

From the London Times, Sept. 11.
THE FALL OF SEVASTOPOL.
Saturday, the 8th of September, a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the Allied forces in Crimea, and 326 days after the capture of the besieging batteries of Sevastopol, on the 17th of September, 1854, a final victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the Allies waved in triumph upon the roof of the tower, which had fallen to the indomitable courage and valor of the assailants, and a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelnaya and the southern portion of the town, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and endeavoring to withdraw by the narrow harbor from the scene of devastation and defeat. Sevastopol surpasses in horrors all the preceding scenes of gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armies, combined in a single attack, struggled all day with the principal points marked for the assault. The extreme of the French attack was directed upon the work called the Little Bastion, which was at first carried by the troops of our Allies, though subsequently driven back by the superior force of the Russians. A second and principal assault of the French army was against the tower, which was carried by storm, and terminated by its fall the fate not of the day but of the siege. The attack was made by the forces on the Great Redan, though we learn that the salient point of the formidable work was at first carried and occupied by troops, it must be added that they were subsequently driven out of the line of the Russian batteries, and this check to a degree diminishes the excitement which will be felt in this country at the triumphant termination of the siege. The French columns on the Central Battery, the fourth of the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work, and no doubt that every man attacked the defenses of Sevastopol with undiminished gallantry and determination to carry the place to the very last; and, although the results of these several assaults were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first prize of valor belongs to the French, since the capture of the tower, the key of the position, fell to the vigor of the assault; but, with that exception, which is the noblest of men who have fought and died together, the names of all who distinguished themselves in the defense of Sevastopol deserve to stand side by side in glory, and no individual distinction shall sully or lessen the common renown. The Russians on their side unques- tionably defended the place with the most determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage of the besiegers. But it was the courage and valor, for this effort, which no sooner were the works taken, which laid the tower and the part of the battery of the defenses, than the men-of-war and batteries in the harbor were all set on fire, blown up, sunk or destroyed, leaving the line of the batteries open to the orders of the Russian authorities. Such was the fate of the Russian fleet, on which the Imperial Government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labor—that fleet which two years ago had defied the very existence of the Turkish Empire, but whose solitary and unaided achievement was the atrocious outrage upon a far inferior force at Sevastopol. Of the authors of that nefarious attack, what remains? The Emperor Nicholas sleeps in the vaults of St. Peter and St. Paul, no longer conscious of the chastisement his wicked ambition has brought down on his empire and his heirs. The admirals who commanded, and the crews who fought on that occasion, have most of them fallen in the batteries of Sevastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the Conference of Vienna as essential to her dignity and power are torn plank from plank and scattered upon the waves. The dockyard and arsenal were already, on Sunday, in possession of the allied troops. Prince Gorchakoff had, it seems, solicited an armistice, though we know not whether it was granted; but his troops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and, considering the moral and physical results of such a defeat upon the remnant of his army, it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbor. These great events terminate the siege of Sevastopol, properly so called, for the allied armies have achieved within the last three days the grand objects of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which she had

converted into a place of extraordinary strength, and defended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her supremacy in the Euxine, and to establish her authority from the shores of the Caucasus to the mouths of the Danube. But, above all, they have shown the servile and cradulous nations of the East that the Powers now paramount in the world are not those of fanaticism and barbaric absolutism, but those of liberty and of civilization. In this struggle Sevastopol became at once the test of strength and the reward of victory. To reduce it by force of arms was to overthrow that colossal fabric of Russian influence which a century and a half of rapine and intrigue had called into being, until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened the independence of Europe. While the expedition to the Crimea offered the incalculable advantage of circumscribing within a few square miles of the enemy's territory all the horrors of war, and of staking the strength of four empires on a single point, the result of our victory is as boundless as the globe. It tells the world that the alliance of England and France has stood the test of warfare by the sufferings of the camp and the perils of the field. It assures mankind that their united policy can impose its will and execute its resolutions, even though the timid stand aloof, and though men of baser minds may abandon the cause of their country in her hour of need. We owe our success in no slight degree to the unwavering firmness with which the Emperor of the French has pursued this enterprise and adhered to the policy that dictated it. But we owe it no less to the clear and unanimous resolution of the people of England, whose mind was made up that this thing was to be done. In the course of these events, which broke in so suddenly on our wretched avocations, we have had much to learn and much to bear. At times the tedium of suspended excitement became almost intolerable, and more than once the faint-hearted or the factious lost confidence in the result. Yet what is the fact? What is it we have done? A year has not yet elapsed since the allied armies set foot in the Crimea. Within that time they have won three pitched battles, and twice assaulted a fortress of extraordinary magnitude. They have encompassed the works of the enemy with trenches extending over more than thirty miles of ground; they have armed these trenches with the heaviest ordnance, and kept up so incessant a fire that not only an incalculable amount of projectiles has been consumed, but five or six siege trains have been worn out. They have created at Kamiesh, Eupatoria and Yenikale three military stations which the Russians have not dared to assault, and Balaklava has become a populous mart. A railroad connects the harbor and the camp; an electric chain binds the Crimea to Europe, and conveys to us in a few hours the tidings of these triumphant successes. Upward of 200,000 men encamped within the lines of the Chernaya have been employed hither and are daily fed, clothed and housed from the resources of Western Europe. All this has been effected in spite of the rigor of winter, and the heat of summer, and the distance of 3,000 miles from our shores, and within one little year from the sailing of the expedition the leading objects of the campaign are accomplished and Sevastopol is in our power. Two military and political results of this event open a new chapter in the history of these transactions to which we shall shortly take occasion to revert, but be they what they may, the grand fact now before us justifies the confidence we have never ceased to feel and rewards our hopes, for within 12 months from the commencement of this enterprise, Sevastopol has fallen and the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine is at an end.

Conversion of a Desert into a Lake.
Capt. Wm. Allen of the British navy, has published a book advocating the conversion of the Arabian Desert into an ocean. The author believes that the great valley extending from the southern depression of the Lebanon range to the Gulf of Akaba, the eastern branch of the head of the Red Sea, has been once an ocean. It is in many places 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and in it are situated the Dead Sea and the Sea of Tiberias. He believes that this ocean, being cut off from the Red Sea by the rise of the land at the southern extremity, and being only fed by small streams, gradually became dried by solar evaporation. He proposes to cut a canal of adequate size from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, and another from the Mediterranean, near Mount Carmel, across the plain Esdraelon, to the fissure in the mountain range of Lebanon. By this means the Mediterranean would rush in, with a fall of 1,300 feet, fill up the valley, and substitute an ocean of 2,000 square miles in extent, for a barren, useless desert; thus making the navigation to India as short as the

overland route, spreading fertility over a now arid country, and opening up the fertile regions of Palestine to settlement and cultivation.

The conception is a magnificent one, but no sufficient survey has been made to determine its practicability or its cost.

Single Speech Party.
In times when ability was requisite to political eminence, it was considered disgraceful for any one who pretended to speak upon public affairs, to repeat his speeches from time to time, as a parrot repeats his smart things to the sickened ears of the company; but now it is the pride and glory, as well as the stern necessity, of Old Line speakers to run over the oft-told rignarole of scandal, backbiting, and second hand misrepresentations. Afraid to argue, and unable to reason, they belch history, garble public documents, defame the Church, and denounce as traitors all who differ with them in political opinions. Claiming to be peace-makers, they inflame the deadliest hatred by their denunciations; they infuriate men who belong to their own party by slanders upon others, varying as little from day to day and from place, as the adler does his hiss, or the hyena his howl.—*Indiana State Journal.*

True to the life, and as true of old line papers as speakers.

When we reflect that every mother has children of surpassing genius, it is a matter of serious inquiry where all the ordinary men come from whom cross our path in every day life.

Lewisville Steam Mill Company.
Messrs Editors: We had designed to advertise our mill in your paper, but your timely notice has saved us the trouble, since which we have been crowded with grinding. Now, whether our mill takes the preference over any other mill in the vicinity, or not, is not for us to say; and whether we have been too much or little expense in fitting it up, is of no consequence. Such as it is, it will be in operation at all seasons of the year, unless out of repair, or we get too indolent to furnish wood, as it is not hindered by low water. Accompanying this notice we send you a specimen of flour of our own manufacture, and we appoint Mrs. M. our agent.
E. GRIDLEY & CO.
Ulysses, Oct. 11, 1855.

Mrs. M. will pass judgment on the flour when received.—*Eos Journal.*

The Scientific American.
Eleventh Year.
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.
The Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an illustrated, practical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of practical science is calculated to advance.

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The Contributors to the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN are among the most eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in the United States, are invited to contribute to the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, in the respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond necessary estimate.

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For further particulars, and for statements of the fourteen large Cash Prizes, offered by the publishers, see SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

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The Philadelphia Weekly Sun.
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Books, Notes, and Accounts of D. W. SPENCER, having been assigned to me, all persons interested are hereby notified that I have appointed the said D. W. Spencer my Agent for the collection of said claims, and I hereby authorize him to take all necessary measures for the collection of the same, and to give receipts in my name for any sums due on any of the accounts or notes so assigned.

All those indebted, by book account or otherwise, are requested to settle the same soon.
E-15
EMILY K. SPENCER.

BLANK DEEDS, handsomely printed, for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

Estate of Deceaseds.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Administrators of the Estate of James McDowell, deceased, have filed their accounts in the Register's office in the county of Potter, and that the same will be presented for confirmation at the Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at the Borough of Condersport on the 17th day of September, 1855, when all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
A. JACKSON, Register.
Condersport, Aug. 23, 1855. 14-4

Administratrix Notice.
WHEREAS, letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph C. Allen, deceased, late of Clara township, Potter co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that an immediate settlement should be made, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for liquidation.
AMITTA ALLEN, Administratrix.
Clara, Pa., August 23, 1855. 14-4

Very Important Information
Dr. Jones, one of the most celebrated physicians in New-York, writes as follows:
Dr. Curtis—Dear Sir:—Having witnessed the excellent effects of your HYGIANA on Intermittent Fever, Syphilis, and Gouty Syphilis, in a case of chronic bronchitis, and being much in favor of counter-irritation in affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Medicated Apparatus as being the most convenient and effectual mode of applying anything of the kind I have ever seen. No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured, by using your remedies.
You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper.
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
C. JOHNS, M. D.,
No. 609 Houston street, New-York.

Prof. S. C. Carter writes as follows:
GENTLEMEN:—I have recently had occasion to test your Hygiana Syrup and Hygiana Vapor in the case of a young man, who had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.
Rev. Doctor CURTIS writes:
New-York, Nov. 15, 1854.
Dear Sir:—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygiana, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the Inhalant application to the chest. The Hygiana is for sale by D. W. SPENCER, Condersport.

Harrison's Columbian Inks.
Black, Japan, Copying, Marking, Green, Blue, Indelible, Scarlet, Red, Carmine.
These Inks flow freely from the pen and give a stronger and more durable color than any other. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
TYLER & JONES,
Condersport.

BRICK.
NOW ready for sale 100,000 BRICK of superior quality. All in want of Brick can be supplied by calling at the store of
J. B. SMITH.
Condersport, Aug. 23, 1855.

HO! YE HUNGRY.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Condersport and vicinity, that he has established himself in the Butchering business, and will be prepared to furnish Beef, Veal, Mutton, and Lamb, during the season. He has adopted the ready-pay system, and will strictly adhere to it.
CASH paid for Veal.
GEO. MATHER.
June 7, 1855.

Music.
HUNTEN'S celebrated Instructions for the Piano-Forte;
Barrow's Piano-Forte Primer;
Union Glee Book;
A new supply of Sheet Music.
For sale by
TYLER & JONES.

A FULL assortment of Groceries, at low figures, constantly on hand. Yard wide Lawns, from 64 cents upwards, at
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Babbit's Yeast and Soap Powders.—These superior articles are warranted to save time and money, and promote peace and harmony in families.
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TYLER & JONES'S.

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C. S. JONES'S.

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C. S. JONES

New Books! New Music!
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Ladies Guide in Needlework.
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Workingman's Way in the World.
Ellen Montgomery's Book Shelf.
Fessenden's New American Gardener.
Sunshine on Daily Paths, Dickens.
Sunshine of Graystone, E. J. May.
Elements of Character, Margaret Chandler.
Europe, Past and Present, Ungwiter.
Faig's Commentary on the New Testament.
Endless Amusement, or Entertaining Experiments in various sciences.
Potter's Familiar Science.
Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry.
Accordeon Instructor, etc., at the
JOURNAL BOOK STORE.
Condersport Sept., 1855. 6-19

CLOTH DRESSING.
ALL persons having cloth to color and dress, by leaving the same at the store of J. M. Judd in Condersport, will be forwarded to the works of the subscriber finished in good order and returned, payment for dressing can be made to J. M. Judd on delivery of the cloth. Mark the pieces plainly with name and directions.
O. H. PERRY.
Genesee Fork Sept. 19th, 1855.

NEW FIRM.
ROBT. J. CHENEY would say to the people of Potter county that he has bought the building owned by Emily K. Spencer, and formerly occupied by D. W. Spencer, and commenced the mercantile business and has appointed D. W. Spencer, agent. I have adopted the
CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM.
Those desiring goods low, please favor me with a call. Grain, and all other kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods at the cash value.
ROBT. J. CHENEY.
D. W. SPENCER desires to express his acknowledgments to his friends and to the public for the patronage he has received in years past, and will endeavor to merit the continued favor of his old and many new friends in his new station.
Gouldsboro, Sept. 20th, 1855. 18

Pennsylvania Magistrate's Law Library.
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AND
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A Treatise on the office and duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including all the required Forms of Process and Docket Entries; and embodying not only whatever may be deemed valuable to Justices of the Peace, but also Landlords, Tenants, and General Agents; and a full and complete what it purports to be, a *Self-Regulating Guide for Business Men*. By John Binns, late Alderman of Walnut Ward, in the city of Philadelphia. The Sixth Edition. Revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged by Frederick C. Brightly, Esq., Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Costs," "Equity Jurisprudence," "Nisi Prius Reports," "Editor of 'Parson's Digest,' &c." In one thick volume, Octavo. Price only \$4.00.
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Thus the purchaser of Purdon's Digest will always be in possession of the complete body of said Laws of Pennsylvania down to the very hour when he purchases it. Those who have already purchased Purdon's Digest may always complete it to date for the small sum of Fifty Cents, the price of a volume containing all the annual Digests issued since the first publication of the present edition of Purdon's Digest, as heretofore stated.
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Orders or letters of inquiry for Law Books from the country, promptly attended to.

Something New Under the Sun.
HAVING in view the necessities of the people of this county, the subscriber has purchased and is now receiving at his store in Condersport,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.
Having prepared and set apart one-half of his sub-store for this business, no efforts will be spared to supply customers with articles
MADE F THE BEST MATERIALS, AND AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.
His stock consists, in part, of Gentlemen's fine and coarse boots and shoes of every style; Ladies' boots, booties, gaiters and shoes of endless variety, including the Congress Gaiter—a new style; Children's boots and shoes of every description, size and price; together with a stock of rubber
OVERSHOES, that cannot fail to suit the most particular in the style, finish, or price.
In addition to the stock purchased in the city, the subscriber is prepared to manufacture everything in the boot and shoe line. He keeps on hand a full supply of the best unpaired leather, and has engaged the services of the best workmen in the county; therefore, is prepared to do custom-work on short notice in the best manner.
I will add, in conclusion, that my supply of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS will not be diminished on account of this new enterprise, but I will continue to sell Flour, Pork, and everything in the grocery and provision line to the satisfaction of buyers.
Call and see, and you will be satisfied.
C. S. JONES.
Condersport, Sept. 10, 1855.

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General Information.
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Vice President—(de facto) Jesse D. Bright
Secretary of State—Wm. L. Marcy
Secretary of Interior—Robert McClelland
Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin
Post Master General—James Campbell
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. Taney

STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor—James Pollock
Secretary of State—Andrew G. Curtin
Deputy Secretary of State—J. M. Sullivan
Surgeon General—Ed. Forsy
Auditor General—Ephraim Banks
Treasurer—Eli Slinger
Supreme Court Judges—Ellis Lewis, W. B. Lowrie, G. W. Woodward, J. C. Knox, J. S. Black.

County Officers, with Post Office Address.
President Judge,
ROBERT G. WHITE, Wollsboro, Tioga Co
Associate Judges,
ORANGE A. LEWIS, Ulysses,
JOSEPH MANN, Millport.
District Attorney,
FRANKLIN W. KNOX, Condersport.
Sheriff,
PIERRE A. STREIBER, Condersport.
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts,
THOMAS B. TYLER, Condersport.
Register and Recorder,
ANDREW JACKSON, Condersport.
County Commissioners,
WILLIS YOUNG, Ulysses,
HARRISON ROSA, Whites Corners,
HENRY NEUBAUER, Wharfboro.
County Auditors,
HENRY L. SIMONS, Condersport.
HENRY LYMAN, Roudiffe,
JAMES H. WRIGHT, Sharon
Commissioners Clerk,
SAMUEL HAVENS, Condersport.
Treasurer,
Henry Ellis, Condersport.
County Surrogate,
Z. F. Robinson, Harrison Valley.
Superintendent of Common Schools,
J. B. Pratt, Condersport.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fall and winter goods consisting of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
GROCERIES & CROCKERY,
and almost every article needed in the town and vicinity, which he pledges himself to sell as low as the
LOWEST.
His old customers and friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.
D. E. GIMSTED.
Condersport Oct. 4th, 1855.

In Potter County Common Pleas.
John J. Ridgeway } No. 26, May Term 1855.
vs.
Solomon Sartwell. } March 5th, 1855, Summons in Ejectment issued for a tract of land, being part of Warrant No. (253) Five thousand eight hundred ninety-five, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner, being the south west corner of the Warden lot; thence south, on the west line of said warrant, (253) Two hundred sixty perches to a post corner, being the north east corner; W. Woodcock's; thence south (20) two hundred perches to a post corner; thence west (100) one hundred sixty perches to a post; thence south to Ridgeway's south line; thence east (232) two hundred and thirty two perches, or thereabouts, to corner in the east line of said warrant; thence north on said east line about (611) six hundred and sixty-one perches to a post; thence west on said south line, Warden and the West lot to the place of beginning; Containing (506) five hundred sixty-eight acres of land more or less; situate and being in the township of Tionesta, in the county of Potter.

Some 18th, 1855, Summons returned Nihil.
And P. A. STEIBER, Sheriff on oath—
And now to wit; Sept. 22, 1855, on motion of A. P. Wilkinson, atty. for Plaintiff, Rule on Defendant to appear and plead on or before the fourth day of the next December Term (said Term commencing on the 17. of Dec.) or Judgment for want of appearance and plea.
Prothonotary's office, Condersport Sept. 22nd, 1855.
T. B. TYLER, Proth.

Bank Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter of a bank of discount, deposit and issue, to be located in the borough of Condersport, Potter county, Pa., to be called **THE NORTHERN BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA**, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
my16-4m.

Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing between W. T. Jones & Bro. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due said firm will be found in the hands of W. T. Jones, and all claims against said firm are to be presented to him for payment.
W. T. JONES
A. F. JONES.
I do hereby appoint A. F. Jones my agent for the transaction and management of all or any of my business, giving him full authority and power in the same.
W. T. JONES.
Condersport, September 25, 1854.

The Journal Book-Store
OFFERS to the public a good variety of most readable books, cheap for cash or family necessities. All the newest books of value are kept on hand, or immediately procured for customers, and we hope to receive such patronage as faithful attention to business, and an earnest desire to oblige, may deserve. New books received at short intervals. School Books, Stationery of all kinds, materials for Paper Flowers, etc., constantly on hand. Music, Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Please call and examine for yourselves at the
JOURNAL BOOK-STORE.

NEW supply of School Books.
Paper, Pens, etc. of every kind inquired for in this part of the country, just received and for sale at the
JOURNAL BOOK-STORE.