

But far more fearful scenes than these by water have occurred on shore. More than once, in spite of all precaution, a spouting well has taken fire, and roared and burned like a volcano. Then pump works, engine houses, stores and boats, the soil, the stream, and the river into which it pours its flame, spread their common configuration over day and night. In the autumn of 1861 a well about three miles up Oil creek was lit by a cigar, while thirty or forty people were standing around it, of whom fifteen were killed instantly by the explosion and thirteen severely injured. A column of fire, with its head rising and falling from thirty to fifty feet, continued to burn.

The Little & Merriek well was one hundred and fifty feet deep at first, but in the spring of 1861 was deepened, without considerable increase of oil, until half-past six o'clock in the afternoon of April 17, when, from a depth of three hundred and thirty feet, a stream of oil and gas, mixed with a very little water, four inches in diameter, rushed up with such violence that its spray reached far beyond the top of the derrick. The air became an atmosphere of gas. The sickened hands forcing their boring tools and leavers, leaving the oil to waste itself, like a catarrh, into the creek. The engine firemen put their fires out. Soon a great crowd collected from the older works, and closely surrounded a new jet, when, suddenly, two simultaneous flashes, and a report like the rolling fire of a platoon of musketry, as it seemed to those at hand, but like two separate cannon shots to those who felt the concussion three miles distant, and to those that heard them seven and eight miles off, inaugurated a general conflagration. A scene of indescribable terror and confusion ensued. Yet all escaped but half a dozen, who were burned to charcoal where they stood; many others died, however of their wounds, and numbers more were scarred for life. Four wells lost everything, including 500 barrels of oil on hand, and other property was destroyed elsewhere. In the dead of night there stood the fountain of flame, a jet of pure oil, not subsiding and returning to its work, but a ceaseless, unintermitted rush, like the steady blowing off of a steam boiler, and more than a hundred feet in height, rolling clouds of black and massive smoke up over the tops of the surrounding hills with a ceaseless, surf-like roar.

In the autumn of 1862 the tanks of the Filkins wells caught fire, and the space burned over soon embraced from eighteen to twenty acres, on which one hundred and fifty oil tanks, full of a three months' supply, were standing close together, intermingled with engine houses, offices, &c. Seven flowing and three pumping wells, with thirty thousand barrels of oil, took fire in quick succession. The flames ran up the trees of the maple grove, and the valley was black with smoke that stifled the heroic men who fought the flames. Men stood bravely on tanks of oil as dangerous as so many powder magazines. Oil creek, of course, took fire, and increased the grandeur of the scene. There were no explosions during the whole conflagration; crude oil is not explosive.

Returning to the general history of the oil regions, which we left for a moment to describe their biographical details, the mania for oil-well boring was not long confined to Oil Creek valley, but soon took possession of the main valley of the Alleghany from Franklin nearly up to Warren, and the lateral valleys of its tributaries. Two-mile run and French creek. It then spread southward, and began a similar history on Slippery Rock creek and Beaver and Mahoning rivers. Up the latter valley is spread into Ohio, and established wells in Trumbull county on some of the highest ground along the northwest edge of the coal measures in that State. The first borings, in the spring of 1860, were those of Mecca, twenty-one miles southwest of Erie. By the next November between six and seven hundred wells had been already sunk in one small district, and twenty-five steam-pumping engines were at work. This was even a greater increase than in the north Pennsylvania district, where the following is given in the Philadelphia Coal Oil Circular for June 7, 1862, as the state of things at that date: Number of oil wells now flowing 75 Number that formerly flowed, but now pumped 62 Number commenced or sunk, but not yet at work 339 Total 476

Total number of refiners, 25; amount of daily flow of oil, 6,717 barrels; amount at date on hand, 92,459 barrels; amount already shipped, about 1,000,000 barrels; valued at about \$1,002,000 on the grounds. Average cost of a well, \$1,000; of all the wells, \$405,000; machinery, &c., \$500,000 to \$7,000; all the wells, \$500,000.

But the oil region extends much further north. A citizen of Cuba, Alleghany county, New York, writes, under date of January 3, 1861: "Our village to day is in a blaze of excitement, consequent upon the discovery of oil in large quantities in this immediate vicinity." An old mud hole, twenty feet across and ten feet deep, exists at the foot of the hill on the west side of the village, always covered with oil, famous for curing sprains and bruises. It is included in an Indian reservation one mile square, and has been described in the history of Sullivan's campaign. Governor Seymour, Judge Chamberlain, and others took possession of the reservation a few years ago, and have carried on lawsuits with the Indian claimants ever since; but in 1860 Alden, Bradley & Co., leased it of all parties, and began to drive a pipe down into the bog. At thirty feet the oil began to spout at the rate of a barrel an hour; other wells soon followed. Thus one oil field after another was opened and occupied in the United States along the western border of the great coal field.

Meanwhile the western Canadians were not idle. The existence of bitumen in the corniferous limestone formation of the peninsula had been reported to the chief of the geological survey of the province by Mr. Murray, the western assistant geologist, as early as 1844, and the oil springs of the valleys of the Thames river and Bear creek are to be seen described in the reports of progress of 1850 and 1851. In 1853 the process of Mr. Young, of Glasgow, brought these Enniskillen county bitumen springs into wide repute, and in 1857 Mr. William M. Williams, of Hamilton, quitted the distillation of the solid bitumen, to undertake deep borings, in the hope of reaching its mother oil in larger quantities. Although in far lower formation than those from which the United States oil proceeds, he was entirely successful, and was followed by a crowd of adventurers, who sank nearly a hundred wells in Black and Bear Creek valleys before the visit of Mr. T. Sterry Hunt, in December, 1860. By his report we learn that from the small proportion of this number that did produce available quantities there had, nevertheless, been obtained at least 300,000 gallons. Since then others there were three hundred, and three new and productive wells were reported in No. 10 following. Even at Gaspe, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where Sir Wm. Gogan describes petroleum springs long ago, companies began to be formed in 1862 to bore for oil.

In Virginia wells are in operation in Ritchie and Wirt counties. (Theory next week)

Happiness.

The idea has been transmitted from generation to generation that happiness is one large and beautiful precious stone, a single gem so rare that all search after in vain, all efforts for it hopeless. It is not so. Happiness is a mosaic composed of many smaller stones. Each taken apart and viewed singly may be of little value, but when all are grouped together and set, they form a pleasing and graceful whole—a costly jewel. Temple not under foot, then, the little pleasures which a gracious Providence scatters in the daily path, and which in eager search after some great and exciting joy, we are so apt to overlook. Why should we always keep our eyes fixed on the bright, distant horizon, while there are so many lovely roses in the garden in which we are permitted to walk? The very ardor of our chase after happiness may be the reason that she so often eludes our grasp. We pantingly strain after her when she has been graciously brought right upon us.

General Jackson's Motto.

"Think before you act, but when the time for action comes, stop thinking." This is the true doctrine. Many men fall in life and go down to the grave with hopes blasted and prospects of happiness unrealized, because they did not adopt and act upon this motto. Nothing so prepares a man for action as thought; but nothing so unfits a man for action in the course of action. Better by far adopt some course and pursue it energetically, even though it may not be the best, than to keep continually thinking without action. "Go ahead" ought to be printed in every young man's hat, and read until it becomes apart of his nature, until he can act upon his judgment, and not be turned from his course by every wind of interested advice. In conclusion, we would say "Think before you act; but when the time for action comes, stop thinking."

American Musical Instruments are winning golden opinions abroad. A recent number of the Leipzig Signale, the leading musical journal of Europe, mentions the superiority of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, manufactured in Boston, in stating that these manufacturers have discovered the secret of avoiding the harsh, reedy tones of other instruments of this class.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"Our Constitution—guard it ever! Our glorious Union—hold it dear! Our Starry Flag—forsake it never! The proud Gales—our only peer!"

BLOOMSBURG: Saturday Morning, May 27, 1865.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER: (After January 1st, 1865.) \$3 00 per Year, or 2 50 if paid strictly in advance.

Advertisements, a sentence not to be appalled, excepted, or a complete ad. It knows no business, it covers no danger, it expresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature prevailing the law of the land—ALLEN.

"Having always opposed mob-law in the past we do not intend to defend it now." Smut Machine.

Dr. John again is suddenly above falsities the truth of history. We charge it home upon him, that instead of "Having always opposed mob law in the past," he has been the chief leader and instigator. Never was the fair character of the general and law abiding citizens of Columbia, stained by the "black-flag of mob-law," until it was introduced in Bloomsburg, by the cowardly guerrillas who fostered it through the columns of the "Smut Machine."

It is now too late, Mr. Dunn, to attempt to cover your tracks, or efface your record. The truth will destroy this refuge of lies. We will know—everybody who reads your impudent utterances, must know—that it is your last hope, now that the current has turned against the violators of law, to pervert the black record of your teaching and practice, in order that you may escape the just infliction of merited retribution.

When our paper went to press last week the editor was absent. Contrary to the standing rule adopted by this journal we inadvertently inserted a paragraph alluding to the personal character of the Columbia Democrat. We apologize to our readers for noticing that paper so far as even to kick it. Except to expose its political falsehood and hypocrisy no personal attack can provoke the editor to pay any attention to it.

And so it appears, that when "Thomas Dunn," is closely cornered, and asked to explain certain proceedings with a "con man" that he cowardly evades the issue and implicates Mr. Post, his man Friday. We tell you that want do, Mr. Dunn, if you would save your mutton, you must call off your little dog.

The following tribute to the Democratic party—the only truly national party which has existed in the country since the demise of the Whig party—we find in a recent issue of the New York Times. (Republican.) Let men of all parties read it and profit thereby. That paper says:

"The life and strength of the old Democratic party was its national spirit. From its earliest history this never failed to assert itself clearly, fervently, we may say, indeed, fiercely, on every question involving the preservation, or the enlargement, or the honor and glory of the country. In our great controversies with England with France with Mexico, it was peculiarly the war party most apt to plant itself on high pretensions and extreme claims. In our domestic affairs, it was the party that always labored most earnestly to put down sectional discord, and to strengthen the bonds of the Union."

County Officers' Fees.

The following is a copy of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, increasing the fees of the several County Officers of this Commonwealth. It will be observed that the Act is merely temporary in its provisions, and authorizes the increase to be demanded during the present year only:

An Act increasing the fees of the several County Officers of this Commonwealth. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That for one year from the passage of this Act, the Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Orphans Court, Clerks of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Recorders of Deeds, and Registers of Wills, of the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall be and they are hereby authorized to add, collect and receive twenty per centum, in addition to the sum total of all fees now allowed by law: PROVIDED, That this Act shall not apply to the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, Susquehanna, Bradford and Sullivan.

BEVERLY, WESTERN VIRGINIA, } May 15, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Another young Soldier has fallen. It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of Private JAMES M. BROWN, of Company A, 74th Regt., P. V., commanded by Capt Samuel J. Pealer, who died of Typhoid Fever in the Beverly Union Hospital, Western Virginia, on Sunday morning, the 14th inst. He was a good and faithful soldier, beloved by all his officers and comrades.—Peace to his memory.

We sincerely condole with the bereaved father and relatives.

Who sweet the death of those Who for their country die, Sink on her bosom to repose, And triumph when they die."

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, 1st Serg't, ISAIAH HAGENBUCH, 3d Serg't, FRED M. STALEY, 1st Corporal, Committee on behalf of the Company

The balance of the "Fishing Creek Confederates" convicted at Harrisburg and sentenced to Fort Mifflin have been released. They passed through this place for their homes on Wednesday of last week. That they were deluded by "Bloomsburg lawyers" and editors, and through their advice and teachings led into trouble, we have always believed, and hence we felt that it was hard that they should suffer for what their leaders were really responsible.—Smut Machine.

The Green Creek Petroleum company, of which concern the abolitionist editor is the President, desiring to carry favor with the "Fishing Creekers" and in order to induce them by promises of representations, never to be fulfilled, to lease or sell to them their Petroleum lands; now, for personal interests and equally sinister purposes crooks and whines over that state of things which he and his abolition assistants brought about. The people up the creek understand Joe John and his party, they know the latent rascality lurking in their machinations; and they appreciate at its full value, his mock sympathy with their sufferings.

Even in the paragraph above quoted, he has not the sense to conceal his hatred and malice. He talks of the "Fishing Creek Confederates," endeavoring to fasten upon innocent citizens an opprobrious epithet, or the purpose of injuring their reputation and blackening their memory. He then divs sink, pretending sympathy for our friends up the creek—for we are proud to say that those men are our friends, and that fact is a most complete answer to the siggerhead's insinuation and belief—why he never, in a paragraph in his paper, sought to loosen their bonds or mitigate their sufferings. Week after week their names were paraded in his miserable sheet, and he chuckled over the fact that the public business of the county was retarded by reason of her public officers being in Fort Mifflin.

Lying letters were written by him or his friends to the Philadelphia Inquirer, talking about Forts, rifle pits, entrenchments, &c., he knowing their falsity, yet he never in a single article in his paper sought to correct the false impressions or contradict the lies; but assisted in their circulation, and in so far as he could, gave them character. For years his paper teemed with lies, slanders, and innuendoes, against those people and not one word in their favor; but now, with all on the brain and a hope of making money out of those "back to back whips," that "Fishing Creek Confederacy," for himself and his abolition corporations, by leases, whose advantages are all on one side; he begins to shed crocodile tears over their sorrows; and profess a belief which he knows to be equally groundless with the denunciations and falsehood he has heretofore published about the people up the creek; but under cover of which, he suppresses he can retreat to his den and secure his oil. He is simply adding to his accumulations of folly and malice and piling up wrath against the day of wrath; and we give him notice that a day of reckoning will come for him and all those who led the raid, when his professions of pity will be unavailing; because the time is coming when the laws will again protect and vindicate the innocent. For ourselves and our friends, here or elsewhere we defy him and all his siggerheads.

When the soldiers were raiding round and committing all sorts of outrages on those people, carrying off their chickens, and killing their hogs, and slaying their sheep; digging their potatoes, destroying their roasting ears, using up their boards, cutting down their sugar maples, occupying their houses and barns and eating out their substance; are HANGING THEM UP BY THE NECK! where then were those sympathies of which the Niggerhead is now so lavish? Did he denounce the outrages? No! his paper shows that he accused and defended them; and he dares not now say that those damages shall be paid; or the expenses of those mock trials reimbursed. He sympathize! Great Heaven!

He profess sympathy for his Fort Mifflin victims! Ask the widow and orphan children of William E. Roberts, where he has shown it! Does his name appear in any paper or petition, asking for their pardon or release? No! we defy the dirty puppy to show any such honorable record. Among the decent, honorable and respectable men of his party his name does not appear. His professions are false, his belief is a sham, and his new born sympathy is the result of oil on the brain and an unconquerable love for the almighty dollar.

Go you poor, contemptible off-spring of a Tory! and don't offer to bolster with your sympathy, honest and respectable citizens of the county, who despise you, as much as their Grandfathers despised yours.

A Distinguished Democrat.—Gen. WM. H. MILLER, M.C. of the Dauphin District, paid us a brief visit on last Wednesday. During his sojourn in Bloomsburg, he was the guest of Senator Buckalew. Gen. MILLER is one of the ablest men and purest democrats in Pennsylvania, and is the patriotic member in Congress who at the last Session indignantly refused the bribe of \$100,000 offered him by the minions of the late Administration if he would absent himself for a few moments from his seat during the vote on the so-called Amendment to the Constitution.

Loyal Anecdotes.—A Big Thing in Hoops.—The Southern Confederacy.

A Comedienne.—Why did Jeff Davis, put on petticoats? He expected soon to be confined.

The Third Series of Seven-Thirties.

The great success of the 7.30 Loan must always be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the strength of the United States Government, and of its strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13th, the subscriptions were over thirty million dollars, and for the week ending on that day, over ninety eight million dollars, and in the three months that the Loan has been in charge of Mr. JAY COOK, over five hundred million dollars. These large receipts will enable the Treasury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war. History will show that a great war-debt to individuals has never before been so promptly paid; and we think all will agree that Secretary McCullough deserves great credit for the ability he has manifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill he has displayed in so directing these vast receipts and disbursements as not for a moment to disturb the equilibrium of commerce, embarrass individuals, or in any way tighten the money market. It is doubtless true that the Secretary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remainder of his loans six per cent, interest instead of 7.30, but so much valuable time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new loan that the great object of the Government, viz., an immediate supply of money sufficient all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated; and besides, the difference of interest would not have been equal to three days' expenses. The policy may have looked "penny wise," but the best financial authorities as well the common sense, pronounced it "pound foolish." As it is—and will be, no soldier will go home without his greenbacks, and the hoarding of them in the shape of vouchers requisitions, &c., will be wiped out as rapidly as the proper officers can audit and adjust the account.

The 2d Series of the 7.30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. On Monday, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized JAY COOK, the general Subscription Agent for U. S. Securities to receive subscriptions for \$23,000,000 of a Third Series which is all that is authorized by Congress and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Government.

There is no change in the terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent in gold instead of seven and three tenths in—currency—a right which would pre-suppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent in gold even better than the higher rate in currency—a coupon not on most devoutly to be wished.

The privilege of converting the notes into 5 to 20 six per cent, gold bonds at the end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with a subscription within a fraction of five millions, and the month of June will certainly see the last of 7.30 out of market. How early in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make sure of a portion would do well to be in time.

Full particulars may be found in our advertising columns.

MARRIAGES.

At Town Hill, on the evening of the 2d inst, by Rev. Charles Cleaver, Mr. NELSON EVELAND, of Co. A, 52d Regt. P. V., to Miss NETTIE BELL, of Fairmount.

DEATHS.

In Salem township, Luzerne county, on Saturday, May 14th, 1865, Mr. WILLIAM POLLOCK, in the 62d year of his age.—He was long a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Military Hospital, New York City, April 1865, DANIEL SANDERS, of Co. I, 203d Regt. P. V., aged 39 years.

[The subject of the above notice, is a brother of the editor of this journal. He enlisted in the army of the United States, in September last, at Williamsport, and attached himself to Company I, 203d Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. He participated in the attack on Fort Fisher and the capture of Wilmington, after which he contracted a violent fever, and was forwarded to New York, where he expired in one of the Hospitals in that city. He leaves a wife and four small children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his sudden and unexpected death. Thus another patriot has gone to his reward. Peace to his ashes.]

Berwick Gazette.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society announces that its next exhibition is to be held at the flourishing city of Williamsport, commencing on Tuesday, September 26th, and continuing as usual, four days. The premium list is the most liberal one ever prepared for issue by this Society, heretofore liberal to a fault in this respect. We trust the affair will be the best of its kind ever held in the State.

The violet grows low, and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of John Heimdrick, Deceased. LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Heimdrick, late of Luzerne Co., Columbia Co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Columbia Co., to the undersigned; all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Administrator at his residence in said town of Plymouth, on or before the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL L. KELLER, Administrator.

May 27, 1865.—(w 63.00)

Estray. CAME into the enclosure of the neighborhood, on Haven Creek, in Benton township, Columbia county, on or about the 1st of May, just, a pole cow, with a star on her forehead, and is slightly branded about the hind quarters. The owner is requested to prove property, by charging her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. MICH COV, JOSEPH HESS

May 27, 1865.—3w \$1.20

Candidate for Treasurer. JOHN J. STILES, of Benton township, through the earnest collection of his many friends, has been induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of TREASURER of Columbia county, subject to the election of the House of Representatives, which will be held on the 22d of August next. Benton, May 27, 1865.—EJ

WHALE HERRINGMAN will be without DR. TOBIAS VENTIAN HORSE LINIMENT!

PAINTON, MISS., May 14, 1865. Dr. Tobias:—Dear Sir:—During 20 years that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, I have used a great variety of various liniments, oils, &c. Two years since, hearing of a most wonderful cure having been made by your Key Brand Liniment, I tried it, and it has given me the most satisfactory relief I ever had. I never sold anything that gives more relief than your Key Brand Liniment. Yours truly, SAMUEL WILDE

Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Beware of cheap imitations that will do you no good. May 27, 1865.—1m

American Hotel,

CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite old Independence Hall, PHILADELPHIA. S. M. HEBULINGS, Proprietor.

May 27, 1865.—12m

Ready-Made Clothing

No 202 North Second st., One door above Race St., PHILADELPHIA. Clothing made to order at the shortest notice. May 27, 1865.—6m

A Fortune!!

Employment for Everybody. Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, &c., worth over \$200,000—all to be sold without reserve. Everyone to have something valuable.

LIST OF THE ARTICLES: Gold Hunting Case Watches, \$4.00 to \$10.00; Ladies' Gold Watches, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Gold Watches, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Gold Jewelry, \$1.00 to \$2.00; Silver-Ware, \$1.00 to \$2.00; German and French Fancy Goods, \$1.00 to \$2.00; &c., &c.

SHANNON BUILDINGS, MAIN ST., BLOOMSBURG. "CONSISTING of all the necessaries of life, and in variety of style, usually found in such establishments in cities and large towns. Among them: REGAR ALL GRADES COPPER, FROM OLD SHEETS, &c., &c. TEA, from the very best of the most celebrated countries. SPICES, of all kinds. Canned Goods, Fruit, Beans, Dried Meat, Pork, Flour, Butter, Cheese, &c. Fish, Mackerel, Herrings, &c. and all kinds of Wood & Wax. Brooms, Pans, Wash &c. &c.

Wholesale and Retail

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE SHANNON BUILDINGS, MAIN ST., BLOOMSBURG. "CONSISTING of all the necessaries of life, and in variety of style, usually found in such establishments in cities and large towns. Among them: REGAR ALL GRADES COPPER, FROM OLD SHEETS, &c., &c. TEA, from the very best of the most celebrated countries. SPICES, of all kinds. Canned Goods, Fruit, Beans, Dried Meat, Pork, Flour, Butter, Cheese, &c. Fish, Mackerel, Herrings, &c. and all kinds of Wood & Wax. Brooms, Pans, Wash &c. &c.

CASH PAID FOR EGGS.

LAYTON RHYMAN, Bloomsburg, May 27, 1865.

Arcana Watch.

An Elegant Novelty in WATCHES. THE cases of this watch are an entirely new invention, composed of excellent materials, combined, rolled, filed and polished, producing a fine, beautiful, and durable surface. The watch is so constructed, that it will always keep its time. It is so beautiful, and so well adapted to all occasions, that it is a desirable possession for every one. The watch is so constructed, that it will always keep its time. It is so beautiful, and so well adapted to all occasions, that it is a desirable possession for every one.

Importers, W. DEVAUGH & Co., 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y. May 27, 1865.—3m

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

THE Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on September 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1865, at WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming County. Any information desired by persons desiring to exhibit, applications for membership, or contributions, may be sent to the Secretary, or to the Executive Committee, at the residence of A. BROWER LONGAKER, Harrisburg, Pa.

Secretary.

Auctioneer.

THE undersigned, would respectfully announce to the public that he has received his License as a Public Auctioneer. Feeling thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him. Persons wishing any service will please call on or address me at ORANGEVILLE, Columbia County, Pa. Those wishing my service will please call upon me before they advertise their sales. WM SCHUYLER, Auctioneer.

Notarstown, May 27, 1865.

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send Twenty-Five Cents to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a certificate showing what you are entitled to. If you are a subscriber, you will receive the certificate and one dollar. If you are not a subscriber, you will receive the certificate and one dollar. If you are not a subscriber, you will receive the certificate and one dollar. If you are not a subscriber, you will receive the certificate and one dollar.

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & Co., 15 Maiden Lane, New York. May 27, 1865.—1m

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES. \$230,000,000. By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offering to the public the Third Series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent, interest per annum, known as the 7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, so far as Government Bonds, State Bonds, County, and Municipal Bonds, and all other securities, are concerned, from any other property tax, according to the rate provided by any other property tax. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold at any bank or broker.

The interest of 7.30 per cent amounts to: One cent per day on a \$50 note, Two cents " " " \$100 " Ten " " " \$500 " 20 " " " \$1000 " 20 " " " \$5000 "

Notes of 20 the denomination named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are payable in full in form and principal to the Bearer of the same, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at the rate of 7.30 per cent in currency. Subscribers will not be interested in currency up to July 15th, of the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series upon becoming payable will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously until the 30th of September. The slight change made in the conditions of the THIRD SERIES affects only the mode of interest.

The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the interest of 7.30 per cent.

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The notes are payable in full in form and principal to the Bearer of the same, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at the rate of 7.30 per cent in currency. Subscribers will not be interested in currency up to July 15th, of the time when they subscribe.

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