

Miscellany.

The Warren *Mail* says the old bill of the Warren County Bank are promulgated by the "North Western Bank" as in that place on Monday the 25th ult.

The Hon. RICHARD RUSH, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and American Minister to England and France, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday last, at the age of 79.

Hon. Horace Mann, President of the College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, late M. C. from Massachusetts, and Secretary of Education for that State, died on the 24th inst. He was one of the greatest and best men of our day and nation.

Mr. Davison writes from Paris to the *Times* on the 14th of July: "Theodore Parker has gone to Switzerland and Mr. Sumner to England. Governor Seward is in Russia. Mr. Bigelow, of the *Evening Post*, starts to-day for Switzerland and Germany, with his family."

The *Review* writes that an organ of the Democratic party should be published daily, with three editions, and every faithful Democrat should have a copy as it reads it, lest what he sees to-day may interfere with what is expended to him to-morrow.

HOMESTEAD IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Constitutional Convention just closed, have incorporated a provision in the Constitution for a homestead exemption embracing 160 acres of land with improvements not to exceed \$2000, which shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife.

The New York correspondent of the *Charlotte Mercury* says that the Senator O., whose approaching nuptials were alluded to in the *Tribune* last week, is "no person as Esteban St. Cruz Ordeira, of Cuba, and the fair American is Miss Fanny Bartlett, daughter of Capt. Bartlett of Maine, late of the U. S. Navy. The gentleman is one of the richest residents of the sunny island, reputed to be worth about \$4,000,000.—*Tribune*.

The Rev. J. C. Gangooly, the somewhat famous Brahmin preacher, who was recently quite a "lion" among the visitors at Saratoga, was refused a place at the table of the Glen House, on account of his color, while on a visit to the White Mountains, the other day. The *Boston Transcript*, which publishes a communication from the insulted and incensed Brahmin, says that he is about the color of Tom Corwin of Ohio and Senator Hamlin of Maine, and does not look so much like one of the African race as Senator Poore of Maryland.

Big Sawing.—The Allan (Ill.) *Democrat*, of the 7th inst., describes a piece of sawing which deserves more than a passing notice. On the day previous to that date, the editor visited the saw-mill of T. Hamilton, on Wood river, the machinery of which was made by Johnson and Emerson, of the Piazza foundry, Alton; and between the hours of 5 A. M. and 7 P. M. 100 logs of oak, elm and hickory were sawed, the amount cut being \$1,200 feet. This was cut by one circular saw of 58 inches diameter, the time occupied was 14 hours, giving an average of 2,228 feet cut per hour.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* gives the following interesting information, under date of Aug. 2d: "Two members of the Democracy, who were sent to prison some months ago, for cheating at the polls, while acting as officers of the election, were last week pardoned out of jail. There seems to be no sufficient punishment for these election frauds; but worse than all, these two convicts, while still in jail, were re-elected by the Democracy to fill positions as officers at the coming elections. Cheating at the polls seems to be a Constitutional duty with this party, whether it be in Kansas or in Philadelphia."

We transcribe from an essay, by a celebrated medical professor, a brief account of the properties and effects of Tomatoes: "That the tomato is one of the most powerful agents of the liver and other organs; where colonel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and the least harmful remedial agent known to the profession." 2d. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of iodine in the cure of disease. 3d. That he has successfully treated diarrhoea with this article alone. 4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost sovereign for dyspepsy and indigestion. 5th. That it should be constantly used for daily food; either cooked raw or in the form of catsup; it is the most healthy article now in use.

The August Elections.—Texas.—The impression at Galveston on the day next succeeding the Texas election, was that Gen. Houston had been chosen Governor.

Tennessee.—The Opposition have made very large inroads upon the Democratic majority in Tennessee; if, indeed, they have not carried the State; they have probably gained two members of Congress, one of whom is EMERSON ELLIOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In North Carolina the Opposition have probably gained one member of Congress in the 1st District; Smith having gained in three counties 28 votes over his opponent, Henry M. Shaw, who was elected in 1857 by only 58 majority.

Kentucky.—It is possible that the

Opposition have gained two more Members of Congress in Kentucky—in the 10th and 11th Districts. The vote is close, and the result was, at the date of our last advices, a matter of doubt.

In an editorial on the Kentucky election, the *Tribune*, after stating the facts that the Opposition, as in Virginia, contended that the Democratic party was unsound on the Slavery question; that in fact it was tainted with the virus of Freedom; and that it was only in the Opposition camp that the best institutions could find protection and security, and rejoicing at their defeat, remarks with great truth and pointedness: "But while the Democrats of Kentucky have thus crushed the spurious party that had come against them with such loud and hollow pretensions, the germs of a complete and permanent Opposition are not wanting in that State. We refer, of course, to the body of professed Emancipationists and Republicans who are found there. Apparently few in number and weak in influence, with only a single leader, the fearless CASSIUS M. CLAY; they yet hold to the principles and represent the policy on whose future triumph the greatness of the State and the happiness and progress of her people are inseparably dependent."

The Potter Journal.
COOPERSTOWN, PA.
Thursday Morning, Aug. 14, 1859.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Republican Sign Ticket, 1859,
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks.
THE NEW VOLUME.
A Chance for Agents, Worthy
of Attention.
LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

We desire to extend the circulation and usefulness of the JOURNAL among the People of this country and elsewhere. In order to do this, we offer the following liberal Premiums for Club Subscribers:

TO ANY PERSON GETTING UP A CLUB OF FIVE Subscribers, at \$1.25 each, sending us \$6.25 in cash, we will send one Dollar Book, or a volume of any Dollar Newspaper.

FOR A CLUB OF TEN Subscribers, with \$12.50 in cash, we will send the get-up of the Club any Three Dollar Magazine published in the United States; or any Books he may select to amount of \$25.00; or he may retain that amount from the subscription money, sending us \$14.

FOR A CLUB OF TWENTY Subscribers, we will send the person getting up the Club \$5 worth of Books or Magazines of his selection, or he may retain \$5 of the money, sending us \$20.

FOR A CLUB OF FIFTY Subscribers, we will give the get-up of the Club \$12.50 worth of Books of his selection; or he may retain \$12.50, sending us \$50.

WE will order the Books from the Gift Book Store of G. C. Evans, Philadelphia, if requested by those entitled to them.

To any LADY getting up a Club of TWENTY Subscribers, and sending us \$25, we will give one of Bartlett's \$6 SEWING MACHINES, (will do all ordinary plain Sewing), or she may retain \$6 of the subscription money, sending us \$19.

In all cases where TEN or more persons club together and send us the money without the interference of a club-agent, they can have the paper at \$1 each, per annum.

We this week correct some errors in the Call of the County Committee, and the list of Vigilance Committees.

The Italian States are entirely dissatisfied with the peace treaty between France and Austria, and talk loudly of revolting against it on their own account.

The *Huntingdon Journal*, seconded by the *Greensburg Herald*, proposes the name of Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland, as the next Republican Candidate for Governor. Mr. Covode is one of the strongest men as yet presented by the West for the office—and the West is undeniably entitled to the candidate and office—and would, we think, make an excellent Governor.

A few weeks since, in giving an account of the railroad celebration at Lock Haven, we stated on the authority of the *Watchman* that this *Democrat* office was not illuminated. The editor of the latter, denies the assertion, in his last paper, in an unceremonious and ungentlemanly manner that we are now convinced of its truth, if we were not before convinced by comparing the character of the paper with the facts stated by the *Watchman*. We are always willing to correct errors into which we may be led relative to any contemporary, when we are courteously told of our error. Will the *Democrat* remember this?

Another wholesale railroad murder—this time without any excuse than negligence—occurred during the night of the 2d inst., on the N. Y. Northern Railroad, near Schaghticoke, above Albany. A train was coming down and was about to cross a bridge on Tomhauk creek, when the structure gave way, precipitating the train, a distance of 25 feet into the creek—killing 18 persons and wounding about 15. The Directors were

aware of the rottenness of the bridge, but refused or neglected to order its repair. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the Directors and Superintendent should be held responsible to the law for the accident. *Query*: What would be a proper indictment for them to answer—murder, accessories to murder, or assault with intent to kill!

The Philadelphia *State Journal*, in a handsome notice of the railroad project announced by us two weeks since, thus speaks of its importance to Philadelphia interests: "As our own city is directly interested in the success of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and as the proposed branch will be a means of opening very large and valuable coal fields, which have yet had no easy access to a market, we trust that the effort to obtain a charter the coming session of Legislature may not be fruitless. If placed under the proper auspices, capital will be readily drawn to the enterprise, and the road placed beyond the contingency of reasonable doubt. To the immediate section of the State interested, the successful accomplishment of the proposed scheme must be fraught with incalculable advantage, while it cannot but affect beneficially the railroad interests centering in Philadelphia."

We learn that the Books of the Couderport, Allegany River and Portage R. R. Co., will soon be opened again for subscriptions of stock, at Port Allegany. It is thought that a sufficient amount of money will be obtained at an early day to secure a survey of the route; and the early building of the road from Shippen to Port Allegany is inevitable.

The "Agitator" and the "Journal." Our readers will agree with us when we say that we do not often trouble them with the consideration of "our own affairs;" and we have never done so out of a desire to parade them before the public simply because they are our affairs, as do some newspaper publishers. The near approach of the close of the volume and the importance of the present crisis in the affairs of our paper from the inadequacy of the support given it now by the Republican voters of this county, we trust is a sufficient excuse for our laying the following words from a neighboring contemporary before our readers: Hugh Young is sufficiently posted in matters concerning the welfare of the JOURNAL to judge correctly of its claims upon the party in this county, and the necessity of the party regarding those claims.

The well-digested thoughts contained in the following remarks, though written out with especial reference to our paper, are appropriate for any latitude and any country newspaper. While we especially thank our friend for his kind words for the JOURNAL, we commend their sentiments to the attention of the country Press generally.

We have often thought we would tell our readers the true reason why City Weekly Papers, of much larger size than any country paper published, can be afforded for half the money, and this is a favorable opportunity. It is this:—Every City Weekly published upon the cheap principle, is made up from the matter of a Daily published at the same office—is the result of the same labor and talent expended upon that Daily, with the exception of "making-up" the forms and the press-work. Now, the income of the Daily pays the entire expenses of the concern, and sometimes gives a small over-plus as profit, and every dollar of income from the Weekly and other editions is a clean profit to the publishers.

To illustrate: The *New York Tribune* claims a Weekly circulation of 175,000 copies, Daily 30,000 copies, and Semi-Weekly 11,000 copies—aggregate 216,000. The Weekly is principally distributed at the average rate of \$1.20 per copy, and the Semi-Weekly at \$3 per copy. Now, supposing the *Daily Tribune*, together with its advertising patronage, to pay all the expenses of the concern, we have a net income to the proprietors of \$252,000; and even allowing that the expenses absorb also the Semi-Weekly edition and the advertising patronage of the Weekly edition, there is yet a clear profit to the concern of \$214,000. Is it now surprising that the POTTER JOURNAL, with a total business of \$1100 or so, of which \$800 is absorbed in expenses, cannot compete in price with the *Tribune* which has a net income of \$214,000! We have drawn no fancy or false estimate in the above—but have simply stated facts that came to our knowledge during five years connection with the city newspaper business. We state these facts that our readers may learn why we cannot afford to publish the paper for less than \$1.25 cents, when every copy published costs us \$1.15 now; and we trust, also, that our City cotemporaries may learn that the

proprietors of the country press, to whom they are almost entirely indebted for their success,—are not ignorant of the means by which they of the City Press are enabled to overhadow and crush them.

The following are the remarks of the *Agitator*: "We notice that the *Potter Journal* is about to enter upon its twelfth volume. It was started in 1848 by Wm. McDougal, Esq., formerly of this county, as a Van Buren paper, and ever since that time it has labored manfully and fearlessly in behalf of the principles of True Democracy, and for the spread of Healthy Reform. In 1852, under the editorial control of John S. Mann, it supported JOHN P. HALE for the Presidency, so it may be seen that it has always been a Republican paper. In 1856 it passed into the hands of Mr. Thomas S. Chase its present editor and proprietor, and battled nobly for Fremont and Freedom, carrying Potter County for both by a two-thirds majority. Another result of its labors has been the creation of a popular opinion which has wiped out ram selling, counterfeiting, and horse-stealing entirely from the county. Its friends are now asking for it a more extensive patronage, and as our circulation in Potter county is nearly, if not quite as large, as was that of the late *Northern Democrat*, we propose to give a few reasons why Republicans in that county should come to the aid of the *Journal* at once, and make it if not a profitable at least a paying concern. We hope our remarks will not be lost upon our own readers as they apply equally as well here.

An objection often raised against taking county papers; is that they are smaller and dearer than city papers. The answer to this objection is, that city papers have better facilities, because they have a larger patronage. If you want a good county paper give it a good circulation. Let every man who grumbles about the paper go to work among his friends and get a dozen subscribers and see what a difference it will make! Let it be also remembered that every dollar spent out of the county for papers to the neglect of your own, is a protest against home labor. If a man feels the need of a city paper, let him send for it, after he has subscribed and paid for his county paper. "During the heat of a political campaign, men think of nothing of paying out money for the distribution of public documents. Nearly all this money is lost. When the passions and prejudices of men are aroused it is next to impossible to appeal to their reason and judgment. Particularly in this case with regard to modern Democrats, as being for the most part office holders, expectants, or unthinking and bigoted partisans, they can not, or if they can they will not read and reflect upon public questions at such a time. The better plan is to distribute your county paper among those who will read it, and thus slowly but surely educate your opponents and make them believers in your principles. "Lastly, there can be no excuse for not taking the county paper which reflects your political principles. Men sometimes consider it as a luxury which they can do without. But the county paper is not a luxury; it is a necessity of every intelligent man's life; it is an actual want. Men have no right to starve the bodies of or their children; have they any more right to starve their own or their children's minds? And looking at this subject from its most selfish point of view, we have known men who have gleaned information from their county paper by which they have made thousands of dollars.

"But enough. Let the people of Potter county accord to the *Journal* that support which it deserves for its labors in the past; and let them remember that its present and future usefulness—like that of every other county paper—must depend upon the support it receives."

The True Policy for a Union.
The union of the Republican with the various elements of the Opposition, to defeat the present Administration party, is a matter which was lately, and even now is receiving considerable attention from the public press. A part of them, under the lead of the *N. Y. Tribune*, are advocating an unequalled union of the party, North and South, for a present success, and without reference to principle, while others oppose and seek to triumph over the Administration upon the strict issues of principles, holding that a mere party success, without the distinct recognition of the leading principles of the Republican party as the elements of the triumph, will not be worth the fighting for. To those who believe the latter to be the better policy we belong, and so believing, we commend to the attention of every honest opponent of the outrageous policy of the present national Administration, the following just and timely remarks of the *Ocean Emblem*, a thorough Republican paper published at Tom's River, New Jersey:

"The language of Truth is, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' Some of our cotemporaries seem to disbelieve this doctrine; inasmuch as they advocate a division of the Republican American party of New Jersey for the purpose, as they say, of bringing about a 'union.' This advocating two State Conventions, by the same party, is about as sensible a project as it would be for a man to take Poison into his stomach that an antidote

might be applied. The Convention called by the Members of the last Legislature is a union Convention in fact. The distinction which existed two years ago, as Americans and Republicans was obliterated, and will remain obliterated notwithstanding the jealousy of a few Damogogues who seem determined to rule or ruin, and the united party, strong in their determination to conquer the foe of their cherished principles became one compact party; and they maintain it to-day, and will maintain it, in despite of all the efforts of those selfish, spoils-seeking aspirants who are endeavoring to divide their ranks. Our advice is to adhere to the regular convention and give no countenance to any outside movement in any way. Let us go straight ahead and the day is ours. A few despicable office-seekers are trying to gain advantage by the New Brunswick movement, but they are almost entirely alone. The people are moved by principle, which is on the side of the union Members of the Legislature. To them let us adhere, strictly and rigidly. When Peter Parley consented to hold a conference, and listen to the overtures of the enemies of his Castle, his weakness was manifest, and his ruin sealed. Those who fight for plunder let them fight alone. We fight for principles; and therefore can have nothing to do with them."

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION is now agitated in the western counties, and many enthusiastic meetings have been held recently. If the advocates of the reform will confine themselves to moral suasion and not mix the question up with politics, they may accomplish much good.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph*.

We would ask our friend of the *Telegraph* to inform us whether or not politics is an element of "moral suasion"; and if so, why is it not right to mix this question up with it? "Moral suasion" is the influence of good moral sentiment. Now we would ask why the law should not be made a means of enforcing a good moral sentiment, when the correctness of that sentiment is generally admitted? We submit the above propositions for the consideration of such weak-kneed reformers as the writer in the *Telegraph*.

A Couderport Man at Shippen.
For the *Potter Journal*,
SHIPPEN, McKean Co., Aug. 1st, 1859.

FRIEND CHASE—As I have been absent from home for a few days, perhaps you would like to know where I am; I therefore take the liberty to drop you a few lines, which you can publish if you think proper. I came to this place last evening, and put up at the "Emporium House," which is kept by our old friends, N. L. Dike and Lady. The house is large and commodious, and is now well filled with guests, mostly from the cities and large towns of the eastern part of this State. Here I met with many of our old neighbors. John M. Judd and Lady are stopping at this house. He is engaged in the mercantile business; his store is filled with a heavy stock of goods well adapted to the wants of the people, and he is doing a prosperous business. The Sunbury & Erie Railroad is located through this place, and is now in a rapid stage of progress towards completion. The whole place is under contract to be finished in a year from next fall, which makes business here very lively. This place is destined, no doubt, to become one of considerable importance, as a connection of the Couderport, Allegany River & Portage road with the Sunbury & Erie will be at this point.

A circumstance took place here to-day which goes to establish the truth of the doctrine of total depravity, and to show how low some individuals can sink themselves in wickedness and crime. This afternoon I took a ride up West Creek with a friend, and had occasion to change the hold back straps from my sulkey to his buggy, and in so doing found that the "leathers," which were fastened to the underside of my sulkey shafts were cut nearly off, and had not the discovery been made before I started for home, my life would have been in imminent danger. But the person who was guilty of that low and cowardly act left here this morning and went down to the First Fork, perhaps so accustomed to meanness as to be unconscious of having put the life of a fellow-being in danger, and of committing an act that would disgrace the character of a highway robber.

Last night there was quite an excitement in this house. Two Irishmen took lodging here in the third story, and as they had been indulging freely in the ardent during the evening, no doubt felt very strong; and, I suppose, had a desire to knock down something, and as there was not anything else in the room they laid siege to the bedstead and brought it to the floor with a tremendous crash. The Landlord being absent, his Lady requested one of the servants to go and ascertain the cause of the disturbance. He went to the room and demanded admittance, but was refused and told to go away about his business; but he, feeling the importance of his mission, forced upon the door and wanted to know "what the d—d Irishmen were up to?" They told him that he was a "d—d nigger, and had better leave." He then went down to Mr. Judd's room and requested him to go up to the Irishmen's room with him, which he accordingly did, and where he found the Irishmen very boisterous and full of fight. Judd took the large fluid lamp from the nigger and expected to see a fair field-fight, not caring but little which whipped. But the darkey, perhaps feel-

ing that he was not able to stand his hand against two, suddenly left for down stairs; but soon made his appearance with a large carving-knife in his hand. By this time, hearing the disturbance, some of the guests of the house rushed from their rooms into the hall, and seeing him pass with such a deadly weapon, tried to persuade him to stop, but on he went, full of vengeance. At this the Ladies became frightened, and one of them, (who, I suppose, had been accustomed to city life,) ran to a window and screamed "fire," "murder," "police." At this alarm there was a general run-out—the Ladies appeared in their robes, and the gentlemen without slippers, the latter volunteered to act in an official capacity in behalf of the peace and dignity of the embryo city and quickly repaired to the room of the combatants, where the sight of the glittering steel had cooled the courage of the sons of Erin down to zero, and as the constituted police rushed into the room, armed with stove legs, pieces of bedsteads, &c., the darkey rushed out, and making about three jumps reached the bottom of the stairs and disappeared into the street. The Irishmen took a lower position, the Ladies nerves became composed, and in an hour's time all was again still and quiet. In the morning, as the company were at breakfast, some jokes were passed at the expense of the Lady who called for the "police."

I shall leave this place to-day and start for home—satisfied that Pike's Peak and Shippen are not all humbug.
Yours truly,
A. FRENCH.

Political Announcements.
Announcements of Candidates, till Co. Convention, \$1 each; Independent Candidates, till General Election, \$2 each—in all cases, in Advance.

Republican County Convention.
The Republican Electors in the several election districts of Potter County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, on FRIDAY, the 26th DAY OF AUGUST next, to choose Free Delegates from each district to meet in Convention at COUDES-PORT, on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1859, to select candidates for the following offices, viz: One member for U. S. District Attorney; one for High Sheriff; one for County Auditor. Also, three Senators and two Representatives in Congress.

The following Committees of Vigilance have been appointed in their respective townships, and are requested to act promptly and vigorously to provide so that due notice of the primary meetings for the election of delegates may be given, in order that every district may be represented in the Convention.

JULIUS BAKER,
Chairman of County Ex. Com.
Couderport, July 30, 1859.
VIGILANCE COMMITTEES FOR 1859.

Allegany: G. W. G. Judd, Albert G. Preble, Abbott; D. Conway, N. D. Sult.
Bigelow: Walter Lovell, M. B. Briggs.
Clara: F. D. Graves, W. L. Allen.
Couderport: P. A. Stebbins, Jr., Z. J. Thompson.
Erdella: John Taggart, Jasper M. Spafford.
Genesee: H. Perry, Patrick Kane.
Harrison: Israel Dodge, Isaac Thompson.
Hector: Cyrus Sunderlin, W. T. Leach, Jr.
Homor: Edwin Thatcher, Dennis Hall.
Hudson: Elijah Chamberlin, A. R. Stillman.
Jackson: David Crowell, Rufus Thompson.
Kearney: Ping Harris, E. Dierce.
Greenway: Jerome Chalmers, L. B. Estes.
Pike: Henry Martin, John Corfield.
Portage: E. D. Sizer, W. L. Vassig.
Platons Valley: D. P. Roberts, Lewis Lyman.

Rout: John Lyman, Jr., Seneca Pomeroy.
Stewardson: Henry Andress, Leroy Crittenden.
Sylvania: James Rees, Robert K. Young.
Summit: Alfred Ayres, J. M. Bassett.
Sweden: Saml' Y. Acker, Sylvanus Jones.
Stanton: Rodney L. Nichols, A. L. Ballard.
Ulysses: Duvick Whipple, Laureia Bird.
West Branch: Erasmus Grippen, S. M. Conable.
Wharton: George Barclay, Seth Briggs.

FOR SHERIFF.
To the Electors of Potter County:
Fellow-citizens—Having long been a resident of your county, (being among the first), I offer myself as an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election. I do not offer myself through the solicitation of any person, but because I desire the office, I have not the means, nor the disposition to hire any one to canvass the county for us, or to do so far myself, desiring rather to rest my claim with the unbiased feelings of the people. W. M. CROSBY.
Homor, June 28, 1859.*

New Advertisements.

Insolvent Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of N. E. C. JENNINGS, of Ulysses Township, that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Potter county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court has appointed the 15th day of September next, (being the first day of the Term), at Couderport, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the hearing of the case, at which time his creditors may attend if they think proper.
Aug. 3, 1859-4t. By Order of Court.

Insolvent Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JOHN LANNEN, of Hector Township, that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Potter county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court has appointed the 15th day of September next, (being the first day of the Term), at Couderport, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the hearing of the case, at which time his creditors may attend if they think proper.
Aug. 3, 1859-4t. By Order of Court.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE!
PER MONTH, and all expenses paid. AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States to engage in a light and easy business in which the above profit may certainly be realized. For particulars apply with stamp.
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Illustration of a person holding a large bill.