charge of David A. Wells, A. M., as principal, and A. M. Spangler, as assistant Editor, both very eminent writers on agricultural subjects. No pains nor expense are spared to make this rnal rank with the best publication of the journal rank with the best price, \$1 per annum, is so low as to place it within the reach Published by Samuel Einlen & Co., N. E. Corner 7th & Market Streets, Philadelphia.

The Close of Court.

In the suit of Jacob Hosler vs. Benjamin P. Frick, the defendant contended that many of the sills delivered by plaintiff were defect tive and condemned by the engineer. Ver dict for plaintiff for \$305 02.

enterprise. In connection with his survivirg George Stricker vs. Alexander Malcom .partners, he twenty years since commenced After hearing one witness the defendant gave judgment

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

A Common Sense Decision In a suit at Cincinnati lately, against

newspaper for publishing a rumor of the uspension of a certain business man, a ver-The Teachers' Association of Columbia dict having been given for the defendant, and the plaintiff having moved for a new

nre, he would of course be liable. If he

published anything merely as the busine

history of the day, and what was supposed

to be the common understanding or genera

report in the community, the implication of

stances in the case. The court could not set

malice would be rebutted from the circum

Not Quite Exhausted.

food, possesses an excellent

from her vast internal trade and commerc

to keep distress from her people engaged in

trade and business, the prospect of peace, depending upon her yielding to demands

be had at any sacrifice .- Ledger.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. SAMUEL MILLE

terial resources of that nation are

dance of

of the 10th

County meet, pursuant to call, at the Semi-nary in Millville, on the 8th of December at 10 o'clock, A. M., and John G. Rich, one trial, Judge Storer remarked that every man's of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. reputation for solvency was a matter of pub-The proceedings of the last meeti lic discussion connected with the com cial business of the country, and if a publiead, and Wm. Burgess, on behalf of the Executive Committee, stated that a number of Teachers had been invited by the Correscation, such as that charged to have been made in the defendant's newspaper, was made from good motives, and without malponding Secretary to produce essays or ad-dresses on various subjects, and that some ice, and the party made all the reparation in his power afterwards, the jury might well rewere present, prepared no doubt, to respond fuse to give damages. Newspapers in these days have become the chronicles of all pubo the invitati

On motion, Lewis Appleman was appointlic events, and whatever is proper for busi ed to fill a vacancy in the Executive Com ness men to know, the editor, being guarded nittee. A Committee consisting of H. Coons, Ge in his manner of stating facts, and publishing

Educational,

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

nothing but what he supposed at the time he Rishel, and Mary Ann Rich, were appointed had good authority to state, would have the to confer with the members of the Executive right to publish in his newspaper. But if he Committee present to mature business for published anything of this kind wantonly, the afterno necessarily, and with an intention to in-Then adjourned to half past 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met pursuant to adjournment, R. W. WEA-

En, the President, presiding. A number o achers from different parts of the County had now assembled, and an attentive audi-ence of ladies and gentlemen mostly from the vicinity were awaiting the delibe of the Association:

aside the verdict of the jury, as they believ-ed substantial justice had been done, and The constitution was read and presented that the party did not intend to injure the for signatures.

On motion, Dr. P. John and John K. Even were elected honorary members of the As-Miss Elvila Wright read an essay on the The London Times, which lately under took to show that Russia was nearly exhaust-ed in her means of defence by the war, and value of education. Lewis Appleman reponded to a call for some remarks on comher finances dreadfully crippled, has a long position as an exercise in schools. He con article now to prove that the army and masidered it a very useful part of school exer ises, but that it was often disliked by the very far pupils for the want of being presented in an from being destroyed, and that her financial attractive manner or enforced with a due re means are still sufficient to prosecute the war; in fact, that Russia is still a very for gard to its inseparable relations. He though should be taught with Grammar in order midable power for aggression and require a few more hard blows to bring her to repen to illustrate the meaning and relation of words and the proper structure of sentences-that tance and incline her to peace. This is doubtless the proper tone to adopt to induc teachers should strive to blend the two exer. ises by a gradual process of familiar illusthe people to make the pecuniary sacrificed seary to a campaign next season. But rations, so as to make each an aid to the othr; and it would be not only more interesting if Russia possesses such exhaustless means but more useful and conducive to the pre of defence, is rich in the materials of war, grease of the pupils in the culture of cor-rect habits of thought and critical observaable to replenish her armies, having abon enh. ion in the study of our language. stitute for coin in her paper money, and able

Mr. H. Coons read an essay on the organization and government of schools, but re-marked that as school discipline had been assigned to another he had not dwelt on that art with so much length.

grown now more arrogant and exacting than those she refused at the commencement of Miss Mary Ann Rich read an essay on th the contest, is not very flattering. Those advantages of Teachers' Associations. Wm. who have been nursing the hope that defeat Burgess made some remarks on the same subject, and thought it was not fully appreciand disaster had greatly humbled the pride ated by the mass of Teachers in our county. of Russia, will probably begin with the Great progress had been made within a few Times to think that some more hard blows years however, and as he knew that many and a good many of them, are necessary important changes and improvements had before peace will be declared a necessity been wrought in many parts of our State

through the agency of such associations, it was hoped that our Teachers would not sta om the good cause, but would aid by aloof fr Col. Samuel Miller, of the United States Matheir influence and example and their willingrine Corps, was yesterday gathered to his fa ness to sacrifice something to promote their thers, full of years and full of honors. Col. own advancement and that of their schools, Miller, in our late war with Great Britain. distinguished himself in the most marked by thus meeting to learn from the experience marner upon the Canadian frontier. When of others. He thought Teachers should make their profession their study, and to this end asked by his Commander whether he could take a certain battery posted on an elevation, he recommended every Teacher to subscribe for the Penna. School Journal published at which was cutting the American forces to Lancaster by Mr. Burrowes, in order to keep posted up in the educational department c its fire upon the enemy. The Colonel might justly be considered the "bravest of the brave." our own state affairs. It was also announced

that the State Teachers' Association, a most efficient organization and influential for good, He had a very commanding person, with an would meet in Philadelphia, about Christmas eye of fire, and was as modest as he was brave. He had lived much beyond the alcontinue in session for several days. Mr. Weaver followed with some impres lotted time of iman, being eighty-one years of ve remarks, and thought that the success age. His deeds of daring in the tented field of leachers in their profession would in is now a matter of history, and his memory

will be revered by unborn millions, who will great measure depend upon their own exertions in keeping pace with the improvements emulate his patriolic heroism .- Pennsylvanian of the age, which they could in no way better do than by associated effort-that if im-pelled by this laudable zeal they would be Death of A. II. Simmons of the Philadel-

willing to meet, as in Teachers' In other countries, for several days in succession, to teach and take lessons of one anoth er, and learn by practical demonstration on the black-board or otherwise, the best modes imparting instruction and of conducting

ing. He was distinguished for his genial so-cial qualities, strict business integrity, and las, as to obtain the most favorable results The vay to improvement was now opened; and if teachers did not embrace th tunity and press their chance to learn from

the publication of the first successful penny paper in this City. The deceased was posthe experience of all others, there could no essed of a strong constitution and powerful longer be any excuse for their imperfections frame, but his death was nevertheless sudden, occurring after a confinement of only three days. The deceased was 49 years of age, or want of proficiency. He suggested that at future meetings of the Association it might e well to have the order of business em-

feeling of inactivity and mental sluggishne necessary result, so that it is no

der that many are wont to assert that it doe ot agree with their children to go to school All of these things he thought could be greatly modified by the intelligent teacher by impart ing oppropriate advice and instruct n. and ng the attention of directors and pare to those necessities which the comfort and

pest interests of the school demand. Mr. Burgess coincided in the views expressed, and offered the following reso hough he felt that there are many other sub ects which demanded expression as well as his but which time would not permit us now o consider

Resolved, That as the opinion of this ciation, the subject of Physiology and Hygi-ene is too much neglected by teachers and others—that a knowledge of this important branch is eminently connected with the du-ties 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 the may embrace every opportunity to impress the minds of youth with its useful tenden

ties and er. courage all to examine its claim as a proper subject for study in our schools. on was adopted. An essay by John G. Freeze, Eso.

School Discipline, was then read by Mr. Weaver. All the essays were highly interesting and will be published. After some further interchange on the ob-

jects of the society, and the time and place of future meetings, on motion of L. Apple man, the Association adjourned to m Light-Street on the first Saturday of March next.

Read to the Teachers' Association at Millville Dec. 8th, 1855, by Miss MARY ANN RICH.

Progression and improvement in almost very pursuit in which man is engaged have ecome the order and the watchword of the age. And as an effectual means for the pro notion of improvement, we see associat formed, and conventions called, where the agriculturist, the fruit-grower and the mechanic in almost every art, may display thei productions, their improvements and their inventions, for the benefit of those engaged n like occupations. So in the religious and the moral world, much good has been for

Then why not form Teachers' Associ which must, if conducted with a proper spirit of enterprise, exert a beneficial ufluence by elevating the profession of teachers; inspiring a spirit of emulation and improvement in knowledge and skill in the art of teaching. If we cannot carry with us the fruits of our labors, much may be gained by an interchange of ideas and experie may have adopted an improvement in the mode of teaching one branch of knowl-edge and another in another, which should be made public, that all might enjoy their advantages.

which we may engage than that of teacher and instructor of the young. Few which re quire 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 ardnous and noble calling. Who that has ever engaged in it, but has felt its importance and responsibility ? and also at times his in adequacy to apply or to invent means to desired results ?-that there was produce eed of improvement in the mode of teaching this or that branch of knowledge, or i he means employed to maintain a proper discipline and restraint upon the wayward

Many noble and gifted minds are engage n this profession ; and as in the past many mprovements have been adopted uture, as mind becomes developed and matured, we may still look for important change n the mode of imparting instruction.

been unfolded by the light of science. And what more effectual means for the diflusion of information on these could be adopted than the formation of asThe Magnitude of Numbers

But few persons have any correct idea of he 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 mar were to count 8 hours per day, it would re quire nearly three months to count a million of dollars; and if the dollars were 12 inch in sulting Richar diameter and laid touching in a straight line, Campb Pennin Fuller, Wheel they would reach 136 miles ; and 14 wagons

carrying two tons each, would not be sufficient to convey them. Banks, Smith, A quadrillion of leaves of paper, each only the two hundreth part of an inch in thickness Scatter would form a pile, the height of which would Who be 330 times the moon's distance from the ballot, s 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 lows: count a trillion, even as the French under stand that term.

Some writer stated in an article headed. "What becomes of all the pins ?" that "mil-lions of billions of pins must vanish," no-

Lody can tell how, or where, in the cour of a year. Many pins, undoubtedly, vanish every year; but any mathematician will de-monstrate to us that a single billion has nev. er yet been manufactured. A billion, accord ng to Noah Webster, is a "million of mil ions"-a number so vast that the huma mind has not the capacity to comprehend

A manufactory, making a hundred pins pe ninute, and kept in constant operation would only make fifty-two millions five undred an d ninety-six thousand per annum, and would require near 20,000 years, at the ame ratio, without a single n ation, to make that number called a billion

Education in England and America

Great Britain, by universal acknowledgme ands next to the United States in liberty and general intelligence. But the differen etween the two is nevertheless vast. Fo 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, ve shall devote a few moments to them.

It appears, from the census of 1851, the there are, in Great Britain, about five millions of children between the ages of thre and fifteen. Of these three-fifths of a million are at work, two millions go to school and two millions and a quarter neither work nor go to school. Half of these scholars noreover, are taught at private schools, pro ving that they belong to families of the mid-dle class. It follows that only about one million of the children of the !aboring population go to school, while two millions and a quarter grow up in idleness at home or in In other words, but forty-two per cent. of the English people, not belongng to the nobility, gentry, or richer portion of the middle classes, enjoy the advantage

of education. 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 statistic But in the Northern States there is no deficiency of accurate information on this sub-Generally, in those States, about seventy-five per cent, of the children between of three and fifteen attend school .the ages Even in Wisconsin, one of the newest States there are ninety-five thousand scholars, in a population, between four years of age and

wenty, of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand. In New York, out of one million one hundred and fifty thousand, between four and twenty-one years of age, eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand attend sci ool. In Co necticut, there are seventy-four thousand scholars, in a population, between four and sixteen years of age, of ninety-six thousand. It thus appears that education is diffused in the Northern States to nearly twice the extent it is in England. Can we wonder, view of this fact, at the superior capacity o

the American for self-government The educational statistics, in England, re veal other facts, alarming to those who wis well to liberty in that country. The grea majority of the children of the British lab ng population never attend school after they are ten years old. Two millions never go t

school at all. A large portion consequently sortion at all the second mathematic second at all the second sec pauperism to be hereditary-"why." to use

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTO

After the calling of the roll, Mr Whitney withdrew the name of Humphre Marshall as a candidate for Speaker. The House then, on motion, resumed the alloting for speaker, the several ballots re-

ar lonows.						
	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	2
lson,	72	73	72	71	71	7
ell,	79	69	62	57	48	4
gton,	9	10	11	14	19	40
	20	21	21	23	22	2
r,	10	11	10	11	12	1
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	6	14	18	18	23	2
of Ala.,	14	10	11	1	8	1
ng,	11	10	12	10	13	1
le number o	of vot	les p	olled	on	the l	as
211-necess	sary t	10 8	choic	e, 10)6.	

The adjourned. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7

House .- The House, on motion, resumed he balloting for Speaker, when the 22d and 23d ballots were taken, and resulted as fol-22d Richardson. 73 74 Campbell, Banke, Fuller, 11 11

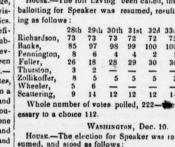
Pennington, Wheeler, Smith, of Alabama, Zollikoffer, cattering, 11

There being no choice, Mr. Campbell, ith 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 ive 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, inless 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 committees, which would the ouly remedy for their grievances " amount to a sacrifice of my self-respect, and make me, in my judgment, a fit object for public contempt. Under these circumstan-ces, and feeling that the interests of the country require an organization, and regardinterests 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 ch fidelity, my sincere gratitude, and to my political opponents, who have given ce of their personal regard, my thanks

The ballotings were then again resumed

The ballotings were then i with the following result :---24th. 25th. Richardson, 74 72 Banks, 41 44 Fuller, 19 23 Pennington, 18 18 Wheeler, 11 10 Zollikofler, 15 12 Thurston, 11 6 Washburn, 6 8 72 46 27 17 9 26 24 ittering, Whole number of votes polled, 215-nec

ssary to a choice, 108. No election. Adjourned. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 House .- The coll Laving been called, the



Richa Bank Falle

y to a cho	ice 112.				24	
	WAS	HING	TON, C)ec. 1	10.	
d, and sto	election	for S	speak	er wa	s re-	
		36th		38th	39th	1
ardson,	76	76	76	75	76	
8,	105	106	107	107	107	
r.	29	29	28	28	28	

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14

There being choice the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

House Th resumed with				was
and the state	40th.	41st.	42.4.	43d.
Richardson,	74	74	75	75
Banks,	107	107	106	107
Fuller,	27	28	27	28
Zollikoffer,	4	3	3	3
Orr,	-	2	2	2
Scattering,	13	. 11	11	9
Whole num	ber of v	otes cast	, 225-n	BCEB-

ple copies of the various works, (at whole-sale prices) carefully boxed, insured, sau directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he

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

Three open air meetings were held ou Sun lay 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.

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 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 Berniedear Birmingham, and was attended by persons. Here the proceedings were mixed up with the people's charter and the wri-

tings 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

23d. great privations in consequence of the high 73 75 price of food; and it prayed her Majesty 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 h sented 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 me at Spon lane, and that if the Queen would no accept it f. om 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 reso lution which he said had been adopted at the Spon-lane meeting, declaring that "a full and free representation of the people was

proposition, however, was not seconded. It was announced that another similar meeting is to be held next Sunday. A Mr. Hawking said he had that morning addressed a meet-ing which was held at Kidderminster, and was attended by 5,000 persons. The inhab itants of that town were now wide awake. and intended next week to hold a torch-ligh meeting. He recommended the initiation of their example. The meeting then quietly dispersed .- London Times

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Philadelphia Markets.

Flour and Meal .- The floor market is very dull and is freely offered at \$9 per bbl. Sales of extra family at \$9 371 a 9 50 per barrel. There is a fair inquiry from retailers and ba-kers at \$10 to \$10 50 for common and fancy brands. Rye flour is dull at \$6 50, and Penn'a Meal at \$4.

Grain .-- There is a good supply of When: but prices are still drooping. Millers only offer for Southern and Penn'a red, \$2, and 2 10 a \$1 15 for prime white. steady demand at \$1 25 per bus. Corn is also dull. Sales of old yellow at 87c a 98, and new yellow at from 75 to SIc. Oats are dul at 41 a 42c per bushel, for Delaware, and 42c for Pennsylvania.

Whiskey is steady-sales of bbls. at 30

40c., and 30. for hhds. Cloverseed comes in very slowly and is wanted at \$8 50 per 641bs. Flaxseed is very

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 Nerrousness and General De-bility. 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 pas-sion, and laid him up; this was caused by the bad state of the fluids, and though he tri-ed many remedies for this complaint, he was not benefied. At length he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which quickly performed their part, by removing the injurious fluids from the system, cleared his head, restored nonoway's Pills, which quickly performed their part, by removing the injurious filuids from the system, cleared his head, restored tone and vigor to the stomach, and after fire weeks perseverance, restored him to the bles-sings of health.

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o result from associated action.

There are few more important offices in

spirits of those placed under his care?

And it should be the duty of teach ers make use of every means within their reach to obtain a knowledge of these improve ments, that the numberless youth who not spend their days and years in the school room, sacrificing time, money, and health it self, may be benefited by our labors and ac -that their minds may be culti valed and strengthened- taught to reason and o reflect, and to perceive the beauties and the wonders of created nature, which have

> sociations, that all might meet together and interchange thoughts and sent

WM. BURGESS. Rec. Sec'y AN ESSAY. FEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS-THEIR ADVANTAGE AND INFLUENCES :

License to sell liquor under the new law.

was granted to Elias Mendenhall. Court adjourned on Friday morning.

SUNDAY WORK .- In Miflin county, Pa. recently a justice of the peace sum marily number of persons for an intra tion of the Sunday law, in doing the work necessary to keep in blast the anthracite furnace of Etting, Graff & Co. The case was inded to the Court of Common Pleas of the county by writ of certiorari, which trithonal after a careful reviewal of the facts, reversed the decision of the justice of the peace. Judge Wilson, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said that he was satisfied that the injuries consequent on the stop-page of the blast of each furnaces for twen-ty-four hours out of every seven days, would be so great and general as essentially to be fatal to the manufacture of iron in this countata to the manufacture of 100 in this coun-try, and that the act of Assembly prohibiting worldly employment on the Sabbath does not impose a fine for the work necessary to keep a furnace in blast.

LECTURES .- Mr. C. W. Todd proposes to deliver a series of lectures upon Physiology and Hygiene in several places in this count The subject is the same upon which De Lambert interested the people of this place so highly, and Lambert and Gleason were not long since beginners in their business of lec-turing like Mr. Todd. We wish him success enterorise

ative of Normie cities of the Union. He was a printer by trade, and worked on the New York Evening Post under Major Noah.

phia Ledger.

of Azariah H. Simmons, one of the proprie-tors of the Public Ledger, occurred this morn

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 9 .- The death

MECHANICAL INVENTION .- An advertise nent 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 Commissioner of Patents. The number of patented inventions for the year 1855, including the present month, is estimated at two thou-sand—an increase of two hundred over the to illustrate the subject to all who are des

All the Secrets of Love.—Who wants to be maried 7 Who wants to be may be won, no matter how obdurate? Pro-fessor Rondout, of New York, in his wonder-ful book on the "Bliss of Marriage," has set-ted the whole matter. It is adventional to another column.

that pulmonary consumption is often induced by the habitual compression of the chest, by VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR .- Richmond, Ve., the want of exercise and by breathing the vi-December 8th .- The Legislature of Virginia, to-day, re-elected the Hon. James M. Mason numbers are crowded together in low apartments without ventilation, the air is soon de United States Senator, for six years from the th of March next, over Summers, (American,) by 58 majority of joint vote.

sively and favorably known in this and other brace practical illustrations of teaching the each other with a spirit of emulation which the words of an English writer, "father, sources and the state of different branches of study.

information introduced the subject of Physic index the efforts of others, we will be inology as one that should early be mingled with elementary instruction. He thought du ced, if actuated by correct motives, to go It appears also that the laboring population that many evil and pernicious habits, which and de likewise? But that these associations does not avail itself even of the educational prove injurious to bealth, are acquired in youth and are mainly attributable to igno-that these composing them should be wil-in Great Britain, are neither educated, no rance. If the body is diseased, or the func-tions of the system deranged or perverted, Not merely to sit down and listen to what wish to be educated. The peasantry has been kept down, through others may say, but each one should be wilages, that they are without even the energy the mind will likewise be effected; hence

ling to throw in his or her mite, little though we cannot expect to have a sound mind While this condition of things continue without a sound body for it to dwell in .-- it may be. And here another advantag Mr. Todd further stated that he proposed demight arise, as it is only by the exercise England will never be a republic. Neither tivering a course of lectures in our county if he met with any encouragement, and he in-tended by the aid of suitable charts and plates be able to do but little at first, if we are will a nation, nor a class within a nation, even becomes free, till its members are capabl to earn and hold their freedom. If the sul ling and exercise our talents to do that little frage was bestowed on the British people, in we shall in time be able to do more, and discriminately, to-day, they would sel

thus become better fitted for the discharge of our duties in the school-room.

SCHOOL MEETING .- A meeting of the citi zens of this place was held last evening in the Court House to take into conside matters relating to the public schools of this district. The School Directors tendered their resignation to the people, and, after some mously by the meeting declining to accept the resignation. So the Directors and the schools go on as heretofore.

The proceedings of the Agricultural meeting of the 6th inst. were furnished to prived of its due proportion of oxygen—it is us on this Wednesday noon too late for our loaded with carbon or other impurities and a paper. Mr. Stanton-It is spparent 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 change to a for an out-door conference or a change to change to change to a ing the majority opportunity for one more fort to unite, I move an adjournment. Mr. Cobb of Ala .- I second the moti Mr. Houston to Mr. Stanton-Do you think

ou can unite?

ices-'We'll try.' ' Give us the chance The motion to adjourn was then negatived The balloting was then again resumed, reilting as follows:

44th. Banks, Richardson, 107 74 Fuller, Zollikoffer, Orr, Scattering, 10

10 Whole number of votes cast, 223 sary to a choice, 112.

45th

106 74 27

votes, to-morrow, as too many of the free Flour for the Crimea.-Within two or three holders do now. Until education become more general in England, the educated clas weeks past, some 20,000 barrels of flour have been purchased by a firm in Detroit, Mich., for the British Government, at an avses will make tools of the ignorant. While half the children of England continue to grow erage of \$7 75 per barrel.

> The Schuvlkill Canal .- The President Schuylkill Company has given notice that the shipment of coal by that route wil cease on the 15th inst., and that the Canal will be closed on the 20th for repairs. APPOINTMENT .--- James Stewart, of the Elev-

M A IR IR IE ID.

On Tuesday, Nov. 27th, 1855, by Rev. J. W. Yeomans, Mr. Thomas Crossler, of Val-ley twp., and HARRIET LAZARUS, of Col. co.

ley twp., and HARRIET LAZARDS, of Col. co. On the 29th of November, by Rev. John A. De Moyer, Mr. Jonn B. Strutzr, and Miss Earter HAYMAN, both of Greenwood town-ship, Colambia county. On the same day by the same, Mr. Vinoir, Robins, and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of John Staley, Esq., all of Greewood, Col. co. On the 5th inst. at the Columbia House, Tamaqua, by Rev. J. A. Stone, Mr. Groace HOPPER, and Miss MARIA MCCARTY.

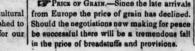
DIED.

In Fishingcreek twp., on the 27th November, Miss SAVILLA PEALER, 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 Montour township, on the 27th ult., Mr. JOSEPH GIEGER, aged about 40 years.

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enth ward of Philadelphia, has been appoint-ed a Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to fill a EP Persons who desire the services of B. P. FORTNER as Autioner will do wail to engage him before advertising the date of to engage



to-day, will pay for twice reading it. PRICE OF GRAIN .- Since the late arrivals

