SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE. During Court, the past week, many of th citizens of this county bad an opportunity, for the first time, to view this elegant structure of which they had beard much-some in approval and others to 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 pa-

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 hat 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 a mag-"nificent structure, and reflects great credit on the Commissioners as well as the con-"tractor.

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

The first fractional notes were fac imiles of the postage stamps. The single read was copied from the stamp, printed on arger paper, and surrounded by a few sim. ole securities and ornamental tints and were he very best which have been issued. They vere engraved-the face by the National lank Note Company, the one company, actng as a check upon the other, and although hey were engraved and issued under conract in two week's time, they are vastly uperior to any of the supposed improvepents of later issue.

Gen. Pillow is a sensible rebel. In a peech at Columbia, Tennessee he declared he franchhise law of that State a just one; eknowledged himself disfranchised, saying agency. In four months but eighty millions ie would stay away from the polls, and adised all in like condition to do the same. Series of 7.30s was offered through the same Is considered the new State Government channel, but up to Feb. 1st, 1865, a period egitimate; thought the South had fought of six months, the sales and payments to ; aliantly, and had been whipped gallantly, soldiers amounted to only about one hunnd now all ought submit to the laws. Pil- dred and twenty millions. This rate of ow exhibits more sense than many of his subscription not being sufficient to meet Northern allies, who insist that the rebels the public wants, it was determined to rehave not been whipped, that the confoder- turn to the agency of Mr. Cooke, under icy is not a failure.

luce the number of pardors granted.—

day. During the first thirty days they reached one hundred million—an average only laughed at, and the generosity of the of about four millions for each working day.

Leniency with many of the leading rebels is reached one hundred million—an average with no utterior purpose or thought of seperation on issue likely to arise.

It is by the cordial harmony of Mr. Johngovernment is repaid with scorn and deri. The first series was exhausted on the 30th

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS .- Capt. A. Irwin, late of the 12th Pa, cavalry vas nominated for the Legislature M. Driesach, for Associate Judge; C. H. Hassenplug, or Prothonotary; Alfred-Hayes, District Atorney; Michael Brown, for County Commisioner; John Hays, Treasurer.

The meaning of the word Democrat iven by Webster is as follows :- One who dheres to the government by the People, r favors the extension of the right of suffrage all class s of men.

' It is estimated that there are about one undred thousand Americans in Europe at is time. Averaging the expenses at \$1000 .ch would make One Hundred million exended by An e icans travelling in Europe.

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

DAUPHIN COUNTY NOMINATIONS lenry B. Hoffman and Dr. J. Seiler were ominated, recently, for the Legislature by ie Union party of Dauphin County-Mr. offman, it will be remembered, was the nion Candidate for the Legislature, in this ounty in 1862. He will be elected and ill make a good member.

There are some eight or nine candiates for the Democratic nomination for reasurer of Schuylkill County, Mr. Hendler as made out of it during his term, some irty thousand dollars of the people's oney.

The Louisville Journal gets off the followgood hit to those nervous politicians of utucky who prate of negro equality as a asequence of the adoption of the Constitional Amendment:

The anti-amendment people seem terribly prehensive that unless restrained by the estitution, they will inevitably marry ggers. We have all heard of the noisy low, who getting into a quarrel, called t to those around him, "hold me, gentle-n, or I shall strike him." Each antinendment man seems calling aloud in a nilar spirit, "hold me dear Constitution, I shall marry a nigger as sure as you are rn." But we propose that the Constitu-

The last news from Europe brings elligence of the failure of the Atlantic ble. 760 miles of the cable was paid out to the 20th, when meniation was lost, m some cause as yet unknown. A defect been discovered, and repaired on the that the further intelligence will prove factory, and that the cause of failure be discovered. I ber one pie. E.berevooelb ed

little girl in Homer, N. Y., was recently

Mr. Jay Cooke, an enterprising and successful Philadelphia banker, has always been one of the most official negotiatars of public securities. Four years ago, thes Pennsylvania State stocks were down to 85, he worked and bought them up to pan and at that rate he obtained three million dol-

ars for the State, for raising and equipping her troops. When the Secretary of the Treasury gave various bankers throughout the country commissions to negotiate his first loans, Mr. Cooke was atways among the most successful. He infused a portion of his own great energy into his sub-agents, and seemed to best understand boy to pre-sent the claims of the Government to the people. When the 5-20 loan was authorized. it was before the puelle many months with. out attracting any attention, and the total sales by the Government were only eighteen millions. The war expenses were so vast that banks and bankers were longer able to supply money in sufficient amounts, and the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to adopt some plan for appealing directly to

the people to supply the means for sustaining the Government. Popular loans had never been tried, and their nature was not generally underspood, Capital is always sensitive, and capitalists, large and smallwere not only to be told that there was a 5-20 loan on the market, but were to be con. vinced that it was the best as well as the most patriotic investment. Mr. Cooke's high character and previous successes induced the Secretary to appoint him General Subscription Agent. The press and the telegrrph were immediately put in motion. A large sum was spent in advertiseing, the distribution of a great variety of circulars and handbill, &c., the employment of travelers, and in establishing sub-agencies throughout the loyal States. It has always been Mr-Cooke's policy to have our loans taken at home, and he has never solicited subscriptions abroad, believing that our own people should have the advantage of the interest. The result of Mr. Cooke's efforts for the 5-20s is well known. Under his agency, dating about Feb. 1st, 1863, and closing Jan. 22, 1865, the loan was sold up to \$514,-

As great success always occasions jealousy, complaints of favoritism towards Mr. Cooke were made against the Treasury Department, which a special report to Congress proved to be without the slightest foundation.

About this time the National Banking

System was established, and it was a part of the plan that the National Banks should be the financial agents of the Government. While publicly expressing the warmest gratitude to Mr. Cooke for his past great and successful efforts, the Secretary of the Treasury determined to try the experiment of placing the 10.40 loan through their were sold. On July 26th, 1864, the First whose management the sales begun to show an increase within the first week, and in less of March, when the sale of the Second Series of three hundred millions was begun. This series was all word on the lock or btar. deducting Sundays and holidays, in the wonderfully short space of thirty-six working days-making an average of eight and one-third millions per day. The sale of the Third Series then commenced, but owing to the fact that the Treasurer was unable to deliver the notes, comparatively little effort was made to influence subscriptions until

Cooke's management as General Subscription Agent, have been about thus:

5.20 Bonds - - - - \$514,000,000

7.80 Notes - - - - - 760,000,000

\$1,274,000,000 to say nothing of his earlier undertaking, or the large amount of bonds taken by his firm at the lettings to highst bidder- Although other causes than imperfect agencies retarded the subscriptions in the summer and autumn of 1864, it cannot be denied that their subsequent success was chiefly from Mr. Cooke's energetic direction. His efforts have certainly been as unceasing and his wisdom, skill and energies have certainly been taxed as much as those of any commander in the field, and with results not less important. He has been ably assisted

Jay Cooke & Co. At a spiritual picnic near Weehawken the other day, sever woman were brutally outraged, two men killed, five wounded, and fonrteen robbed, not only of their watches and porte monnaies, but of their clothes, so that they were compelled to hide in the woods all night. In the morning they contrived to communicate with certain persons passing in the vicinity who furnished them with raiment enough to get home. No doubt those individuals are more than sensible to the ecstatic emotions engendered by ble to the ecstatic emotions engendered by attending a picnic in the neighborhood of New York.—N. Y. Corres.

by his brother Henry D. Cooke, and H. C.

Fahnestock-both partners in the firm of

A curious anake was recently found at Lee, says the Springfield Republican. It was nearly four feet in length, about the size of a man's finges, and shaped like a whip lash; and, on close examination, the whole body was found to be composed of small worms, about half an inch in length, with large heads and semi-transparent body. On separating them into fragments they would immediately reform into the snake-shape, and crawl slowly off. One or two other similar A curious anake was recently found at crawl slowly off. One or two other similar snakes have recently been seen in that vici-

nity.

A gentileman who had heard Etheridge's a inceadiary harangue at Trenton, West Tenpresses, for which he was arrested, states that which he had concluded a drunker lieutenant, but out of the rebel army, at ag to his feet attle acclaimed, "Hurrah for Juff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, I nominate Emerson for the next President of the Confederacy, by G-di"

General Cox, fresh from travels far and General Cox, fresh from travels far and wide over the Southern States, has no faith in the visions which perplex some people 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 doctrinal part is substantially embedded in two propositions:

- Kar 16 . 1.

stantially embodied in two propositions: 1st, "That slavery and its institutions are irreconcilably opposed to freedom and free institution," and be finally and completely eradicated; 2d. That President Johnson's policy of reconstruction is "endorsed," with of the rebel States "shall be at such time ed 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."

Upon this declaration of principals, General Cox grounds arms, reserving only the right to a free dissonsion of differences of opinion within the party lines. "I have alays believed," says General Cox, "that adherance to a party platform does not ex-clude freedom of opinion or discussion upon matters not embodied in it, though it does imply that such discussion should be a free and friendly interchange of views with the object of throwing all possible light upon subjects which may sooner or later become topics of importance, and upon which we may have to form a definate policy. When the time comes for action, all thoroughly loyal men should agree to support that policy which the wisdom of the majority may agree upon, unless it shall conflict with some principle conscientionsly held; in which case those who so dissent have the undoubted right to withdraw their connection, not from a candidate simply, but from the party." A view of the subject, which must be admitted just and equitable, and from which the array of individual opinions advanced, receive new character and light Gen. Cox rebukes the "Oberlin inquisitors for their "indecent haste" in wishing to draw him out upon undefined questions. Being fully committed to the principles of the Republican party, he thinks that there was no need of exacting from him what the Convention refused to decide. "You are the only members of the Union party of the State," he continues, "whom I have found impatient to commit your brothern, in advance of the meeting of Congress, to a definate a policy, upon a subject upon which the Convention had, by strongest implication, declared it premature to decide what course ought to be taken. The State election decides no such issues; the progress of events in the South will probably throv increased light upon all such questions; yet you insist that I shall give you my views, not for the purpose of mutual assistance in arriving at a solution of a difficulty, but under notice that the votes of your people will be determined for or against me by my answer. I think that in so doing you wrong both yourselves and the members of the whole political organization to which we belong, and to which you gave a pledge of cordial co-operation upon the platform as adopted through your delegates, who were

present at the convention. But he does not shrink the ordeal, "For myself," he declares, "I have no secrets;" and one would judge so from the manly candor which marks the explanation be gives of his personal views on all the que-ries put to him. In the first place he is for

ly and wisely. Hear him:

1 believe that the President is carnestly determined to seek the good of the whole country, and of all the races in it; that he has full claim to that confidence which we declared that we reposed in him; and that what we, as Union men, cannot succeed in doing in harmony and co operation him and his administration, we shall find of The President finds it necessary to re- than two weeks averaged two millions a fore, will be no half-hearted support, but a

> son and the Union men of Congress, that the country is to be carried safely through present perils, and division between n would place us in imminent danger opinions as to the true solution of this knotty problem of reconstruction, and during the proper period for discussion we may and ought to discuss them with candor, with fullness, and with a toleraut spirit, but when this is done, and the time for action arrives, it will be the business of Congress and the Executive to agree upon the plan to be adopted, and that which is in this manwas made to influence subscriptions until
>
> June 1st, when deliveries were advertised to begin.
>
> The sale of Government loans under Mr.
>
> Cooke's management as General Subscriptions. we wish the transfer of this Government to the hands of those who have been disloyal during the war, by any division among our-selves, until all the questions which grow out of the war are permanently and finally decided.

It would be difficult to compress a quarter of the amount of practical wisdom into so small a compass. It is clear, to the point, and sincere. It is the keynote, also the entire policy marked out for the Reublican party. "We may have diverse publican party. "We may have diverse opinions as to the true solution of the knotty problem of reconstruction, and during the proper period for discussion, we ought to discuss them with candor, with fullness and with a tolerant spirit." Who will gainsay it, and who will fail to own that this is the only fair and reasonable creed for the unity of a great party? General Cox takes the question of negro suf-frage by the horns. He is against it. We quote those passages which explain Gen. Cox's position

Here he states the case : You, judging from this distance, say: "De-liver the four million of freed people into the hands of their former oppressiors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their conditions worse than before." inske their conditions worse than before." I, starting from the same principles, and after four years of close and thoughtful observation of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the effect of the war has not been simply to "embitter" their relations, but to develop a rooted antagonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility.

The sole difference between us, then, is h the degree of hostility we find existing be tween the races, and its probable perma nence. You assume that the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks. leaving them intermixed with the whiter, will ours a the trouble. I believe that it would rather be like the dicisions in that outer darkness of which Milton speaks, where

"Chaos umpire sits.

And by decision more embroils the fray."

Here is his resolution:

Here is his resolution:

Yes, as I believe with you, that the right to life and liberty are inclienable, and nore than admit the danger of leaving a laboring class of at the entire mercy of those who formerly own them as slaves, you will say I am bound to furnish some solution of the problem which shall not deny the right or incor the peril. So I am, and the only resisted tolution solution for see is the presented appearance upon the production of petroleum in the fluid form.

The Dubuque (lows) Times learns that to have only save the Wisconsin river is a perfect mat of save only in the fluid form.

The Dubuque (lows) Times learns that the Wisconsin river is a perfect mat of save only save of the races. But, you reply foreign with no lumediate prospect of getting out and the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel those unfortunate people from the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel those unfortunate people from the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel those unfortunate people from the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel those unfortunate people from the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel those and the labor even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel those and the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel those and the avoiding the trouble hereafter by artificial balp, such as making these were laborated to the labor even to the problem of the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel those and the labor expellent to the problem in the fluid form.

The Dubuque (lows) Times learns that to have an expellent in the fluid form.

The Dubuque (lows) Times learns that to have an expellent in the fluid form.

birth. I grant the full weight of the objection, and therefore say the solution is thus narrowed down to a pesceable separa-tion of the races on the soil where they now

tion of the races on the soil where they how are.

The unamalgamating quality of the races is the ground of General Cox's belief, "as during these four years of war," says he, "I have pondered this problem in the intervals of strife, or by the camp fire at night, I have been more and more impelled to the belief that the only basis of permanent nationality is to be found in complete homogeneity of people, of manners, and of laws. The rapid fusion of the races of Western Europe, as they have met upon our shores, has secured they have met upon our shores, has secured the former of these requites, and the Yankee race (I adopt the epithet as an honorable one) marked as it is with salient characteristics, is so complete an amalgamation of all families from the Eastern boundary of Germany to the Western coast of Ireland, that there few of us in whose veins are not mixed the blood of several. But this unhappy race of which we speak does not amalgamate with the rest. Its entirely im-material to discuss why it is so; the fact no one can deny; nor can it be denied that its salvation or its destruction will surely be worked out in its family isolation," and be follows this unquestionable logic, with two

answerable. They are:

1st. Because there could be no real unity of people between the Southern whites and Southern blacks, it seems manifest that there could

ern blacks, it seems manifest that there could be no political unity, but rather a strife for the mastery, in which the one or the other would go to the wall.

And 2d. The struggle for the supremacy would be so direct and immediate that the ceaker race would be reduced to hopeless subpection or afterally destroyed. There is no reason to suppose that Missouri border ruf-flanism could never be repeated on new merciless war would continue as long as the thnoxious race had an existence.

These embrace the spirit and meaning of General Cox's opinions, and indicate great sagacity and temperance of judgement. His views are new and will supply food of re-

ection. General Cox, in the treatment of the ne gro question, takes the same line of argument which has been pursued from the first by the Times, and his letter is therefore particularly agreeable to us as coinciding

vith our own position.

It may lose him some votes, but in our judgement it will make him ten to one which it will cost him.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.

Number and Nativity of Alien Passengers arrived at

From Ireland		From South Am'ca	1
From Germany		From Mexico	
From England		From Norway	- 1
From Scotland		From China	446
From France		From Nova Scotia	1 3
From Switzerland	1.652	From Russia	
From Sweden	1,515	From Canada	
From Wales	659	From Portugal	
From Holland	615	From Greece	
From Denmark	565	From Turkey	
From Italy	479	From S cily	
From West Indies	236	From East Indies	87U)
From Poland	198	CONTRACTOR OF THE STREET	-
From Spain	196	Total 1	82.0
From Belgium	186	Commercial Dept. Carl Lander	A HID

collection of commutation money from alien emigrants went into effect, the relative numbers were nearly equal -- 52,946 Irish to 53,-180 Germans; in 1848 the Irish doubled on Andrew Johnson and his policy, "tooth and their Teutonic rivals, coming 91,061 strong toe-nail." On this subject he speaks plain to 55,705; in 1849 the Irish more than doubled-the figures were 112,591, to 55,-705; in 1850 they increased their lead—117,038 to 45,535; in 1867 both increased considerably, Ireland still ahead—they stood 163,306 to 69,616; 1852 Ireland fell off little and Germany pulled tremendously, going several shead of her competitor—118,131 to 118,611—a very close thing; in 1853 Germany kept the lead, making 119,-644 to Ireland's 113.164 : in 1854 German distanced Ireland altogether, making 176,-986 to 82,302; in 1855 both fell off, and Ireland went 43,043, Germany many about 10,tion about the same; in 1857 Germany was 80,974, Ireland 57,111; in 1858 Germany was 31,874, Ireland 25,075; in 1859 and 1760 these proportions changed, Ireland re-gaining a slight ascendency, which she has

The Germans are the most provident cons as a rule, that arrive here. They generally sent agents on the winter before they leave the fatherland, to buy land out West, and then come out in organized bodies, going straight to their destination instead of loi-tering around New York, exposing themselves to its thickly-planted snares and pit-falls. They generally have more or less gold about them, and bring piles of trunks. It is a custom with them to lay in three or four years' stock of clothing before starting for these foreign shores. Many of them have misty notions of this new and happy land, and judge of our advancement in the sartorial and dress-making arts and sciences sartornal and dress-making arts and sciences by crude pictures they have seen of Indians attired for the war path. The Irish seldom make any previous provision for their fu-ture here. They come in a frightfully hap-hazard manner, bringing as few encum-brances 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 cousin Norah."

"My good woman," you will hear an offi-ial say, "I really don't know where your cial say, "I r husband is."

"An' shure, si-r-r, its in New York that he is. Its New York he says in his letther."
"But my good woman, New York is a large place. Did he not tell you what street to go to f"
"Not a street si-r-r. Oh, shure, he said

New Yor-r-k. Oh what'll I do, what'll I do What'll become of the poor childer ?"
Far more incredible cases than this occur every day. It takes as long to unload one German vessel as to unload three from Liver pool, and this is attributable solely to the excess of baggage on the latter.

Solidified Petroleum.

The Philadelphia Shipping List says: We are informed, upon what we consider 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. Upon chemical annalysis it was found to be solidified petroleum, chrystalized upon the outside of the vein, and granualated iraide. It lay in a stratified form, and the vein was from fifty five inches deep to two hundred and fifty feet thick. So far as traced, the lode is about a mile in length. The discoverers were determined to put their acquisition to test, and they found it possible to distiffrom the substance a pure oil, at the rate of from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy gallons to the tun. The location of this petroleum mine is ten miles from Calro, and thirty-one miles east of Parkersburg, Va. Should the matter turn out as represented it will even in the substance of the matter turn out as represented it will even in the substance of the matter turn out as represented it will even in the substance of the matter turn out as represented it will even in the substance of the matter turn out as represented it will even in the substance of the matter turn out as represented it will even in the substance of the matter turn out as represented it will even in the substance of the matter turn out as represented it will even in the substance of the matter turn out as represented it will even in the substance of the substance of the matter turn out as the substance of the substa authority, that a number of gentlemen own

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

reference to the health of this city. representations then made by the Office gave us every reason to hope that the cholera had not established itself here, but it is now bertain that it is not only in the Areenal where it first appeared, but is rapid-ly 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 Con-It was brought from Alexandria to Constantinople in a Turkish frigate. This vessel arrived in the harbor with several cases of cholera on board, but there was a high Pachs 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 pass up the Golden Horn to the Navy Yard.

The next morning 15 cases of cholers were removed from the ship to the hospita!
of the Arsenal. The captain and surgeon were at once thrown into prison, and the week of his arrival, but this did not remedy

the evil. Eight days after the removal of these cases to the hospital, the epidemic broke out with new force at the Navy-Yard, and some cases occured in the neighboring Turkish quarter

of the city.

Eight days later still, i. e. on Thursday last, it appeared in various parts of this quarter, and a few cases have appeared in other parts of the city on both sides of the Golden Horn. It is estimated at the Health Office that the number of new cases is now about fifteen a day and increasing, and I am intorme that the deaths will amount to 80 per cent of this number, but I doubt the trustworthiness of this last estimate. Probably the lighter cases are not made known to the

authorities.

The period necessary for the incubation of the cholera would appear to be eight days. It was observed that the same time elapsed at Smyrna between the first case at the Oparantine and the first case in the city.

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 he choiera was introduced into Constanti nople, the general health of the city was much better than during the corresponding weeks of previous years. Even with the deaths by cholers, the mortality last week was much less than that of the same week last year, when we I ad no epidemic.

There is reason to hope that the disease may at least be kept down by this general good health of the people. In former years the cholera has visited Constantinople, but never with great severity.

The ravages of the cholera at Alexandria

and Cairo are frightful. Nearly one thousand deaths a day are officially reported at these places, and in the chief towns between them. Every one who can obtain the means is flying from the country. The Viceroy himself is in Constantinople.

In Syria the disease has already appeared at Beyrout and other places on the coast, but not yet in so violent a form as in Egypt At Smyrna some five cases a day are re ported.

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 turthest next Spring. It has all the characteristics of the worst epidemics of past years.

Brigham Young.

The President of the Mormon Church is hundred. He is wonderfully well-preserved for a man who has passed his sixty-fourth birthday. His face is fresh and unwrinkled, his step agile and elastic. I can hardly de-tect a single gray hair in his curling auburn locks, or the wiskers of the same hue, which deed a new Ponce de Leon, who has discoy. ered in Polygamy the fountain of Perpetus

His eyes are a grayish blue. They do not impress me as frank and open, but have a secretive expression. He has an eagle nose and a mouth that shuts like a vice, indicating tremendous firmness. His mances is dignified-agreeable and affable rather than cordial; and he carries the unmistakable air of one having authority. Ordinarity cold in conversation, he has little ebuilitions of earnestness in which he speaks right at pen ple, using his dexter forefinger with great force to point a moral. He treats the brethern with warmth, throwing his arm caressingly about them, and asking carefully after the wives and babies. He has observed much, thought much,

mingled much with practical men; but seems a little unfamiliar with cultivated society He is abstemious and temperate, using neither ten nor coffee, spirits nor tobacco. vincialisms of his Vermont boyhood and his Western manhood still cling to him. He says "leetle," "beyend" and "disremember. An irrepressible conflict between his nominatives and verbs now and then crops out in expressions like "they was," etc.
Yet those who hold Brigham Young

cheap charlatan, are wilder if possible than the Saints who receive him as an angle of light, or those Gentiles who denounce as a goblin damned. A most striking em bodiment of the One man Power, he holds a hundred thousand people in the hollow of his band. Gathered from every nation, always poor, usually ignorant, sometimes vici-ous, he has moulded them into an industrious, productive, honest and homogeneous community. He has grown very rich; the Gentiles charge him with extortion among his own people. He certainly owns much of the most desirable property in Utah. But his adherents as a class laye vastly improved their condition by coming here. I be-lieve that all admit that his large commercial dealings are characterized by integrity and that he possesses great kindness of heart. He is a man of brains, quick intentions, good judgment and untiring industry He would doubtless have achieved grea success in policies, trade, manufacturing, or almost any other walk of life - A. D. Rickardson, in N. Y. Tribune.

Burning of an Off Well.

Pir Hole, (Pa.) August 3.—Well No. 19 on the United States farm, on Pir Hole Creek, was destroyed by fire about seven o'clock this evening. The well was fluished yesterday, and was flowing about two hundred barrels, but there being no tanks up, 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 flowing and the oil burning.

THE COAL TRADS.-The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 76,774 08—by Canal 25,107 05; for the week 104,842 13 tons, trainst 98,898 00 for the corresponding Progress Eleculare When it spains 9.398 00 for the corresponding seek last year.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is the largest ever carried ever the road in a single week. Including the supply via the statement which I made a week ago in

nage this week will reach 80,000 tons. Had there not been a jam of boats, which made them scarce for several days pa quantity of Coal sent to market from Schuylkill County this week, would have teached

The demand for Coal is good at present, and prices are firm at 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. SWAMORIN, Aug. 7, 1865. Sent for week ending Aug. 200,123 07 To same time last year, Incresso, IERLT K. 44.792 17

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES .-- A deport is opened in London for the sale of these Lozenges, which have been so long muse in America for relieving Asthma, Bronchizis, Coughs, Throat Disorders and Affections of the Lungs. Liverpool Post.

Old Doctor Buchan's Drunkards' Cure permaners of the state of the state for strong drink, and cures to worst cases of drunkenness in less than eight weeks.

Thousands of reformed inebristes now live to bless the day they were fortunate enough to commence the use of this valuable remedy. Price Two Dollars

a package

Mailed to any address on receipt of an order, by

JAMES S. BUTLER, 429 Broadway, New York,

Sole Agent for the United States.

Aug. 12, 1865.—6t

Vuluable Recipes.

EDITOR OF AMERICAN, DEAR SIR :- With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by re-turn mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads. or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than

thirty days.

These recipes are valuable to both old and young. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York

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? Are your digestive organs debilitated or your nervous system affected? If so, at once resort to the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters," and you will be completely and per-manently cured. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle.

To Consumptives. Consumptives.

CUFFERERS with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any disease of the Throator Lungs, will
be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the
remedy by the use of which the Rev. Edward A.
Wilson, of Williamsburgh, New York, was completely res'ored to health, after having suffered seveal years with that dread disease. Consumption. To
Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an
immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be
the means of their perfect restoration. Those desithe means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second Street, Williamsthe means of their perfect restoration. A. WILSON, 165 South Second , burgh, Kings Gounty, New York, August 5, 1865,—61

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING. A Do you wish to be cured? If so, swallow two or three bogheads of Bucha? Tonic Bitters. Bar-saparille, "Nervous Antidotes," &c. &c. and aiter you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills box of Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in test than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the brokendown and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases in Nervousness. Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness Inspatity, and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Lent. post-paid, by mail on receiptofan order. Address.

JAMES S. BUTLER,
No. 429 Broadway, New York, General Agent.
P. S.—A box sent to any address on the receipt of

P. S.—A box sent to any address on the receipt of rice—which is One Dollar—post free. A descrip-ive Circular sent on application. July 22, 1865.—2m

WHAT!- They are certainly the most valuable tonic and grateful stimulant beverage ever produced. One trial will satisfy th most skeptical. Try them and you will never be without them. They should be upon every side-board in the country. Well, WHAT? Why, Pinkerton's Waboo and Calisaya Bitters, of course. What else could it be we would like to know, For sale by Friling & Son, Sunbury, Pa.

MATRIMONIAL. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to marry you can do so by addressing me. I will send you, without money and without price, valuable in formation, that will enable you to marry happily and speedly, free-peative of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cest you nothing and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Please inclose postage or stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

SARAH B. LAMBERT,

Greenpoint.

Kings Co., New York

Denfaces, Blindness and Catarrh Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.)
No. 519 Pige street. Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes, inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

July 22, 1865.—Iy

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility.
Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (free of charge). This remedy is sim-

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in Sou h America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Wonkness. Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and victious habits. Great numbers have been already sured by this noble remody. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a scaled envelope; to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Charge.
Please inclose a peet paid envelope, addressed to yourself.
Address.
Station D. Bible House, New York City.
July 29, 1865.—17

WHISKERS! WHISKERS! Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches! Our Gre-cian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair an held heads, in Sfr Weeks. Price, \$1.00. Seet by mail any where, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Addrsss, WARNER & CO., Box 135, Brooklyn, N. T. Tebrumy 15 1865.—Ty

The Bridge Chamber, as Year of Warning and Learned to Young Man, published by the House American, and cent free of change in scoled country. Addison Dr. J. SELLIN HOUGHTON, Modern Addison, Philadelphia Petrany II, 1802 application.

Control of the Contro In this place, on the 18th all, SUSAN ANN designer of Allen and Reboom Happer, and I year I months and 20 days.

Mother, said the innocent babe,

O, de not mourn for me,

For in beaven I will swait on you,

U, do not think such tears

For Christ has called me to his side—

To sleep close to his bosom warm,

And when you mother, there will arrive.

I will welcome you in my arms.

Good bye dear mother, kind and fond;

Guod bye weet brother and wisters.

Good-bye dear mother than and fond;

Until we shall meet again.

And Uranny too who nursed me,

So tender and so kind,

Good-bye to all who were dear to me.

Good-bys to all who were dear to me. And when you must depart from earth,

O try and mest we have,

For to enjoy the blessed world,

High and above with Christ to be.

113

SUNBURY MARKET \$10 00 Eggs, 1 90 Butter, bard, Pork, Flaxseed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE TOWN LOTS. Will be sold at the Augusta Hotel at Ponneyl vania Railroad Company a Works, on SATUR-DAY; the 9th day of SEPTEMBER, 1865.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF Located in Cake's Addition to San-

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when the conditions will be made known by
D. L. BROWN, Agent Sunbury, August 12, 1865. Clinton County Democrat, and Miners' Journal please copy.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. THE examination of teachers and allotment of schools for the following districts will take place at 9 o'clock A. M., of the days designated below:

Milton, Central School House, Monday Aug. 29. Term 5 months to commence Sept. 4.

Sunbary, Public School House, Tuesday, Aug. 29.
Term 7 months to commence Sept. 4.

Shamokin, Central School House, Thursday, Aug. 31, for Shamokin borough and Coal districts.

Mt. Carmel, Public School House, Friday. Sept. 1, for borough and township districts.

Trevorton. Public School House, Tuesday, Sept.
5, for Zerbe district schools to commence about the

middle of Sept.

Notice for the remaining districts of the county. will be gran hereafter.

JACOB ULP County Sunt
Northumberland, Aug. 12, 1865.

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 7th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, all that one undivided one-seventh part of the following described real estate to wit:

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, Blue Bower and others, on the south by lands of Daniel Bohner and Elijah Byerly, on the west by lands of Michael Eme-rich, containing ninety-six acres and one hundred Tract No. 2, A tract of land bounded south and

east by lauds of which this is part, north by lands of Moses Wert, and west by land of Michael Lenker, No. 3, A Lime Stone Let, bounded by lands of George Wolf, Gabriel Adam, containing jorty persons strict measure. Late the property of Martin Mur-kle, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. when the terms and conditions of sale wil

MICHAEL EMERICII. Guardian of the Minor Children of M. Markie, dec'd. By order of the Court, J. A. J. Cummings, Cik. O. C.

Estate of John Flemming, dec'd. NOTICE is here by given that letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the cetate of John Flemming, late of Lower Augusts township, Northumberland county, Pa., dee d. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

Low. Augusta, Aug. 12, 1865.—61

PUBLIC SALE

ON FRIDAY the 25th day of AUGUST, next, at the Borough of Sunbury, the subscribers, trustees for the purpose, will sell by public out-ery those SIN TEEN LOTS OF GROUND, in the Borough of Sun bury, Northumberland county, Pa., known as th old Basin Lots," bounded north by Shamokin Val ley Railroad; east by the Northern Central Railroa and south and west by streets and alleys of the Bo ugh. One-third of the amount bid must be paid at strik

ng down.—Other terms will be made known at the JAMES PLEASANTS, CHAS. J. BRUNER. Sunbury, Aug. 10, 1865.

W. CD. H. C. H.C.

TO U. S. TAX-PAYERS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REV., 14th Dist., Pa., MIFFLINBURG, Union County, Aug. 4, 1865 Taxes on the Annual List, 1805, (Incomes, Cringes, 4c., ) are new due and gagable at the follong times and places:

UNION COUNTY.—Paul Goddes, Deputy, will c

lect at Commissioners office, Lewisburg, August 17 18th, 12th; at the house of Michael Kieckner, N Berlin, Aug. 22d; at the Collector's office, Mini-burg, on the 23d and 24th; at the house of H Specse, in Hartleton, on the 25th; at the house Wm. L. Ritter, in New Columbia, on the 28th; a at the house of Jacob Kremer, Union township, the 20th. at the house of Jacob Kremer, Union township, the 29th.

SSYDER COUNTY.—F. Merti, Deputy, will coll at Kratzervill, at the house of John S. Beaver, A. 224; at Selingrove, at the house of John Confid-Aug. 23; in Freeburg, at the house of F. C. Moy 24th; in Beavertown, at the house of Moses Spec-on the 29th; and at Middleburg, from the 25 to c

both days inclusive.

JUNIATA COUNTY. - John M'Laughlin, Dept. JUNIATA COUNTY.—John M Laughlin, Depa will collect at Pomeroy's store, in Best towns-Aug 24; at S. Buck s store, in Perryville, on 25th; at A Sagder's hotel, Millimown, on the 28 at E. Margret's hotel, M Ansterville, on the 29 at Richneid, on the 30th, at the house of A. Si man; Thompsontown, Sept. 1st, and Morrow's he in East Waterford, Sept. 5. NORTHERIBMIAND COUNTY.—Attendance will given in present by the Collector at Hud's he

given in person by the Collector, at Hud's h Milton, August 254; at the house of Wan Coc Watsontown, on the 24th; at Has' hotel, Sunb on the 28th, and at Weaver's hotel, Shamokin means of cure, (free of charge)
ple, safe, and uncertain
For full particulars, by return mail, please address
JOHN B. OGDEN.

50 Nassau Street, New York.

Dagpuis County — W. F. Pahnestock, Dep.
Colfector, will collect at Middletown, Aug. 18:
a.m. until 3 p.m., at office of D. Kendig, U. S.
Sensor, at Aug. 19, 9 a.m. until 2 p.m., a

a. m. until 3 p. m., at office of D. Kendig, U. S. Bossor; at Hummaestown, Aug. 19, 9 a. m. until 2 p. m., a. Hann's hotel.

East Hanover, 22, 9 a. 2 a. at Urchrick's hotel.

Dauphly, Aug. 23 y a. m. until 2 p. m. at J. Cockl. Haffnex, 24, 7 a. m. until 2 p. m. at I. Marsh's h. Berrysburg, 25, 7 a. 2 p. m. at B. Bordner's Millersburg, 25, 8 a. 3 a. A. P. Lark's of Harrisburg and the county at large, at Collect office, No. 22, Market street, August 1st until 2 20 fb. Office bours 8 a. m. until 4 p. m.

To all who neglect to pay after 1 on Days, a. S. CIAL NUTICE smill be issued, for which the provides a fee of 20 conts, and four cents per n. and 10 per cent. penalty, after that to be collected to the control of the co

provides a fee of 20 cents, and four cents per and 10 per cent, penalty, after that to be colle by distraint. Law Taxes must be paid in they ment Funds.

CHARLES II. SHRINER. Pennsylvania Agricultural Socie

THE Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society hold its Exhibition on Tassiny, Wednesday, Ti day and Brutey, September 20, 27, 28 and 29, 1 WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY Any information desired will be given upon sonal signification or by letter to the undersigne burststeep, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, Presid Harrisburg, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, Presid Harrisburg, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, Presid Harrisburg, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President to the bit of Sententer.

William Statement of the Society will be open at William President to the bit of Sententer.

ANT A VACK NOW