

THE POTTER JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
Thos. S. Chase,
whom all Letters and Communications
should be addressed, to secure attention.
Terms—**Five Dollars in Advance**
—**\$1.25 per Annum.**
Agricultural, &c.

Notes for the Month.
From the *Genesee Farmer*, (Rochester,) May.

The unusual and almost unprecedented severe winter in Great Britain has materially injured the wheat in that country and our English exchanges and private correspondence indicate the crop this year will probably be light. In some sections of this country and parts of Canada, there is reason to fear that the wheat crop has suffered by the sudden changes of temperature during the past winter. On this account, notwithstanding there was, in this section at least, more winter wheat sown last autumn than for several years past, there is very general impression that the wheat crop of 1860 will fall below the average, and that it will be well for farmers to sow as much spring wheat as possible.

It is not yet too late to sow spring wheat. We have known several instances where late sown spring wheat has done better than early sown—for the reason, probably that the season of the midge was over before it was in bloom. Unlike barley, spring wheat will succeed on a clover sod plowed up fresh. One of our Canadian correspondents however who has been very successful in raising spring wheat, prefers to summer-fallow for it, or, at least, to plow the land in the fall, and cultivate it in the spring. He sows from the 10th to the 15th of May; from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Unless the land is in excellent condition, two bushels is none too much seed.

Throughout the West, the Canada Club is regarded as one of the best varieties of spring wheat. In Canada, the Five is the most popular kind, and can be sown later than most varieties, and on moist soils.

Ludlow Corn.—Of this crop, little need be said. It will stand bad management as well as any other crop, but it is exceedingly grateful for good cultivation and heavy manuring. It requires a warm, dry, rich soil. The motto of the corn-planter should be "good culture." In our experiments with various manures on Indian corn, gypsum or plaster proved the most profitable. Ashes had little effect, though this might not be the case on other soils. Ammonia is what we need, but this can not be purchased sufficiently cheap to render its use in the east source at present, with the exception of home manures, is Peruvian guano. If the corn is planted on a clover sod, it may be well to let the clover grow till just before planting, and then turn it under and plant immediately.

We have little faith in the various recommendations of soaking seed corn in solutions of ammonia, chloride of lime, copras, etc. Soaking old dry seeds in a solution of chloride of lime is said to facilitate the softening of the husk, and thus render germination easier. This is probably true; but that the small quantity of any ingredient that seed can absorb can materially help its after growth, is inconsistent with all our ideas of the nourishment and growth of plants. In the majority of experiments that have been made on this subject, it is quite probable that the result would have been just as good if the seed had been simply soaked in water alone for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Generally, this course is unnecessary.

Barley.—Our climate is not well adapted for the production of the best samples of spring barley—the growing season is too short and hot. In this section, at least, the crop is becoming more and more uncertain, and many farmers have nearly abandoned its cultivation. Like wheat it is liable to be attacked by the midge. Whether like spring wheat, late sowing will enable it to escape this insect, we cannot say. The rule hitherto has been to sow as early as the ground could be got in proper condition; but fair crops have been obtained when sown as late as the middle of May. Barley likes a warm, active soil; what is called "barley soils" in England being rather too light and sandy for the production of the best wheat. We have, however, seen most excellent crops on rather heavy soils, when they have been summer-fallowed and made mellow by cultivation. Barley will not succeed on sod land. In some of the northern counties of this State, they sow peas and oats together on sod land, and follow them with barley the next season. They frequently sow as late as the first of June, and raise good crops. We think two bushels of seed per acre none too much. A farmer near this city thinks a barrel of salt per acre on his barley a most profitable application.

Potatoes.—The bulk of this crop will be planted before these remarks reach our readers. The majority of farmers in this section plant in hills 2½ feet apart each way, and about three sets in each hill. In this way the horse-hoe can be passed both ways between the rows, and the expense of cultivation and digging is slight. It is generally acknowledged, however, that by making the rows the same distance apart (5½ feet), and then dropping single sets in the rows, 12 to 15 inches apart, a larger crop is obtained, though it is thought not enough more to compensate for the extra labor. We find that on the sandy soils in the town of Irondequoit, near this city, where potatoes are the crop, leached wood-ashes are used to a considerable extent with good results. They cost about one cent a bushel, and are undoubtedly a cheap manure at that price. From fifty to one hundred bushels per acre are used. On these sandy soils, plaster, from one to two bushels per acre, is also considered a profitable manure for potatoes. It may be applied in the hill at the time of planting, or when the potatoes are up. Just before the potatoes break through the ground a light harrow, with the teeth knocked out to straddle the rows, is passed over the ground with advantage. It breaks the crust and checks the growth of weeds.

Peas.—We believe it will pay to raise peas, even where the bug is most destructive, for the purpose of feeding out early to hogs. They might be fed out on the land while still green. This would enrich the soil; and the refuse and manure might be turned under and the land sown to wheat. When eaten early in the fall, the bug does the pea little injury. Undoubtedly it would have been better to have sown earlier; but it is not yet too late to obtain a fair crop. Peas do well on sod land. They should be sown thick for the above purpose—say three or four bushels per acre. A good crop will mother the weeds. A bushel or so of plaster per acre, sown broadcast with the seed, or soon after the peas are up, frequently produces a very marked effect.

Mangel Wurzel.—This is one of the best roots adapted to our dry, hot climate. It contains about half as much again nutritive matter as turnips, and will produce a much heavier crop per acre; but it requires rich land and good cultivation. The soil should be warm, deep and thoroughly pulverized. It will grow on heavier land than the turnip or ruta-baga. Prepare the land this month, and sow about the first of June, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and 12 inches apart in the rows. If the seed is soaked three or four days in warm water and then rolled in gypsum, it will start earlier, and the plants will be more likely to get the start of the weeds. The plants should be thinned out when about two inches high, and if possible the work should be done when the ground is moist after rain. The same remarks will apply to white and yellow sugar beets.

White Beans.—We desire to see the cultivation of the bean greatly extended in this country. Like clover, peas, and root crops, its growth and consumption on the farm will greatly enrich the land. At present it may pay better to sell the beans than to feed them to sheep; but if the market price should be reduced by their extended cultivation, they would still be a profitable crop for the farmer to raise for feeding. They draw lightly on the soil, and being planted in rows admit the soil to be nearly as well cleaned as a sod can fallow. There is perhaps no crop so well adapted for planting among young fruit trees as beans. There are a number of excellent varieties, but for field culture the small white bean is believed to be as profitable as any other.

Beans do well on any good corn land. The general opinion is that a light, warm, sandy or gravelly loam is best. Many think that the soil should be rather poor than otherwise, as rich land is apt to produce too much vine; there is, however, a difference of opinion on this point, probably owing to the different significance which is attached to the terms "rich" or "poor" land. What one calls "rich" another calls "poor," and in this case, as in most others, a "happy medium" is doubtless best.

Some prefer to plow early in the spring, and clean the land as much as possible before planting; others think it best to plow under a clover sod, flat, just before planting, say the first of June, as such land is more likely to be free from weeds. Harrow down smooth, and make the soil as fine as possible; then plant in rows 2½ feet apart and 15 inches in the rows, using 4 to 6 beans in each hill. Cover with mellow earth, not more than two inches deep. Some prefer to sow in drills; but by planting in hills, the labor of cleaning is greatly facilitated. When sown in drills with a machine, it should drop a single bean two inches apart in the drills, the rows being 2½ feet apart. If the weather is fine, plant the first week in June. Some, however, prefer to plant a week later.

The Right Time to Cut Asparagus.
Mr. Editor:—Every lover of Asparagus must deprecate the course pursued by most persons, and market gardeners in particular, in regard to the time of cutting this delicious vegetable. For many years my impressions were that the whiter and better bleached stalks, the finer would be the flavor. Besides this, the delicate appearance of a well bleached bunch of asparagus, almost naturally conveys the idea of tenderness and juiciness. Now this is all a mistake, as any person may prove by a single experiment. My plan is never to cut asparagus until, by exposure to the atmosphere, the stalks have become green over the greater portion of their length. The white or bleached part is generally fibrous or woody and tasteless. I know of no more unpleasant sight at table than that of a person digging tough asparagus through his teeth, sucking off such parts as may be tender, and leaving the uneatable parts on or beside his plate. This may all be remedied, by a little precaution in regard to the time of cutting. To have asparagus in full flavor, tender and juicy, it must be cut when the stalks are just sufficiently green to break off short, like a snap-shot bean. When the crowns have ex-

panded, the proper period is past, for although the whole stalk then becomes green it is also becoming fibrous and tough. It is said, that where it is desirable to have the asparagus retain a fresh green appearance, when served for the table, this can be accomplished by the addition of a very small quantity of saleratus to the water in which it is boiled. I do not offer any of the suggestions in this brief article as novel. They are known to many persons, but very many are not familiar with them. To such they may be acceptable.

Philadelphia Co., April 6, 1860.
TIME OF PLANTING CORN.—The *Home-Steal*, (Ct.) says: "From the observation and experience of the past six years, we think that the majority of our farmers plant corn quite too early. A warm week in May tempts them to early sowing, and the seed comes up, but it is liable to be surfacted with water or cut off by late frosts. Almost every farmer has the experience of planting his corn over again, and thus tens of thousands of dollars are uselessly thrown away. A much better plan is not to plant till the last of May or the first week of June. One of the best farmers of that State plants on the 5th of June, and gets his crop well matured, and to yield near seventy bushels per acre."

COWS CAN NOT HOLD BACK THEIR MILK.—Dr. DADD, in the *Stock Journal*, says a cow cannot exercise any control over her lacteal organs, and gives this as the reason: The muscular tissues which compose the parts directly in the region of the lacteal duct, or milk channel, are involuntary muscles. Were it not so, any cow might, by voluntary relaxation of the muscles which guard the outlet of the mammary gland, evacuate at any time her own milk, and thus defraud her owner.

LAWRENCE JOHNSON, Esq., the well known type founder, and head of the house of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city, of paralysis, on Thursday morning. He was held in high esteem by the printing fraternity throughout the country.

Orphan's Court Sale.
BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Potter County, to me directed, I will sell at public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on Tuesday, the 19th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Rufus A. Freeman, Deceased, to wit: A certain message or lot of land situated in the township of Jackson in the county aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Hemlock in the north line of lot No. 8 of the allotment of the Adlum lands in Jackson township aforesaid, thence west along north line of said lot, one hundred and six rods, and two tenths of a rod, thence north eight rods, thence east along south line and six rods, thence north eight rods, and beginning, thence south eighty rods to a Hemlock, containing fifty-three acres and one tenth of an acre, and being lot No. 13 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township of Jackson, ten acres of which are improved. There is a small frame house on the lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third Cash in hand; the balance in one and two years, secured by Judgment on the land.
JERRY W. FREEMAN, Administrator.
Ulysses, April 19, 1860.

The Evening Post,
ISSUED DAILY, AT
41 Nassau St., Corner of Liberty, New York, by
W. M. C. BRYANT & CO.
TERMS—Invariably in advance—\$100 per year, or at the same rate for any period not less than one month.

THE WEEKLY EVENING POST contains all the reading matter of a Daily—substantial Debates—Public Documents—Foreign and Domestic News—Editorials, &c., of the daily paper. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, and sent off by the earliest mails to subscribers in every part of the Union, at Three Dollars per annum—2 copies, Five Dollars; 5 copies, Twelve Dollars—payable in advance.

Auditor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, the person appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to make a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of real estate in the case of Isaac Kenyon against H. H. Kenyon & J. H. White, of Dec. Term, 1858, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of the Prothonotary, in Coudersport, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next one o'clock P. M. Those interested, attend if they think proper.
H. J. OLMSTED, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.
WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of HIRSH C. LEA, late of Hector Township, Potter County, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, 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.
WILLIAM T. LEA, Adm'r.
NELLY LEA, Adm'r.
Hector, Feb. 7, 1860.

\$50 Canvassers' Attention! \$600
\$50 a Month and all Expenses paid.
\$600 a Year.
An active Agent is wanted very promptly in the United States and Canada, to solicit orders, and introduce our PATENT DOUBLE THREAD SPOURING MACHINE. Warranted equal to any other machine. Practical for every use, and makes it the cheapest and most popular machine in existence. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted, and solicit orders by Sample, at a cost of \$50 per month and expenses. Business Agent—Address, with stamp, for copies and instructions, J. W. HARRIS, Shoe and Leather Exchange, Boston, Mass.

Larrabee, Lewis & Co.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
a full and complete assortment of
**FALL and WINTER
DRY GOODS,**
which they will sell cheap as can be bought in the country. Also, a good stock of
**GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &c.**
They sell for READY PAY only, and consequently can afford to sell for

LESS PROFIT
than usual, not being obliged to make up for losses on bad debts.
All who wish to get the
**WORTH OF THEIR
MONEY,**
will please give us a call.
**ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE
TAKEN AT A GOOD PRICE.**
N. B.—We carry on the business of
BLACKSMITHING,
as usual, at the old stand of B. LEWIS, where all kinds of
Making and Repairing
will be done, from Mill Irons to a pair of Tongs, or a Chain Link. Good and careful
HORSE-SHOERS
will attend to that branch of the business.
LARRABEE, LEWIS & CO.
Lewisville, Nov. 5, 1859.—11127*

GEO. T. WARREN,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
**Boots, Shoes, Leather,
FINDINGS, &c.,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Main-Street, nearly opposite Baldwin Bros.,
WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
**WARREN'S
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,**
Main Street, (nearly opposite Baldwin & Bros.,) Wellsville, Alleghany Co., N. Y.
BOOTS AND SHOES CHEAPER THAN EVER!
Terms Cash Only.

The Proprietor of the above establishment having just returned from New York with a large and splendid stock of
**BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather, Findings, &c.,**
is now offering the same at prices much lower than ever.
Owing to his superior advantages in N. Y. City, he is enabled to purchase goods at much lower rates than other houses in the same line. Having an Agent in the market in New York City, he is enabled from time to time to take advantage of the rise and fall of the market, and thus obtain goods at very low figures. It is only necessary to call, to be convinced of the above facts.
Strict attention paid to orders.
A call is respectfully solicited.
GEORGE T. WARREN.
Wellsville, Jan. 20, 1860.—20.

**OLMSTED & KELLY'S
STORE** can always be found the best of
Cooking, Box and Parlor
STOVES.
Also, TIM and SHET-IRON WARE, POTS, KETTLES, SPIDERS, SCOTCH BOWLS, FRYING-PANS, SAPPANS, and CAULDRONS, &c.
Agricultural Implements,
such as PLOWS, SORAPERS, CULTIVATORS, CORN-SHELLERS, HORSE-RAKES, DOG-POWERS, &c.
THEIR WORK
is well made and the material good. Good and substantial EAVES-TROUGHS put up in any part of the County—Terms easy. Ready Pay of all kinds, including Cash, seldom refused. House on Main Street opposite the Old Court House, Coudersport. Aug. 1, 1859.—50

Dissolution.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Kenyon, Wilkinson & Graves, is by mutual consent dissolved. The Books and Papers, Notes, &c. of the firm are in the hands of C. C. Kenyon, who is authorized to settle the same.
C. C. KENYON,
P. C. WILKINSON,
J. H. GRAVES.
Oswaydo, Dec. 14th 1859.

The business will be continued at the old place by C. C. Kenyon, where he, or his salesman J. H. Graves, will be found at all times (Sunday excepted) ready and willing to wait on customers. Thankful for the patronage bestowed upon the late firm, he hopes by attention to his business to merit a continuance of the same.
P. S. All kinds of Provisions, Groceries, &c., constantly on hand, cheap for READY PAY. Lumber, Shingles, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods at their market price. Cash not refused.

Notice.
THESE persons who have unsettled accounts with the firm of Kenyon, Wilkinson & Graves, or Notes not paid, will call and arrange the same IMMEDIATELY, as the business of the late firm must be settled without delay.
C. C. KENYON.

Old Gold Pens Re-Pointed.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
ENCLOSE the Pen in a letter with cash or postage stamps; the return mail will bring the Pen as good as new.
* * * Editors giving this advertisement six insertions during the year 1860, and sending copy will receive a superior Gold Pen in payment. Address,
STONE & BALL,
Syracuse, N. Y.,
No. 101 N. 3rd St. & Ball.
We will vouch for the quality of the above on the part of the Syracuse Journal.

Co Housekeepers.
SOMETHING NEW.—B. T. BABBITT'S BEST
MEDICINAL SALERATUS.
Is manufactured from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, and all kinds of Cakes, without containing a particle of Saleratus when the Bread or Cake is baked; thereby producing wholesome results. Every particle of Saleratus is turned to gas and passes through the Bread or Biscuit while baking; consequently nothing remains but common Salt, Water and Flour. You will readily perceive by the taste of this Saleratus that it is entirely different from other Saleratus.
It is packed in one pound papers, each wrapper branded, "B. T. Babbitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus"; also, picture, twisted loaf of bread, with a glass of effervescent water on the top. When you purchase one paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be particular to get the next exactly like the first—brand as above.

Full directions for making Bread with this Saleratus and Sour Milk or Cream Tardir, will accompany each package; also, directions for making all kinds of Pastry; also, for making Soda Water and Seidlitz Powders.
MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP,
with
B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH,
Warranted double the strength of ordinary Potash; put up in cans—1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 6 lbs. and 12 lbs.—with full directions for making Hard and Soft Soap. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market.
Manufactured and for sale by
B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-street,
New York, and No. 38 India-street,
Boston. [1144-1]*

**HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.**
It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of good common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enables the system to triumph over disease.
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Biliary Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or bowels, producing Cramps, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters are especially adapted. They generally contract by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent in all its various forms than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.
Even old Age.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its tenacious grasp on the body of man, reducing him to mere shadow and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

Caution.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.
Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.
SMITH & JONES, Coudersport.
A. COREY & SON, Ulysses.
H. LYMAN & CO., Roadlet, N. Y.
POWELL & CHAPPEL, B. Vista.
LUCIUS WILSON, B. Vista.

COVER SEED.
A LARGE QUANTITY of first quality Clover Seed can be purchased at the Hardware Store of
OLMSTED & KELLY,
Coudersport, Feb. 8, 1860.

PLASTER for sale by
P. A. STEBBINS.

St. City College
SHEAPEST! BEST! LARGEST!
\$25.00
Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.
Board 5 weeks \$20, Station \$7, Tuition \$35, entire expenses \$62.
Usual time from 8 to 10 weeks. Every student, upon graduating, is guaranteed content to manage the books of any trade and qualified to earn a salary of from \$500 to \$1,000.
Students enter at any time—No Vacation Review Premiums For Best Business Writing 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the grand Fair of the Union for the past four years.
250 Ministers' Sons received at Baltimore Circulars, Specimens and Embellishments of the College, inclose five letters from F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11:1017*

B. S. COLWELL
WILL SELL
**Flour, Meal,
FEED, FISH, PORK &c.**
Cheaper than
ANY OTHER MERCHANT CAN SELL FOR CASH,
and will take in payment all kinds of
LUMBER.
I will also **Pay Cash** for LUMBER. Also, will pay the highest going price for
CASH FOR WOOL.
Store in the building formerly occupied by L. F. Maynard—THE PEOPLE'S STORE now, more than ever before.
Coudersport, June 22 1859.—44-6m.

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA.**
A Benevolent Institution established by Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Aged, afflicted with Venereal and Eruptive Diseases, and especially for the Cure of cases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by M. Acting Surgeon, to all who apply, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatocyst and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOGGESS, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, 10 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Member of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

BOOK STORE
Main above Third St.
COUDERSPORT, PA.
B. W. MANN, Proprietor.
**BOOKS, MAPS, GLOBES,
BLANKS, DOCKETS,
LEDGERS,
DAY-BOOKS,
RECEIPT-BOOKS,
MEMORANDUMS,
PASS-BOOKS,
DIARIES,
PORTFOLIOS,
HERBARIUMS,
LETTER-BOOKS,
(INVOICE-BOOKS,
Greek, Latin, French and German Books.
All School Books used in the County kept on hand, or immediately procured when desired.
Magazines or any Periodicals supplied as desired.
A good assortment of Paper, Envelopes, Pens and Ink. Also, of Wall-Papers, Printing Materials, Water Colors, &c.
**BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
PRAYER & HYMN BOOKS, of various kinds,
MUSIC-BOOKS and SHEET-MUSIC,
Slates, Rulers, Back-Gammon Boards, &c., &c. PRODUCE of all kinds and in exchange for Books, &c. [11-54]****

MILLPORT HEAD-QUARTERS
THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends that they are in receipt of, and are now opening, a choice and desirable stock of
STAPLE and FANDY DRY GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of all who desire to make purchases. Our stock has been selected with great care, and is particularly adapted to the wants of this section of our country. Our stock of Dry Goods consists of
**DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES, PARASOLS,
DLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, DOMESTICS,
SHIRTINGS,
LINENS, PRINTS,
HOSIERY, SHAWLS,
and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. We have also a complete assortment of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY;
all of which will be sold uncommonly cheap for ready cash, and for approved credit on reasonable terms as any other establishment in the place.
Millport, Aug. 11, 1860.—9:13 1/2.**

Executors' Notice.
LETTERS TESTAMENTARY of the late will and testament of Amos Moxon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to
L. S. ROBERTSON,
LAVINA TON,
MARY HACKET, Executors.
Bingham, Feb. 27, 1860.—24-6*