

defense of your country, and quite another to violate it in endeavoring to subvert it. When my Democratic or Republican friends, "for any other man," are disposed to call the President to account, and I am not his defender, I merely beg, when they get through with him, they will merely inquire whether Mr. Jefferson Davis & Co. have gone strictly according to the Constitution of the United States? I have the impression that instituting a pretended government within the boundaries of the United States; that stealing the treasures of our Government, its ships, betraying its commands; firing upon its fortifications; organizing piracy upon the high seas, and a long list of other and kindred acts—I have the impression, I say, that these are slight infringements upon the Constitution, and may require examination. But I want to have my Constitution friends come along with me, and when they get the Administration all regulated and on the constitutional track, to look at this matter a little; for it seems to me that it requires attention. I know not whether Mr. Lincoln has observed the Constitution; indeed, for all the purposes of resisting the rebellion, I care not. It is due to him to say, however, that he has seemed to be in good faith attempting to put down the rebellion. He has not done all things as I would have done them, because I would have multiplied his men by about four, and where he has struck one blow I would have struck a dozen. Therefore I do not agree with him in that respect. When the day comes we can have a settlement with him, for he is to be held with all other officers to a strict account. But I would not do even that under the smoke of an enemy's guns. Let us see first, that the rebellion is put down. And when that is done, I am ready to see how it has been done. I do not propose to yield this Union or any part of it to the so-called Confederate Government that has been made up in the Southern States. It is no government, and there is nothing in the shape of a government under it, over it, in it, or around it, diagonally, horizontally, or perpendicularly. Like a boy's training, it is all officers. It is made up thus: you shall be President of the Congress, and I will be President of the Confederacy; you shall be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I will be Secretary of the Treasury. Doubtless, very well; satisfactory enough. If they had kept it to themselves no one would have objected to their strutting in their stolen plumes. But it is time for the people of the United States to put their hand upon it in earnest, and to maintain the Government of the Constitution. The habeas corpus—a hard kernel of a name for a writ, but one which a lawyer or a Dutchman finds little difficulty in pronouncing—it is said that the habeas corpus has been suspended and abused. Well, I think it is because some have written so much about it, while they know so little. It simply means to have the body. A prisoner is alleged to be improperly imprisoned; and, in order that the case may be inquired into, a petition is presented to a Judge, and then the Judge allows the writ, and the prisoner is brought up, and the person who holds him is bound to make a return. If the prisoner is illegally detained, the Judge orders him to be discharged; if rightfully imprisoned, he remands him. That is all there is about it. It is simply a civil writ. But there is an old maxim, as old as Julius Caesar would have been had he lived, *inter arma silent leges*, that is, the laws are silent in the midst of arms. Here is the question: An individual is imprisoned here; some friend gets a habeas corpus, and he is brought up, and the case is inquired into. And whoever interferes with, or obstructs that writ, is guilty of a great moral and legal wrong, and incurs a heavy penalty. In time of war it is a different matter. Here it is found that a man is fixing to blow up a fortress, or betray an army to the enemy. The officer in command has him arrested, and sends him to a fort, with orders that he be strongly guarded, because he is known to be a traitor, and in the confidence of traitors and enemies. A lawyer sues out a writ of habeas corpus. But what is the result? It cannot be served and the prisoner cannot be procured—they cannot see him unless the judge's tongue is longer than the soldier's bayonet. Would any one if he was commanding at Fortress Monroe, Fort Mifflin, or anywhere else, where he was surrounded with treason and traitors at every step, would he, because a judge sent a writ of habeas corpus give up a traitor who was endangering the safety of his command and the interests of the country? No man can pretend it a for a single moment, it is one of the terrible necessities of war. And if I were in command and had good reason to believe that I had possession of a traitor, and no other remedy would arrest treachery, I would suspend the writ, and the individual too. ("Good, that is such Democracy as I like to see.") There is no other here. Gen. Jackson had the hearts of the American people more than any man of modern times. And why? Because he met great necessities like a man. He didn't go, in times of stirring necessity, to demonstrate problems from musty precedents, but when a man wanted hanging, he hung him first and looked up the law afterward. There are times and occasions when this is the only way to do in dealing with treason. The civil law affords no adequate remedy. While you are discussing the question the country may be ruined, the Capital in flames, the archives destroyed. When the war is over we may examine and see if any one has incurred a penalty for suspending the writ of habeas corpus. Gen. Jackson paid his fine, but not till after he had

put down both foreign foes and domestic traitors. So long as there is a citizen South that demands the protection of this Government, then it is our duty to protect the Government of the Union for his sake. And when there is none, it is our duty to maintain it, for politically, geographically, socially, and commercially it is one in every sense—it is utterly impossible for this Government to be divided without its utter destruction to both sections. When you attempt to divide North and South, you must do it East and West. Then all will go to pieces, and our country will be a Mexico—worse than Mexico, because we have ten times more material for mischief and destruction. A military despotism will be inaugurated whenever you permit this rebellion to triumph. But some cry we are in favor of peace. Yes, we are all for peace now. I was for negotiating a peace, until a fortification was fired upon by Rebel artillery, and then I bade adieu to all expectations of peace until conquered over rebellion. I say there is no peace until you can put down rebellion by force of arms; and when every other man, woman, and child in the United States has acknowledged the independence of the revolted States, to those with arms in their hands I will still oppose it, and I will talk for my own gratification when no others will hear me. We must stand by this Union. Fellow-citizens, the language of Andrew Jackson was, "The Union must and shall be preserved." What would Gen. Jackson have done had he been at the helm to-day? He would have hung the traitors higher than Haman. You may make peace with the loyal men of the South, and there is the place to make it. But how will you do it with rebellion? Go with an agreement in one hand and a revolver in the other and ask the Confederacy to take its choice? If there is any one you can deal with, it is the loyal citizens of the South—those that are persecuted for the sake of their Government—those that love their Constitution, and are willing to die in its defence, when they are restored to position by conquering Rebellion. All should strive together for this good end—men should bare their bosoms in battle, women implore in the name of heaven that the blessings of the Union should return, and children raise their little hands to curse this Rebellion as a ferocious monster that has come hither to torment them before their time, and dim with blood and tears the trestle of their bright star. I believed, when the evening of the last Presidential election had closed down, that I should claim exemption and an honorable discharge from the active discussions of the day. I congratulated myself that I should once more enjoy repose in the quiet of my home and in the pursuit I loved. But this question of Government or anarchy has arisen, and I find it my duty to raise my voice at the demands of my fellow-citizens, until turbulence is hushed, or is crowned with triumph. Are you in favor of war? No; but I am in favor of putting down war by force of arms. I am opposed to war, and in favor of obtaining peace by putting down the authors of the war. I am in favor of peace, but I am in favor of the only course that will insure it—driving out armed Rebellion, and negotiating with loyalty. When this country commences to die, it will die rapidly. When this nation is given up to disruption, it will go to swift destruction. Rome, to be sure, was three hundred years dying; but then its physical powers were greater than ours, its moral force less, its nervous energy less acute than ours. When we fall we shall go down in blood and darkness; but not in tears, for the dying never weep. Nero, the last and worst of the Caesars, sung to his harp while his capital was in flames, Tamara, to signalize his brutal ferocity, burned a monument of seventy thousand human skulls—Attila declared that the grass should never grow where the hoof of his war-horse trod. Hyder Ali left the Carnatic black with ashes and desolation; but he who destroys the American Union will be greater than all or either. And "the foe, the monster Brant," who fell upon and slaughtered the defenseless women and children of this valley, will be more approved in history by you, and be an honest man in the sight of God, than the despoiler of our late happy Union. Shall the fell destroyers of this beautiful fabric be permitted to accomplish their infernal errand, and shall they be aided in this work of evil by the cry of peace? Let none escape under this shallow pretension. Solomon, the wise King of Judea, spared not the murderous Job, though he fled for refuge to the inclosures of the Tabernacle and clung for protection to the horns of the altar—he slew him there. And a cry of peace to be negotiated with armed traitors should secure a city of refuge to none. I am pained to see the vast destruction of property that must follow; I regret to see the prosperity of the country blasted and destroyed; I regret to see the great loss of human life that must ensue. But if these events must come they had better come with a country preserved than come with a country divided and destroyed. We must fight battles, and bloody battles. We must call vast numbers of men into the field. We must not go as boys to a general training, with ladies, and idlers, and members of Congress to see the show, but we must go in earnest—go prepared for action—to fight it as a battle, and not to fight it as a play spell. We must unite as a whole people, going shoulder to shoulder. And when we do so we shall conquer. And why? We have the right, we have the prestige of Government, we have the sympathy of the disinterested

world, we have the moral and material elements to do it all, and to insure victory. Rebellion has not the financial ability to stand a long war, with all their gains from privateering and piracy, and issuing Confederate bonds—made a lion upon the property of people who were never consulted as to their issue, and who repudiate them—worth as much as a June frost, or a cold wolf track, which no financier fit to be outside of a lunatic asylum would give a shilling a peck for. They may vex, they may harass, they may destroy, they may commit piracy, but the reckoning is to come for all this. They will be brought to the judgment of the American people—of their own people. They will be arraigned, and who is there will be ready to stand up as their defender in the name of the Constitution? "I tell thee Caliban dread-echoes shall ring With blood-hounds that bark for thy fugitive king." What a glorious Constitution we shall have when it finds such glorious interpreters! How strong our institutions will be anchored upon such foundations! The Constitution will then literally "Live through all time, extend through all extent Spread undivided, operate unspent." I know there are some who fear the war-like power of the rebellious States. They had a great deal of power for good; but they have a great deal less than they imagine or is generally imagined for evil. We are a good deal slower in waking up, but when waked up we are a great deal more in earnest. The tone of the Rebel press is exceedingly braggy in regard to its men and its victories. It reminds me, when I hear of their self-lauded prowess, of the showman who spoke of the great capacity of the animal he was exhibiting: "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "this is the Bengal tiger, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and fourteen more from the tip of his tail back to the tip of his nose, making in all twenty-eight feet." Now I think their estimate about their forces and capacity are just about as liberal. And they are to be looked at accordingly. Nevertheless, they have great elements of mischief. And if Satan himself had been sent on earth to scourge mankind, and to cover the land with desolation, he could not have performed his mission more successfully than by assuaging the shape of a Rebel demagogue, and preaching Secession. ("Sound.") Now I have a clear and well-defined, and distinct theory, of what I would do with this matter to attain a peace. I do not know that this Government ever can be brought back to where it was before, in the enjoyment of all its relations; but I believe it can be. In population, wave succeeds wave upon the ocean, and the men of to-day pass away to-morrow. I believe it can be brought back, but not by fostering rebellion; but it is by treating it as treason, robbery and murder. And if this Government ever can be saved, it must be by a summary chastisement and overthrow of rebellion, so that the loyal people of the Southern States can come forward and administer the Government of these States as before. Who is the missionary that is going with his peace propositions? What is he going to say? What will he say to this party in rebellion? It is a pretty thing to talk about, and for the designing to dupe the North; but it is a very awkward thing to practice. If you drive out rebellion, you will have a loyal people South as well as North. Then they will do what Virginia, and Missouri, and Maryland are trying to do, and what Kentucky and Delaware are doing. Are there any men here who want this Union divided? ("No.") Then do not sympathize with treason in any form, its gender, number, person or case in any of its ramifications. Hunt it like a ferocious monster wherever you find it. Is there any who wishes this matter left alone to pervert the rebellion so causelessly commenced.

"Who would be a traitor knave?
Who would fill a coward's grave?
Who so base as be a slave?
Let him turn and flee.
Let him turn and flee.
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Freemen stand or freemen fall,
Let him follow me!"

And that is, fight for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. Let every American citizen, instead of crying peace, peace, when there is no peace, rally upon the ramparts until Secession is silenced; until the roar of artillery has ceased. Then we shall have peace, and during, perpetual peace, and as monsters are seldom born of the same generation, we shall have no more of this Secession in the present century or the next. This Government is the Government of the American people. It is ours to use, ours to enjoy, but it is not ours to subvert. We are trustees. We are charged with sacred trusts. All we have to do is to back in the sunshine of its blessings. But cursed be the unbold ambition that attempts to destroy it. I regard him and treat him as a traitor to his kind. God will set a mark upon him too; but it will not be like the mark set upon the first murderer of man—for that was set for safety—but this will be set for destruction. And God grant that it may be so. ("Amen.") It will be time enough to struggle over who shall administer the Government when we are sure we have one to administer. He who is not for it, is against it. I have determined to fight this battle out, but on no political grounds. I stand upon the political ground of my fathers. There I will stand, and animate my countrymen to stand with me, and when once we shall have peace restored—when we shall have put down rebellion,

when we shall have encouraged fidelity, when peace and prosperity shall again greet us, then let us see if any part of any State is oppressed, if any individual is wronged, or if any are deprived of their rights, see that equal and exact justice is extended to all. This is a great crisis, not only in our affairs but in the affairs of human liberty. The Angel of Freedom, after coursing over the wide expanse of waters in the Old World, found no rest for the sole of her foot until she hovered here. Here is her resting-place. God of my fathers, O protect her! Let us go forward to this great work of preservation not merely as members of political parties, but as American citizens, bound to carry out the work our forefathers began, by the exercise of every energy, moral and material. Here is our glorious Ship of State, with its ensigns streaming, its Stars and Stripes so redolent of hope, carrying gladness wherever seen by the true-hearted, and we hail it as the noblest emblem of earth. Heaven bless that noble ship.

"We know what master laid thy keel?
What workman wrought thy ribs of steel?
Who made this mast and sail and rope?
What anvils rang, what hammers beat?
In what forge and what an heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope?"

Mr. Dickinson retired amid great cheering.

BUTLER HEARD FROM
FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 31, 1861.
The expedition which left Hampton Roads for the coast of North Carolina on Monday last has resulted in one of the most splendid achievements on record as connected with the navy in particular. Some delay attended the concentration of all the ships and steamers, but on Wednesday morning the Minnesota, the Wabash, the Cumberland, the Susquehanna, the Pawnee, the Harriet Lane, the Monticello, beside a number of tugs and the transport steamers Adelaide and Peabody, had arrived off Hatteras Inlet. The fleet was in command of Flag-Officer Stringham, and the land forces were commanded by Maj. Gen. Butler. Within the last three months the Rebels have erected two forts to guard the mouth of the Hatteras Inlet, and under the protection which they afforded Pamlico, and Albemarle Sounds and the connecting sounds, had become the rendezvous of privateers. Through this direct connection with the Chesapeake, Albemarle, Norfolk, and Virginia communicated with the sea. Owing to the character of the coast, blockade was impossible, and capture therefore became necessary. The bombardment was commenced at a distance of about two and a half miles by the Minnesota on Wednesday at 11 a. m., and she was soon joined by the entire fleet. The fire was incessant, the torments responded but seldom, and it soon became evident that their guns could not reach the ships, though the Rebels might hold out, protected as they were by their works. When the bombardment opened, the landing of troops from the transports, by launches and small-boats, commenced, under cover of the guns of the Harriet Lane and Monticello. It was more than an hour before the first boat reached the beach. By this time the wind had come up so that the surf ran high, and though the greatest efforts were made, only about three hundred of the forces were landed. Every boat was either broken up or beached, and notwithstanding nearly one thousand men had been placed on schooners, it was considered too dangerous to attempt to land them, and they were returned to the transports. Those who reached the shore were thoroughly wet. Meanwhile the bombardment went on without cessation. The scene was extremely grand. The shells from the fleet rained on the forts and exploded with splendid effect. The forts replied but seldom. When this had continued about three hours, the flag at Fort Clark came down, and the rebels retreated to Fort Hatteras, a large work below. Soon after our forces on shore occupied the abandoned fort and waved the Stars and Stripes from the ramparts. Unfortunately mistaking the flag, or not aware that our men had landed, some of the ships sent several shells in among them but without injuring any one. Night coming on the fleet returned for anchorage. On Thursday morning the fleet took their positions at about the same range, and at 8 o'clock the Susquehanna opened the ball, and in a few minutes the entire fleet concentrated its fire on Fort Hatteras. Fort Hatteras did not return the fire for nearly half an hour, and its shots all fell short. The bombardment was continued without intermission, when, at half-past eleven, our shells began to range on their magazine—a white flag was displayed on the fort—our men at Fort Clark, with loud shouts, started on a double quick, and were met on the beach by a flag of truce. The capture is seven hundred and thirty prisoners, one thousand stand of arms, thirty-two cannon, five hundred knapsacks, and a large quantity of munitions and equipages. At the time of the surrender, four killed were unburied, and thirteen wounded. It is believed that a number were sent away this morning by a steamer. Not a man was hurt on our side. With the forts, papers and books were captured, disclosing the plans of the Rebels and giving much valuable information. This will close an important outlet for the privateers.

COURT PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hon. Joseph Mann and G. G. Colvin, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas for the County of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September, and to continue one week:

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquiries, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of Potter, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just. Dated at Coudersport, Sept. 2, 1861, and the 84th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WM. F. BURT, Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES for trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Potter county, at Sept. Term 1861.

Johnson, Wells & Co vs Fergus Gee
Wm V Keating et al vs Chester Prouty
C Smith, for use, vs S P Reynolds
Jones, Mann & Jones, for use, vs S P Reynolds
A D Corey vs Wm Corey
Potter & Brooks vs S G Lewis
Denbury, Austin & Co vs S P Reynolds
M H Nichols vs W G Sutherland
T H Hart vs J J Jordan
J M Lyman vs J B Davidson
J S Clark vs Stewardson Township
G W Hollenbeck et al vs J W Rounds
Cath Bryant vs H H Dent
L B Cole vs Henry H Dent
Joseph Stone Jr vs Holly & Adams
Peter B Detric vs Wm F Bart
Clark School Dis vs Garret Fosmer
Fox & Ross vs E Dibble & L Dibble
Lewis Wood vs Nelson Easty
Dwight Gehung vs Woodford & Whetley
H. J. OLMSTED, Proth'y.

Coudersport, Sept. 2, 1861

GRAND JURORS, SEPT. TERM.

Abbott—Charles Hepp
Allegany—James Corey
Bingham—John Phillips, C. C. Crum
Coudersport—Orin Webb
Eldonia—Morris Lent
Genesee—G W Ryan, Henry Hurd
Hector—John Carey, Charles Parker
Hebron—C. W. Stillman
Harrison—Samuel Stone
O wayo—Charles Head, C. R. Kelts
Pike—John Carriel, Henry S. Martin
Roulet—Wm. Boyington
Sweden—Maso Nelson
Sharon—Robbins Brown
Stewardson—John S. Clark
Stuyvesant—C. P. Cady, C. C. Caside, And. Baker
Wharton—James L. Barlett.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SEP. TERM.

Allegany—Chas. Lee, Thos. Gilliland
Bingham—Jos. Jenkins, C. Ellsworth
Coudersport—Lucas Cushing
Eldonia—A. Nelson, N. J. Mills, J. Jenkins,
T. B. Abbott
Genesee—G. W. Hackett
Hector—Wm. J. Loucks, C. Sunderlin
Homer—H. Edgcomb, A. W. Lathrop
Hebron—H. Lambertson, E. Chamberlain,
H. N. Rathbone
Harrison—L. S. Robertson, H. Warner, A. Holcom
Oswayo—N. H. Rice
Stewardson—G. Wymer, N. H. Fluett
Roulet—J. Youtzer, I. Lyman, W. R. Pomeroy
Sharon—L. Canfield, E. F. Nichols
Sweden—C. C. Nelson, J. T. Jackson, S. Y. Acker
Sylvania—E. O. Austin
Summit—James Nelson
West Branch—Carpenter, O. R. Bassett
West Branch—James Ires

Election Proclamation.
PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, WM. F. BURT, Sheriff of the county of Potter, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Potter on the Second Tuesday (eighth) of October, 1861, at which time State and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person for President Judge of the 4th Judicial District, comprising the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, and Cameron.

Two persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the county of Tioga, to represent the counties of Tioga and Potter.

Two persons for Associate Judges for Potter county.

One person for Commissioner of the county of Potter.

One person for Auditor of the county of Potter.

One person for Coroner of the county of Potter.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who holds any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to be voted for.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1860, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be construed as to prevent any Military Officer or Borough Officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector, or

Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Coudersport to make out the general returns, shall be on the first Friday succeeding the general election, which will be the 11th day of October.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid general election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Potter, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Abbott, at the Germania Hotel, in said township.

For the township of Allegany, at the school house near the place formerly owned by Chester Andrews, in said township.

For the township of Bingham, at the house of A. R. Lewis, in said township.

For the township of Clara, at the school house near Sala Stevens, in said township.

For the township of Eldonia, at the New Court House in the Borough of Coudersport.

For the township of Genesee, at the house formerly occupied by S. E. Rason in Eldsburg.

For the township of Harrison, at the house recently occupied by Ira Bartholomew, in said township.

For the township of Hector, at the school house No. 3, near Henry Ingraham's, in said township.

For the township of Hebron, at the Sunderland school house, near Jacob Peet's, in said township.

For the township of Jackson, at the house formerly occupied by B. Barse, now M. Chapman, in said township.

For the township of Keating, at the house of Piny Harris, in said township.

For the township of Oswayo, at the Centre school house in said township.

For the township of Pike, at the house of Elijah Johnson, in said township.

For the township of Pleasant Valley, at the school house in said township.

For the township of Portage, at the Sizer school house in said township.

For the township of Roulet, at the school house near George Weimer's in said township.

For the township of Sharon, at the Sharon Centre school house, near John Vothies'.

For the township of Sweden, at the house of Asenath Taggart, in said township.

For the township of Stewardson, at the house of J. S. Clerk, in said township.

For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Uel Cook, now Jonathan Redson, in said township.

For the township of Sylvania, at the school house near J. M. Rees', in said township.

For the township of Ulysses, at the house of Atlas Bennett, in said township.

For the township of West Branch, at the house of S. M. Conable, in said township.

For the township of Wharton, at the house of Stephen Horton, in said township.

For the borough of Coudersport, at the Court House in said borough.

Given under my hand, this 2d day of September, A. D., 1861.

WM. F. BURT, Shf.
Coudersport, Sept. 4, 1861

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.

G. 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 & BROS.
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, : : : : B. 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 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. 1234.

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.