

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.
Harrisburg, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1867.
THE VOICE OF HISTORY.

On our first page to day we publish a graph to extract from Macaulay's History of England depicting British Know Nothingism in the reign of Charles II. It shows how the frailties of human nature are alike in all ages and countries; and how moral epidemics prevail and return again, like those diseases which afflict the physical system.

The history of 1669 in Old England runs very much like that of 1854 in New England. The Pope of Rome was depressed up as the great sea-crow on both occasions by men who were utterly destitute of religious sentiment; and crafty, unscrupulous demagogues deluded those who supposed every body as honest as themselves.

But there is a wise provision in the nature of human society that such delusions must be as short-lived as they are mischievous and ridiculous; for otherwise society would be consumed by the heat of their fury. In the reign of James I. Oates and his accomplices came to an ignominious end.

Next week we will copy from the same book the account of Oates' downward career. These times for cool thought are the season for men to read upon this subject in a spirit of candor.

CORPORATIONS.

Honest Sidney Smith of merry memory should be among us to touch off the mania for incorporations. In our day nothing can be done without a charter. The doctor who brings you into the world must be the graduate of a chartered institution.

Rev. Mr. Harvey, Methodist minister in Carbondale, Pa., who a few years ago turned spiritualist, and has been holding religious services connected with the rappings, has been brought to see the error of his ways; and finally he and his principal followers have come out in a card, and owned their conviction that the whole is an imposture and a delusion.

THE LATE MR. BROOKS.—The death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks created a great sensation in South Carolina. On the arrival of the news at Columbia the Mayor ordered the town bell to be tolled, and the exercises at the South Carolina College were immediately suspended.

A GOOD IDEA.—It is said that a certain town in New England, in order to get rid of supporting a pauper, elected him to a seat in the Legislature. Wonder whether Lebo, Messner and Wagonseller were elected on the same principle.

MARRIAGE FAMILY.—A mother and four daughters, all of whom reside in Nonhampton, have collectively approached the altar of Hymen seventeen times!

HON. H. B. WRIGHT is Ravenson Commissioner from Luzerne county. The Board is now in session at Harrisburg.

Governor's Veto.

Gov. Pollock has used the veto-power on several occasions already this winter. He vetoed, among other things, an act to organize certain election districts in Columbia and Schuylkill counties, upon the ground that the Courts have the power and are the proper tribunal to arrange these matters.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Those of our readers who heard the Hon. D. A. Smiley of Vermont address the Mass Meeting in Bloomburg had full will be pleased to learn that he has received from the President the appointment to the United States Judgeship for the District of Vermont, left vacant by the death of Judge Francis. He is a gentleman and a scholar; and it is a gratification for our political friends to know that the Democratic speakers who were invited here were all men, like Dickinson and Smith, of the highest character and ability.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Owen M'Car, a brakeman on the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, was thrown from the tender, at Ralston, on the 9th inst., and instantly killed. Two freight cars passed over his abdomen, nearly cutting his body in two pieces. He was about 30 years old, and leaves a wife and two or three children in Elmira, who were entirely dependent upon his labors for their support.

A HINT TO ADVERTISERS.—Warren's celebrated blacking manufactory has ceased to be. The business has "died" out simply from a resolution taken by the proprietors who succeeded the spirited original of the firm "to discontinue advertising in the newspapers as a useless expense."

MAD DOGS.—At Danville there has recently been much alarm about mad dogs. Several are said to have been killed, and many others to be bit. The Borough Council have decreed that all dogs must be muzzled, or else they may be killed.

The reason so much money goes out of the county is that many merchants do not advertise at all, and very few advertise judiciously. Let people know that you have just what they want, and they will buy at once. Keep your business before the public. Every one looks for new advertise-ments.

The Lancaster Bank has made an assignment of all its effects. The note holders are to be saved first, the stockholders next, and the depositors last behind. Mr. Bachman, the late President of the Bank, has been arrested for embezzling the funds of the institution, and held to bail in \$12,000.

Bayard Taylor describes an apparatus for keeping the seat warm while traveling in railroad cars which he met with in Germany. Long, flat boxes, of tin or zinc, covered with carpeting and filled with hot sand, and placed upon the floor, between the seats, so that the passengers on both sides can make use of them.

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It appears that the coal extracted from the mines of Pennsylvania last year, has been equal to the sum of forty millions of dollars, which is well up to the yield of the gold mines of California.

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Curiosities of the Common School Reports.

The annual reports of the School Superintendents for the year ending June 1856 have been received and present much interesting matter for reflection. The most curious seems to exist in Bradford county, and the most opulent came from those last winter. The Bucks county report contains the following passages:

An exposition of the condition of a few schools, as extracted from my 'note book,' will give as just a view of them as can be obtained; and by exposing the defects of some and showing the goodness of others, may cause the plans of operation in the former to be shunned and those of the latter to be adopted.

"At one school where I had drawn a map of Pennsylvania on the blackboard, the same diagram had remained for a year, the board never having been used in the term." "In another not a scholar in the school could tell me in what country he lived, and when I held up Holbrook's five inch globe, the oceans on which were painted blue, and asked what it was, a large boy, at least 17 years of age, replied, 'a bird's egg!'"

"At one school, where I called, the teacher came to the door; it was storming ever so; without any salutation or token of recognition, he hastily withdrew, and by the time my horse was tied and blanketed, and my school apparatus placed in the door-way, he had roughly sketched a map of his own State on each of the two black-boards, which the directors had recently procured for him.—Diving myself of my wet hat and overcoat, I stepped to one of the boards, and expressing my pleasure at the interest thus manifested in the study of geography, commenced pointing out with a ruler the boundaries and rivers, inquiring of the scholars at the same time what they were. I was unable to get a single answer from any of them, because this was their first 'drill.' They interchanged sly looks with each other, as much as to say, 'our foolish teacher has been holed this time.'"

"At the time of my visit to another school, with eight good windows in the room, three of them only had the shutters open. The mephitic atmosphere was very oppressive and offensive; but it was not long before the sashes of all were raised and a free circulation of pure air admitted. Although this was late in the summer, the house had not been whitewashed this season, nor the desks, seats and floors scrubbed and cleaned. The room might be fairly characterized as filthy and unhealthy, but little wonder need be expressed that a child compos mentis, should be, as was here the case, twelve months learning its letters! This teacher asked me if I thought the schools throughout the county were any better than before the County Superintendency. Judging from things about him, the question was natural enough.

"Soon after this I visited another of an up-trodden character. There were several pupils here who were not old enough, according to law, to be admitted. The teacher said she had been informed by a director that the parents of these babies would pay her for taking care of them, and very assiduously inquired what she would charge! Of late years, we have become accustomed to nursing, I was unable to fix the rate, and surprised her very much by informing her she had no business to have them in school at all."

The following case from Monroe county is much like some we could give of Columbia if it would do any good; and illustrates what kind of men taught schools before examinations were required.—

"There was one man who came to me, who was wiser than all the rest, with a teacher for examination. 'Here,' said he, 'is a schoolmaster I want you to inspect; he is good enough to teach our schools; I have been a school director for fourteen years and have hired all the teachers. We don't want any law; we don't want you to visit our district; we get this man cheap for ten dollars and board; give him a certificate so he can get his money.' I then addressed the teacher and tried to make myself satisfied. I wished to know where his native place was. 'I don't know,' he answered. His friend told him I only wanted to know 'where he lived when he was at home.' 'O!' said he, 'I live in Bushkill township, Nonhampton county.' 'How far are your best scholars advanced in arithmetic?' 'About three miles,' said Mr. Pedagogue. His friend looking a little surprised, put the question in his own language. 'How far has your biggest boy ciphered?' 'O! I believe my biggest boy has ciphered as far as the single rule of four!'"

This happened to be a number of intelligent persons present who were excited to laughter, and they remarked that this and similar instances would have a tendency to awaken the people on the subject of education. It is needless to say that the old man and his school teacher went home somewhat disappointed.

Of course we have only selected the most glaring instances of ignorance and folly from the pamphlet before us, and the publication of these will, we are confident, do a great deal of good. There are hundreds of other paragraphs, showing the progress made in all the counties in the mode of teaching, the improvement in school-houses, and the increased interest in education among the whole people, which are very encouraging. Lord Palmerston lately undertook (and very happily succeeded) to prove the fallacy of the oft-quoted line,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing." He might have had new proofs to sustain his argument, if he had been able to procure a copy of our Common School Report. For the "little learning" that "exists" in many counties is certainly much better than none, and as an earnest of greater learning in the future, it is entitled to all possible respect."

OLE BULL.—This celebrated violinist, broken down in health and almost reduced to poverty, is about to return to Norway to resign, he says, what he lost in America.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Hon. A. J. Donelson, who was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was robbed on the 8th inst., on the steamer Daniel Boone, from Nashville, of a draft on New Orleans of four thousand dollars, and a gold watch.

The President's Fleet.

It is unquestionably true that the President's fleet ought to come into office absolutely untrammelled by party dictation, either North or South; and we shall be the last to misjudge in any wise upon his plan and clear prerogative. He has been denominated by the President of the navy, and doubtless he will enter in good faith upon the discharge of the duties of his position, with a wise regard to the welfare of the whole country.

For ourselves, we should prefer that, in the selection of the fleet of department, the President should be left alone to select his own men. As he will be held responsible for the conduct of the administration, into whose hands cover the chief subordinate offices may fall, it is but just that in the choice of workmen be should be without trammel or hinderance.

Of course, we all have our preferences, and in most cases, we dare say these preferences are based upon an accurate knowledge of the men, and proper confidence in the fact that they will carry out the measures which the election of Mr. Buchanan was designed to secure. But it will require no extraordinary charity to believe that others too are equally trustworthy, and equally competent with our own, and will do as much to advance the true welfare of the country, by fearlessly adhering to the wise and wholesome features of public policy, the triumph of which was secured by the recent election. And whether Mr. Buchanan shall choose his collaborators from the North or the South, from Virginia or New York, is and ought to be a matter of small concern, if he shall choose wise, worthy and faithful men.

He will do this, let croakers say what they may. If no higher motive prompted it, a polite regard for the success of his administration will ensure such a course. We have no fears, then, that the chief officers will fall into the hands of unworthy men, or that we shall have any need for censure or complaint when the names of the chosen ones are announced.

We have again and again set forth in substance what we now say, and are determined, let the President do as he may in the selection of a Cabinet, to defend whatever of wisdom there shall be found in his policy at home or abroad. Were Mr. Buchanan an unknown man, there might possibly be some occasion for anxiety as to his men and measures; but with a veteran officer, so able and so distinguished, at the helm, who can doubt that even in the present crisis, he will guide us safely and surely through the perils that may encompass our course?—Richmond Enquirer.

"ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Senator Steele has our thanks for copies of Canal Commissioner's report and State Treasurer report. Mr. Steele as a working man in the State Senate, will be all that Goodhead was in the U. S. Senate, the most industrious and useful man there. We consider him the most able representative of Luzerne in Harrisburg this winter. A strong party man, and a prominent leader among them, he will stand by his party in every emergency.—We should not respect him as we do were it otherwise. But we think he will not permit Party to interfere with his duty to his constituents and the local interests of his district."—Record of the Times.

We clip the above paragraph from the last issue of the Record, and give it to our readers as a specimen of the consistency which characterizes the editor of that sheet. What a change has come over the spirit of his dreams! When Mr. Steele was before the people as a candidate for the responsible position he now adorns, this same editor who now extols him to the skies, was at a loss to find language severe enough to vent his political spleen against him. He kept his rickety old Power Press in motion day and night, and Sunday too, printing handbills in which Mr. Steele was posted throughout all parts of the county as being one of the vilest, political sinners. No falsehoods or slanders were to be circulated about him; no intrigues were to be base and dishonorable to be concocted, in order to prevent his election; 'the flames of persecution burned most furiously around him; his personal and political character was shamefully maligning; and every epithet which the language could furnish, was heaped upon his devoted head, by this same editor who now professes to have so much respect for him. He was accused of belonging to the Know-Nothing—of being a 'trading politician'—of securing his nomination by unfair means—and denounced as being utterly 'unfit to represent Luzerne County in the State Senate!' All this, and a great deal more, was published against Mr. Steele, by the immaculate, consistent editor of the Record, who now considers 'him the most able representative of Luzerne at Harrisburg.'—Luzerne Union.

Important Arrest.

About the 21st of January, Justice Ulmer issued a warrant, on the complaint of G. S. Post, one of the conductors on the Williamsport & Elmira railroad, for the arrest of Geo. W. Browning, of Leroy, Bradford county. Mr. Post charged Browning with passing on him, in payment of fare, a counterfeit five dollar bill of the York County Bank. The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Kemp, who proceeded in the 5 30 P. M. train to Troy, and from thence to Leroy, where he arrested Browning, and returned with him to Williamsport in the next train. After a hearing before Justice Ulmer, he was committed in default of \$1000 bail.—The prisoner appears to have operated in connection with Mings and others, recently arrested in Philadelphia, and passed the bill for which he was arrested on his return from an interview with Mings. He had been arrested before for the same offence, but released on bail. On being taken into custody, he made desperate efforts to escape and dispose of the money he had about his person by throwing it away. Of the capital thus disposed of, one hundred and forty-five dollars of counterfeit York County bills, and one hundred dollars in bogus quarter eagles and gold dollars were recovered, and it is expected that much more will be found when the snow goes off.—Williamsport Gazette.

From the Public Ledger. INTERESTING STATISTICS.

We presume our hundreds of thousands of readers all over the Union, embracing largely the mercantile community, would like to know what they are thought of by the 'Mercantile Agency Departments' throughout the country.

We herewith annex the names of the various States of the Union; how many failures have taken place the past year; how those failures have been decided upon after investigation, regarding the honesty of the parties; and lastly, the number of merchants, now doing business in each State, who are recorded by the "Inquisition" as "in a precarious condition."

Table with columns: States, Failures, In a precarious condition. Rows include New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine, British Province, Iowa, Connecticut, North Carolina, Maryland & Del., Kentucky, New Jersey, Missouri, Vermont, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Alabama, Territories & Calif., Texas, Florida, Arkansas, Total (2705).

A Counterfeit Note Plate Secured.

On last Thursday night Deputy United States Marshal Jenkins, and officer Samuel Johnson, succeeded in securing at a house in Luzerne county, about twelve miles from Wilkes-Barre, the steel plate from which the new counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Girard Bank were printed. The press and materials had disappeared; but the officers secured the plate. Messrs. Jenkins and Johnson have rendered the public good service in getting out of the hands of rogues the means by which this dangerous counterfeit was gotten up. The plate which was handed over to the officers of the bank, was admirably executed, and the whole of the respectively work was in skilful hands, as the signatures and the filling up were copied from the genuine notes with perfect precision. A large quantity of this spurious paper is in circulation, and the public should keep a sharp look out for it. Less than two weeks ago the dangerous counterfeit made its first appearance, and the plate is already in the hands of the bank. We repeat that the officers who secured the plate have rendered an essential service to the community.—Phila. Ledger.

An Editor Assaulted.

There is great excitement in Middletown, Connecticut, in consequence of a severe chastisement inflicted by Capt. De Kay, of New York, on the person of Walter S. Carter, editor of the Middlesex Argus. It appears that Carter sent a copy of his paper to Professor Harwood, of Berkeley Divinity School, which the Professor returned with a note stating that he was not a subscriber, and requesting the discontinuance of the paper. On receipt of this note, Carter published a severe article, in it is said, reflecting in harsh terms on Harwood and his family.—Capt. De Kay, who is Harwood's brother-in-law, subsequently met Carter in a bookstore, and on the latter acknowledging that he was the author of the article, assaulted and beat him so severely that he lies in a very critical situation. De Kay was arrested, and the excitement was so great that it was found necessary to detail a strong police force to protect him from violence. Every lawyer in town has refused to defend him, and lynching is publicly talked of. We have not seen the article which caused the assault; but if his character was such as represented, reflecting on the Professor's family simply because he returned a paper, Carter is not fit to conduct a public journal, and deserved a pretty good ciding. He abused the liberty of the press, and had been all for moderately chastised, he could well have had no sympathy.—Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

CAUSE OF BROOKS' DEATH.—A New York physician writes the Courier and Enquirer, that Mr. Brooks could not have died with the group, but must have died from a spasm of the epiglottis, which is simply a valve that closes the passage to the lungs when we swallow food or fluids. Slight congestions of this little valve often take place in colds, and produce cough, with altered voice, and if the congestion extend to the muscles of this valve, it will fall upon its own office and suffocation ensue. The remedy is always at hand. The patient may place his thumb on one side of the trachea or windpipe, and his finger on the other side, a small inch below the angle of the jaw, squeeze tightly, and push directly upwards towards the tongue; and the motion, with the pressure on the muscles, will immediately raise the valve to its perpendicular position, and breathing is restored—hold it a few minutes till the valve recovers its tone and the patient will be out of danger.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI.—A census of the State of Missouri, which has just been taken, shows a total of 912,306, divided as follows: Free whites 819,593; free blacks 2,652; slaves 89,500. Increase of white population in six years 224,483, or over 28 per cent; increase of slaves 1,823, or a fraction over two per cent. Two counties return no slaves; twenty counties report only 1,500; the highest reaching only 96, and the lowest having 8.

CHINA.

The details of the China news confirm the telegraphic accounts. The factories were burned by the Chinese, the flames burning out simultaneously in all directions. All attempts by the sea-men and marines to stop the fire were fruitless. It raged all night and up to the hour of the steamer's departure. Dani & Co's premises were the first to go, followed by the whole Pansung-Hong, The Imperial and, indeed, all the Hongs, are destroyed.

The only houses untouched, when the steamer left were those of the British Consulate, Augustine Heald, H. Jardine, Matheson & Co's, Turner & Co's, one or two in the English Hong, Russell & Co., in the Swatow Hong, and Womersley & Co., in the Imperial Hong, but it was doubtful whether they would ultimately escape. The Ayre, Oriental, and Mercantile Bunkers were on fire, and no hopes were entertained of saving them. Admiral Seymour withdrew his men into the garden; the only refuge left for foreigners.

The Admiral's future steps were unknown. There was but little doubt, however, that Canton would no longer be spared, the discharge of shells and rockets having already commenced. The London Times' Hong Kong correspondent, dated Dec. 15, says: On the 15th of November, Captain Fols of the U. S. ship Portsmouth, was on the way from Whampoa to Canton in the ship's pinnace, for the purpose of withdrawing the American marines stationed in the foreign factories, when, in passing the Barrier Forts, the boat was fired into by the Chinese and was obliged to put back to Whampoa, notwithstanding that the American flag was flying at the time, and was also warded from the boat so that there might be no mistake. The American men-of-war, Portsmouth and Levant, moved up the river and bombarded the Forts, which the Chinese defended bravely, replying with a well directed fire, killing two men and wounding others, and doing some damage to the vessels. Commodore Armstrong then wrote to the Viceroy demanding an apology within 24 hours. The reply being unsatisfactory, the Americans at once proceeded to take the forts, which they have since destroyed.

In this service several lives were lost.— Since this took place, Yeh has written to the American authorities to say that their flag shall be respected, and that it was entirely a mistake that led to the misunderstanding.— There are yet two small points at issue, but we understand that the Americans will accept this apology and withdraw from Canton. The Plenipotentiaries and Naval Commanders-in-Chief of Great Britain and America, have held a conference on Canton, but there have been no results of importance arrived at.

The China Mail of the 11th, says that the Americans met with a fatal accident in completing the destruction of the Barrier Forts. One of the mines exploded through the carelessness of a seaman, killing him and two of his shipmates, and wounding six others. The Portsmouth and Levant had returned to Whampoa.

A despatch says the French had destroyed some forts.

From Havana—Arrival of the Isabel.

CHARLESTON.—The steamship Isabel arrived to-day, bringing dates from Havana and Key West to the 10th inst. Among her passengers is M. Maretzek and his opera troupe. The British ship Crown had gone to pieces. The news from Havana is unimportant. A telegraph company had been formed to lay a cable to Key West.

A letter from Carthage says that the British will not carry the blockade into effect until the action of Congress is known. Dr. Kane's health was much improved. The steamship Empire City arrived at Havana on the 8th. Sugar was active. Molasses was dull with small receipts.

SOMETHING SERIOUS.—The following item of sensible advice is taken from Hall's Journal of Health, and we think it not out of place to insert it here: "Dress children warmly, woolen flannel next their person during the whole year. By every consideration protect the extremities well. It is an ignorant barbarism allows a child to have bare arms, and legs, and feet, in summer. The circulation should be invited to the extremities; warmth does that; cold repels it. It is at the hands and feet we begin to die. Those who have cold hands and feet are never well. Plenty of warmth, plenty of substantial food and ripe fruits, and plenty of joyous out-door exercises, would save millions of children annually."

Tea Dollar Counterfeit. A ten dollar counterfeit bill on the Girard Bank of Philadelphia is in circulation. The new note is calculated to deceive, and yet its spurious character is easily detected. It is fainter in appearance than the genuine note, has the same vignette and medallions; but in the genuine there are strong white lines passing through the engravings which are not to be perceived, or but faintly in the counterfeit. The most distinctive difference is however, in the lines or white spaces above and beneath the portrait of Girard.—These lines in the counterfeit are double the width of the genuine. By laying the two notes together so that the lines will mesh, the difference is at once perceptible. The counterfeit is of the letter B. No more ten dollar bills on the old plate will be issued by the bank.

There were Giants.

If any of our readers have had doubts as to the existence of giants in former times, let them read the following, and believe: "A correspondent of the National (Ill.) Emporium writing from Cleveland, Ohio, says: A few days ago, while Wat Eckman and Mike Shets were digging a well for James Malcom, Esq., near North Bend, Ohio, the skeleton of a man, or rather a giant, was found, twenty-nine feet below the surface of the earth—who, when living, towered to the enormous height of twenty-three feet and ten inches.

Prof. Lind, who examined the skeleton, says: "The os-humerous of the skeleton measured six feet four and a half inches, and the superior condyle, where it enters the glenoid cavity of the scapula, measured eighteen and three eighths inches in diameter." Hence, says the Doctor, "admitting the proportion demonstrated by comparative anatomy, that all muscular power depends on the magnitude of the articulating condyles of the limbs to which they are attached, we must arrive at the startling fact, that this monster man while in the full vigor of life, was twenty-three feet and ten inches high, and was capable of wielding the forearm with sufficient force to have thrown a cannon ball weighing 18 lbs from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, or a distance of 88 miles, or to have taken a large milestone in each hand, and walked with perfect ease at the astounding rate of thirty-seven and one-eighth miles an hour."

What's Samson and Goliath of Gath now? How the GERMAN LADIES DO.—The ladies of Germany have an odd way, too, of keeping their skirts from under their feet. They put a belt-often a plain, leather strap—about the hips, an inch or two below the waist, and draw the dress up a little. The strap holds it. If a lady is going out on the dirty street in bad weather, ten to one she will see her produce from a pocket the valuable old leather strap, catch up her garments just out of the reach of the mud, and fasten them so. By this contrivance her hands are left at liberty, and her clothes protected.

There is a thrifty, well grown shoat, said to be about six months old, belonging to J. Salmon, of Patrick county, Va., which has eight fair, distinct feet, on which it walks. Its legs seem to commence a fork about the knee joint, and continue to widen until they near the feet, and then finally separate. The hog walks well, only a little clumsy.

A DESERTER FROM MORMONISM.—Elder John Hyde, who was sent some time ago from Utah as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, has renounced the Mormon faith, and is engaged in exporting its effluvia. He states that the canons of the inhabitants of the Territory of Utah is false and exaggerated, exceeding, by fifty per cent, the actual population.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The sudden changes of temperature in this climate have a terrible effect upon the skin, the muscles and the glands. Hence the prevalence of salt rheum, erysipelas, blotches, boils, rheumatism, quinsy sore throat, and the many other complaints so frequently generated and always aggravated by this cause. Fortunately, in Holloway's Ointment we have the means of promptly removing this class of diseases, and of so thoroughly invigorating all the exterior organs and integuments as to prevent their recurrence.— The Pills operating in harmony with the ointment, regulate the secretions, and discharge from the fluids of the body any acrid matter calculated to produce external inflammation or internal disease.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists. Feb. 18, 1867-6m.

MARRIED. On Tuesday, 10th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Waller, at the residence of the bride's father, to Mr. Fiegan, JOHN M. WHITE, of Orange, to Lucy E., second daughter of Dr. J. H. Vanderlande. On the 7th inst., by Rev. J. W. Loscher, at Wilkes Barre, MR. WASHINGTON GARRISON, of Lime Ridge, to Miss MARY A. GROUVER, of Wilkes-Barre.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER. Sample Numbers Furnished Gratis. EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. Apply to the publishers, DEACON AND PETERSON, 66 South 3d Street, Philadelphia.

Sheriff Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas no directed thereon will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 16th Day of March next, at the Court-House, in Bloomburg, the following described property to wit: A certain lot or piece of land situated in the village of Espytown, Scott township, Columbia county, containing

ONE FOURTH OF AN ACRE, be the same more or less, bounded on the North by Main Street of said village, on the South by an alley, on the East by a Street, and on the West by a lot of the widow Trinity, whoseon is erected a two story frame dwelling house a stable with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alexander McCarty. STEPHEN H. MILLER, Sheriff. Bloomburg, Feb. 18, 1867.

JUST LOOK AT IT. ALL persons having accounts of over six months standing are requested to come forward and settle up by the first of March; and all accounts of one and two years standing must be attended to immediately or cost will be added. A. C. MENSCH, Bloomburg, Jan. 26, 1867.