

# THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.  
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

## Republican County Convention

The Republican Electors of the County of Potter, are requested to choose Delegates from each township, on Tuesday, 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: Abbeville 3, Allegheny 3, Bingham 3, Clara 2, Coudersport 3, Eulalia 2, Genesee 2, Harrison 2, Hebron 2, Hector 2, Homer 2, Jackson 2, Keating 2, Oswayo 3, Pike 2, Pleasant Valley 2, Roylet 2, Sharon 4, Stewartson 2, Summit 2, Sweden 2, Sylvania 2, Ulysses 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. A. C. TAGGART, Chairman of County Committee, Coudersport, August 3rd, 1861.

## Vigilance Committee.

- Allegheny—A. G. Presho, Lewis Morley, Daniel C. Nelson.
- Abbeville—F. T. Suhr, David Conway.
- Bingham—E. W. Chappell, A. L. Harvey, L. E. McCann.
- Clara—J. L. Allen, Peter Vanderwacker, D. F. Merritt.
- Coudersport—A. Ronnsville, Chas. S. Jones, Lewis Mann.
- Eulalia—J. M. Spafford, D. C. Colcord, J. P. Taggart.
- Genesee—O. H. Perry, Graham Hurd, Jesse Locke.
- Harrison—H. S. Beebe, J. C. Thompson, Henry Outman.
- Hector—John Sunderlin, B. F. Tubbs, J. L. Gibson.
- Homer—W. B. Ayres, Abel U. Crosby, Dennis Hall.
- Hebron—H. M. Rathbone, W. H. Hlydorn, E. H. Bishop.
- Jackson—David Crowell, Hovenacamp.
- Keating—Pliny Harris, George Lewis.
- Oswayo—B. F. Lyman, F. P. Story, Jerome Chesebro.
- Pike—John Metzgar, J. M. Kilbourne, H. S. Martin.
- Pleasant Valley—N. P. Fluent, Henry McDowell, D. P. Roberts.
- Roylet—R. Z. Roberts, C. Knawilton, D. P. Reed.
- Stewartson—Leroy Crittenden, Henry Anderson.
- 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—R. L. Nichols, Simon Drake, L. H. Kinney.
- Ulysses—L. Bird, C. G. Cushing, E. D. Lewis.
- West Branch—J. Bunnell, S. M. Conable, E. Grippen.
- Wharton—J. W. Bounds, Seth Briggs, Daniel Bensley.

## LATEST NEWS.

CAIRO, Aug. 20, 1861.

A battle took place last night at 12 o'clock at Charleston, between the Federal force, about 250 strong, consisting of the 22d Illinois Regiment, under command of Col. Dougherty, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Rawson of the 11th Illinois Regiment. The Rebel force was estimated at 600 to 700 men, and commanded by Col. Hunter of Jeff. Thompson's army. The Federal force was victorious, completely routing the rebels, killing 40, and taking 17 prisoners.

The loss on our side was one killed, viz.: William P. Sharp of Company A.

Among the wounded are Col. Dougherty, slightly; Lieut. Col. Rawson, shot in the shoulder, not serious; Capt. Johnson, Company A, shot in the leg; Geo. A. Perry, slightly wounded in the arm. The wounded are all doing well.

Capt. Halem with 50 mounted men left Bird's Point at about 6 o'clock last evening, for Charleston, to join the forces under Col. Dougherty, but failed to form a junction with them. They met a party of Rebels about 100 strong and gave them battle, killing 2 and taking 33 prisoners; also captured 35 horses without the loss of a man.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20, 1861.

The Town of Commerce, Mo., 40 miles above Cairo, which was taken and a battery planted by the Secessionists, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of Gen. Fremont. The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry and the same number of cavalry.

Gov. Morton of Indiana says his State will have eighteen more regiments in the field in three weeks, making the quota of the State thirty-seven.

Five more Regiments from Massachusetts will be sent on immediately to Washington.

Gen. McClellan has issued a circular directing the inspection of subsistence stores to be made by an army officer.

Senator Wilson has received authority to raise a regiment in Massachusetts, with a battery of flying artillery attached, he will leave Washington immediately to organize it.

Martial Law has been declared in the city and county of St. Louis.

In Western Virginia a severe skirmish occurred between 50 Union men and 200 Secessionists. The latter were put to flight, with a loss of 21 killed. No loss to the Union forces.

The President has issued a Proclamation appointing the last Thursday in September a day of Fasting and Prayer.

Gov. Hicks has no apprehensions of the result of any effort to capture Washington with the assistance of Maryland; the Secessionists in St. Mary's and Charles are numerous enough, but disorganized and unarmed. They once made preparations to erect a battery on the Maryland side of the Potomac but were soon scared away by our vessels.

Pierce Butler has been arrested in Philadelphia, on a charge of treason.

The California steamer Sonora, on its homeward passage, brings \$850,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1861.

The Wheeling, Va., Convention yesterday adopted the ordinance creating a new State. This includes 39 counties, and provides that certain adjoining counties may join it in case a majority of the people agree. The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and for submitting the question to the people. This election will take place on the 24th of October.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright has been implicated in a treasonable intercourse with the Rebels.

It is puerile and sickening to read and hear the assertions of the Breckinridge press and people, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, that the administration of Abraham Lincoln suffered the time for compromise and settlement in this rebellion to pass by unimproved, just as if the legal representatives of law and order should stoop to a discussion of the policy of obedience with those who are arrogantly engaged in armed rebellion. When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, he took possession of the government and its property by virtue of the oath imposed upon him by the Constitution. He found one portion of the people in open rebellion to the laws he was sworn to maintain and enforce. While he had scarcely been in power two months, when the leaders of this same rebellion violently seized the public property, impudently assailed the flag of the nation by as impudently assaulting the civil and military representatives of our nationality. Was it just and right the Chief Magistrate of a powerful people should cringingly beseech the leaders of a mad insurrection to propose terms of peace? Would it comport with the dignity and grandeur of the Presidential officers to seek interviews with traitors, implore them to desist from their attacks on the legitimate power of the government, and retrace their steps to the loyalty they had deserted, by laying down their arms, returning to their homes, and once more becoming patient and obedient people to wise rulers and just laws? This course might have been justified toward an excited and impulsive mob—but to a band of considerate traitors, who had been deliberating and organizing for years, and who were armed and sworn to labor for the complete success of their treason, such a course would have been foolish and suicidal. It would have damned Abraham Lincoln to the latest moment in the history of this government. It would have degraded the people of the great free states—and made a mockery of the power the heroes of the revolution died to create, and a jest of the authority for which we have been demanding and enforcing the respect and the confidence of the nations of the world. The idea of offering any terms but complete obedience to traitors, is simply ridiculous. Those who conceive and proclaim such notions do so from motives of real sympathy for treason.

Between the traitors and the Government there can be no more diplomatic intercourse or interviews. There can be no terms offered or accepted, but complete and implicit obedience to the lawful authority of the government. If the rebels refuse, they must be forced and subjugated to obedience. If the federal power is unequal to this task—if there is no force in the arms and intelligence of the free masses now in the field—then the government must perish, and with it must sink the hopes of mankind, and the eternal prestige of civil and religious liberty in this world. To compromise would not alter this result, while it would add to our humiliation and disgrace. To submit to the dictation of traitors, would be to bow to the destruction of the fairest principles in free institutions, and yield up every inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

## The Battle near Springfield, Mo.

Early on Saturday morning, 10th inst., Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield, and came up with the enemy on Davis' Creek, Green's Prairie four miles southwest of Springfield, where they had taken a strong position.

A severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back.

Lyon's cavalry on the left flank, and Siegel's artillery on the right, then began a terrific attack, and spread disaster and dismay in the ranks of the rebels. Their tents and baggage waggons were all destroyed.

Sometimes in the afternoon, while Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned to his men, waving his hat and cheering them on, was struck in the small of the back, and fell dead to the ground.

The command devolved on Siegel, and the pursuit was continued until nightfall, when our little army rested for the night in the enemy's encampment.

On Sunday morning, Siegel, fearing that the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command from Springfield, fell back on that city, where the Home Guards were stationed. Then, fearing that the greater numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, he concluded to fall back on Rolla.

Ninety rebels were captured, including a Colonel of distinction. The sword and horse of Ben. McCulloch were among the trophies of the field of battle, and it was reported that McCulloch was killed.

Reinforcements for Gen. Siegel were on the way to Rolla, and the army may be considered as safe. Siegel bore away \$25,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank, and all his baggage trains; but spiked and abandoned one or two guns.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards.

The muster-roll reported to have been taken from the enemy gives their force at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, with the Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds. Our loss was 500 to 800 killed and wounded—the enemy's loss must have been much greater, as whole regiments were cut up by the gallant assaults and galling fire of our brave men.

This was a brilliant Union victory, but sadly shaded by the death of Nathaniel Lyon. He was born at Ashford, Ct., in 1820, his mother being a descendant of Col. Knowlton, of Revolutionary fame, and his father a plain farmer. He graduated at West Point, and for 20 years has seen hard service in Indian wars, in Mexico, Florida, California, and Kansas. His experience in Kansas changed him from a Democrat to a cordial hater of Border Ruffians, and Slavery. His services in Missouri were invaluable. His name will adorn a page of our country's history. He leaves a family to mourn with a nation for his early loss.

## The Peace Party at the North.

Since the commencement of the war there has been an organization in this city, composed of old Breckinridge Democratic politicians, who have already sympathized with the South in every phase of the contest. Unwilling to incur the indignation of the public by an open expression of hostility to the Union, they have veiled their purposes by preaching peace and predicting disaster to the national arms.

The theory of the gentlemen is that the blood which will be shed, the money spent, and the taxation incurred in the prosecution of the war will in time develop a powerful peace party at the North, which will make itself felt in the deliberations of Congress when it re-assembles next December. In the meantime their cue is to make use of every opportunity to harass the administration and weaken public confidence in the ability of the South to subdue the rebellious States. Since the disaster at Bull Run they have croaked louder than ever, and have projected a series of meetings, to be held in the rural districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Southern New York, to inculcate their views. One meeting has already been held in Bergen County, New Jersey, and has been reported in our columns. The leaders in this movement are Gideon J. Tucker, ex-secretary of state, Thomas Dunn English, poet and politician, Chauncey Burr, of feeble and discreditable notoriety, Fernando and Ben. Wood, and the editors of the Journal of Commerce, Day Book and News.

These people, however, must be very poor judges of human nature if they suppose the North will consent to a peace until the disaster of Bull Run is avenged. No doubt, if the war proves a long one, there will be malcontents and disheartened people enough to form a very respectable opposition to the great current of popular opinion, but it is a foregone conclusion that the war, however gigantic, shall be short, and there is practically but one party at the North, and that is the party of the Union, whose motto is "no peace while there is a foe in arms against the government."

A drunken Colonel was badly whipped by some members of his Regiment, after they were mustered out at Harrisburg. They thrashed him, took his sword, &c., from him, and if it had not been for one who had compassion on him, and took him away in the night from Harrisburg, he believes he would have been killed. We understand it was the Lebanon boys that did it. This we hope will be a caution to drunken Colonels.

## President Judgeship in the 4th District.

We see it stated in one of our exchanges that L. D. Wetmore, Esq., of Warren County, is a candidate for the office of President Judge of this District. This is a mistake, as we are well assured that Mr. Wetmore does not contemplate being a candidate.

The only candidates we have heard of, aside from Hon. R. G. White, the present incumbent, are John W. Gunsey, Esq., of Tioga Borough, and C. B. Curtis, Esq., of Warren County. It is not our purpose at this time to discuss the relative merits of the candidates. Tioga County will present her choice in due time, and we shall then have a better opportunity to second the expression of the will of the Convention.—Tioga Agitator.

It matters little to us how our neighbors settle their Judgeship. But inasmuch as one of our citizens has been made a prominent candidate therefor, we suppose that common courtesy requires a word from home in his behalf.

Judges, we take it, are after all, subject to the same prejudices, the same local influences, the same partialities and passions as other men. Hence the custom, formerly, of appointing Judges out of the district. And hence the practice, to some extent, and the manifest propriety, now, of selecting men under the elective Judiciary, in the same way. Examples of this kind are numerous and fully warrant the action of Mr. Curtis' supporters in Elk, McKean, Cameron, Potter and Tioga counties. For instance, Judge Knox, formerly from Tioga, was appointed, while residing in Tioga, Judge in Westmoreland district. From that district he was put in nomination in the Clarion district and elected over Judge Buffington, also a non-resident. In the Wayne and Monroe district James M. Porter, a resident of Northampton district, was nominated and elected for the Wayne district and upon his resignation the contest was between Judge Bell of Chester, and Geo. R. Barrett of Clearfield, both non-residents, and so in other districts.

In the 4th district it can hardly be said that Mr. Curtis is an outsider. He has represented every County in the district, except Tioga, in Congress, and most of the counties in our State Legislature, besides practicing in the Western part of the district for a long number of years. He is therefore not a stranger, but an old acquaintance.

We know nothing personally of the administration of Judge White, nor would we in any manner detract a tittle from his merits or his fame. But we do know Mr. Curtis, our townsman and neighbor, and we bear willing testimony to his qualifications for that position. His talents, legal acquirements and character as a citizen ought to commend him to favor.

What the suitor and the people and justice require, above all things, is impartiality. Mr. Curtis is peculiarly well qualified for the bench in this respect. He has few or no partialities for anything. His mind is cool, well poised and unexcitable. He reasons logically and decides readily from legitimate causes. He sees the strong points in a case at once, and no amount of sophistry can draw him away from their consideration. These five natural qualities, added to a mind of unusual native power and careful culture, with a long and leading practice at the bar in Warren, Elk, McKean, Potter, Venango and Clarion Counties, render him peculiarly well qualified for the Judgeship, so far as intellect and legal learning can qualify a man for that responsible place.

His personal and moral qualifications are unexceptionable and are so regarded by his neighbors at home, where nothing but equal qualifications and senior rank at the bar and a strong desire to reward long party fealty, gave his competitor a few votes the start last year for the same high honors in this county. If our neighbors in the 4th district select him now, we can assure them that they will make a choice eminently worthy of an intelligent constituency. If elected we are satisfied that he cannot fail to make an upright and impartial Judge—one who will discharge his duties with fidelity, promptness and dispatch. We should regret to lose Mr. C. as a citizen who has the respect and kind wishes of the community where he has long resided, but if he can be transferred to a post of greater usefulness and honor, we shall rejoice at his good fortune.—Warren Mail.

The Republicans of Elk County in this Judicial District held their Convention on the 6th inst. Judge White was re-nominated for President Judge, nearly unanimously, one town only voting against him. The Elk Advocate (Democratic) thus speaks of Judge White: "Hon. R. G. White is a candidate of the Republican party in this Judicial District for reelection. He has been upon the Bench in this district for ten years, and so far as this county is concerned, has given general satisfaction. Judge White in his intercourse with the people is free and sociable, and every one with whom he has intercourse likes him as a man and a citizen. Upon the Bench he is fair and impartial—well versed in the law, and does his business as promptly and as efficiently as any other Judge in the State. As he is a resident in the district, and possesses all the qualifications requisite to a good presiding Judge, we do not think it necessary to go out of the district to find one to take his place. Without regard to party feelings, we think the people could not do better than to elect him for another term, as he seems to be the only candidate of the Republican party in the district who is put forward with any show of success.

The war between Hayti and Spain is at an end. Slavery is abolished in the island.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GENERAL CASS.—A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, who has been sojourning in Detroit for some time, has written a letter to the Democrat, in which the following paragraph occurs:

We could not think of leaving the city without calling on General Cass. We found him in good health, but much depressed in spirit by the state of the country. "Kentucky," said he, "deserves everlasting honor for her loyal stand." He mentioned some of the rascalities of the traitor Floyd. Among other things he stated that at Detroit there had been a large collection of arms which had cost the United States six dollars each, and that Floyd had sold them for thirty cents. The battle at Manassas, General Cass considers a victory on our side, so far as the fighting is concerned.

When we took our leave at the door he thanked us for our visit, and said in a despondent tone, "I am now eighty years old. I was born before our Government was formed, and now it is a sad thing to me to think that it may be destroyed before I die." "I hope, Gen. Cass," said I, "that you will live to see it flourish in greater vigor than ever." "I hope so—I hope so," replied he; but the tone was such as brought tears to my eyes.

A fellow from the country one day last week, who was just sufficiently "obfuscated" with bad whisky to make him bold enough to avow his sympathy with Southern treason, was taken charge of by some of the "boys," among whom was one of the returned volunteers, and before they got through with him they made him carry the "Stars and Stripes" through the street, wave it over his head, and give three cheers for the Union. As might be supposed the rebel sympathizer was much frightened, and was not long in making his escape from town after getting out of the clutches of the boys.—Muncy Luminary.

CONTRACTED SLAVES.—The Congress at Richmond has passed the following resolution:

Resolved by Congress, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into and report on the experience of prescribing by law, while the facts are fresh and susceptible of proof, some uniform mode of taking, authenticating, and preserving the evidence of the abduction or reception, by the enemy, of slaves owned by any of the Confederate States, as also of the sex, and value of said slaves, to the end that indemnity may be hereafter exacted from the enemy.

Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, has called an extra session of the Legislature of his State to deliberate upon war measures. The Governor is anxious to raise two or three regiments more from that quarter and may succeed as he did with the first regiment, through the strength of his personal influence with the young men of his State.

AN UNSINKABLE SHIP.—A ship built upon a entirely new plan, and pronounced by the patentee to be unsinkable, has been launched at Deptford Green. She is constructed with three decks, each being in itself a distinct ship, so that even if her bottom was destroyed, she would still float buoyantly.

The Louisville Democrat says that one of the teamsters in the Union army, who contributed to get up the panic at the battle of Bull Run, passed through that city on the 1st inst., on his way to Richmond to receive the promised reward for his services.

AN ARMY FROM ILLINOIS.—Forty-four regiments, enlisted for the war, are already enrolled in Illinois, and gentlemen from that State are pressing their acceptance by the government. They want arms for them also, which the government is at present unable to supply.

Senator Breckinridge attempted to make a secession speech in Baltimore last week, but was prevented by the drowning hisses of the people of that city. To what a depth has he sunk when Baltimore hisses down his treasonable sentiments!

The rain on Monday and yesterday caused the river to rise about nine feet up to this morning. Logs are coming into the boom in large numbers.—Lycoming Gazette, 11th inst.

Specie continues to pour into New York from Europe and California, at the rate of a million by every steamer. The North Star, on Saturday, brought a million and a quarter from California.

Charles J. Faulkner, late Minister to France, has been arrested at Washington, on the charge of Treason. This looks like the Government taking hold in earnest.

A correspondent in the Star & Chronicle gives the following as some of the prices of produce in Wisconsin: No. 1 Wheat sells at 70 cts., Corn no sale, but quoted at 15 cts., Oats 16, Rye 30, Barley 25, Butter 7 to 8, Eggs 5.

Gov. Curtin and family are now at Atlanta City, where they arrived on Saturday. We presume the Governor will be absent for several days. He needs rest and relaxation from the laborious duties which have affected his health.

A rebel officer writes to his wife in Louisville that "these Yankees fight like incarnate devils."

Capt. Avis the jailor of old John Brown at Charlestown, was killed at the battle of the Juncton.

Our troops occupy a farm adjoining Mount Vernon, on this side.

Retributive.—The "venerated and venerable" Ex-President, James Buchanan, is sorely afflicted with despondency. He receives hundreds of letters almost daily, charging him with being the guilty instrument of the Rebellion, while the Rebels curse him for not keeping faith with traitors to the end. Such a life must be a "hell upon earth."

Tens of thousands will be added to the army of the Potomac within a week. Arms are ready for all who do not bring their own. Uniforms will be furnished to such as are unequipped, and millions of rations, comprising beef, flour, and vegetables are on hand.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### President Judge.

As the time of the meeting of the Convention is near at hand, and Potter county will be called upon to give expression of her preference for President Judge, please announce the name of Hon. C. B. CURTIS, of Warren, as a candidate. Mr. Curtis is, justly considered one of the most able lawyers of north-western Pennsylvania, and not being a resident of this district, is less likely to have prejudices for or against any of the parties who may claim the decision of justice during the next term, than one who has lived in the District. A RESIDENT.

Announce the name of the Hon. ROBERT G. WHITE, of Tioga county, as a candidate for re-election to the office of President Judge. Having served one official term as Judge of this District, he has become acquainted with its peculiar business, given entire satisfaction to the people, is just in the prime of life, and the people of this county think there is no need of changing merely for the sake of change. Judge WHITE'S decisions having been just, intelligent and merciful, the people of the district can do no better than return him who having once served them faithfully it is but justice to inter will continue to do so. POTTER.

### Associate Judge.

Announce the name of COLLINS SMITH, of Coudersport, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

### Commissioner.

Announce the name of BARNEY HICKS of Ulysses township for Commissioner. He is every way qualified for the duties of the office, and will make a faithful officer if elected. U.

## 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, PRACTISING 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.

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

ANDREW SANBERG & BROS., TANNERS and CURMERS—Hides tanned on the premises, in the best manner. Tannery on the east side of Allegheny river. Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.—July 17/61

H. J. OLMSTED, 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 STARKWEATHER, 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, and 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.