

Republican County Convention

The Republican Electors of the County of Potter, are requested to choose Delegates from each township, on Friday, the 3d day of September next, to represent said townships in a County Convention to be held in Coudersport on Tuesday, September 10th, for the purpose of putting in nomination Candidates for County Offices, to be supported at the ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By a resolution passed by the Convention of Aug. 2, 1860, the townships will be entitled to the following number of Delegates, viz: Abbott 2, Allegany 3, Bingham 3, Clara 2, Coudersport 3, Luzerne 2, Homer 2, Harrison 5, Hebron 3, Hector 3, Homer 2, Jackson 2, Keating 2, Oswayo 3, Pike 2, Pleasant Valley 2, Roulet 2, Sharon 4, Stewardson 2, Summit 2, Sweden 2, Sylvania 2, Ullyses 5, West Branch 2, and Wharton 2. It is earnestly requested that full delegations be sent from each township. A list of the Vigilance Committee of the several townships is herewith published, whose duty it will be to notify, and attend to the organization of the Primary Meetings, &c. C. TAGGART, Chairman of County Committee. Coudersport, August 3rd, 1861.

Vigilance Committee.

- Abbott—A. G. Presho, Lewis Morley, Daniel C. Nelson.
- Allegany—T. S. Uhr, David Conway.
- Bingham—E. W. Chappell, A. L. Harvey, L. E. McCann.
- Clara—J. L. Allen, Peter Vanderwacker, D. F. Merritt.
- Coudersport—A. Robinson, Chas. E. Jones, Lewis Mann.
- Luzerne—J. M. Spafford, D. D. Colcord, J. P. Taggart.
- Homer—O. H. Perry, Graham Hurd, Jesse Locke.
- Harrison—H. S. Beebe, J. C. Thompson, Henry Outman.
- Hector—John Sanderlin, B. F. Tubbs, J. L. Gibson.
- Hebron—W. B. Ayres, Abel U. Crosby, Dennis Hall.
- Hebron—H. M. Rathbone, W. H. Hydorn, E. H. Bishop.
- Jackson—David Crowell, — Horncamp.
- Keating—P. H. Harris, George Lewis.
- Oswayo—B. F. Lyman, P. P. Storey, Jerome Chesbro.
- Pike—John Metzgar, J. M. Kilbourne, H. S. Martin.
- Pleasant Valley—N. P. Fluett, Henry McDowell, D. P. Roberts.
- Roulet—R. Z. Roberts, C. Knowlton, D. P. Reed.
- Stewardson—Leroy Crittenden, Henry Andresen.
- Sylvania—E. O. Austin, Charles Wykoff, C. C. Rees.
- Summit—S. M. Bassett, Merrick Jackson, Alfred Ayres.
- Sweden—J. W. Bird, O. J. Spafford, G. L. Catlin.
- Sharon—B. L. Nichols, Simon Drake, L. H. Kinney.
- Ullyses—L. Bird, C. G. Cushing, E. D. Lewis.
- West Branch—J. Bunnell, S. M. Conable, F. Crippen.
- Wharton—J. W. Rounds, Seth Briggs, Daniel Beusley.

At such times as these, when party is almost lost sight of in the other and greater issue of country, it may not be well to crowd the columns of a journal with politics or to force upon a people measures they are not in a humor to meet or whose course not having an immediate effect they do not wish to decide upon. Nevertheless, when men proclaim themselves the supporters of a certain principle, whether it has a greater or less immediate effect, they should live up to their belief, and work for the natural and legitimate results. The Republican party started for the accomplishment of certain measures whose success was not the work of a day but of years; all joining the ranks promised to work faithfully for its success. Success has attended it in some of its efforts, but there are yet measures for whose ends it is necessary the party should work with its wonted vigor. This fall there appears to be a lack of energy and unanimity in the movement with which it goes into the battle. Its friends appear to have forgotten that if success is not followed with lasting results, it is very little better than total defeat. Some have become infected with the suicidal idea that it should be union, not only for the Union, but also for the election. This last idea is encouraged by the Opposition in districts where they are in the minority; where they rule it is the same unbroken party ticket that presents itself to the minority of the Republican ranks. Democrats appear to appreciate more than we the truth, "there is no sympathy between right and wrong"—they seek in the minority districts to blind Republicans to the existence of this fact. In majority districts, true Democrats—or rather those who feel that their cause is just—spurn the idea of affiliation with men whose principles they despise. If Democrats pursue such a course in their counties, they should not complain if Republicans profited by the example. But the most vital difficulty to one of either party voting for a candidate taken from the ranks of their opponents, is, that when he so votes, he not only sustains the man but the principles he knows that man to possess. The Chester county Times calls the attention of no-party Republicans to the frank and honest expressions of the *Doylstown Democrat*, which says, in no-

ting the nomination of a straight-out ticket in Monroe: "And why should they not? If there is any backing down to be done, it should be done by the Republicans. Let the Democratic party maintain its organization everywhere? The Times says: "Republicans of Chester county, do you hear that! are you prepared to 'back down' from your principles? Tell us what portion of the principles of our organization or its purposes, you propose to yield up to the tender care of those who fought us in that contest." Republicans, everywhere, come up to the mark! the principles you fought for last fall are just as good, just as true, and need your earnest support just as much now as they did then. Stand firm and let the banner of triumph wave over you now as when Lincoln was its bearer.

A BILL FOR DIRECT TAXATION.—In accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the committee of Ways and Means will shortly, it is said, introduce a bill for levying a direct tax. This bill will be entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit, by the assessment and collection of a direct tax, and internal duties." By the provision of the act a direct tax, probably of the amount of \$30,000,000 annually, will be had and proportionally distributed among the respective States. The proportion of New York is stated to be \$3,905,878. In order to collect this it is provided that the President shall divide the States and Territories into convenient districts, and shall nominate by and with the advice of the Senate, an assessor and collector for each such district. The tax is to be laid upon lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, chattels and slaves. It is also proposed to tax all stills, boilers, and other utensils employed in the distillation of spirituous liquors, 15 cents on every gallon of capacity and to lay a tax of five cents per gallon on all fermented and malted liquors, and of ten cents per gallon on all spirituous liquors; and further to lay a tax upon carriages; the amount of tax to be proportioned to the value of the carriage.

The utmost care is exercised in guarding the public interest. The State Collector is required to give bonds in the full amount of the taxes to be collected by him, and each assistant Collector is obliged to give bonds for the full amount represented in his several lists, giving three receipts, one to be deposited with the Secretary, another to be filed with the First Controller, and the third with the principal Collector.

THE TARIFF.—The Tariff Bill, as it passed the House, fixes the duty on coffee at five cents per pound; tea fifteen cents; raw sugar two and a half cents per pound; currants five cents; cassia ten cents; cassia vera two cents; cassia buds fifteen cents; cinnamon twenty cents; pimento six cents; cloves eight; clove stems two; nutmegs twenty-five; pepper six cents per pound; raisins five cents; ginger three cents; salt in bulk twelve cents per 100 lbs. It does not change the duty on iron. The bill is now before the Senate, and was not acted upon on Friday as expected. There appears to be a reasonable probability that it will pass without further material alteration.

The Fourth Regiment.
The following order, handed to us by a reliable and gallant soldier, shows that the men were honorably discharged on Saturday, the day preceding the battle of Bull Run:

HEAD QUARTERS DEP'T N. E. VA.
CENTREVILLE, July 20, 1861.
Special Orders No. 39.
I. The fourth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, having completed the period of its enlistment, is hereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States.
The regiment will, under command of the Lieutenant Colonel, take up the march to-morrow for Alexandria, and, on its arrival at that place, will report to Gen. Runyon, to be mustered out of the service.
II. Col. Hartnett, fourth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, having offered his services, is assigned to duty in the staff of Col. Franklin, Commander of Brigade. By command of Gen. McDowell.
JAMES B. FRY, Asst. Adj't Gen.
Two of the Companies connected with this Regiment, have proposed to enlist for the war—and we understand that nearly all the Captains are preparing to enlist and organize other companies for the same time. After all the circumstances attending this regiment are fully known, much of the censure now cast upon the men will be re-called, as it is a fact they did not return in the face of the enemy.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*
Will those editors, who so ignorantly and wantonly assailed this Regiment, now make the *amende honorable* by copying this order and notice?

The Work of Congress.
Since Congress organized, on the Fourth of July, it has faithfully and energetically devoted its time to the execution of the national policy unfolded in the President's Message. It has met the great difficulties of the country boldly, and dealt with them wisely. It has put into the hands of the executive department the whole power of the nation; its legislation has given to the administration the means of immediate and untrammelled action. The importance of its work will become more plain as the war progresses. The result is a government, strong, undivided and unfettered.

A brief review of the joint measures of the Senate and the House will show what a vast amount of work has been compressed into twenty days. Immediate action was only delayed by the reception of the department reports. One of the first resolutions passed was that declaring that only those bills to aid in destroying the rebellion should be considered. In execution of this purpose, the House Committee of Ways and Means at an early date had prepared all the bills to be submitted. The bill authorizing the President to call out five hundred thousand volunteers and appropriating five hundred millions of dollars for their support, was passed promptly, and is the great measure of the session, which all other measures are intended to strengthen. The bills for the army and navy, in the aggregate, appropriate one hundred and ninety-one millions of dollars. The other appropriations made, are six millions of dollars for the back payment of volunteers; three millions of dollars for the purchase or hire of vessels to suppress piracy, and to aid in the blockade; two millions for the transportation of munitions of war to loyal citizens in the rebel states.

The following statement exhibits the character of the other important bills passed by both Houses, to the present date.

The bill authorizing a national loan gives to the Secretary of the Treasury power to borrow within twelve months of its passage, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and pledges the national faith for the redemption of the debt. The bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, creates a standing army of forty thousand men. The Force bill gives the President power to use the army and navy in the collection of revenue, and to close ports in rebellious states. The bills for the better organization of the army, and for the marine corps, provide for a retired list.

The following are important bills of miscellaneous character which have passed both houses, viz: for the appointment of an assistant secretary of the navy; for legislative, executive and judicial appropriations; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines on vessels having improper clearances; to provide for iron clad ships and floating batteries; for the confiscation of rebel property; to refund duties on arms imported by states.

Besides these bills already passed by Congress, others of importance have passed the House, and await the action of the Senate. A number of resolutions having forcible application to the condition of the country have passed. Of these, the most interesting declare as follows: that it is not the duty of United States soldiers to return fugitive slaves; that the House will vote for any number of men and amount of money for the suppression of the rebellion; and that the war has been forced upon the country by the rebellion, and that when the rebellion is destroyed the war ought to cease; that the acts of the President previous to the meeting of Congress are approved.—*N. Y. World.*

"Peace is what we want for the preservation of the Union," exclaimed Mr. Breckenridge, in the Senate on Thursday. We agree with Mr. Breckenridge in this. The restoration of peace and the certainty of peace for ninety days would work a vast improvement in the views of the people of many regions of the United States. But how is such a peace to be obtained? Is the United States Government to sue for it, at the hands of a rebel band? Or is the Union to be preserved by permitting disunionists to render it asunder, in defiance of the popular will, even in what are called the disunion States themselves? If Mr. Breckenridge were to find a place, which indeed might prove quite congenial in the Congress of what is called the "Southern Confederacy," his appeal would be just, apposite, and well timed. But we cannot comprehend its pertinence as addressed to the Congress of the United States whose only aim is peace and Union.

Ten or twelve new additional regiments of infantry for the army will be raised by Pennsylvania.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
County Superintendent
OF
Potter County, Pa.

School Houses.—No. deficient in all respects, 43; capable of being made sufficient by repairs, 22; wholly defective, 37. Of the first class, the number in each District is as follows: Abbott 1, Allegany 3, Bingham 3, Clara 1, Harrison 5, Hebron 3, Hector 3, Homer 2, Keating 1, Oswayo 1, Pike 1, Pleasant Valley 1, Summit 2, Sweden 1, Sylvania 1, Ullyses 1, West Branch 2, Woodville 1. Of the third class, the number in each District is as follows: Abbott 1, Allegany 1, Bingham 2, Clara 1, Luzerne 1, Harrison 2, Hebron 2, Hector 4, Jackson 2, Oswayo 1, Pike 1, Roulet 2, Pleasant Valley 1, Sharon 3, Stewardson 1, Sweden 5, Sylvania 1, Ullyses 4, Wharton 2. Several new houses have been erected during the year which are worthy of notice. Two in Hebron mentioned by my predecessor as being in course of erection, were completed in time for the winter schools. Though not properly ventilated, they are large, commodious, substantial structures, and an improvement upon the usual style of school houses in this county in height of story. Another now built will probably be better ventilated. A house has just been completed in Stewardson which is one of the finest in the county in external appearance, but as no school has yet been taught in it, I am unable to speak of its internal arrangements or finish.

Furniture and apparatus.—The schools in the whole county are nearly destitute of all apparatus except black-boards. I have found but one globe, and that the property of the scholars. A few Districts have supplied their schools with a large map of the United States, and Coudersport has part of a set of Wall's and Outline Maps. About a dozen schools have no black-boards, and the remainder have what I should consider a sufficient amount of black-board surface. These three are in Abbott, Summit and Homer Districts.

Schools.—There are no graded schools in the county, the population being too sparse to admit of grading. All are more or less deficient in classification on account of diversity of text-books. In some Districts a uniform series has been established, but in some of these, the text-books are not uniform, because some people are scarcely able to conform to once, and Directors have not thought best to enforce the Law with very great rigor. Schools especially deficient in classification, are small and in newly settled regions. Where the scholars are sufficiently advanced to pursue the course required by Law are taught.

Teachers.—No. with professional certificates who taught during the year, 8; of those who gave satisfaction, 5; with provisional certificates who taught during the year, 11; of these who gave satisfaction, 66. Among those marked satisfactory, there is still room for improvement, and most of those marked unsatisfactory, will be permitted to teach again after receiving suitable instruction. Only six were considered hopelessly deficient. Much deficient teaching is traceable to an insufficient supply of text-books, but more to a lack of uniformity in this respect. The selection of text-books is left too often to chance or the exertions of the itinerant book peddlers. The inability to procure them, but often by ignorance of the importance of the subject, or apathy in regard to educational success. These difficulties it will require years of persistent effort to overcome. A few teachers have, under favorable circumstances, neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of thorough classification and systematic teaching. These are among the older teachers who having been more than ordinarily successful in their first efforts, have not seen the need of later improvements in methods of teaching. By far the most fruitful source of unsatisfactory teaching, is school government. Success in this department requires that the teacher, able and faithful himself, should be heartily supported by the parents. In a few schools, an unsuccessful term was traceable to inefficiency in the teacher; in a few others, the disorder was due to direct opposition by parents to the teacher's authority; but in far the largest portion of failures, the difficulty was the fruit of want of parental cooperation, of indirect opposition by patrons to thorough school discipline. Some people do not hesitate to censure a teacher before his scholars, when it is plain that the fullest parental sanction and support are necessary to an orderly school. One family, by this means, destroyed the usefulness of a term of school, and another family, by refusing to pay the amount of tuition without a correct record in the ability to govern without it, it is to be regretted that many parents who are unable to dispense with it at home, should expect a teacher to keep order without it at school.

Examinations.—No. of examinations during the year, 145; privately, i. e. without public notice, 22; rejected, 19. At first I determined to grant no certificate to any one whose standing was 4 in Orthography, Reading, or Mental and Written Arithmetic, and not to grant below that in Writing, Geography or Grammar. I was finally obliged to be a little more lenient, but most of the certificates granted in each district were for one or two. I have seen no reason for adopting a new rule.

Moral Instruction.—Owing to the hurried manner in which the visitations last summer were performed, and the only sparing attention to the number of schools in which the Scriptures were regularly read. The number is something upward of sixty, and probably increasing. Moral instruction was given regularly in four schools, but not by means of a text-book. It was given in musing and evening lectures. The teachers who gave it reported it to have been useful. In the remaining schools moral instruction was given as occasion seemed to require. Such specific moral teaching is highly beneficial in primary schools, being more tangible to the mind of the young than general instruction. Any delinquency may afford an opportunity to convey suitable admonitions, while more than ordinary diligence in study or correctness of deportment may furnish a theme for discriminating commendation. A remark in this connection may not be inappropriate. Teachers are generally not apt to condemn them to commend. This is an error. It is to be feared that the usefulness of that strong desire manifested in children for some expressions of approval upon their efforts to improve in morals and intellect, is not sufficiently appreciated. In our anxiety not to develop immoral tendencies by praise for good conduct and prizes for scholarship, we ought to be careful not to crush or neglect the spirit of generous emulation. Teachers are, no doubt, liable to appeal to improper motives to stimulate studying, but far more likely to be tempted by appearing to be the triumphs of youthful virtue and intellect.

Visitation.—No. of schools visited during the year, 33; not visited, 8: Harrison, Keating, and Stewardson have each a school which has not been in session since I came into office; the one in Harrison belongs to the land.

* My summer visitations convince me that Pike has two houses in the first, and none in the third class.

District lately abolished. One in Stewardson had closed, and one in Wharton had a temporary vacation when I visited those Districts last summer, and neither had a winter school. One in Pleasant Valley closed both summer and winter sessions before I could reach it, and one in Sweden had school in the fall when I could not attend to it. Postage has not been visited at all. I was under the impression that a Superintendent would be appointed for Cameron county, until I received notice in the *School Journal*, that I had been appointed. I learned that a Superintendent had been elected for Cameron by a committee of Directors, supposed to be in accordance with an Act of Assembly passed for that purpose.

Directors.—No. in the county, 174; who visited schools with me, 30. Had I been able to announce beforehand the time of my visits to the various schools, the number of those who accompanied me would have been much greater.

Institutes.—Three County Institutes have been held during the year. One held in Lewisville commenced Nov. 13th, 1860, and continued two weeks. It was conducted by Prof. C. W. Sanders. About eighty teachers were in attendance, and many citizens were present most of the time. Much good was effected by this Institute, in qualifying teachers, particularly in giving them broader views of their profession, and in creating general interest in the cause of education. The evenings were devoted to discussions and lectures, and to select readings by Prof. Sanders. A large and intelligent audience collected, each evening to the intellectual feast. The teachers held a levee on the last evening. The social enjoyments were of a high order, and all present entered into them with a hearty zest. The teachers will long remember this Institute as a season of pleasure and profit.

An Institute was held in Coudersport, March 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, 1861. Prof. Cooper, of Ullyses Academy, conducted the exercises. The weather was very unfavorable, and the roads in a wretched condition. About thirty-five teachers were present, mostly of the immediate vicinity. Though so few were in attendance the session was a good one. The occasion was more than ordinarily interesting from the fact that Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, then in Coudersport, lectured and read Poems before the Institute.

An Institute was also held in Lewisville, April 11th, 12th and 13th, 1861. S. P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, was present, lectured, and assisted in all the exercises. Here also the weather was very unfavorable, but the Secretary's roll exhibited about sixty names. The session would have been a good one without the presence of Mr. Bates, but by his labors, these three days have become memorable ones in the experience of our teachers.

District Secretaries.—The schools of Harrison District were under the care of Mr. Beebe, District Superintendent, during the winter term. For his services as Secretary of the Board of Directors, and as District Superintendent, Mr. Beebe receives \$20. From my own observations, I think considerable improvement in the order and discipline of the schools was manifested in this District during the year, no small share of which was due to the exertions of the District Superintendent. Some of the teachers of this District have voluntarily spoken of the beneficial effect of the District Superintendency, and the Board of Directors have employed Mr. Beebe for the present year at a salary of \$30. In no other District has the Secretary acted as District Superintendent. (The amount paid by the various Districts for services of Secretary, are as follows: Those paying \$5.00 are Abbott, Allegany, Bingham, Luzerne, Hector, Homer, Pike, Sharon, Ullyses and West Branch. Those paying \$10.00 are Hebron, Stewardson and Summit. Those paying \$3.00, Coudersport, Sweden and Woodville, Clara paid \$2.00, Pleasant Valley \$3.50, Lewisville \$4.00, and Wharton \$7.00. Geesee, Keating, Oswayo and Portage paid nothing. Concerning Geesee, Portage, Jackson, Roulet and Sylvania I am now unable to report.)

Progress in Districts.—No District in the county has retrograded in educational interest. (Keating is perhaps an exception to this, as no school has been kept there for a year.) There are, however, several Districts in which financial embarrassment has been experienced. Some of the difficulty is attributable to former mismanagement, but more to a cause over which Directors have no control. When first settled, our county had abundance of unoccupied land and few scholars, and although teachers were imported, at considerable expense, the funds were equal to the outlay. As the settlements extended, unoccupied land diminished in exact ratio, while the increase in taxable property bore no proportion to the increase of scholars to be provided with suitable schools. Even before they were aware of it some Districts ran into debt and formed new schools in the District that the highest tax on property would keep in successful operation. This state of affairs seems to me to be a crisis which all new settlements, with a school system like ours, must inevitably pass. Some Districts have already passed this crisis, among which Bingham, Harrison, Roulet and Ullyses, may be mentioned; some are in the most trying portion of it, among which are Allegany, Hector, Pike and Sweden; and some are just now entering it, among which Hebron stands most prominent. (I may add that some Districts in which the finances are now in an excellent condition, may yet be compelled to experience the evils attendant upon a transition from wealth in wild lands, to wealth in personal property and cultivated farms.)

Another cause of financial depression at present is the insolvency and death of the late County Treasurer. Many Districts have not yet received their quota of the unsent tax, and the opinion is quite prevalent that the pecuniary of the late Treasurer are not legally responsible for the school tax on unoccupied lands entrusted to his keeping. Should this opinion prove correct, the loss to the several Districts is estimated at nearly \$2000. Stewardson has not had the requisite amount of school to be entitled to the State Appropriation, because of the withholding of this tax.

Directors' Visits.—The greatest number of visits to the schools by members of the Board generally, was probably in Abbott District, though a commendable spirit has been manifested in this Department of duty by Directors throughout the county. The only District in which the improvement resulting from these visits is clearly perceptible, is Harrison, and this is doubtless due to the systematic visitations of the District Superintendent already mentioned.

Public Sentiment.—Our school system as a whole, I believe, well grounded in the affections of the people, and adding yearly to the number of its advocates. The County Superintendency, at first unpopular, has grown steadily into favor, and in the past year quite as much as in any former year. No former County Superintendent has been able to devote his whole time to official duty on account of an insufficient salary. Having received a fair compensation, I have labored the whole year

in the office, except an occasional day necessarily devoted to the cares of my family. On this account, if no other, the office is believed to have more friends now than at the beginning of the year. There are several points to which attention may properly be called. The public is quite common in the county that Directors should receive some compensation for their services and be sworn into office. The opinion is still more prevalent that an equal school tax on property throughout the State, would be a wise measure. It would, indeed, seem that the property of the State ought to educate its children. Several Directors have also expressed a desire for some means of collecting yearly the school tax on unoccupied lands. Could this be effected, it would materially benefit many Districts in our county. It may not be expedient for the County Treasurer to sell unoccupied lands more than once during his term of office, but the taxes might be obtained yearly by adding ten per cent. to all those not paid within the year for which they are levied.

Plans for next year.—My plans for the coming year are neither new nor singular. They are, I think, more careful attention to collecting information and statistics for the central Department; 2d, a faithful discharge of the duties of examining teachers and visiting schools; 3d, a more systematic course of Institutes and lectures for the preparation of teachers; and 4th, the diffusion of educational information among the people, by means of lectures and the local press. It is hoped to enlist the friends of education in this last project, and make our county paper an efficient means of educational advancement.

Conclusion.—Thus, according to the form required, have I presented the information called for by the Department. To have made this Report more full, would have unduly extended its length, and it is as accurate as the means at my command during the year will allow. I take this opportunity to return my thanks to Directors for their cordial cooperation and support, to teachers for their friendly efforts to improve in their profession, and to citizens especially, for the many pleasant hours I have passed beneath their hospitable roofs. Finally, I wish to bespeak a continuation of the efforts of all in the cause of education.

County Superintendent.

The New York Herald says: We have taken the trouble to ascertain the real facts of the case, and although no official report has as yet been made by Gen. McDowell, the returns so far as we have been able to obtain them—and they come from a high military authority—we can state to be as follows:

Killed	380
Wounded	500
Wagons with provisions lost	25
Canon spiked and lost	17
Small arms dropped (about)	2,000

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN S. MANN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKean Counties. All business entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention. Office corner of West and Third streets.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office on South-west corner of Main and Fourth streets.

ISAAC BENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office on Second st., near the Allegheny Bridge.

F. W. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties.

O. T. ELLISON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promptly respond to all calls for professional services. Office on Main st., in building formerly occupied by C. W. Ellis, Esq.

C. S. & E. A. JONES,
DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

D. E. OLMSTED,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

M. W. MANN,
DEALER IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, MAGAZINES and Music, N. W. corner of Main and Third sts., Coudersport, Pa.

COUDERSPORT HOTEL,
D. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa.

L. BIRD,
SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKLAND, Pa., (formerly Cushingville.) Office in his Store building.

ANDREW SANBERG & BRO'S.
TANNERS AND CURRIERS.—Hides tanned on the shares, in the best manner. Tannery on the east side of Allegheny river, Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.—July 17, '61.

H. J. OLMSTED, : : : : S. D. KELLY,
OLMSTED & KELLY,
DEALER IN STOVES, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE, Main st., nearly opposite the Court House, Coudersport, Pa. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware made to order, in good style, on short notice.

CHARLES MANNING,
BLACKSMITH, Fourth street, between Main and West Streets, Coudersport, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Produce taken in payment.

EZRA STARK WEATHER,
BLACKSMITH, would inform his former customers and the public generally that he has re-established a shop in the building formerly occupied by Benj. Rennels in Coudersport, where he will be pleased to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on the most reasonable terms. Lumber, Shingles, & all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for work. 12-34.

Z. J. THOMPSON,
CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKER and REPAIRER, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., takes this method of informing the public in general that he is prepared to do all work in his line with promptness, in a workman-like manner, and upon the most accommodating terms. Payment for repairing invariably required on delivery of the work. All kinds of PRODUCE taken on account of work.