

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

During Court, the past week, many of the citizens of this county had an opportunity for the first time, to view this elegant structure of which they had heard much—some in approval and others in condemnation of the building. Of course, there was much misrepresentation and misunderstanding on the subject. Now, as the first story of the building is nearly up, and people can see for themselves, we hear but few fault-finders. The new Court House promises to be one of the best, as well as one of the handsomest structures in Northern Pennsylvania, and our people see this, and feel that "Old Northumberland," the mother of counties, will have a Court House, worthy of her name, wealth and enterprise—one that will not only add to the comfort of the people attending court, but which affords security to their titles, their records and other valuable papers.

The Grand Jury of the present term of court, after viewing and thoroughly examining the building, in their report, which was adopted with but one dissenting voice by that body, thus expressed themselves in regard to this noble structure.

"We heartily approve the course of the Commissioners taken in the erection of the 'New Court House'—said building so far as the work has been done, is magnificent structure, and reflects great credit on the Commissioners as well as the contractor.

This is a just tribute, and one that will be responded to by every unprejudiced man in the County, before two years elapse. Politicians who expect to make political capital out of this matter, will find themselves on the wrong track, before they grow much older.

The first fractional notes were for five cents of the postage stamps. The single lead was copied from the stamp, printed on arger paper, and surrounded by a few similes and ornamental tints and were very best which have been issued. They were engraved—the face by the National Bank Note Company, the one company, acting as a check upon the other, and although they were engraved and issued under contract in two week's time, they are vastly superior to any of the supposed improvements of later issue.

Gen. Pillow is a sensible rebel. In a speech at Columbia, Tennessee he declared the franchise law of that State a just one; acknowledged himself disfranchised, saying he would stay away from the polls, and advised all in like condition to do the same. He considered the new State Government legitimate; thought the South had fought gallantly; and had been whipped gallantly, and now ought to submit to the laws. Pillow exhibits more sense than many of his Northern allies, who insist that the rebels have not been whipped, that the confederacy is not a failure.

The President finds it necessary to reduce the number of pardons granted. Leniency with many of the leading rebels is only laughed at, and the generosity of the government is repaid with scorn and derision.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—Capt. A. A. Irwin, late of the 12th Pa. Cavalry, was nominated for the Legislature by M. D. Irwin, for Associate Judge; C. H. Hasenpflug, for Prothonotary; Alfred Hayes, District Attorney; Michael Brown, for County Commissioner; John Hays, Treasurer.

The meaning of the word Democrat given by Webster is as follows:—One who adheres to the government by the People, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.

It is estimated that there are about one hundred thousand Americans in Europe at this time. Averaging the expenses at \$1000 each would make One Hundred million expended by Americans travelling in Europe.

The yellow fever is prevailing to a considerable extent in Havana.

DAUPHIN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—Henry B. Hoffman and Dr. J. Seiler were nominated, recently, for the Legislature by a Union party of Dauphin County.—Mr. Hoffman, it will be remembered, was the union Candidate for the Legislature, in this county in 1862. He will be elected and will make a good member.

There are some eight or nine candidates for the Democratic nomination for reasurer of Schuylkill County. Mr. Hendler is made out of it during his term, some one thousand dollars of the people's money.

The Louisville Journal gets off the following good hit to those nervous politicians of nuttiness who prate of negro equality as a consequence of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment: The anti-amendment people seem terribly apprehensive that unless restrained by the constitution, they will inevitably marry negroes. We have all heard of the noisy, low, who getting into a quarrel, calling to those around him, "hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him." Each anti-amendment man seems calling aloud in a similar spirit, "hold me dear Constitution, I shall marry a nigger as sure as you are a man!" But we propose that the Constitution stand off and see fair play.

The last news from Europe brings intelligence of the failure of the Atlantic cable. 760 miles of the cable was paid out to the 20th, when insulation was lost, in some case as yet unknown. A defect has been discovered, and repaired on the 24th, by taking up 11 miles of cable. We think that the further intelligence will prove satisfactory, and that the cause of failure will be discovered.

A little girl in Homer, N. Y., was recently seized by a pest house.

The Convention of General Cox.

General Cox, fresh from travels far and wide over the Southern States, has no faith in the doctrine which holds that the negro, with respect to the negro, and in a letter addressed to the representatives of this class, deals in a soldier-like manner with the issues of the day.

The Convention which nominated General Cox for Governor of Ohio, adopted a platform of which the following are the most substantially embodied in two propositions: 1st, "That slavery and its institutions are irreconcilably opposed to freedom and free institutions," and be finally and completely eradicated; 2d, That President Johnson's policy of reconstruction is "endorsed," with the provision that the completed restoration of the rebel States "shall be at such time and upon such terms as will give unquestioned assurance of the peace and security, not only to the loyal people of the rebel States, but also of the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union."

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THE TIME OF EMIGRATION.

Number and Nativity of Alien Passengers arrived at the Port of New York during the year 1864, as were liable to honor on Commissions under the Acts of April 11, 1849, July 11, 1851, and April 15, 1853.

Table with columns for Country and Number of Passengers. Includes entries for Ireland, Germany, France, etc.

In 1847, when the act authorizing the collection of commutation money from alien emigrants went into effect, the relative numbers were nearly equal—52,940 Irish to 53,180 Germans; in 1848 the Irish doubled on their Teutonic rivals, coming 91,001 strong to 57,705; in 1849 the Irish more than doubled—the figures were 112,391, to 55,414; in 1850, 113,221, to 55,414; in 1851, 110,388 to 45,555; in 1852, 107,000 increased considerably, Ireland still ahead—they stood 163,306 to 60,616; in 1853 Ireland fell off a little and Germany pulled tremendously, giving several ahead of her competitor—138,131 to 118,611—a very close thing; in 1854 Germany led the lead, making 119,844 against the 113,221; in 1855 Germany distanced Ireland altogether, making 176,998 to 82,302; in 1856 both fell off, and Ireland went 43,043, Germany many about 10,000 better; in 1857 the number and proportion about the same; in 1857 Germany was 80,274, Ireland 87,111; in 1858 Germany was 80,274, Ireland 87,111; in 1859 and 1860 the proportions changed, Ireland regaining a slight ascendancy, which she has maintained to the present time.

The Germans are the most provident class, as a rule, that arrive here. They generally erect a custom house on their own premises, and the fatherland, to buy land out West, and then come out in organized bodies, going straight to their destination instead of loitering around New York, exposing themselves to its thickly-planted snares and pitfalls. They generally have more or less gold about them, and bring piles of trunks, bags and boxes, containing their goods for four years' stock of clothing before starting for their foreign shores. Many of them have misty notions of this new and happy land, and judge of our advancement by the sartorial and dress-making arts and sciences by crude pictures they have seen of Indians attired for the war path. The Irish seldom make any provision for their future here. They come in a frightfully haphazard manner, bringing as few encumbrances as possible. They have wild ideas of meeting Brother Barney on the corner of the first street, or being told on the spot by any bystander the exact whereabouts of "me cotin' Brah."

"My good woman," you will hear an official say, "I really don't know where your husband is."

"An' shure, si-r, he is in New York that he is. His New York he says in his letter."

"But my good woman, New York is a large place. Did he not tell you what street to go to?"

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FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The cholera in Constantinople—its progress elsewhere—when it may be expected here. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17, 1866. I regret to be obliged to-day to contradict the statement which I made a week ago in reference to the health of this city. I presented nothing more than the Golden Horn Office gave us every reason to hope that the cholera had not established itself here, but it is now certain that it is not only in the Arsenal where it first appeared, but is rapidly spreading through the neighboring quarters of the city.

As is well known, the present epidemic commenced in Arabia among the unusually large caravans of pilgrims to Mecca. Thousands of these died and the disease spread almost immediately into Egypt, appearing first at Alexandria.

It was brought from Alexandria to Constantinople in a Turkish frigate. This vessel arrived at the harbor with several cases of cholera on board, but there was a high patch on the ship, who did not wish to go into quarantine, so he ordered the captain and surgeon to report all well on board. They did so, and the ship was allowed to push up the Golden Horn to the Navy Yard.

It would appear that a proper quarantine, established on the same principles as that against yellow fever, will protect a city from the cholera, but that when such quarantine is neglected, and cholera cases are admitted, the disease is certain to spread among the people. It is a fact that at the time when the cholera was introduced into Constantinople, the general health of the city was much better than during the corresponding weeks of previous years.

The ravages of the cholera at Alexandria and other parts of Egypt. Nearly one-third of the population of Alexandria died, and deaths a day are officially reported at Beyrout and other places on the coast. In Syria the disease has already appeared at Beyrout and other places on the coast. At Smyrna some five cases a day are reported.

In view of these facts there can be but little doubt that it will sweep through Turkey into Europe, and probably reach America during the coming Fall, or at the earliest next Spring. It has all the characteristics of the worst epidemics of past years.

Brigham Young. The President of the Mormon Church is six feet high, portly, and weighs about two hundred. He is wonderfully well-preserved for a man who has passed his sixty-fourth birthday. His face is fresh and unruined, his hair is black and glossy, and he has a single gray hair in his curling, wavy locks, or the whiskers of the same hue, which are in the present. Brigham Young is a very stout man, and is a very stout man, and is a very stout man.

Soldiers' Petrolcum. The Philadelphia Shipping List says: We are informed, upon the authority of a good authority, that a number of gentlemen owning ground in West Virginia, found some time ago, upon their premises, a hard, black substance, which was supposed to be coal. It ran in veins, and was considered to be something of a mineral nature.

Burning of an Oil Well. Pitts, Pa., August 3.—Well No. 19 on the United States farm, on Pitts Creek, was destroyed by fire about seven o'clock this evening. The well was finished yesterday, and was blowing about two hundred barrels, but there being no tanks at the oil was allowed to flow on the ground. Some twenty persons were standing in and around the derrick, some of whom it is feared, were unable to escape, as the ground for forty feet around was in one sheet of flame in a moment. Three men are known to have been seriously burned, and they only saved themselves by jumping into the creek. The well is still blowing and the oil burning.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 78,074 08—by Canal 107,105; for the week 165,189 13 tons, against 169,909 for the corresponding week last year.

The demand for coal is good at present, and prices are firm as the old rates. Some parties have asked an advance, but we have not learned whether it was obtained or not before going to press.—Miners' Journal.

Shamokin Coal Trade. Shamokin, Aug. 7, 1866. Sent for week ending Aug. 1, 1878 99 Per last report, 204,123 07 To same time last year, 174,808 17 Increase, 30,314 90

Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs.—A depot is opened in London for the sale of these Trochiscs, which have been so long in use in America for relieving Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Throat Disorders and Affections of the Lungs. Liverpool.

To Drunkards. Old Doctor Bushan's Drunkards' Cure permanently restores the taste for strong drink, and cures the worst cases of intemperance. Thousands of reformed inebriated men live to bless the day they were fortunate enough to commence the use of this valuable remedy. Price Two Dollars a package.

Valuable Receipts. DEAR SIR—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all imperfections of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

Good News.—What better news to the afflicted than to inform them of a remedy that is going to restore them to health? Have you the Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Do you suffer from indigestive organs, distention of your nervous system, or a general debility? If so, at once resort to the use of "Hoffman's German Bitters," and you will be completely and permanently cured. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle.

Consumptives. SUFFERERS with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully cured, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which Dr. EDWARD A. WILSON, of Williamsburg, New York, was completely cured. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York. August 9, 1866.—6t

Card to the Suffering. Do you wish to be cured? How, swallow two or three pills of "Buck's" Tonic Bitters, 75 cents, and you are cured. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York. August 9, 1866.—6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN LOTS. Will be sold at the Augusta Hotel at PENN-YLVANIA, on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1866. A LIMITED NUMBER OF LOTS.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. The examination of teachers and allotment of schools in the following districts will take place at 9 o'clock A. M. of the days designated.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County, will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Jordan township, Northumberland County, on SATURDAY, THE 27th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866, all that one acre and one seventh part of the following described real estate to-wit:

Tract No. 1. Tract of Land bounded on the north by land of Moses Wert and other lands of which this is part, east by lands of Tobias Mill, Elias Bower and other lands of which this is part, south by the estate of John K. Kiser, and north by the estate of Michael Emrich, containing ninety-six acres and one hundred and thirty-two perches.

Tract No. 2. A tract of land bounded south and east by lands of which this is part, north by lands of Moses Wert, and west by land of Michael Lenker, containing fifty acres and one hundred and thirty-two perches.

Tract No. 3. A Lime Stone Lot, bounded by lands of George Wolf, Gabriel Adam, containing forty perches and one hundred and thirty-two perches.

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Tract No. 6. A Lime Stone Lot, bounded by lands of George Wolf, Gabriel Adam, containing forty perches and one hundred and thirty-two perches.

Public Sale of Valuable Town Lots. Will be sold at the Augusta Hotel at PENN-YLVANIA, on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1866. A LIMITED NUMBER OF LOTS.

Notice to Teachers. The examination of teachers and allotment of schools in the following districts will take place at 9 o'clock A. M. of the days designated.

Orphans' Court Sale. IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County, will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Jordan township, Northumberland County, on SATURDAY, THE 27th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866, all that one acre and one seventh part of the following described real estate to-wit:

Tract No. 1. Tract of Land bounded on the north by land of Moses Wert and other lands of which this is part, east by lands of Tobias Mill, Elias Bower and other lands of which this is part, south by the estate of John K. Kiser, and north by the estate of Michael Emrich, containing ninety-six acres and one hundred and thirty-two perches.

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