

ire, for improvement. They now
an opportunity to obtain wisdom,
train their faculties that hereafter
may reward that friend by living
members of society, by cheering
morrowful, elevating the lowly, and
g all needing assistance. Should
now yield to present inclinations
lose this fortune through careles-
ness? Who of whom I spoke will try
to the same again? All promised,
wards I had little trouble from whis-
-E.

Lincoln Hoisting the American Flag over Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.
he ceremony of raising the flag of 34
over the Hall of Independence this
ing, by Mr. Lincoln, was attended
all the solemnity of such an occa-
sion, the scene being an impressive one.
The rising of the sun crowds of peo-
ple, screamed from all parts of the city
and the State House, and very soon
y inch of ground was occupied, a
number of ladies being present.
The weather was cool and bracing.
At 7 o'clock Mr. Lincoln was escorted
to the Hall, and there received by Theo-
Cuyler, who warmly welcomed him
a venerable walls in the hour of na-
l peril and distress. When the great
k achieved by the wisdom and patri-
ism of our fathers seems threatened with
ruin. Mr. Lincoln responded as
follows:

MR. CUYLER: I am filled with deep
emotion, at finding myself standing here,
in this place, where were collected to-
gether the wisdom, the patriotism, the
otion to principle, from which sprang
institutions under which we live.
I have kindly suggested to me that I
hands is the task of restoring peace
the present distracted condition of the
country. I can say in return, Sir, that
the political sentiments I entertain
have been drawn, so far as I have been
able to draw them, from the sentiments
which originated and were given to the
world from this hall. I have never had
a feeling politically, that did not spring
from the sentiments embodied in the
Declaration of Independence. I have
pondered over the dangers which
have been incurred by the men who assem-
bled here, and framed and adopted that
Declaration of Independence. I have
pondered over the toils that were endured
by the officers and soldiers of the army
who defended that Independence. I have
inquired myself, what great principles
it was that kept this Confederacy
long together. It was not the mere
inter of the separation of the Colonies
in the mother land. But that senti-
ment in the Declaration of Independence
which gave liberty, not alone to the peo-
ple of this country, but, I hope, to the
world for all future time. [Great ap-
plause.] It was that which gave prom-
ise that in due time the weight would be
cast from the shoulders of all men.
This is a sentiment embodied in the
Declaration of Independence. Now, my
friends, can this country be saved upon
at basis? If it can, I will consider
myself one of the happiest men in the
world, if I can help to save it. If it
cannot be saved upon that principle it
will truly awful. But if this country
can be saved without giving up that
principle, I was about to say I would rather
be assassinated on this spot than sur-
render it. [Applause.] Now, in my view
of the present aspect of affairs, there
is no bloodshed or war. There is no
necessity for it. I am not in favor of
such course, and I may say, in advance,
there will be no blood shed unless it
be forced upon the Government and then
it will be compelled to act in self-defence.
[Applause.]

My friends, this is wholly an unex-
pected speech, and I did not expect to
be called upon to say a word when I came
here. I supposed it was merely to do
something toward raising the flag. I
say, therefore, have said something in-
secret. [Cries of "No, no."] I have
said nothing but what I am willing to
say by and by, if the pleasure of Almighty
God, die by.

Mr. Lincoln concluded amid great ap-
plause. The members of the City Council paid
their respects to him, and the procession
moved directly toward the platform erect-
ed in front of the State House.

On Mr. Lincoln's appearance on the
platform he was hailed with outbursts of
applause from the surrounding multitude.
Mr. Benton of the Select Council made
brief address inviting Mr. Lincoln to
raise the flag.

Mr. Lincoln replied in a patriotic
speech, stating a cheerful compliance with
the request. He alluded to the original
agreement of thirteen stars, saying that the
number had increased as time rolled on,
and became a happy power to us, each
adding to its prosperity. The future
of the Union, he said, was in the hands
of the people. It was on such an
occasion we could reason together,
reaffirm our devotion to the country,
and the principles of the Declaration of
Independence. Let us make up our
minds that whenever we do put a new
star upon our banner, it shall be a fixed
one, never to be dimmed by the horrors
of war, but brightened by the content-
ment and prosperity of peace. Let us
go on to extend the area of our usefulness,
and star upon star until their light shall
shine over five hundred millions of a free
and happy people.

Mr. Lincoln then threw off his over-
coat in an off-hand, easy manner, the
acknowledgment of which caused many
good-natured remarks.

At 10 o'clock the fact was whis-
pered from one to another, and it soon
became the theme of most excited conversation.
Many thought it a very injudicious move,
while others regarded it as a stroke of
great merit.

The special train leaves with the origi-
nal party, including *The Times* corres-
pondent, at 9 o'clock, and we trust it will
reach Baltimore in safety. HOWARD.

At Titusville (we learn from the *Gazette*)
on the evening of the 14th inst.,
while a concert was being held in Crittenden's
Hall, on the second floor, it gave
way and some 300 persons were percipi-
tated to the cellar, the first floor giving
way to the weight of the second. A
coal stove in full blast rolled into a pile
of shavings in a corner of the room and
set the building on fire, burning it up.

many spectators uncovering themselves,
when the flag was rolled up in a man-of-
war style, then adjusted, a signal fired,
and, amid the most excited enthusiasm,
the President elect hoisted the national
ensign. A stiff breeze caught the folded
bunting and threw it out boldly to the
winds. Cheers followed cheer, until hoarse-
ness prevented a continuance.

The ceremony over, Mr. Lincoln re-
turned to the Continental Hotel, followed
by an excited crowd, breakfasted soon
after, and departed for the Pennsylvania
Railroad depot.

MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON. He Escapes Intended Assassination at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Not a little
sensational prevailed throughout the city
this morning, as soon as it became known
that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early
train. It was unsuccessfully sought
to conceal the fact, especially from the
newspaper press, his presence here being
at first communicated to a few political
friends in confidence. He was met at
the station by several gentlemen of dis-
tinction, without any formality, and was
immediately driven to Willard's Hotel.

He was yesterday advised to come hit-
her without delay. Preparations had been
made to meet him at the station this af-
ternoon, and the Mayor of Washington
was to make a welcome address; but Mr.
Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme.
About 10 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accom-
panied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects
to President Buchanan, spending a few
minutes in general conversation.

Senator Bigler and Representative
John Cochran happened to be at the
White House when he entered, and were
accordingly introduced to the President
elect. Mr. L. afterward returned to his
house.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.
HARRISBURG, Saturday, Feb. 24.—
Mr. Abraham Lincoln, the President
elect of the United States, is safe in the
capital of the nation. By the admirable
arrangement of Gen. Scott, the country
has been spared the lasting disgrace,
which would have been fastened indelibly
upon it had Mr. Lincoln been murdered
upon his journey thither, as he would
have been had he followed the programme
as announced in the papers, and gone by
the Northern Central Railroad to Bal-
timore.

On Thursday night after he had re-
tired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed
that a stranger desired to see him on a
matter of life or death. He declined to
admit him unless he gave his name, which
he at once did, of such prestige did the
name carry that while Mr. Lincoln was
yet disheveled he granted an interview to
the caller.

A prolonged conversation elicited the
fact that an organized body of men had
determined that Mr. Lincoln should not
be inaugurated, and that he should never
leave the City of Baltimore alive, if,
indeed, he ever entered it.

The list of the names of the conspira-
tors presented a most astonishing array
of persons high in Southern confidence,
and some whose fame is not to this coun-
try alone.

Statesmen laid the plan, bankers in-
dorsed it, and adventurers were to carry
it into effect. As they understood, Mr.
Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at 9 o'
clock this morning by a special train, and
the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars
from the road at some point where they
would rush down a steep embankment
and destroy at a moment the lives of all
on board. In case of the failure of this
project, their plan was to surround the
carriage on the way from depot to depot
in Baltimore, and assassinate him with
dagger or pistol shot.

So authentic was the source from which
the information was obtained, that Mr.
Lincoln, after consulting with his friends,
was compelled to make arrangements
which would enable him to subvert the
plans of his enemies.

Greatly to the annoyance of the thou-
sands who desired to call on him last
night, he decided giving a reception.
The final council was held at 8 o'clock.
Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and
Col. Sauner actually cried with indigna-
tion; but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr.
Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original inform-
ant, insisted upon it, and at 9 o'clock
Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He
wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long
military cloak, so that he was entirely un-
recognizable. Accompanied by Superin-
tendent Lewis and one friend, he started,
while all the town, with the exception of
Mr. Lincoln, Col. Sauner, Mr. Judd, and
two reporters, who were sworn to secrecy,
supposed him to be asleep.

The telegraph wires were put beyond
reach of any one who might desire to use
them.

badly scared. It could not have been a
very secure building—probably a balloon
frame.

The Potter Journal.

CONDERSPORT, PA.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 28, 1861.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CONSTABLE!
you who are indebted to us for the JOURNAL.

We have been forced, by your
neglect, to the conclusion that you would
rather pay two or three dollars in costs,
than to pay us the little sum of one or
two dollars you owe us. We like to
please people, so look out for the Constable!

We are going to start him out soon.
He will have two blanks for each of you;
one will be our bill, which he will have
authority to receipt; the other a sum-
mons, which he will have authority to
serve. The latter will soon be followed
up with an execution. There is no stay
on our claims. We have lived on your
promises as long as we can, and we now
desire something more substantial. Our
bills will be rendered for two years' sub-
scription in all cases where the paper
has been sent over one month on the sec-
ond year. You can elect to pay for all
received and stop, or pay for the two
years and go ahead.

The majority against calling a con-
vention in Tennessee is 16,473.

We received a letter for publica-
tion, from the Hon. Jas. T. Hale, too late
for this number. It will appear in our
next paper.

The following extract from the
record of Court proceedings in Crawford
County, last week, indicates, unmistakably,
Judge Johnson's policy in regard to
violations of the License Law—especial-
ly in cases involving the charges of selling
liquor to intemperate persons:—

Commonwealth vs. Levi Haffer and
Aaron Habler; indicted for selling liq-
uor to intemperate persons. Levi Haf-
fer plead guilty and was sentenced to pay
a fine of \$30 to the Commonwealth, to be
imprisoned in the County Jail forty days,
to pay Celestia Marshall, the prosecutrix
\$20, and the costs of the suit.

Washington's birth day for 1861
was celebrated throughout the United
States with unusual demonstrations of
patriotism. The memory of him, who,
when living, was "first in war, first in
peace, and first in the hearts of his coun-
trymen," has been the occasion of much
enthusiasm among those who really hon-
or and love the country and rights which
his inspired generalship won for them.

It is significant of the contrast between
northern and southern society, to thus
behold the North, with one voice, paying
tribute to the Father of his country who
was a southern man, while in the South,
at the same time, armies are arrayed
against that country and the cause for
which he so nobly fought.

Mr. Lincoln paid his respects to
President Buchanan and his Cabinet last
Saturday, and the call was returned on
the same day. The Peace Conference
called on the President elect, in a body,
at Willard's hotel, and were introduced
by Ex-Gov. Chase. Both parties seemed
favorably impressed.

The inauguration ceremonies next
Monday will be impressive. The com-
mittee of arrangements have published
their programme, which is very well
projected.

The new government loan of \$10,000,
000, has all been taken, there being bids
to the amount of 14 millions. The gov-
ernment credit is improving wonderfully
since Mr. Lincoln started on his tour.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22 1861.
The Democratic State Convention at
Harrisburg unanimously adopted a series
of resolutions, offered by the Hon. Ellis
Lewis, declaring for State sovereignty
and the Union, the rights of the South in
the Territories, &c. A Committee was
appointed to convey the resolutions to
the President.

Warning has no effect on the Democ-
racy—they still lick spittle for Slavery.
The only benefit the country will derive
from that convention is the fact that the
delegates had an opportunity of seeing
"Old Abe," the Jackson of to-day, who
they find to be a smart man and better
looking than his pictures—at least so say
the delegates from this section. They
will go home, some of them at least,
thinking better of him and may think
less of their blood-hound masters. The
"rights of the South in the Territories,"
have probably got their last boost in Penn-
sylvania—yes, even from Pennsylvania
democracy. Judge Lewis can now lay
down his pen and pay his respects to the
country.—Tribune.

The first fruit of Governor Curtin's
anxiety to make terms with the slave-
holders is already seen in the division of
the Republican party of Bellefonte.—
What has occurred in Bellefonte will
doubtless occur throughout the State;
for the great mass of Republicans will
follow Governor Curtin into a surren-
der of principle, for any purpose. Lib-
erty, Justice, and Honor, are of more im-
portance than a union with slave-holders,
are of more importance than any Govern-
ment; and those who think they can re-
peal personal Liberty bills, surrender free
Territory to Slavery or make Slavery per-
petual in the District of Columbia will soon
find they have undertaken to travel a har-
d road than Jordan. We trust Mr.
Huchinson Col. Brown and their associates
in Bellefonte will stick to their present
position, no matter what others may do.

Keep the flag of freedom flying. Those
who are now so anxious to sail under the
colors of the compromise bunting, will
be ashamed of their weakness in less
than a twelvemonth. No more compro-
mising with slavery.

The President elect has arrived
safely at Washington, though to avoid a
plot to assassinate him at Baltimore, he
was obliged to cut short the programme
for the last of his journey. We give the
particulars in another place. Mr. Lin-
coln is now doubtless vigorously arrang-
ing his Cabinet, and putting the final
strokes upon his Inaugural Address.

The democrats hereabout think it was
very cowardly in "Old Abe" to dodge the
pistol shots of the Baltimoreans rather
than face the music. But we presume
these brave men would not have stopped
to be invited to dodge, had they been in
his place. Not they. They should re-
member that Mr. Lincoln is national prop-
erty, and in charge of the National pol-
icy; who, if cozzinated of any designs
upon his life, are bound to avoid and de-
feat them. It is not valorous to brash even
in ordinary matters; it is infinitely less
so when the life of our Chief Magistrate
and the honor and civilization of our na-
tion is involved. The assassination of
Mr. Lincoln would have been a lasting
disgrace to us as a people, from which we
could never have recovered. The fact
that such a plot was made, though it fail-
ed of execution, should cause the cheeks
of every freeman to burn with shame for
the degeneracy of our people and polit-
ics, rather than be made the theme of
patriotic bravado and splenetic bombast
—at least on the part of men of ordinary
intelligence.

Concession Not the Best Evi-
dence of Devotion to the
Union.

Senator Marshall of Illinois, an intima-
te friend of the President elect, in op-
posing the appointment of commissioners
from that State made the following
statesmanlike speech which we commend
to the compromising Republicans at
Washington:

"If this Union is to be held together,
it is not by being ready to take up with
any proposition that may be made, and to
yield to any terms that may be demand-
ed. By so doing you will never preserve
the Union. I love the Union as dearly as
any man but there is something dearer
even than the Union—dearer than peace.
It is manhood—it is principle. I believe
that the preservation of this government
depends upon our exhibiting firmness in
this crisis; not stubbornness; not entire
absence of conciliatory feelings; not stul-
idity, but firmness tempered with con-
ciliation. No man, no country, ever
gained anything by exhibiting a truck-
ling weakness. * * * * *

I confess that I have but little hope
of any good from this Conference of Com-
missioners. I fear it will amount to
nothing, because the Southern Commis-
sioners, as far as I know, will demand
terms that cannot be conceded."

PARSON BROWNLOW FIRM TO THE
END.—In the last issue of the Knox-
ville *Whig* Parson Brownlow says:—
We are informed that Mr. —, of the
ninth civil district of Knox, has proposed
to join a company at any time to come
to Knoxville and hang the editor of this
paper. We propose next Monday as a
suitable day, and we invite our Union
friends to attend and witness the execu-
tion! We propose to make a speech un-
der the gallows, and to relate our politi-
cal experience. There will be a mass
meeting of the party here on that day,
and the hanging of the "notorious Brown-
low" will greatly add to the interest of
the occasion!

THE Montgomery Congress has con-
firmed Toombs as Secretary of State,
Meminger as Secretary of the Treasury
and L. Pope Walker as Secretary of War.
Mr. Yancey declines to go into the Cab-
inet, preferring to take the mission to the
Court of St. James. Howell Cobb can-
not refrain from cabbaling in finance, and
has offered a resolution looking toward
the taxing of cotton exported to a foreign
country.—Tribune.

It appears from our Washington dis-
patches that the Southern Rebels are
actively collecting duties in the name of
the United States Government, and
pocketing the funds thus raised. They
have seceded from the Union, but cannot
keep their hands out of the Federal
pouch. Only about half of the United
States officials in the South have resigned,
the others quietly acting at the same
time under two Governments which are
in opposition, and to each of which
these high-toned men have sworn allegi-
ance.—Tribune.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—The official
count of the votes for President of the
United States, cast in November last took
place at Washington on Wednesday 13th
inst., in the presence of the members of
both Houses, and a large number of spec-
tators, and was a very impressive affair,
attracting more than an ordinary crowd,
in view of the time. After the reading
of the returns, the Vice Pres't reported
that Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, had 180
votes, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky
72; John Bell, of Tennessee, 39 and Ste-
phen A. Douglas, of Illinois 12 votes. Ac-
cordingly Abraham Lincoln was declared
duly elected President of the United
States, for the ensuing four years com-
mencing on the fourth of March next,
and Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President,
for the same period.

Special Notices.

MOTHERS, READ THIS.—The following is an
extract from a letter written by the pastor of
a Baptist Church to the "Journal and Mes-
senger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks in
favor of that world-renowned medicine—
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILD-
REN TEething:

"We see an advertisement in your columns
of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we
never said a word in favor of a patent med-
icine before in our life, but we feel com-
pelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug
we have tried it, and know it to be all it
claims. It is, probably, one of the most suc-
cessful medicines of the day, because it is one
of the best. And those of your readers who
have babies can't do better than to lay in a
supply."

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND
L. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE of Potter Co., will
hold its Semi-annual Session at Condersport,
March 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1861. In
addition to the usual course of drills, discus-
sions, &c., a course of Lectures will be
delivered on School Organization and Dis-
cipline. Four evening lectures will be deliv-
ered, commencing on the evening of the 11th,
and on the evening of the 15th the teachers
will hold their levee. It is hoped to make
this Session a season of "pleasure and prof-
it," and a large attendance is desired.
G. W. D. VIDSON, Pres't.
Hebron, Feb. 12th, 1861.

Uncle Steve's Pills.

MADE FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND PLANTS—
Not recommended to cure everything,
but as the best and most RELIABLE FAMILY
PHYSIC known. They leave the Stomach and
Bowels in a healthier and better condition
than any other physic. Try one box, and re-
turn if not satisfied.
Sold by C. S. & A. Jones, Agents, Conders-
port.

Shurt's Charcoal-Tooth Soap.

Will cleanse better and preserve the teeth
and Gums longer than any other known sub-
stance. One box will last 12 months for only
15 cents. To be had of C. S. & E. A. Jones,
Condersport.

Special Notice.

FEMALES SUFFERING from Scalding of
the Urine, Proflapsus, Leucorrhoea, should
use Dr. Andrews' Fever and Canker compound.
It removes all Fevers, Irritation, Itching, and
leaves the parts in a healthy condition.—
Please consult "Last Ray of Hope," to be had
of the Proprietor, Syracuse, N. Y. Send
stamp to pre-pay postage, or it may be had
free of Agents. For sale by C. S. & E. A.
Jones, Condersport.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.—The
functional irregularities peculiar to the weak-
er sex, are invariably corrected without pain
or inconvenience by the use of Jackson's Moun-
tain Herb Pills. They are the safest and sur-
est medicine for all the diseases incidental to
females of all ages, and more especially so in
this climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should al-
ways have these Pills. No one who ever uses
them once will allow herself to be without
them. They remove all obstructions, purify
the blood and give to the skin that beautiful,
clear and healthy look so greatly admired
in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain
periods these Pills are an indispensable com-
panion. From one to four should be taken
each day, until relief is obtained. A few do-
ses, occasionally, will keep the system so
healthy, and the blood so pure, that diseases
cannot enter the body.

Jackson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by
all medicine dealers.

The amount of Oil received at this
place over the Sunbury and Erie Rail-
road during the month of January was
14,821—upwards of 300 beyond the es-
timate given in the Report of the Board
of Managers of the Sunbury and Erie
Company.—Erie Gazette.

New Advertisements.

Patent Mica Lamp Chimney.
A LAMP CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT BREAK!
This great invention commands itself to every
one using COAL OIL LAMPS. It gives
more light, requires less cleaning, and will not
break by the heat of coal, falling, or any ordi-
nary usage. For sale by Storekeepers generally
throughout the U. S., and the Canada, and
Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentees.

HORNING & HUMPEREY.
No. 321 N. SECOND STREET PHILA'DA.
N. B. A large and superior stock of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
always on hand, at prices defying competition.
Also, the Portland Coal Oil, at Manu-
facturers' price.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announc-
ing to the Citizens of the United States, that
they have obtained the Agency for, and are
now enabled to offer to the American public,
the above justly celebrated and world-re-
nowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT
Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an em-
inent physician of London, and is warranted
to bring out a thick set of
Whiskers or a Mustache,
in from three to six weeks. This article is
the only one of the kind used by the French,
and in London and Paris it is in universal use.
It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet
stimulating compound, acting as if by magic
upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of
luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will
cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place
of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair.
Applied according to directions, it will turn
red or towly hair black, and restore gray hair
to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth
and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indis-
pensable article in every gentleman's toilet,
and after one week's use they would not for
any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the
article in the United States; to whom all or-
ders must be addressed.
Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all
Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "On-
guent" (warranted to have the desired effect)
will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct),
securely packed, on receipt of price and
postage, \$1.18. Apply to or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
24 William Street, New York.

ADJOURNED COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned
Court will be held at Condersport on the
1st MONDAY IN APRIL at 2 o'clock P. M.
The special object of this session is to afford
to the different Township Officer and School
Treasurers who by law are required to give
bond with surety to be approved by the Court,
before entering upon the discharge of the du-
ties of their respective offices, a further op-
portunity of complying with such require-
ments.

In case the officers or any of them refuse to
give bond as above stated, the citizens of the
townships or School Districts where vacan-
cies thus occur, have an opportunity to pro-
cure the appointment of persons who will
qualify themselves according to law.
By order of Court.
H. J. OLMSTED, Proth'y

In addition to the above notice I may ob-
serve that at the last session of the Court,
about one half of the officers required by law
to give bail, produced their bonds for ap-
proval.

It is hardly necessary to remark that those
officers who fail to comply with the law in
this respect cannot enter upon a discharge of
their duties. A little reflection upon the nec-
essity of having the taxes of the township,
and School Districts legally levied in order to
ensure collection, should induce a prompt
compliance with all laws in relation to the
qualification and other duties of township and
school affairs.

It is not necessary that the officers and their
sureties should present themselves before the
Court in order to secure the approval of their
bonds. A misapprehension in this particular
has undoubtedly prevented many from com-
plying with the laws. All that is necessary
is that bonds properly executed should be
filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter-
Sessions. He will present them to the Court
for approval.

The bonds at the close should contain a
clause similar to the following: "And we
hereby authorize the Prothonotary of Potter
County to enter judgement against us for the
sum above mentioned with cost of suit."
The bonds should be signed by one or two
persons as witnesses. Judgement is not to
be entered upon the bonds except as provided
by laws on default of the officers.
H. J. OLMSTED.

ULYSSES ACADEMY.
THE Spring Term of the Ulysses Academy
will open March 26, and close June 29,
1861. The teachers of Summer schools who
attend during the first half of the term will
find classes organized and disciplined with
view to their special improvement. The
teachers' class will have regular lessons and lec-
tures in school organization, discipline and the
best method of imparting instruction. The
superior merits of the "Object Method" will
be fully explained and illustrated. Hoping to
benefit teachers, the best aid has been secured
in the Normal department. The opportu-
nities given will be found equal to those offered
by many Normal Schools. There is an ex-
cellent Teachers' Library, and a Library of
Reference. Instruction, if desired, will be
given in vocal and instrumental music, draw-
ing, painting and other ornamental branches.
Attention is paid to the elements of all the
branches taught.
Tuition, \$5.00 per term. Students are
charged for the time they attend. Instrumen-
tal music is the only extra. Reference to the
present and past patrons.
For circulars, Address,
J. A. COOPER,
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New Harness Shop!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform
the surrounding community that he has
taken the rooms formerly occupied by A. G.
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All kinds of Harness Work
on the shortest notice.
LONG STRAW COLLARS,
also kept constantly on hand. These collars
are a superior article, and need but a trial to
insure their success.
Repairing done in good style.
Surcingle, Martingale-rings, Hames, and
Hame straps, &c., kept constantly on hand.
The public are invited to call and examine,
before purchasing elsewhere.
S. P. MINAR.
Condersport Oct 16th, 1860.