STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1861.

News from Washington.

Monday last was the most exciting day experienced in Washington since the opening of the present session of Congress — In view of the recent intelligence of movements at Charleston, the principal interest centered in the Congressional proceedings —it being expected that some allusion would of course be made to events which have transpired during the brief holiday recess. In the Senate galleries a great crowd was gathered—the attraction being a speech by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, which he intimated in advance would be a secession speech. After some preliminary business, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky Chairman of the Special Committee of Thirteen on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and asked that the journal of their proceedings be printed. Mr Douglass intimated a desire to speak upon the subject, but postponed his remarks until to-day. Mr. Crittenden's joint resolution was made the special order for to-day. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was objected to and laid over, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate relative to the condition of the arms in the national armories, &c.

Death of Henry M. Fuller.

The Hon. HENRY M. FULLER died, at his residence, in Philadelphia, on the 26th ult., in the 40th year of his age, just in the prime of life. Mr FULLER was well known and respected by many in this Congressional District. He was born, as it has been stated, in the town of Bethany, Pa., educated at Princeton, studied and practiced law at Wilkesbarre; joined the Whig party, was chosen by them to the Legislature, and to Congress in 1850; re-chosen by the American party in 1854 and was their candidate for Speaker of the House in the long struggle which ended in the election of N. P. Banks of Massachusetts. Last October he was the Constitutional Union Party candidate for Congress, in the 11d District, where he resided, but was beaten by his Republican opponent. He had large interests in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and was a warm friend to American industry. He leaves a widow and a family of seven children. His disease was typhoid fever.

LEGISLATURE.—This body assembled at the Capital on Tuesday last. As yet we have scarcely anything worth the while to chronicle. In the Senate, R M Palmer, of Schuylkill, will, most likely, be chosen Speaker by the Republicans. In the House the chances are that the Republicans will make Elisha W. Davis, of Venango, Speaker. E. H. Rauch, of Carbon, is on hand again for the office of Clerk, and he is just about lucky enough to get it. We will endeavor to keep our readers posted should this body attempt to do anything desperate this winter.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—In spite of the "hard times" and "scarcity of money," Columbia county finances, we are credibly informed, are in a flourishing condition. The present Treasurer—Mr. JOHN A. FUNSTON—is able to pay off all outstanding "orders," and will do so, in case there are any presented, with the greatest pleasure. The Commissioners have seen to the matter, a little closer than has been customary for them to do, and not allowed our Collectors to trifle along with the collection of their Duplicates, as has been too much the case heretofore. Columbia county finances were never more ably managed, nor in a more healthy condition, than at present. May they long continue to be so.

LATELY we mentioned a peculiar freak of nature of the *critter kind*, since then we have heard of a lamb that was born with equal curiosity, on the place of DAVID LEWIS, Cole's Creek, Sugarloaf Township, this county. There was two distinct lambs from the shoulders down, but there they were joined together and merged into one neck and head; it was perfect, and appeared to have been born alive.

THOUGH THERE APPEARS to have been an unusual quantity of deer this fall, as yet there has been but few killed; there having been a permanent crust upon the mountains, made still hunting a difficult amusement, and so far, "saved the meat." We should not be surprised if some of the hunters tresspass upon the restriction law, which protects the deer after the first of January, as the penalty is *twenty five dollars*, it might cause it to be *dear meat*.

ALL SORTS of rumors are afloat now-a-days. A few days ago it was circulated in this place that the property of President Buchanan was destroyed by fire, leaving people to draw their own inference as to the cause of it. This rumor, with many others that have been current, had not the slightest foundation of truth.

THE NEW YEAR was ushered in existence at this place by the firing of guns, shooting of pistols, ringing of bells, burning of fire-crackers, and a good deal of hollowing! If we may judge from the hollowing, the getting of it in was a painful operation. During the day all was quiet and business circles were as operative as usual.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—We learn from the *Berwick Gazette* that a protracted meeting is being held at the Baptist Church of that place, and promises to be successful. The Pastor of the Church—Rev. J. R. Shan- [illegible] Methodist minister, has just closed

[*For the Star of the North*]

Equality.

As some persons have fancied that Society could realize a state of absolute equality, could be attained, it is said in the Declaration of Independence that, "all mankind are created equal"; and this has often been taken as literally true. But absolute equality, is as impossible as absolute liberty. In the first place, mankind are not born equal in respect to civil condition. Some, as the surfs of Russia, are born slaves in this country, and in some of the States certain individuals are born to servitude, while others are born to enjoy freedom. There are other grounds of inherent and necessary inequality. One person is born with a good constitution; another is sickly from the cradle. One person is endowed with a strong mind, and others with weak ones. One person is gifted with beauty, another with deformity. One person has natural grace, another awkwardness.

The surface of the earth, thrown into hills and valleys, with mountains whose tops mingle with the clouds, and ravines that never see the sun-light—meadows that bloom with flowers, and deserts that know no living thing—plains and sloping hills, covered with forests—and rocky regions, where no tree can root itself—all this diversity of nature present no more inequality than the conditions in which mankind are born. The whole system of nature and Providence, shows it to be the design of the Creator and moral Governor that there shall be diversity in human society as well as in nature.

Besides, even in those countries where there is the greatest freedom, and the nearest approach to equality in society, even there, mankind are neither born free nor equal, in the view of the law. If we take no account of slaves, still the children of white persons are not born free; they are under the control of their parents till they are twenty-one years old. Females, who constitute a part of mankind, and whose natural rights are the same as those of men, are never placed on an equality with men before the law. They are never permitted, even in enacting the laws, nor in choosing rulers, to use the right of voting. They are excluded from all share in the government, by the stronger sex, who proceed to make such laws as they please; and in all countries these laws exclude women from political power.

It appears, therefore, that mankind are not born free and equal, in a literal sense. In what sense then, can it be truly said that men are created equal? only as meaning that all the members of society are born with a just claim to civil liberty to that freedom which is compatible with the general good, and to the equality of rights. It means to say that, those laws which make one man a lord and another a serf—which make one a citizen and debar another in the same condition, from the right of voting —are violations of the principles of Justice and the rights of man. While, therefore, equality of condition is out of the question, one thing is plain that, equal rights, equal laws, and an equal administration of these laws—so that the rich and the poor, the high and the lowly, the citizen and the office-holder, shall all stand on the same footing—are the ends and designs of a good government; and every person should so use his power as to establish such ends and designs.

Equality does not mean that a woman shall be equal to a man, or a child the same as a man; but that all woman, all children, all citizens, shall enjoy the same relative rights, privileges, and immunities.

YOUNG AMERICAN.

Drifting Rapidly to Civil War.

No intelligent observer of passing events, knowing the corrupt and depraved materials of which the House of Representatives is composed, expected from its action any solution of the crisis which threatens the country with the calamity of civil war; and if any credulous person had ever been deluded with such an idea, he has been long since undeceived both by the proceedings in the open chamber and by those of the Committee of Thirty three. But there was some vague expectation that the Senate, the conservative branch of Congress, would adopt a satisfactory plan of compromise to loose the Gordian knot, instead of cutting it with the sword. The action, however, of the Committee of Thirteen on Saturday, of whose proceedings a report will be found in another column, leaves no room for a ray of hope from that quarter, in the face of the fact that one Southern State has just led the way out of the Union, to be followed in rapid succession by several others. The republican members of the Committee utterly refused to make any compromise or concession upon any point, on the ground that "the people in the late election had decided the question of slavery."

This is only in keeping with the intelligence that seven Governors of Eastern and Northern States—including Governor Morgan, of New York, and Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts—at a recent secret meeting in this city, "unanimously determined that the republicans should not offer a compromise, but that on Mr. Lincoln's assumption of the reins of government they should push their anti slavery doctrines to the uttermost, even to the extent of a war upon the South." In confirmation of this news, as far as regards at least one of the Governors, Wendell Phillips declared, at the Town Hall of Watertown, on Friday evening last, that he spoke by authority for Mr. Andrew, who would not sign a bill repealing the Personal Liberty law of Massachusetts—one of the most infamous of the nullifying revolutionary acts of the Northern States.

All the republican leaders and journalists speak in the same strain. At the New England dinner in this city, on Saturday evening, Seward, the republican orator, including Mr. Lincoln, Lastly, the idea of any compromise was spoken of by the same morning, proclaimed the *New York Tribune*, of the same date, in the most positive manner, "enabled to state, in the most positive manner, that Lincoln is utterly opposed to any compromise that shall yield [illegible]

lican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and that he stands now, as he stood in May last, when he accepeted the nomination for the Presidency—square upon the Chicago platform." Thurlow Weed alone holds out the olive branch to the South The other journals are in favor of maintaining the irrepressible conflict to the bitter end, most of them denouncing Mr. Buchanan because he does not commence civil war at once, and promising that as soon as Lincoln is inaugurated President of the eighteen free States, he and his Wide Awakes will devastate the fifteen slave States with fire and sword.

Such is the aspect or the North. If we turn to the South, what do we find? South Carolina out of the Union, with Florida, Alabama and Mississippi to follow her within three weeks, Georgia and Louisiana, and probably Texas, before the expiration of January. In all of these States sovereignty conventions have been called; and it is expected that similar conventions will be called immediately in Arkansas and North Carolina In the latter the Legislature is in session, and has ordered the arming of the State, which will undoubtedly go, sooner or later, with the Cotton States. The Legislatures of Tennessee and Virginia meet in special session on January 7, when it is probable they too will call conventions. It is stated that even in Maryland the Legislature will meet and call a convention, in opposition to the will of the Governor, as has been done in Texas. The arming of the whole South, the demonstrations of joy in every slave State on receiving the news of the secession of South Carolina, and all other signs of the times, plainly show that before the 4th of March the whole fifteen Southern States will be banded together in revolution.

Thus the Union, the "ship of State" which has been steered safely through fogs and darkness and various danger for upwards of three score years and ten—which has hitherto weathered every storm—is now being driven swiftly before wind and tide to the rocks and shoals of civil war; and it is of no avail that the foaming breakers ahead are pointed out to the officers and crew to whom has been entrusted the management of the noble vessel with her precious freight of historic glory, present prosperity and power, and all the glowing hopes of future years. Every man seems drunk or mad, and shipwreck appears inevitable. Reason and moderation are banished from both sections. The organs of opinion North and South are equally violent. There is no disposition to compromise on either side. By the elevation of an abstraction into the position of a vital question, the reckless politicians have precipitated the United States into the most revolutionary condition ever witnessed in any country in the world, and from present appearances there is every probability that we shall soon be in the same predicament as the people of Mexico.

But what is so strange in the present conflict is that it has been commenced, and will be carried on, in spite of the wishes of the vast majority of the people. Three millions and a half of those who voted at the Presidential election voted for Union and peace. Out of four millions and three-quarters of suffrages, less than a million, probably not more than seven or eight hundred thousand, were cast with the intention of voting for abolition; and yet by this small fraction of the people is the whole country to be committed to a deadly struggle.

The time is rapidly passing—nearly half the period between the election and the inauguration has already elapsed without any step being taken to arrest the progress of revolution. Congress will do nothing—the party leaders, North or South, will do nothing It is high time for the people themselves to act and take the matter into their own hands before it is too late, before the bloody strife actually begins, and places the peaceful settlement of the quarrel beyond their control. Unless the people immediately meet in every city and town, and appoint vigilance committees and committees of public safety, and insist upon peace and harmony between the two sections, there will be war—the end of which it would be folly to predict. The politicians and a portion of the people on both sides are committed to hostilities. There is only one man in the country, who, with the aid of the conservative millions, who abhor war, can now save the country from its horrors, and that man is Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, who has been elected for four years from the 4th of March, and will have the control of the patronage and be Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy. Let him go back to first principles—go back to the compromises of the constitution—and firmly plant his foot where Washington, the first President, stood when the Union was established, under which for more than seventy years we have enjoyed domestic peace and an amount of prosperity without a precedent in the annals of mankind. Let him at once promulgate his intention to do this, and he will save a grateful country from anarchy and bloodshed, and at the same time place his name as a patriot and a statesman in a high niche in the temple of fame. But let him continue silent, or let the Republican journals speak in his name in the tone in which they have hitherto done, and revolution, civil war and bloody carnage will inaugurate his Presidency, and probably flourish long after any good he has ever done shall be interred with his bones.—*N. Y. Herald.*

COLUMBIA COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

In answer to a call published in the several newspapers of the County, a number of Teachers met, in the Church, at Orangeville, on the forenoon of Dec. 24th 1860, for the purpose of holding the fourth annual session of the Columbia County Teachers' Institute. It was called to order by the County Superintendent, Mr. L. Appleman, who briefly stated the objects of the meeting. On motion, he was elected President, and A. P. Young and G. S. Coleman, Secretaries.

After some brief remarks by the different members, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee on General Arrangements. He selected G. S. Coleman, James V. Keeler and Sylvester Dieterich to form that Committee. Committees on Finance and Criticism were also ordered, but their appointment was deferred until the afternoon. The Institute then adjourned to meet again at half past one o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Institute was called to order at two o'clock. The President then announced the order of exercises for the afternoon and evening, and the following Committees:—Committee on Criticism, J B. Knittle, A M White, R. R Pealer, Misses E. L. Rich and H. H. Vanderslice. Committee on Finance, M. Whitmoyer, C. B. Brockway, and Miss Jennie Warden. Prof. H. D. Walker opened the exercises by a drill on Object Lessons, showing their benefits, and the manner of conducting them. After a recess of ten minutes, Wm. Burgess gave a lecture on Reading, showing in a forcible manner the necessity of its being properly taught in our common schools.

Prof. Walker devoted the next half hour to the consideration of Arithmetic. He criticised the definitions usually given in our text books, and supplied their place by more substantial ones.

The Institute then adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock, in the evening.

Evening Session.

The meeting was called to order at the appointed time, and some miscellaneous business was transacted. The Committee on Criticism were called on, but made no report. On motion the following Committees were appointed. On publication, C. B. Brockway, A B. White and D. J. Patterson.—They were instructed to take a synopsis of the lectures and publish them in connection with the minutes. On Resolutions, S. J. Pealer, U. P. Campbell, James V. Keeler, Lizzie Masters, and R. P. Eves.

Wm. Burgess called the attention of the members to the importance of subscribing to "The Penna. School Journal."

Prof. Walker then delivered a lecture on "Culture" which was treated in a masterly manner. It evidenced not only thought, but finish and *culture* in the author. A short recess was then given the members, after which they proceeded to discuss the question, "How shall the regular attendance of pupils be secured?" Mr. Burgess made a few remarks, expressing the hope that the teachers would take up the subject without delay. He was followed by Messrs. Brockway, Schlicher, Pealer, Whitmoyer, and Krickbaum. The President reiterated the invitation to all the citizens to attend.—On motion, also, all friends of education whether teachers or not, were allowed to participate in the exercises.

Adjourned to meet at ten minutes to nine in the morning.

Tuesday Forenoon.

The Institute was called to order at the appointed time. Prof. Walker read a portion of the Scriptures and offered up a fervent prayer. He then took up the subject of Arithmetic, and developed further his plan of teaching it.

Mr. Burgess followed on the subject of Orthography which he treated in his usual style. A recess was again given, after which a piece of music was well sung by some members of the Institute.

Grammar was then lectured on by Prof. Walker, who spared no pains to make that usually dry subject interesting. He amply illustrated his method of teaching it.

The President then read the programme for the afternoon, when the Institute adjourned to meet again at the stated time.

Tuesday Afternoon.

The Institute was called to order at one quarter to two o'clock. Prof. Walker immediately proceeded to call the attention of the teachers to the subject of Geography. He showed conclusively how it might be made the most interesting of our Common School branches. After enjoying a short recess, a beautiful Glee was sung.

Mr. Burgess then resumed the subject of Reading, and brought out some very good ideas. Another recess was had, which was followed by more singing.

Prof. Walker, during the next hour, gave a very interesting drill on Object Lessons.—At the conclusion of his lecture a vote of thanks was tendered to the New Columbus Quartette Club, for the delightful manner in which they had entertained the Institute. Adjourned.

Evening Session.

The Institute was called to order at half past 6 o'clock, and the minutes were read, corrected, and adopted. The Committee on Criticism followed with their report. Miscellaneous Business was next taken up, and Mr. Brockway from the Committee on Finance asked for instructions in regard to the publication of the proceedings. After considerable confused discussion, the following motion passed: That the extent of the report, and manner of getting it up, be left with the Committee on Publication.—By another motion, each member was to have as many copies as he would pay for.

After a lively Glee, Prof. J. A. Shank was introduced to the audience. His subject, "The Representative Educator of the American mind," was treated in a manner that showed depth of thought and great elocutionary powers. Though but a young man, he has already made his mark; and we have no doubt that the "Orangeville Male and Female Academy" will prosper under his direction. The building was so densely crowded that a recess of ten minutes was [illegible] his popular lecture on "The Personal Qualifications of the Teacher." It was conceded on all sides to be the production of a well stored and mature mind.

Prof. J. P. Wickersham, who had entered during the last lecture, was then introduced. He simply made a few remarks, stating his intention of commencing to *work* on the morrow. Adjourned.

Wednesday Forenoon.

At the appointed time the Teachers were called to order, and the Rev. Mr. Goodrich opened the Institute with an eloquent prayer. The questions which had been placed in the box were then answered by Prof. Walker.

The subject of teaching the Alphabet was then taken up by Prof Wickersham, who showed several feasible plans of making it an interesting and easy study for children. After a recess of a few minutes he continued the same subject.

He was followed by Prof. Walker, who introduced some new ideas relative to the study of Grammar. The Committee on Finance then reported that they had decided to levy a tax of one dollar on each member of the Institute, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses, and hoped that the payment would be prompt.

Prof. Wickersham next considered the importance of studying Geography, and the manner of teaching it. His remarks were pointed throughout. He also answered a few questions which had been assigned him. The register showed the names of nearly ninety teachers. Many present refused to register their names, though following that vocation. We presume they feared the tax. Adjourned to meet at the usual hour.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The presiding officer, and the Class Instructors, were somewhat dilatory, which gave a number of teachers a chance to make some motions at their expense. They however soon made their appearance, when Prof. Wickersham conducted a lecture on reading, in which much important information was embodied.

After a recess, Prof. Walker continued the subject of Arithmetic, in which he gave some important definitions.

After another recess, Prof. Wickersham answered some questions which had been placed in the box, and then proceeded further with Orthography, dilating especially on the different methods of spelling. At the close of the lecture, a question to the Committee on Finance was answered, and the Institute adjourned.

Evening Session.

At the usual hour, the teachers were called to order, minutes read, criticised, and adopted. The Committee on Criticism made a report, and questions from the box were answered by the Class Instructors.

Prof. Wickersham then delivered a lecture, full of noble sentiments, on "The Teacher and his Profession"

Prof. Walker being called upon, responded in a neat address, dwelling particularly on the question "What shall be the future history of this company of teachers." Adjourned.

Thursday Forenoon.

The President called the Institute to order at 9 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr Goodrich.

Prof. Wickersham then by a series of questions to the teachers, rapidly reviewed what he had gone over on teaching the Alphabet, and Orthography. The balance of his time was consumed by continuing these subjects.

Mr. Burgess occupied the next hour in explaining the principles of Penmanship.

The usual recess was then taken, when the Committees on Finance and Publication made statements, showing the necessity of prompt payment from the members.

Prof. Wickersham then lectured on general subjects, selecting those of the most importance to the teacher. The Institute adjourned at the conclusion of his remarks, to meet at the usual hour.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Order was called at 20 minutes to 2 o'el'k. Questions were answered somewhat at length. Prof. Wickersham then gave his views on School Management. He proved them to be eminently practicable.

Mr. Burgess next lectured on Reading, giving examples of the manner in which pieces on certain subjects should be treated.

Prof. Wickersham dwelt a short time on Reading, and then continued the subject of School Management. He contrasted the past and present methods of managing schools. Adjourned.

Evening Session.

At 15 minutes *post* the appointed time of meeting, a motion was made and carried to elect a President *pro tem.* Mr. Brockway was elected, but before he could enter upon the duties of his office, the regular President made his appearance. The minutes were then read and adopted, and the Committee on Criticism made their report.—After some general criticism Prof. Wickersham answered the questions sent him through the box. The church choir then enlivened the proceedings by singing one or two pieces.

Prof. Wickersham, then gave a final lecture. The subject was "The Duties of the Citizens to the School." Though the building was crowded to excess, yet the utmost attention was paid to the plain and pointed facts as they came from the lips of the speaker. He closed by inviting all to visit him at the State Normal School at Millersville. After recess, the Committee on Publication again urged the matter of subscription for the minutes. A piece of music was also sung by the choir.

Prof Walker lectured for some time on the duties of parents and teachers, and also alluded to the right of children. In answer to repeated calls, he read Poe's celebrated Poem, "The Bells."

Mr. Burgess presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our warmest thanks to Mr Wickersham, for his able and valuable labors among us in elevating the educational standard of this County; and we trust the friends of education [illegible] assembled will

After the singing of a beautiful piece of music in the gallery, the Institute adjourned.

Friday Forenoon.

The President called the teachers to order at one quarter past nine. Prof. Walker read a chapter in the Bible and then offered up a prayer. Besides answering a number of questions he talked for some time on general subjects. He also explained his method of teaching Grammar, and his reasons for it. He next took up Arithmetic and solved many practical questions. After recess he continued his remarks on Grammar and parsed several sentences by a system of symbols. Adjourned.

Friday Afternoon.

The Institute was called to order at ½ to 2 The question box was examined, and its contents commented on by Prof. Walker.—The Finance Committee again called the attention of delinquent teachers to the fact that they should pay the amount levied upon them.

Prof. Walker made some further remarks on Arithmetic, and showed an easy method of extracting the Cube Root. He also spent some time on Percentage.

His next subject was School Government. His experience in that alone would be of immense benefit to any teacher. Adjourned

Evening Session.

The Institute was called to order at the usual hour, when the minutes were read, corrected, and adopted. The Committee on Criticism made their usual report, after which there was some sharp general criticism. The Committee on Resolutions made their report which was accepted. The Resolutions will be printed in the Pamphlet.—The Committee on Finance made their report, showing that $65 had been received, of which amount $61.11 had been expended to defray the necessary expenses; thus leaving a balance of $3.89 in the hands of the Committee. On motion, this amount was given to the Committee on Publication to assist in publishing the proceedings in pamphlet form. As a number of the teachers thought some of the items too high, Mr. Brockway, from the Finance Committee, stated that he had agreed to the report, though if any one would do any of the work *cheaper*, he, for one, would be willing to let them have the job. This led to a slight misunderstanding, which, however, was speedily dissipated.

The Committee on Publication reported, that they had nearly enough money collected to get the proceedings published in a respectable manner

Mr. Burgess then spoke a few minutes on "The Personal Qualifications of the Teacher." His remarks were listened to attentively.

The place for holding the next Teachers' Association was next discussed, but nothing definite was arrived at. After a short recess, the County Superintendent made an extemporaneous address, in which much good advice was given to the teachers.—Prof. Walker then addressed himself to the Institute. He spoke in a very feeling manner, and thanked the teachers, and citizens of Orangeville, for their marked courtesy to him.

Prof. Shank was next called out, and in a neat speech he invited the teachers to return to Orangeville again; assuring them that the citizens would receive them with open arms.

Dr. Lott was next called for, but he declined speaking.

On motion, adjourned *sine die.*

A. P. YOUNG, G. S. COLEMAN. } *Sec's*

NOTE.—The Institute appointed C. B. Brockway, A B. White and D. J Patterson as a Committee on Publication. The two last named gentlemen, being unable to assist in the preparation of the Minutes for Publication, have authorized their Chairman to act for them He has deemed it proper to give only a brief synopsis of the proceedings, as they will hereafter be published much fuller in pamphlet form

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. JOHN S. MENSCH to Miss ANNA MATILDA ZARR, both of Franklin twp, Columbia county.

In Philadelphia, on the 13th ult. by the Rev Dr. Durborrow, Mr. WM. T. W. DICKSON, of that city, to Miss EMELIE M., daughter of *Jacob Snyder*, Jr., of Pheipsville, Sullivan county, Pa.

On the 27th ult., by A R Heacock, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, in Madison township, Mr. JOHN FOX and Miss MARGARET E. MILLER, all of Columbia co.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. Isaiah Bahl, Mr CHRISTIAN T. HARMAN, to Miss MARY E. BREACH, both of Maine township, Columbia county.

On the 25th ult, by the same, in Berwick, Mr. JOHN HETLER, of Maine township, and Miss REBECCA SLUSSER, of Nescopeck, Luzerne county, Pa.

In Berwick, on the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. FREEMAN SITTLER, and Miss ROSANNA RIGHT, both of Briarcreek, Columbia co.

In Williamsport, on the 22d of November last, by the Rev. Thompson Mitchell, Mr. WILLIAM HILL, of Lime Ridge, to Miss ELIZABETH A. BROWN, of Mifflinville, this county.

In Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, December 25th, by J. M Chemberlin, Esq., Mr. THO J. MORGAN, to Miss MARGARET DAVIES, both of Montour County Pa.

October 24th, 1860, by Thomas J. Morris, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN F. HICKS, to Miss ELLEN E. WELLIVER, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nov. 15th, by the same, Mr. AMOS KRUM, to Miss ELIZA ANN MILLER, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

December 20th, by the same, Mr. WELLINGTON KAHNS, of Bloomsburg, to Miss MARY HART, of Luzerne county, Pa.

DIED.

Near Light Street, on the 7th ult., GULIAN L, son of John and Harriet Vanliew, aged 6 years, 7 months and 29 days.

In Orange township, Dec. 15th, 1860, HARRIET LOUISA, daughter of *David Achenbach*, aged 20 years.

In Kingston, Luzerne county, on the 20th ult., Mrs. RACHAEL JONES, wife of *John Jones*, deceased, formerly of Berwick, aged 76 years

REVIEW OF THE MARKET,

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	$1 20	BUTTER,	18
RYE.	70	EGGS,	15
CORN, (new)	50	TALLOW,	12
OATS,	33	LARD,	14
BUCKWHEAT,	2 50	POTATOES,	50

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of writs of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Columbia. Pennsylvania, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on

MONDAY THE 4TH DAY OF FEB. 1861,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following property to wit:—

All that certain tract of Land situate in Sugarloaf township Columbia county, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on line of land of Jonathan C Pennington, and corner of land of George Moore, thence on a road North eighteen and a half degrees West, ninety five perches and six tenths to a post, thence by land of Christian L. Moore South twelve and a half degrees east, ninety three perches and eight tenths to a post, thence by lands of Ezekiel Shuz and J. C. Pennington, North eighty four and three quarter degrees, east fifty-nine and two tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing THIRTY-ONE ACRES and seventy eight perches, strict measure, nearly all of which is improved land, whereon is erected a one and a half story Plank Dwelling House, a Frame Bank Barn a Frame Wagon Shed, a Still House and other out buildings with the appurtenance

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John F. Landach.

ALSO:—At the same time and place, all that certain lot of ground, situate in Bloomsburg, Bloom township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the North by lands of Samuel Gross, on the East by an Alley, on the South by lot of Jacob Evans, and on the West formerly by land of Wm. Sloan, containing one HALF OF AN ACRE, more or less, whereon is erected a one and a half story frame Brewery, a Well of Water, and other out buildings with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Lush.

ALSO:—At the same time and place, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, containing about SIXTY ACRES, about Forty Acres of which is cleared land, bounded on the North by land of Andrew Hess, on the South by lands of Harrison and Andrew Hess, on West by lands of Benjamin Peterman, whereon is erected a one and half story dwelling house, a frame stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob S. Hess

JOHN SNYDER, *Sheriff.*

Bloomsburg, January, 2, 1861.