popular sovereignty says, "I am for that."

And so they go on dragging up the rules. You come to the Slavery question. One man says the free States are more prosperous than the slave States. He draws a comparison between New York and Virginia, and finds that the land in the former is worth more than that in the latter State. He finds Slavery degrading, that labor is better respected, and that the poor man occupies a better position in society, where he has no negro labor to compete with. He says, "I will draw up a rule excluding Slavery from those places where I and my children do not like to go." "Ah, but you cannot do that," is the answer. That violates the principle of self-government. Now, though every honest man is shocked the moment you tell him he must not reduce another man to Slavery, you violate the true principles of self-government. The reason you must have a right to make a slave of somebody, or you can not govern yourselves. If I had not a great deal of charity, I would think these self-government men not sincere. [Applause.]

* * * * *

I would like to ask you who are living here in this flourishing State—this wealthy and great State—who have been blessed with prosperity ever since the Territorial Government was formed, and who have built up these large cities upon the border of the State, whether there is a man of you who can lay his hand upon his heart and say, "I am sorry that Jefferson, and Washington, and those old patriots, excluded Slavery from Ohio?" Is there a man here who would dare to say it? Is there a man here who would rise and heap such curses on his ancestors for keeping Ohio free, as he is ready to heap upon Republicans for wishing to keep Kansas free for his children, as his fathers kept Ohio free for him? If you believe your fathers were right in preserving this great Northwest to Freedom, how dare you do less for your children than your fathers did for you? I dare not. I never will. [Applause.]

Slavery is no domestic question. It is a matter affecting the whole nation. Are we not all interested in the prosperity and growth of this great country? Is it not of importance to you, citizens of Ohio, whether the fertile plains and beautiful villages of the West shall be settled and inhabited by millions of freemen, and saved for the benefit of free labor; or whether they shall be covered over with the black pall of negro Slavery? Is it of no importance to you whether we shall have flourishing States like Illinois and Iowa, or whether those States shall go to ruin and decay, as the Carolinas and Virginia? I take no pleasure in referring to these things. I would that the Carolinas were as prosperous as Michigan, Illinois, or Ohio. Yet the great fact stands out that they are not. They have been blessed with a fertile soil, and why is it that they have not prospered as the States with which they have been contrasted? Under what policy have we grown to the greatness to which we have attained? I ask you under what? Was it not under the policy of settling our Territories with free men, and increasing the number of free States?"

## Who is Brown, the Leader?

*Sketch of Captain John Brown, the Leader of the Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.*

[From the New York Herald, October 19.]

Captain John Brown emigrated to Kansas from Central New York in the fall of 1855, and settled in the township of Ossawatomie. He was accompanied by seven sons, the youngest being old enough to earn his livelihood. The birth-place of Brown is not positively know to the writer, but report has it that he was born in Kentucky. At the time of his death he was about sixty years of age. He was about medium height, slim, muscular and possessing an iron constitution. He had blue eyes, sharp features and long gray hair, wearing a full beard.

In December, 1855, during the "Shannon war," Brown first made his appearance among the free state men at Lawrence. His entrance into the place at once attracted the attention of the people towards him. He brought a wagon-load of cavalry sabres, and was accompanied by twelve men, seven of whom were his own sons. He first exhibited his qualities at the time the free-state and pro-slavery parties, under the lead of Governor Robinson on one side, and Governor Shannon on the other, met to make a treaty of peace. After Governor Robinson had stated to the people who were gathered around the hotel the terms of the peace, Brown took the stand, uninvited, and opposed the terms of the treaty. He was in favor of ignoring all treaties and such leading men as Robinson, Lane and Lowry, and proceeding at once against the border-ruffian invaders, drive them from the soil or hang them if taken. Gen. Lowry, who was chairman of the Committee of Safety, and also commander of the free-state troops, ordered Brown under arrest. The latter made no physical resistance, but it was soon discovered that he was altogether too combustible a person to retain as a prisoner, and a compromise was made with him by the free-state men, and he was released. He was informed by the leaders of that party that his remarks were intended to undo what they were trying to accomplish by means of the treaty; that he was a stranger in Lawrence and Kansas, and ought not by his rash remarks to compromise the people of Lawrence until he had known them longer and knew them better.

One of his sons, who was elected to the Legislature in February, 1856, was seized and taken from Ossawatomie to Lecompton in chains, a distance of thirty miles. His feet and hands were chained together with a large heavy chain, the size of that used upon ox teams. He was compelled to walk the whole distance beneath a burning sun. The irons wore the flesh from his ankles. He was attacked with the brain fever, was neglected and died in two or three days. He was a companion of Governor Robinson, Jenkins, (since shot by Lane), and some eight or ten others. Another son of Captain Brown was shot at Ossawatomie by a marauding party from Missouri. After the death of his first son, occasioned by the tortures and fatigue of his forced march, Brown swore vengeance upon the pro-slavery party, and it was frequently observed by the more prudent of the free-state men that he was evidently insane on the subject. He was always considered by them as dangerous, was never taken into their councils, and never consulted by them with reference either to their policy or movements.

The destruction of the Free-State Hotel and presses at Lawrence, in May, 1856, incited him anew to action, and he organized a small company, composed chiefly of men who had been robbed, or whose relatives had been murdered by the pro-slavery party, and at the head of this band, armed with Sharp's rifles, bowie knives and Colt's revolvers, he scoured Southern Kansas, and the name of "Old Brown" became a terror to all who opposed his will in that region. While he was thus marauding, five pro-slavery men were taken from their cabins at Pottawattomie creek, in the night time, and shot dead. The pro-slavery party charged this deed upon Old Brown, while the free-state party asserted that they could prove him in Lawrence, forty miles distant, when it happened, and that the horrid deed was perpetrated by "Buford's Georgia Ruffians," supposing that the victims were free-state men.

The news of this massacre reached Westport, Missouri, the place of rendezvous of the "border ruffians," the same evening that the Kansas Commission sent out by the United States House of Representatives arrived at that place. The excitement was intense, and was induced almost as much by the appearance of the commission as by the news of the massacre. The "ruffians" swore vengeance upon the members and officers of the commission, declaring that their blood should recompense for the slaughter at Pottawattomie creek, and but for the intercession of Mr. Oliver, the pro-slavery member of the commission, and others, it was believed that the commission would have been attacked. It was at this time that the notorious H. Clay Pate organized a band of men in the streets of Westport, Missouri, with the avowed purpose of entering the territory and capturing "Old Brown." He raised about thirty men, and went into the territory about twilight one evening, and was surprised at sunrise the next morning by "Old Brown," who was in command of nine men, armed as stated above. Pate sent a flag of truce to Brown, who advanced some rods in front of his company and ordered the flag-bearer to remain with him, and sent one of his own men to inform Pate to come himself. Pate obeyed, when Brown ordered him to lay down his arms. Pate refused to give the order to his men, when Brown drawing a revolver, informed him that he must give the order or be shot on the spot. Pate immediately surrendered up himself and men, and they were disarmed and marched into a ravine near by, and kept until liberated and sent back to Missouri by Colonel Sumner, a few days subsequently, who also ordered "Old Brown" to disband and go home. The latter agreed to do so if the Colonel would also agree to protect the settlers in that region of the territory. This was the celebrated "Battle of Black Jack Point," made famous by the "H. C. P." Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who was the heroic commander of the surrendering party. Captain Brown was not much heard from again until the notorious Captain Hamilton made his incursions into southern Kansas, from Missouri, in 1858, when he raised another company, and, with Captain Montgomery, drove Hamilton and his companions back to Missouri, and, marching his men into that state, took possession of one of the villages, shot one or two men, and liberated several slaves. This course of Brown was repudiated by Governor Robinson and the leaders of the free-state party, in and out of Kansas, which caused Brown to publish a letter explaining his position, in which he assumed the entire responsibility of his acts, and relieved the free-state men from any share therein. This letter was called the "Two Parallels," on account of the peculiar distinction made by the writer.

Captain Brown was a very strong believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. He was fanatical on the subject of anti-slavery, and seemed to have the idea that he was specially deputed by the Almighty to liberate slaves and kill slaveholders. It was always conceded to him that he was a conscientious man, very modest in his demeanor, apparently unoffensive until the subject of slavery was introduced, when he would exhibit a feeling of indignation unparalleled. After matters subsided in Kansas, Brown intimated to some of his anti-slavery friends that he contemplated organizing an insurrection amongst the slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee. This fact becoming known to some of the leading anti-slavery men of the country, they refused him means with which to go on, and discouraged his proposed undertaking. He spent a portion of the last summer in visiting different Northern cities, and was tendered sums of money, with the understanding that he wished to secure a little farm upon which to settle in his old age. It is supposed that he employed this money thus obtained to hire the farm near Harper's Ferry, which he used as a rendezvous for the insurrectionists, and near which he so recently paid the last debt of nature.

## The State Election.

The official returns from the strong Opposition counties at the North show a greater falling off of the vote, and consequently of the Opposition majorities, than any other counties of the State. Next year, with a Governor and a President to elect, they will do better for the Opposition, by many thousands. We have the following returns from forty-eight counties which compare with the vote of last year as follows:

FORTY-EIGHT COUNTIES OFFICIAL.

| | 1858. | 1859. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Sup. Judge.* | *Aud. Gen'l.* | *Surv. Gen.* |
| Opposition, | 170,422 | 157,746 | 158,285 |
| Democratic, | 144,760 | 140,502 | 140,145 |
| Op. maj., | 25,662 | 17,244 | 18,140 |

The counties yet to be heard from gave Judge Read last year a majority of 1,124. They will do nearly as well this year.

Trusting to a late telegraphic despatch to the morning papers, we put down the two Assemblymen from the Jefferson, Clearfield, McKean and Elk districts as Opposition members. The official returns however, received this morning, show that the Democratic candidates have been elected. This will change the House of Representatives to 65 Opposition and 35 Democratic members. On joint ballot of the two houses, the Opposition majority will be 39.—*Phil. Bulletin, 20th.*

LATER—FULL RETURNS.

The official returns of the late election in Pennsylvania have been published from every county in the state, except Venango, which has not yet been received. Without Venango the votes stand as follows:

AUDITOR GENERAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Thomas E. Cochran, Rep., | 177,813 |
| For Richardson L. Wright, Dem., | 162,707 |
| Majority for Cochran, | 17,106 |

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| For William H. Keim, Rep., | 169,270 |
| For John Rowe, Dem., | 157,216 |
| Majority for Keim, | 18,044 |

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH! Nebraska has elected a Republican delegate to Congress, DAILY receiving 48 majority over Estabrook. We have not yet received the returns, but the telegraph announces the result upon the authority of intelligence direct from Nebraska City.—*Tribune.*


# The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,

Thursday Morning, Oct. 27, 1859.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.


☞ We rejoice to learn that the Republicans of the Representative district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk and McKean, have elected Mr. Gordon, one of their candidates. Had the Republicans of McKean turned out they could have elected our friend Nichols, instead of letting him be defeated by a regular pro-slavery, pro-corruption hunker, like A. M. Benton. We regret his defeat most sincerely. The election of Mr. Gordon is another of those great Republican victories for which this year has become notorious.

## No Paper for Two Weeks.

Having run out of paper, money, and the large stock of patience which has kept us going for nearly three years, we have concluded to suspend publication for a couple of weeks, and turn our attention to collecting and canvassing during that time. We can not canvass the whole county now, but will do so as much as we can find time for, and we trust our friends will aid us in the matter all they can. It is harvest over now, and we *ought* to be very successful.

A number of persons promised to bring us provisions &c., when they came to the Fair, but we have seen nothing of them yet. We cut short our visit home, expressly to be here to receive the produce promised, but all to no purpose. Have those persons treated us right? We think not.

## Riot at Harper's Ferry.

The border war waged against the free State men of Kansas, continues to bear its *legitimate* fruit. Capt. John Brown, two of whose sons were *murdered* in Kansas by Border Ruffians, and whose *entire property* was destroyed at the instigation of Missouri slave-holders, conceived the crazy project of running off slaves from Virginia. Assisted by 15 white men and 5 negroes, he took possession of the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on Sunday night, the 16th inst. A panic seized on the senses of the people of Harper's Ferry, and they telegraphed to Washington that a force of *five* or *six hundred men* had taken possession of the place, and loudly called for troops. About noon on Monday, Government troops began to arrive. They invested the Armory, and kept up a skirmish with the insurgents all that day. But Brown and his men were not taken till Tuesday morning, when the Armory was stormed by a force of United States Marines. Most of the insurgents were killed in this charge. But old Brown survives his wounds, and Governor Wise expects to have the pleasure of hanging him.

All we have to say at present about this crazy and unfortunate affair is, that all who were *silent* when the agents of Slavery killed Brown's sons and destroyed his property, have no right to complain now.

## The Way to Do It.

Fayette County, bordered on the south by Virginia, and heretofore always sure for pro-Slavery democracy, has this year elected a Republican *Sheriff* and *Assemblyman*. How was this noble triumph achieved? Not by talking about fusion, compromise, *People's* party, and such nonsense. The Republicans of Fayette are live men, and so they invited a live man, R. Lyle White, formerly of the *Erie Constitution*, to come and edit their paper, the Fayette *Patriot*. This paper has been bold and energetic in its advocacy of *Republicanism*. In noticing the result of the election the *Patriot* says:

"The townships in the neighborhood of Connellsville show a very large gain over the vote of last year. This was accomplished by steady hard work. No partisan appeals or clap-trap rallying cries were used in the canvass. It was a quiet, earnest contest in which principles were paramount to men, and voters acted according to their convictions of right."

We commend that sentence to the Republicans of this county. We believe it points to the only method of permanent success—*steady work for principles*. No personal appeals, or clap-trap rallying cries, are worthy the attention of honest, earnest men. We heartily congratulate Brother White and the Republicans of Fayette for the success which has crowned their well-directed efforts. We have an abiding confidence that like efforts in other counties, will produce like results. Henceforward let all good Republicans work steadily for principles.

## Well Done, Clearfield.

We congratulate the editor of the *Raftsman's Journal*, and the Republicans of Clearfield county, on the great success achieved by them in favor of the right and true. That county used to give anything labelled Democratic, *six to eight* hundred majority. This year the majority on Senator is only 163 for Lecompton. For President Judge and Assemblyman, it is about the same. As that is the home of our illustrious Senator, we take peculiar pleasure in publishing the following official returns of the Clearfield Senatorial district.

| | Hall, Rep. | Durbin, Dem. |
|---|---|---|
| Clearfield, | 1,219 | 1,382 |
| Cambria, | | 679 maj. |
| Blair, | 1,453 maj. | |
| | 2,672 | 2,061 |
| | 2,061 | |
| Hall's maj. | 611 | |

That is a glorious result, and the Republicans of Clearfield county are entitled to the thanks of their brethren throughout the State, for their steady and determined efforts for the good cause. But the election of a Republican President Judge, Mr. Linn, of Bellfonte, and a Republican member of Assembly, Mr. Gordon, of Brookville, is due in great part to the noble efforts of our Clearfield brethren. We trust this fact will be remembered in the election of clerks at Harrisburg in January next. Republican Senators, we commend to your kindly regards the editor of the *Raftsmen's Journal*.

LINCOLN ON HICKMAN.—Hon. Abraham Lincoln, the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the West, made a great political speech at Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th ult. After claiming for himself the authorship of the sentiment, "there is an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery," enunciated in an address delivered fifteen years ago, he said:

"I do not believe that Gov. Seward uttered that sentiment because I had done so before, but because he reflected upon this subject, and saw the truth about it. Nor do I believe, because Gov. Seward or I uttered it, that Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania, in different language, since that time, has declared his belief in the utter antagonism which exists between the principles of slavery. You see we are multiplying. [Applause and laughter.] Now while I am speaking of Hickman, let me say, I know but little about him. I have never seen him, and know scarcely anything about the man; but I will say this much of him—of all the anti-Lecompton Democracy that have been bro't to my notice, he alone has the true genuine ring. And now, without endorsing anything else he has said, I will ask this audience to give three cheers for Hickman right here." [The audience responded with three rousing cheers for Hickman.]

HUMILIATING SPECTACLE.—On Saturday night several boys—some of them not exceeding fifteen years of age—staggered down Second street staggering under the effects of intoxicating liquor, and during the night howling with their terrific howls. One of them was so beastly drunk that his companions had to support him, and in that condition he was taken home. We do not know where the lads obtained the liquor, but their parents should compel them to confess, in order that the scoundrel who made them drunk may be indicted and prosecuted. A few nights ago we overheard a small lad remark to one of his "chums" that he "could get all the liquor he wanted," and no doubt he told the truth. We have reason to believe that there are dens in town, the keepers of which sell liquor to all—young and old, white and black, male and female—who can raise money to pay for it. Our police officers should make an effort to "spot" all such institution and return them to the next Court. They are a curse to the town.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

True enough—it is a "humiliating spectacle" to see boys staggering under the effects of intoxicating liquor, and the places where such liquors are sold to either *men* or boys, are a curse to *any* town. We believe every person of common sense *knows* this; and yet these *curses* are licensed by the courts of nearly every county in the State, in pursuance of the law of the Commonwealth. So long as the law authorizes license to be given to sell intoxicating drinks to *men*, such drinks will be sold to boys "not exceeding fifteen years of age," and they will frequently be seen staggering under their influence. When the father drinks, he has no right to be surprised if his son of *fifteen* should come home drunk, and those who oppose the passage of prohibitory laws have no right to be surprised at the increase of drunkenness. Let us *do* something to put a stop to the sale of intoxicating liquors, or else be silent. To ask police officers to "spot" a *licensed* grog shop is among the most unreasonable of requests, and foolish at that.

## Letter from Sheriff Taggart.

*For the Potter Journal.*

MR. EDITOR.—*Dear Sir:* In the JOURNAL of the 13th inst. I find a letter from Wm. Crosby, Esq. in which occurs the following paragraph:

"Three years ago I talked with some about the Sheriff office, said they had no objection, but had the year before promised to support A. C. Taggart. I was afterwards solicited to permit my name to be used as an independent candidate, but refused to run against the regular nomination. Did not your friend Chase, tell me I had taken an honorable course in coming out as I did, and did not you name others who admitted the same? If so, why have I not been treated in an honorable way instead of trying to crush me, and abusing those who were my friends? If you do not know who or what I mean, ask P. A. Stebbins and A. C. Taggart, in particular; two men, whose places I have taken in Court, for the last six years, and attended to the empannelling of the Jury, when it was their business not mine, and have never got so much as 'thank you sir.'"

Now, I am at a loss to know why Mr. Crosby refers you to me to know what he means by the above. I am unable to tell, neither do I think the writer is capable of giving a correct explanation himself. I have ever treated the gentleman with respect, and supposed we were on most friendly terms. It is true I did not support him for Sheriff, nor was I under obligations so to do. I consider it my duty to sustain Republican principles and the organization of the Republican party as long as they put suitable men in nomination for office. I have done nothing to crush Mr. Crosby, or to abuse his friends, nor do I know of any person or persons who have.

Mr. Crosby further alleges that he has taken the place of Mr. Stebbins and myself in empanneling the Juries for the trial of causes, for which we have not been willing to recompense him. Now if he will examine the Act of Assembly he will find that it is not the duty of the Sheriff to empannel Juries. The act in question says, "When any cause shall be ready for trial some disinterested person shall, *by direction of the Court*, in open court, draw from said box, after having well mixed the papers deposited therein as aforesaid, twelve of the said papers, one after another," &c &c. I cannot see how or in what manner the above act makes it the duty of a Sheriff to empannel the Juries for the trial of causes unless called upon by the Court, which has never been done in my case, at least. It is the custom in the adjoining Counties, as also in this county, for the Crier to empannel the Juries; and especially his duty when called upon by the Court. If Mr. Crosby has rendered me any service in the discharge of duties belonging to my office for which he has not been recompensed, I am ready to make full remuneration. He has rendered none that I am aware of. I shrink from no duty which I am able to perform and which properly belongs to me, nor do I wish to shirk it upon any one else. If Mr Crosby finds the duties of his office too laborious for him to perform, he had better resign, as there are men willing to perform all duties appertaining thereto—and men who will not make use of the powers to abuse their friends.

A. C. TAGGART.

COUDERSPORT, Oct 25, 1859.


JUST PUBLISHED,

Life and Times

OF

COLONEL DANIEL BOONE

COMPRISING A

History of the Early Settlement of Kentucky

With Accounts of the Hardships and Adventures of the Pioneers by which it was Settled.

COL. BOONE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, COMPRISING A NARRATIVE OF [illegible] AND HIS FAMILY IN KENTUCKY, NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM HIS ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT, DICTATED BY HIMSELF IN 1784.

"Colonel Daniel Boone was one of those remarkable men whom the country has produced. His character is marked with originality, and his actions were important and influential in one of the most interesting periods of our history—that of the early settlement of Kentucky. Boone is generally acknowledged as the founder of that State, having done it alone to a considerable extent, leading the earliest settlers. In founding Boonesborough, having defended the stations successfully against the attacks of the Indians, and by the prominent part which he took in military affairs of this period of distress and peril, he certainly renders his claims to the honors of the founder of Kentucky very strong."

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## PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday, by P. A. STEBBINS, wholesale and retail Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Main Street, COUDERSPORT, PA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, green, ₰ bush., | $ | 75 |
| do dried, " | 2 | 50 |
| Beans, " | 1 | 25 |
| Beeswax, ₰ lb. | | 20 |
| Beef, | | 4 |
| Beef Hides, | | 7 |
| Berries, dried, ₰ quart | | 10 |
| Buckwheat, ₰ bush., | | 37 |
| Butter, ₰ lb., | | 16 |
| Cheese, | | 8 |
| Corn, ₰ bush., | 1 | 00 |
| Corn-meal, per cwt., | 2 | 25 |
| Eggs, ₰ doz., | | 10 |
| Flour, superfine, ₰ bbl., | 6 | 00 |
| do double extra, | 6 | 00 |
| Hams, ₰ lb., | | 12 |
| Hay, ₰ ton, | 9 | 00 |
| Honey, ₰ lb., | | 15 |
| Lard, | | 12 |
| Maple Sugar, per lb., | | 8 |
| Oats, ₰ bush., | | 30 |
| Onions, | | 75 |
| Pork, ₰ bbl., | 19 | 00 |
| do ₰ lb., | | 10 |
| do in whole hogs ₰ lb., | | 6 |
| Potatoes, ₰ bush., | | 31½ |
| Peaches, dried, ₰ lb., | | |
| Poultry, ₰ lb., | | 5 |
| Rye, ₰ bush., | | 62½ |
| Salt, ₰ bbl., | | |
| do ₰ sack, | | |
| Trout, ₰ ½ bbl., | 6 | 00 |
| Wheat, ₰ bush., | 1 | 50 |
| White Fish, per ½ bbl., | 6 | 00 |
| Wool, per lb., | | 28 |

## TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The POTTER COUNTY TEACHERS' Association will hold its third Annual meeting in Town Hall, at Coudersport, commencing on the 14th of Nov. next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continue five days. The exercises during each day will consist of Drills in those studies pursued in Common Schools. They will be conducted by the County Superintendent, assisted by Rev. M. H. Rice, ——————, and others. Monday evening the opening address will be delivered by Rev. M. H. Rice; also an essay by Miss Cordelia Hydorn. Tuesday evening, address by Joseph A. Cooper, A. B. Principal of Ulysses Academy, and essays by J. W. Bird, and Miss Frances Baker.

Wednesday evening, Address by the County Superintendent, (subject, "Imagination"); Essay by Rev. D. Stiles. Thursday evening, Addresses by the President of the Association and Messrs. M. O. Crosby, and O. J. Spafford.

The teachers of the county are earnestly solicited to attend, and it is hoped they will be punctual to the hour on Monday morning.

J. W. BIRD, *Sec'y.*

## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned an Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County to make distribution of the proceeds of the sale of real estate in case of Jacob Bowers, N. L. Dice, No. 219 June Term, 1857, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office of the Prothonotary in Coudersport, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Those interested are required to be present. H. J. OLMSTED, *Aud'r.*

Oct. 18, 1859.

## Administratrix Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration to the Estate of THEODORUS CARPENTER, late of the township of Bingham, in the county of Potter, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to

CHARITY CARPENTER, *Adm'x.*

Bingham, Sept. 20, 1859.—5*


## CLOTH DRESSING.

ALL persons having cloth to dress, can have it sent to the shop of the subscriber by leaving it at the Store of J. B. Smith in Coudersport, marked with directions for coloring, &c. &c.

H. O. PERRY.

Genesee, Oct. 15th, 1859.

**The American Smoker** is an article of great utility and benefit to Smokers. Persons afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints or Kidney affections, can procure SPOONER'S MEDICATED for these various diseases by Old Dr. TEDDY. Sold by the AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.