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THE STAR OF THE NORTH

THE STAR OF THE NOATH

to Published every wednesday morning by

R. W. WEAVER,

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PRESS ON. BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Though storm and vapor intervene; hat sun shines on, whose name is Love, Serenely o'er life's shadow'd scene.

Press on ! surmount the rocky steeps, Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch—He falls alone, who feebly creeps—He wins who dares the hero's march; Be thou a hero! let thy might
Tramp o'er eternal snows its way, And through the ebon walls of night
Hew down a passage into day.

Press on! if once and twice thy feet Slip back and stumble, harder try; From him, who never dreads to meet Danger and Death, they're sure to fly— To coward tanks the bullet speeds, While on their breasts, who never queit, Gleams, guardian of chivalric deeds, Bright courage, like a coat of mail.

Press on ! if fortune play thee false
To day, to-morrow shall be true;
Whom now site sinks, she now exalts,
Taking old gitta and granting new.
The wisdom of the present hour
Makes up for follies past and gone—
To weakness, strength succeeds, and power
From frailty springs—press on ! press on

Press on ! what though upon the ground,
Thy love hath been poored out like rain
That happiness is always found
The sweetest, which is born of pain;
Oft 'mid the forests deepest glooms,
A bird sings from some blighted tree,
And in the dreariest desert blooms
A never-dying rose for thes.

Therefore, press on, and reach the goal,
And gain the prize, and wear the crow
Doubt not, for to the steadings coul
Come wealth and honor and renown
To thine own self be true, and keep
Thy mind from sloth, thy heart from ee
Press on! and thou shalf surely resp
A Heaventy harvest for thy toil.

For the Star of the North.

To THE EDITOR:
As the time of opening most of the Public Schools in our County, is about the first of November, many of them have now been in operation over one month; a length of time sufficient, it is believed, to enable the Diconditions of each School-district, in discharge of the supervisory duties devolving upon them, to form a pretty correct estimate of the condition and character of the Schools indicondition and character of the ocuous nurvidually. Much responsibility,—more perhaps than is generally felt by themselves, must necessarily rest upon the Directors of every School-district; they are the legally constituted guardians of the education and mental training of the entire portion of the youthful population in their respective districts. And although the County Superintendent is the only legitimate judge of the feelinthe quantications of the teacher,—directors are presumed to be competent judges of the order and discipline requisite in the Schools, as well as the propriety or impropriety of the routine of School room exercises as adopted by each teacher; and being elected by the parents themselves, and legally clothed with this important trust,—weekly, or at least semi-monthly visitations of all the Schools in their districts, would not only have a salutary effect, but be satisfactory to parents and guardians, as well as gratifying tents and guardians, as well as gratifying and encouraging to both teacher and pu-

vocation of tesching, few teachers, indeed, are so fortunate as to escape them in a greater or less degree. In the present age of progress, and rapid goaksadam, a large portion of "Young America" seams to be so far in advance of the "Old foggyim" of parental admonition and control, that the generality of teachers themselves, not being able to keep pace with this juvenile "epirit of rapid progress," are constrained to interpose some barriers and checks, and endeavor to circumscribe within the bounds of moderation and reason this juvenile spirit of the age, as well in self defence, as for the well ordering, disciplining, and improvement of his pupils; elf defence, as for the well ordering, dis-ining, and improvement of his pupils; ice dissaliafaction and complaints; greatly againsted accounts, is not a total perver-tor the truth, is often resorted too by rude refractory pupils, for the sole purpose of padicing the minds of parents and others into the (ascher, hence, the suforcement saturary distiplies in the school room, is unfrequently rendered aborting; the only settial mode of preventing, or counteract, the evils referred to, (under our present out system,) seems to be a stated and reg-rivisitation of the Schools by the Directors such School district, and a strict scrutiny

PRACTICAL TEACHING

there is the

Order and arrangement are the primary means of success, in the school room. It has long since been truthfully remarked, that "Order is heaven's fist law." There can be but little accomplished in any position of life without Order. But what is to be the order of the school room? I answer that the school room should be a place of nestness and quietness. In some schools, it would appear that each individual was determined to make more noise than any other, even than the Teacher himself; be meanwhile, as Mr. Page says, "laboring to keep order," by making more noise than the pupils.

As an example of this kind of order, or rather disorder, I would refer the reader to "Page's Theory and Procitics of Teaching,"

am satisfied, that in almost every instance where Teachers have failed in school gov-

ernment, the fault has been in themselves, and proceeded from a want of proper self-

room should be mild, and administered in the spirit of kindness, it should, neverthe-

der is unknown and the Teacher and his

scarcely fail to be so. Let him have "a place for overything, and everything in its place." "A time for everything, and everything in its time." Instead of throwing his books, pens, pencils, &c., on the desk, regardless of the noise thus produced, let him, when he has done using a thing, put it is proper place, examinating at him, put in its proper place, examinating and policelessly. ows:

He said that he felt greatly indebted to his ident of the Board of Franklin and Marshall young friends for their visit. He had the as- College and the President elect of the United He said that he felt greatly interests young friends for their visit. He had the assurance that, at least, their congratulations

young friends for their visit. He had the assurance that, at least, their congratulations were sincere, as they sprang from the warm hearts of youth, which had not yet had time to become corrupted and hardened in the ways of the world. The bosom of youth was the abode of sincerity and truth, and it was indeed a pleasure and an honor to receive the warm out-pourings of their hearts. He said that he had always fell a great selicitude for the interests of Franklin and Alarihall College; it was a noble institution and he was proud to he the Predent of its Board of Directors. He was extremely gratified to learn that it had fair prospects, not only of a large number of students, but of great usefulness. It was gratifying to see so large a number of worthy young men already enrolled on its list of students. He referred to their responsibility, remisding them that when the present generation had passed away, and been gathered to their fathers, on them, the young men of to-day, would rest the responsibility of forming and administering the future government of the country, and of preserving intact our glorious Union and Constitution. There was not, he said, a young man among them, however humble his position, who might not aspire with an honorable ambution, to fill the highest office regardless of the noise thus produced, let him, when he has done using a thing, put it in its proper place, carefully and noiselessly. Instead of walking over the floor in a careless manner, let him tread as lightly as possible, making no noise; thereby showing his pupils that he is careful to do nothing that may interrupt them in their studies; and he will soon discover, at least in the majority of his pupils, a disposition to do nothing that will interrupt him or each other.

The tescher should not utter his commands in a stentorian voice, as though he were commanding an, army on the field of battle. He should rather request than command, for if a command is given in a harsh, rough tone, though the pupil spoken to may obey for the time, it will not be that ready, cheerful obedience which is always to be desired, but the obedience yielded only to stern nocessity. young man among them, however humble his position, who might not aspire with an honorable ambution, to fill the highest office within the gift of the people; but in order to attain to positions of honor and usefulness and distinction, they must remember that everything depends upon themselves. They must carrie out the future from the opposituation of the present. Kind parents have afforded them are concentratives of securities. the spirit of kiddness, it shorld, nevertheless, be firm and anyielding. Laxity and want of determination on the part of the Teacher will soon be discovered by the publis. If they are permitted to violate the rules of the school with impunity once, they will take the same privilege again and again, until their respect for the Teacher is lost entirely, and the school room becomes a perfect scene of confusion, where good order is unknown and the Teacher and his

nities of the present. Kind parents have afforded them rare opportunities of acquiring that knowledge which constitutes power. If they neglect or abuse these opportunities—
If they idle away the golden hours allotted for the improvement of mind—if they are not obedient to their professors in all that relates to the good interest and success of the institution—then, they might be assured, they would have cause to repent of their folly through long hours of bi'der sorrow in after life—for they could never retrieve the past. life—for they could never retrieve the past.

Mr. Buchanan said he had been a college

laws have become objects of ridicule. The Teacher has it in his power, by a proper course of procedure, so to command the respect and gain the confidence of his pupils, that it will be their highest aim, their chief delight, to do what he wishes.

It may, however, become necessary in some instances, to apply the rod, when all things else have failed; but this should only be done as a last resort, and then it should boy himself, and none of the best boys either, being fond of fun like themselves. There by himself, and none of the Dest Doysellner, some instances, to apply the rod, when all things else have failed; but this should only be done as a last resort, and then it should be persevered in, until the desired end is accomplished.

It is not wise policy to apply the rod for every little misdemeanor. This course is calculated to impress the pupils with the idea, that the Teacher delights in punishing them; and then his punishments are almost worse than none at all.

But when the pupils see that the Teacher is driven to adopt this measure by necessity, and by their own disobedience, and that it is administered for their good, and in the spirit of kindness, they will perceive that he immediate a work of smartness, but he regarded it is administered for their good, and in the spirit of kindness, they will perceive that he is but performing a duty, which is to him most painful. As a consequence, they will respect and even love him, and will after-period the measure by necessity, and by their own disobedience, and that it is administered for their good, and in the spirit of kindness, they will perceive that he is a spirit of kindness, they will perceive that he is easily the control of four like themselves. There were many little excentricities in the life of a college or in early pouth, would college to the might be pardoned or overlooked; but there was one habit which, if formed at college or is early youth, would cling to them in after life and blight the fair.

Treasure Found.

About one thousand dollars, in old American and Spanish gold coin, and French sill ver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, or were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke ver, were foun

respect and even love him, and will anerwards be careful that there shall be less cause for a repetition of this painful duty.

The school may thus be made a place of order, neatness and pleasure; the scholars will love to be there; and the Teacher's position will then be a most pleasant, instead

wante be careful that there shall be less cause for a repetition of this painful duty.

The school may thus be made a place of order, neatness and pleasure; the scholars will love to be there; and the Teacher's position will then be a most pleasunt, instead of an irksome one, and his work will be that

"Delightful task! To teach the young lites how to shoor,"

so well described by the poet and so often queted.

Purification of Gas.

Within a short time, a process has been discovered, by which the purification of gas is effected in a very complete manner, and the ammonic separated is at once in a state in which it can be employed as a manure. A mixture of sulphate of iron, lines and sawdata is made, which is introduced into the purifier of the gas sufficiently, it is removed, and replaced by another quantity. The product is a dark colored, almost black substance, persently granular, and tolerably dry, with a strong smell of gas, which at at once bettays its source.

The quantity of land covered by warrante issued to coldies of all the wars in which the United States have been engaged amounted to 27,828,412 acres up to 1st Dec. 1355. In addition to this, a liberal system of pensions prevails. There ware 14,485 on the gension rolle last year, who received \$1.7505,112.

We have had so many public documents pressing upon our consideration for some days past, that we have been unable to lay before our readers the profound and able remarks of the President elect in reply to the constitution of the late visit of the students of Franklin and Marchall College of Pennsylvania, to Wheatland. The visit was suggested and arranged by the students themselves, over one hundred of whom were present. The movement was decided upon by a unanimous vote. Mr. Buchann is the President of the Board of Trustees, and it is believed he is the first gentleman occupying a similar position, who has ever been elected Prosident of the United States—hence the College in valor.

This movement seems to meet vith much favor in England, and the merchants there were interesting themselves in the matter.—Mr. Field in a recent interview with the Manchester Commercial Association, said the social cost of manufacturing and laying the wire would be less than £250,000, if the Britsocial cost of manufacturing and living the wire would be less than £250,000, if the British government placed at the Company's disposal two vessels for laying it. With the present system of telegraphing, they could transmit through a single line of wires 14,404 words every twenty-four hours; but with the code which was being prepared, they would be enabled to transmit at least 30,000 words within that time between Europe and America. The shareholders would themselves have to consider what would be a reasonable charge for transmitting a message across the Atlantic, bearing in mind that they could not at present write a letter and receive an answer from New York in less than 20 days, and from New Orleans in less than twee that period. When once the cable was laid down they would incur no expenses beyond the support of the establishment at either end; and it was, therefore, desirable that they should keep the wire employed during the whole of the 24 hours. If they could not get a sufficient number of messages at £2, he would receive them a £4, 25 manual to the property of the manual than have the wire unemployed, he would come down in the penny postage he would come down in the penny postage system. Prof. Morse, Dr. Whitehouse and others, in London, had established, by experiment, that the electric current could be conveyed through two thousand miles of subma-rine wires, a conclusion founded upon exper-iments made with subterranean wires. The time taken to convey the fluid through two thousand miles of wire was less than a quarter of a second. The difference of time beter of a second. The difference of time be-tween England and America is four hours and forty eight minutes. For one portion of the day the wire would be worked from America, and during the other portion from England. The behof was expressed by the Vice President of the meeting that the enter-

One Convicted at Last.

The financial history of the country is filled with instances of rascality perpetrated by bogus bankers and rotten banks, but rarely do we hear that the laws have ever punished such swindling. Last week an Askanass jury faversed the usual rale, and continied the chief operator of the Little Rock Manufacturing Company, which assumed banking powers and issued notes for circulation, and which failed a few months age, awindling stockholders and others of a large amount. They did this under the common law, for unfortunately they found that there was no statutory provisions in that State to

He had told me of a cottage,
Of a cottage 'mong the trees,
And don't you think the gawky,
Tumbled on his kneea!
While the lears the fellow wasted
Were enough to turn a mill;
And he begged me to accept him,
But I hardly think I will.

THE MAIDEN'S RESOLUTIO

Oh, I'll tell you of a fellow,
Of a fellow I have seen,
Who is neither white nor yellow,
But is altogether green!
Then his name at isn't charming,
For its only common "bill,"
And he wishes me to wed him,
But I hardly think I will.

Ne'er meant to go away,
At first I learned to hate him,
And I know I hate him still,
Yet he urges me to have him,
But I hardly think I will.

I am sure I wouldn't choose him, But the vary dence is in it; But he says if I refuse him, That he couldn't live a minute, And you know the blessed Bible, Plainly says "we musn't kill," So I've thought the matter over, And I rather think I will.

A private lotter from a gentleman who has been travelling in Kansas, published in the Evening Post, says that the esttlers there are confident that Kansas will be a Free State—that the Pro-Slavery borderers can make occasional forays, but not settlements, and that this tide of emigration which sets in the Pres States, and promises to be very large in the Spring, will certainly secure the State to freedom. He also says that many of the leading men there, and those who have gone from the East in charge of funds for the relief of the settlers, have turnal sneculators, and are putting the money to dunds for the relief of the settlers, have turn-ed speculators, and are putting the money to a very different use from what was anticipa-ted. He does not relish the Vermont appro-priation; says it is not needed, and will cor-rupt the settlers more than it will help them. It is not easy to say how much truth and how much prejudice there may be in these statements. But they come from a quarter, and, are of a character which entitle them to committeration —N. X. Times.

In early times was not remarkable for its accuracy and exaciness. In the year 1561 a covery and exaciness. In the year 1561 a book was printed, called the Amatomy of the Mass. It had only 172 pages in it; but the author, a pions monk, was obliged to add 15 pages to correct the blunders. These he attributes to the special instigation of the "devil," to defeat the work: and hence may have butes to the special instigation of the "devi," to defeat the work; and hence may have come the use of the little "Printer's Devil." A printer's wife in Germany lost her life by feloniously meddling with the types. She went into the office by night, and took out the word "lord," in Genesis iii., 15, where Eve is made subject to her husband, and made the verse read "he shall be thy fool," instead of "he shall be thy lord." It is said that she was put to death for her wickedness. It is well known that printers of an early edition of the Scriptures were so heavily fined tion of the Scriptures were so heavily fined as to be utterly ruined, for leaving out the word "not", from one of the Ten Commandments. There is an edition of the Bible called the "Vinegar Bible," from the parable of the "Vineyard" being printed "vinegar."

Supposed Munde Ave Ronseny.—The Reading Gazette of Sainrday last says: "On Sunday morning last, Patrick Morrissey, an Irish laborer on Linderman's section of the it as an offence that cannot be pardoned, especially in a student at college; and he considered this sarnest appeal by expressing the hope and belief that none of the young men of Franklin and Marshall were addicted to the content habits of study necessary to insure success in a student's life. Many young men prided themselves in rouning over a great many books, and gaining a superficial knowledge of em many branches of science. This was of no practical use. He would urge them to learn thoroughly all they undertook to learn the sequel was one proposed and success from the disturbances of the Revolutions that the success of proposed the success of the power of the round some five or six feet from the sale success from practical use. He would urge them to learn thoroughly all they undertook to learn the sequel of the course and advantage in after tife. They should apply themselves with diligence to their allotted to the course and they would be able to use it to some practical they had thus a capitale, was a contained, that the discovery was owing.—

It is labored to the course and the deed of the Casal, near the equedact, only 364 votes, when they gaze the detect of New English of the course and there was a wound en the back of his had been at the down the study necessary to insure success in a student's life. Many young men prided themselves in rouning over a great many books, and gaining a superficial knowledge of some many branches of science. This was of no practical use. He would urge them to the would urge them to the proposed the function of the following the round in the best of the Casal, near the equedact, only 364 votes, when they gaze and disted, only 364 votes, when they gaze and take, only 364 votes, when they gaze and take, only 364 votes, when they added, they the color the edition, the subtle that the discovery was owing.—

The oldest pieces bear the date of 1733, and there was a wound on the back of his to the place of the Casal, near the detection the last manued States and disclet, only 364 v boots were found some five or six feet from the place where the body was found, marks of footsteps were observed in the mud, and the general appearance of the ground indicated that there had been a struggle between several persons. The coroner held an inquest, and the verdict was death by violence. It is believed that he was murdered for his of blood acted upon by the vititing air. Every morey. The deceased was a native of the county Wexford, Ireland, about 40 years of age, unmarried, and hore the character of a sober and industrious man. He is believed to have some relations living in Philadelphia.

Expansive Power of Steam.

Chemists have accertained that gunpowder is one thousand time denset that the atmosphere. If, therefore, one thousand cubic inches of atmosphere were compressed into one inch, the one inch would be of the same arrength as the cubic inch of gunpowder. Steam possesses about one-half the gravity or weight of the atmosphere; therefore, if 1728 inches of steam which can be generated from one single cubic of water, were compressed into one inch, it would become nearly twice the strength of one cubic inch of gunpowder. This fact will illustrate the the great expansive power of steam.

Bright metal surfaces do not radiate heat so well as dark, dull surfaces, therefore Russia iron in stoves and pipe do no radiate so much heat into a room as common iron.—
Those surfaces which radiate heat most efficiently also possess the power of absorbing it, and wice versa.

As the intensity of heat varies inversely as the square of the distance from the radiant point, it is evident that the nearer the stove is placed to the centre of the room, or apace which it is designed to heat, the more uniform will be the temperature of the whole

Store manufacturers have devoted an im-mense amount of attention to elaborate the aurfaces of cast-iron stoves, and to produce an incalculable amount of complicated forms, but not too much to produce stoves based upon philosophy of the laws of heat. We hope that more attention, scientifically, will hereafter be devoted to this great and important branch of American manufacturer Scientific American

duction in the States is in excess of 800,000 tons. The half of this is consumed in eastings, and the remainder is converted into wrought iron, at a loss in waste, &c., of about one-third. It is supposed there will be required annually for some years to come iron rails sufficient for three thousand miles of new railroads. The wear and tear of railroads will require about 100,000 tons annually to keep them in working order. The production in the country is about 180,000 tons, leaving a deficiency, to be produced on, It requires about 400,000 tons of pig iron to produce 340,000 tons rails; and to produce this amount of pig iron, it would require 100 stons-coal furnaces, and 25 rolling mills, making 45 tons each per day, for 300 days, to manufacture it into railroad bars.

WHAT BECAME OF THE ABOLITIONISTS !—In
1844 the Abolitionists proper pofied between
sixty and seventy thousand votes for Birney,
their candidate for President. In 1832, John
P. Hale received 157,298 votes for President,
nearly one-half of which were cast in New
York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. At the late
election, the last named States gave Gerritt
Smith, the onen and avowed Abolitionis

The Whart Caor.—Pennsylvanis is our greatest wheat State, and estimated to raise this year 18,250,000 bushels; Ohio is next, raising 16,800,000; New York is next, raising 16,200,000; Illinois next, raising 14,600,000; Wisconsin, 14,000,000, and Virginia raises 12,500,000. 12,500,000.

NUMBER 48.

From the Philadelphia Led

It is well known that cylindrical stores give out the most heat, and have the best draft, but there are few who seem to know the reason why. They do no not seem to be aware, at least that there is anything in the principle of their construction which imparts to them such qualities. Stove manufacturers cannot be accused of professing too much scientific knowledge regarding the best form of stoves, or we would not see as many blunders committed by them casting so many with square and rectangular furnaces. This is especially the case with cooking ranges and stoves—their fire boxes are constructed on wrong principles.

The reason why a cylinder store gives out so much heat, and tends to produce such a good draft is owing to the eides of the fire box or farmace being concave in form. Heat, light, may be concentrated by concave more, hence the heat ie more concentrated see which have concave, than these have square fire-boxes. The rectangular for cooking ranges, but there is no excuse for constructing the farance of any parlot or other heating sloves should be floted. Bricks with plain surfaces are not seem to fire boxes are actually cast with convex surfaces, as if designed for scattering the rays of heat, thus exhibiting ignorance of the laws of heat.

Bright metal surfaces do not radiate beat so well as dark, dull surfaces, therefore Russia iron in stoves and pipe do no radiate so much heat into a room as common iron—Those cyriaces which radiate heat most efficiency. After the landering of the factors of the factors of the surfaces of the surfaces, or partial and control projections are surfaced as a surface surfaces, as if designed for scattering the natural features of the landscape of our man counties, praising the excellent which has preserved the woods on the sides, and extelling the appearance of farms, this gentleman adds significantly he found the population of "a genist, and respectable stamp, envisibly circum ced in comparison with the European met, and very far his superior in intelligual most results."

It is time that truth should be spoken, and justice done to our German population. We are willing to go as far as any one in testifying to the value of books, newspapers and schoole; we are willing to admit that our German farmers, as a class, have cared less for these things than they ought; but we are not yet silly enough to say that a man is necessarily a bad farmer, a disorderly citizen, or a profligate husband, because he does not speak English, is not crammed with booklearning, or does not take in half a dozen journals. Our German farmers prove the reverse. Whether a denizes of a State be valuable to it on account of what he smually uable to it on account of what he annually adds to the realized wealth of the commu uable to it on account of what he annually adds to the realized wealth of the community, or for his fathful obedience to the laws, or for the sacredness with which he preserves the family compact, our German farmers certainly merity as much as any other class for the practice, of either of these virtues, or indeed for the harmonious exercise of all. Even their intelligence is popularly underrated. As Mr. Munch has said, they are of a "ganial, solid and respectable stamp;" there is no false mental glitter about them; in a word, they are rather men of sound judgment; than brilliant hetoricians or one sided ideologists. All persons who have had transactions with our German farmers, learn to respect the excellent sense they display in the ordinary concerns of life. It is only when political differences, arise, that our Germans are stignestized as dolfs.—Would it not be more consistent, not to say ilberal, to give the Germans credit for equal honesty and shrewdness, in public affairs, as in private? Are these who denounce the Germans, because of their votes, possessed of a monopoly of the intelligence and parietism of the republic?

But we are willing to waive this part of the question. There are other things, be-sides political soundness, valuable in a citi-zen. In many particulars, German farmers but there is no where, in all America, a agricultural population, the members which personally till the soil, that has see these and sinews, such a healthy develo ment, or such generally prolonged life, a our much abused 'Peansylvania Dufchmen To be plain, if some of our erotchetty, on idead, dyspeptio, thio, cadaverous New England brethren, would emigrate to our German counties; follow, for a generation of two, the open air life of our German farmer and last of all, intermarry into our vigorous anti-hypochondriscal German families, the would soon cease to die by such scores of consumption, to complain that there were

The population of Paris doubles in con, is being constructed at Patterson, New about exity years, that of London in about exity years, that of London in about forty; and that of New York in twenty.