

H. P. FORTNER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL.

In Franklin township, Columbia county, on January the 18th, a house and lot; the property of John Teepie. On the 19th, in Franklin township, Columbia county, the real estate of O. P. Teasworth, being nine acres of land with good improvements on the same. On the 25th and 26th, in Maitte township, Columbia county, the entire farms, stock, horses, and merchandise of G. & R. Shuman. On the 10th proximo, at Lloyd Thomas, Esq., in Franklin township, his entire stock of merchandise and house hold goods. On the 11th proximo, at the late residence of Stacy Margerum, in Cattawissa, a large lot of liquor house furniture, &c. Persons who desire the services of H. P. FORTNER as Auctioneer will do well to engage him before advertising the date of their sale.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Leg, communicated to Professor Holloway by Dr. Marchant Esq., of the Gazette office, Edgartown, Mass. Mr. Daniel Northway, of Edgartown, had a sore on his leg, which defied all ordinary remedies, and instead of improving him he only became worse. At last, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a few applications of the Ointment to his leg, effected a wonderful change for the better; it lost its swollen and angry appearance, and in a very short time he was completely cured. His leg is now quite sound, and he is able to resume his work, although sixty years of age! This astonishing cure will cure wounds and ulcers even of twenty years standing.

DECEASED. On the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Thomas, Mr. James Russell, of Anthony township, Monroe co., to Miss Nancy J. Faurt, of Columbia county.

DECEASED. In Danville, on the 10th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Jane Montgomery, Alice Dowd, in the 81st year of her age, an old and highly respected member of the Mableton Presbyterian Church, who has had her home with Mrs. Montgomery, for many years.

DECEASED. S. M. FETTERILL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are authorized to receive and accept for advertisements and subscription to this paper.

Bridge Letting. The Commissioners of Columbia and Montgomery counties will receive proposals for repairing the county bridge over Roaring Creek near Mayberry Gauley, at the house of Clark Dyer, in Cattawissa, on the SATURDAY the 2nd day of February, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Commissioners. GEO. W. WEST, Clerk to the Com'rs of Montgomery County. ROBT. C. FRUIT, Clerk to the Com'rs of Columbia County. January 15, 1856.

To Builders and Others. WANTED, to establish an Agency for the sale of Wood Mouldings, of which there are from \$20 to \$200 worth used in every house that is built. Our advantages, in the use of a Machine that will work a whole board into mouldings at one operation, and the large amount of capital employed by the Company, enable us to give a liberal commission. Pattern book furnished, containing 250 patterns. Address J. D. DALE, Willow st., above Twelfth, Phila., Jan. 16, 1856.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas there will be exposed to public sale at the Court-house in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate to-wit: All that certain lot of ground situated in Hemlock township, county of Columbia, bounded by a road, on the East by an alley on the South by an alley, and on the West by the lot of Edward Lewis, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, an outhouse, and a frame stable with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Hart. STEPHEN H. MILLER, Sheriff. Bloomsburg, Jan. 12, 1856.

Trial List for Feb. Term, 1856. 1. Isaiah Shuman vs. Jacob L. Shuman. 2. Julian Harder et al. vs. Samuel Harter. 3. John R. Moyer Committee of Peter Harter vs. Samuel F. Headley et al. 4. Joseph Sharpless vs. James Harvey. 5. O. B. Hilliard vs. Daniel Spangenberg. 6. Jonathan J. Hogleland vs. Israel Ashby. 7. William Edgar et al. vs. Alexander Gray. 8. William B. Peterman vs. George W. George et al. 9. George Amen vs. Andrew Cronce. 10. Eli F. Mann vs. Henry Martz. 11. John Gettler et al. vs. Chas. F. Man. 12. Alexander Edger vs. Daniel F. Seyler. 13. Samuel L. McCulloch et al. vs. Samuel F. Headley. 14. William Koons vs. Geo. L. Kline et al. 15. William Koons vs. Geo. L. Kline. 16. C. G. Bady vs. Daniel Spangenberg. 17. James H. Hart et al. vs. David M. Kinney. 18. Sarah Kline vs. Joseph S. Kline. 19. Corn. for W. A. Putrekin vs. Peter Elmmyer. 20. Thos. H. Wilson vs. Samuel F. Headley. 21. J. G. Brenner et al. vs. Phillip Winstonsen et al. 22. School district of Scott vs. School district of Bloom.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. THE subscriber will offer at public sale upon the premises on SATURDAY the 25th day of January, inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, his FARM, in Montpleasant township, Columbia Co., adjoining lands of Godfrey Melick, Andrew Melick, Robert Montgomery, and others, now occupied by Jacob Geist, containing about Two Hundred and Fifty-five Acres, of which about 100 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises, A saw-mill, a barn, and a good water power upon Little Fishing creek. Also at the same time and place a WOOD LOT, adjoining lands of Godfrey Melick, Adam Stroup, sen., containing about 11 acres. Bids will be received until the time of sale. ADAM STRROUP, jr. Hemlock, Jan. 16, 1856.

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Refreshment. A NEW lot of cheap muslins and prints just received by railroad and for sale by A. C. MENCH.

HOUSE—A number of petitions were presented for the repeal of the restraining liquor law; and one from Joseph Paxton, Columbia county, for a law to secure citizens of slave holding States the right of transit through Pennsylvania with their property, which last was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Election of United States Senator. The Speaker and members of the Senate were introduced at 12 o'clock; and the House went into Convention, (the Speaker of the Senate presiding,) for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, to serve for six years from the 4th of March, 1855. On the first ballot William Bigler received 82 votes, Edward Joy Morris 43 votes, and John C. Flenniken 1. Mr. Morris not voting. Messrs. Price, Jordan and Mellinger of the Senate, and Messrs. Buchanan, Hamilton, and Swanson, of the House, absent.

William Bigler was thereupon declared elected, and the usual certificate of election drawn, signed and read, after which the Convention adjourned. National Men. Theodore Parker, in his lecture on Tuesday night, complained that the North has had but four Presidents, and the South eight, out of twelve elected by the people. When the North can furnish better men than Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and the merits of such men are overlooked for less capable persons from the South, then there will be reason to complain of sectional differences and preferences. The patriots named above were chosen because they represented the spirit of the nation, and had souls large enough to regard the good of the whole country. When such men rise, North or South, the people do honor to themselves in placing authority in their hands, for it will never be abused to advance one section above another, or to diminish that respect for the Constitution, without which a faithful and impartial enforcement of the laws is impossible. When the people begin to select their Presidential candidates because they belong to this or that end of the United States, or represent this or that sectional interest, it will be necessary for them to commence calculating the value of the Union, for it will not be likely to stand long on a foundation only half the size of the superstructure.—Ledger.

Legislating for Italy. In the House of our State Assembly, a resolution was submitted a few days ago, attributed in the telegraphic report, to Mr. Morris, asking that "our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use their utmost endeavors to procure by treaty, for American citizens, when travelling or residing in the Pontifical States, and other European Kingdoms, the unmolested enjoyment of their rights of conscience—the right to have their own public worship when they desire it, and to bury their dead with such religious services as they may desire." This is all very well for a liberal people, and there is no good reason why man, in any part of the uncreated world, should not enjoy such rights unmolested.—But there is no necessity for going to Italy to begin the good work. There is intolerance enough at home to engage our attention. It is only a mouth or two ago, that a resident of Michigan, a Russian by birth, came near being lynched by a mob for attempting to dispose of his dead wife's remains with "such religious services" as she, on her death-bed, desired; and it is not many years ago that a large religious sect, the Mormons, were not allowed the "unmolested enjoyment of their rights of conscience" guaranteed by the constitution, but were driven out of Missouri and Illinois, into the wilderness, because their form of worship did not suit the majorities in those States. We do not defend the Russian burial customs or the Mormon religious ceremonies and practices; but when Congress is asked to procure toleration in Italy for the few pleasure-seekers who visit that country, those who make the United States their residence and their homes have still a stronger right to demand that the law should protect them against any interference with their religious services and rights of conscience.—Ledger.

The Bids for the Main Line. Harrisburg, Jan. 9.—The Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company propose to give four millions of dollars for the Columbia Railroad, payable in eight annual payments after January 1st, 1856, with interest at 5 per cent. conditioned for the repeal of the tonnage tax. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose to buy the whole of the main line at seven and a half millions, payable in ten annual payments from July, 1875, with interest at 5 per cent. They agree to keep the eastern canal open, and also the western until the Northwestern Railroad shall be completed. They propose to buy the Columbia Railroad at the cost of construction, to be ascertained by three competent engineers, to be appointed by the State, with the concurrence of the company. The company agree to pay forever a dividend equal to that paid to their own stockholders. They require the repeal of the tonnage tax, and that the State yield the right to purchase it's Pennsylvania Railroad.

GRADED SCHOOLS.—Last year only one town in this county had graded its schools. This year four more towns have followed the same example. The advantage consists in reducing the number of studies and classes in each school, and thus giving the teacher more time for each class and for each branch of instruction. He will thus acquire more readiness and facility of illustration from the increased attention he can give to his department of instruction.

FORTY ACRES OF BIBLES.—The Bible Society circulated last year 800,000 Bibles and Testaments. It is estimated that these books, if they were spread out on a plane surface and computed by square measure, would cover more than four acres; and if computed by long measure, they would extend more than eighty miles; if by solid or cubic measure, they would measure more than one hundred solid and fifty cords, and those cords, piled one upon another, would reach higher than the spire of Trinity Church, New York, or the Falls of Niagara. The entire issue for thirty-seven years of the Society's existence would cover more than forty acres with Bibles and Testaments; or extend in long measure nearly a thousand miles, or make more than 1,850 solid cords.

SAKUREI, HOLLAND, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, died very suddenly of heart disease, on Monday last week. He went into Hillard & Co.'s store about 9 o'clock in the morning, and had just got near the store when he fell and expired almost immediately. The deceased was well known in the Luzerne coal trade, and universally respected. We learn that he had twice before been attacked in a similar manner.

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The Teachers' Meeting.

At Mainville on last Saturday was encouraging. The citizens turned out, and showed that they felt an interest in the subject of the meeting. The teachers evinced a disposition for mutual improvement, and see the way open clear before them. They propose to devote every alternate Saturday to self-education, and we are sure the schools as well as the teachers will experience benefit from the movement.

Main Teachers' Institute. Pursuant to adjournment the members of the Main township Teachers' Institute and others met at the School-house in Mainville, on Saturday forenoon, January 12th, 1856. The President, Dr. Evans, in the Chair, who made some remarks. Upon request, R. W. Weaver, spoke a short time upon the subject of school discipline and teachers' authority.

AFTERNOON SESSION. In the afternoon a number of the citizens attended the meeting with the teachers. Mr. Stokes made some remarks upon the subject of punishment in school. Mr. Weaver followed in some explanations, and Dr. Evans advocated the entire abolition of the rod in school. Dr. Evans then read a lecture on Physiology.

Mrs. Evans read a very good essay on Education. Mr. West read an essay on Arithmetic. Mr. Phillips an essay on Orthography. Messrs. Stokes and Weaver made some further remarks on the same subject. Mr. Stokes then read an essay on Grammar. Messrs. Evans and Stokes then gave some practical illustrations of teaching Arithmetic. Mr. Weaver, upon request, addressed the meeting generally upon the subject of education and public schools. Subjects for essays at the next meeting were assigned to Dr. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Messrs. Krickbaum, Baker, and Kahler, and it was resolved, That the next meeting of the Institute be held at Mensch's School-house in Franklin township, on Saturday the 26th of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Star of the North." Adjourned.

Pay of Teachers. Directors are required to hire no teacher without a certificate, and the promise to obtain one will not answer. The reasons are obvious. They cannot tell what wages a teacher deserves unless they know his grade of qualifications; and an unskilled teacher should certainly not receive the same pay as a good one who has spent time and money to prepare himself for the profession of teaching. Besides, in some cases persons have been refused certificates in other counties, and then attempted to get schools without certificates in this. True, no such effort has been successful, but it illustrates the necessity of caution in the directors. A few instances have come to our notice where directors first hired teachers, and then found themselves under the necessity of discharging them when upon examination their certificates and trial in school proved them "very poor." In such cases the money paid is really thrown away, and it is therefore a wise and necessary precaution of the law that where persons are hired without certificates to teach they cannot be paid from the school fund, and the directors can neither draw the State appropriation nor collect taxes. In the few cases where certificates have from necessity been refused, the applicants honestly confessed themselves incompetent to teach.

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.—Last year music was taught in one district—this year we have found it in five districts, and its humanizing effect on the schools is of the happiest nature. Children learn it much more easily in school than those of a larger growth who attend singing school in a sort of "frolic" or "apree." The exercises of the Cattawissa school under the charge of the Messrs. John were very creditable to both scholars and teachers. The scholars had evidently learned more music in the 15 minute lessons through a few weeks than most pupils who have attended several terms of a singing school.

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Bravo! Mr. Fuller! He thinks with Washington! How we applaud him! That stuff passed for smart, no doubt, in the sacred Know-Nothing lodges of this district, for Mr. Fuller has the air and manner of an aristocratic gentleman, and in some way made an impression on those who think themselves alone fit to rule America. But even the "unfettered Democracy" of the backwoods have heard of a foreigner called Alexander Hamilton whom Washington appointed to the highest positions of trust and responsibility in his government. A delegation of the "unwashed plebeians" would do well to call upon Mr. Fuller and ask him whether he ever "heard tell" of that Alexander Hamilton.

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