

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

"Beneath thy skies, November! Thy skies of wind and rain, Around their blazing camp-fires The People speak again!"

THE EMPIRE STATE.—Last fall, by promise of sustaining the Government against the Rebels, H. Seymour was elected Governor of New York by 10,000 maj. His course before and during the Copperhead riot, proved him a hypocrite. This fall, there were three sorts of Democrats united on one ticket. Ist. Those who claimed it as a Peace ticket. 2d. Those who claimed it as a War Ticket. 3d. Those who claimed it as a "Democratic Ticket." The Unionists had a State ticket pledged to President Lincoln and his measures, which is elected by 30,000 majority, and the Legislature is 2 to 1 Union. All hail New York—a gain of 50,000 on the right side!

MASSACHUSETTS re-elects Gov. Andrew (Rep.) by a 2 to 1 vote, and State Senate unanimously of his views, while there are but 15 or 20 Assemblymen opposed to the "despot Lincoln." God bless the "Cradle of Liberty!"

WISCONSIN gave us but a landful of a majority last Fall, but now elects a Republican State Ticket by 12,000 to 15,000 majority.

MINNESOTA is Republican as far as heard from. The new Governor, Col. Stephen Miller, was a Methodist local preacher in Perry Co., Pa., afterwards a temperance lecturer and editor of the Telegraph at Harrisburg.

ILLINOIS.—Returns from 28 counties in Illinois show, at the unimportant county and town elections held on the 3d inst., a Union gain of more than 15,000. There are about 100 counties in the State, and if the vote is in the above ratio, it will show a Union gain of from 55,000 to 60,000. Even in "Egypt" there is a gleam of light: a Cairo dispatch says the Unionists have carried that Heaven-abandoned corner of the State. Such news is too good to be true.

KANSAS.—Republican as far as known. **MISSOURI** do do

MARYLAND.—No opposition to the Unconditional Union and Emancipation Ticket in Baltimore. The unconditional Unionists in Maryland have elected four of the five Congressmen certainly, and the fifth is yet in doubt. John A. Cresswell is chosen in the 1st District by over 1,000 majority; in the 11th, 11th and 14th Districts, Edwin H. Webster, Henry Winter Davis and Francis Thomas are elected almost without opposition. On State ticket, the candidate of the Emancipation party for Controller, Gen. Goldsborough, has a majority of not less than 25,000, and among the successful candidates for the Assembly an overwhelming majority is in favor of calling a Convention for the special purpose of ridding the State, as soon as possible, of Slavery.

NEW JERSEY is slowly gravitating toward the right side. The election on the 3d instant was only for a part of the Legislature and for county officers; yet the Unionists gain one Senator (only eight were elected), and elect 20 members to the Assembly by 89 Democrats, and one very doubtful. Last year the House was 15 Union to 45 Copperheads. We gain, therefore, five or six representatives; and we gain largely in the popular vote.

DELAWARE has a member of Congress to elect, and that closes the elections of 1863.

Teachers' Institute.

Coudersport, Nov. 2, 1863.

Believing that the Teachers' Institute of this county is an important auxiliary to the cause of education, and that the session held at Coudersport the past week deserves more than a passing notice, I send you this for publication.

The session was not as numerously attended by the teachers of the county as it should have been; but those in attendance appeared to be earnest laborers in their profession; and those who were absent have lost—a favorable opportunity for improvement.

The exercises consisted of drills in the various branches usually taught in our common schools, discussions on the best methods of teaching, school government, &c., &c., with evening lectures upon various topics. They cannot be too familiar with the necessary branches and the best method of teaching them. I was somewhat disappointed to find so few of the citizens of Coudersport in attendance; the press—the almost inevitable press—was not represented except perhaps indirectly by your humble servant, the scribe. Rev. Mr. Roberts and wife, and H. J. Olmsted, Esq., were the only visitors from the Borough. Was it indifference to the cause of education, or what was the reason that no others came to cheer and encourage with their presence and participation those who are laboring in the most laudable of all causes—the education of the youth of our land? I am not willing to believe that either indifference, or want of a proper appreciation of the importance of the object, kept them away. I chronicle the fact and leave it there. Of the lectures I only heard the closing one by Rev. H. H. Lyman, on Astronomy, at the Methodist Church, on Friday evening, at which many of the

citizens were present. Those who followed him in his aerial flight among the planets, piloted and propelled by a comet, examining the position and peculiarities of each as they passed, were well rewarded for their pains.

The lecture on Object Teaching and the use of apparatus in schools, by Rev. R. T. Claffin, our worthy Superintendent, was well spoken of by those who had the pleasure of listening to it, as well as the one on School Government, by Rev. D. D. Colcord. At the close of the afternoon exercises Professional Certificates were publicly presented by the Superintendent to three of the teachers present: Miss Hackett, Miss Burtis, and Mr. Colcord. Mr. Bates was expected, but was unable to attend, but those who did attend had, I think a pleasant and profitable time.

The End Approaches.

Unless all signs are delusive, the Rebellion cannot hold out much longer. The dearth of food at the capital, and in fact all over the remaining territory, is of itself a symptom of approaching dissolution. Think of a city of fifty thousand inhabitants, like Richmond, wherein a beefsteak is not procurable on any terms! Yet such was the fact not long since in that city, according to one of its Rebel journals. And the outcry of Lynchburg against the proposed sending of three thousand Union prisoners to that place, is equally in point. It is not possible that where coarse food should be absolutely wanting at this season; but nobody wants to sell it for the joke that passes for money in Dixie; and it is well understood that requisitions must be made for feeding these prisoners, since no one sells anything to the Rebel Government who can help it. "Shoddy" at any price would be a godsend to that forlorn concern; but nobody has shoddy so flimsy that he can afford to exchange it for Confederate greenbacks, even "cord for cord." Yet Jeff has some Three Hundred Thousand worn under arms, and is dragging every one who can shoulder a musket into his tattered, famishing regiments so fast as his bloodhounds can run them down. How long can this last?

For some days the heart of Rebeldom has been titillated by the hope of a defeat and destruction of Burnside's army now holding East Tennessee. The plan was to dispatch two corps from Bragg's army, with a like force from Virginia, and rush upon him so secretly and suddenly as to ensure his utter destruction. But both Gen. Grant and Gen. Burnside are long apprised of this clever plot, and have doubtless taken steps to frustrate it. The concentration of all the Western commands under Gen. Grant ought of itself to preclude the success of such a scheme. If the Rebels advance to Knoxville on such an errand, they will have Gen. Grant and Thomas on their flank and rear, and will hardly return in safety. But we receive no evidence from the West that they have even made the attempt. Their main army in Georgia badly need shoes, blankets, and almost every essential of camp life. They can hardly hope to win these by placing Gen. Grant in their rear.

Recently a very good device for depreciating their currency was tried—that of having every holder fund it, so as to be entitled to interest on the debt owing him by the Confederacy. Due proclamations were made, due appeals uttered by the Councils; but nobody funded! They preferred paper wherof \$1,000 was worth—no, would purchase—something that is intrinsically as worthless, but which would buy nothing at all. So the Rebel Currency remains unconverted, and is the chief nuisance among many great ones. It is detestable to have and impossible to do without.

We know how utter is the desperation of the Rebel Chiefs—we know how completely the masses are at their mercy. The former will, of course, hold out to the very last, but hunger will break thro' stone walls, and we cannot believe the armies can be kept embodied while the soldier's families are being starved. We don't know that "sixty" or "ninety days" will see the end of this foul Rebellion, but we are confident that it draws nigh.—Tribune.

A dispatch from Knoxville to the Cincinnati Commercial says that a Rebel regiment crossed the Little Tennessee River on Monday last, and were driven back by Col. Adams of the 1st Kentucky, with a loss of 50 killed and drowned and 40 captured, including four officers.

Advices from Arkansas represent that Arkadelphia recently the headquarters of the Rebel Gen. Price, is now in possession of Gen. Steele. Recruiting for the Union army continues very brisk, over 700 volunteers from Yell County alone having reported to Gen. Steele.

A dispatch from Chattanooga of the 7th states that all is quiet along the lines. The Rebels tossed a few shells to our boys on that day, but "nobody" was the only person hurt. Boats are bringing supplies freely, and are unobstructed.

Gov. Bramlette has issued a proclamation, seconding the President's call for troops. His appeal to Kentuckians to come forward and fill up the ranks of their thin regiments in the field is eloquent.

A Memphis dispatch of the 7th states that Gen. Hatch has driven the Rebel Gen. Chalmers across the Tallahatchie, whipping him severely.

Mr. George Peabody has presented Yale College with a geological cabinet worth \$125,000.

NEWS ITEMS.

Rebel dispatches from Charleston to the 1st inst. state that the bombardment of Fort Sumter is kept up with tremendous energy. On the morning of the 31st, a portion of the wall fell in, burying beneath the ruins some men believed to be of the 12th Georgia and 25th South Carolina. Thirteen were buried by the falling in of the barracks on the sea face of the fort. On the 31st a fierce bombardment was kept up all day from the monitors and land batteries. Up to 3 o'clock no further casualties had occurred. Over 1,200 shots were fired in 24 hours. The bombardment of Sumter continued fiercely without intermission on the 1st; the shots averaged four per minute. The firing was from two monitors—two heavy and two light rifled guns at Fort Gregg—four 16-inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner.

The Rev. Mr. Bussey, of the Christian Commission, was taken prisoner while aiding the wounded in the late battles in Tennessee, and was delivered to Judge Terry of the Rebel Army—the same Terry who shot Senator Broderick. On receiving the prisoner he exclaimed: "Here's a d—d Abolition preacher. Boys, hang him!" Mr. Bussey's name does not appear in the list of prisoners sent by Bragg to the Provost-Marshal, and it is feared the Judge has carried his brutal threat into effect.

Richmond papers of the 2d inst. complain of the scarcity of food and high prices. Beef sells at \$1 to \$1 50 per lb., coal \$30 per ton. They say the Yankee prisoners eat too much, and think it best not to take any more of them. They have news that 6,000 Yankee troops landed at Newport News on the 1st inst.

A Cincinnati dispatch says that we have possession of Tusculuma, Ala. The dispatch adds: "There has probably been a severe fight in that quarter between Gen. Sherman's forces and the heavy Rebel force sent there to dispute his passage."

The 14th Michigan Cavalry had a fight with 400 Rebel cavalry, about the 24 inst., 30 miles from Columbia, Tenn. The Rebels were beaten, after four charges, with a loss of eight killed, seven wounded, and 24 prisoners. None killed and but three wounded on our side.

We are told from Knoxville (4th inst.) that East Tennessee is once more free of Rebels, with the exception of guerrillas. The fight at Roan Springs resulted in the rout of the Rebels. We lost 17 killed and 52 wounded.

We have news from Newbern, N. C., to the 2d inst. The Congressional canvass for the election of members to the Confederate Congress is prosecuted with much earnestness. There are 28 candidates in the ten Districts. The Hon. John A. Gilmer, the independent candidate in the 11th District, has the field to himself. In a recent speech he was quite severe on the Administration of Jeff. Davis, and highly indignant at the treatment North Carolina has received at his hands. "Davis" is out with another constitutional argument against "Secession" in the Raleigh Standard. The Standard appeals to the "Conservatives" to rally at the polls, and "unite against the 'Destructives,'" and adds that there is no chance for peace until the original Secessionists are hurled from power. In alluding to the recent defeat of the Democrats in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Standard says the last ray of hope for the South from the North has departed—that the prospects of peace are more distant than ever—that the Southern people stand alone with the world against them, and that they had better make peace either with Providence or the North very soon. The war debt of North Carolina is being rapidly extinguished by the proceeds received by blockade runners, which are making regular trips into Wilmington.

One of our prisoners, just from Richmond, says that soon after the battle of Chickamauga, 200 Union prisoners—all wounded—were brought to Richmond; they were three days on the road, and all the food allowed them in that time was four hard crackers per man. At Richmond they lay in Libby Prison two days more with their wounds unaddressed and not a mouthful of food. Some who had money offered \$5 for a loaf of bread, but the ferds who guarded them would not allow them to purchase. Is there no way to stop this dreadful business? If not, outraged humanity will find a road to fearful revenge.

News from Gen. Grant's department has come to hand through Southern sources. An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch, dated last Wednesday, says that during the preceding 48 hours the Yankees gained important advantages, which, unless at once counteracted, would put beyond question Gen. Grant's ability to sustain his entire army at Chattanooga. Our forces maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily re-enforced, and our cavalry were making raids in Madison and Huntsville Counties.

Arkansas advices say that Marmaduke attacked our forces at Pine Bluff on the 28th ult., and was repulsed with considerable loss.

FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

From accounts received we conclude that Gen. Meade's army have gained most substantial successes. Both wings have crossed the Rappahannock, driving the Rebels before them, capturing 1,800 prisoners, and a pontoon train, and killing and wounding a large number.

The Pittsburgh Gazette winds up an article on the "Election and its Results," as follows:—

But what of Woodward? One Chief Justice has gone down in the person of the lamented Lowrie, who is now past troubling us at any time hereafter. There is no resurrection for him and so let him rest. But Woodward—promised successor of the defunct Chief—does purpose to hold the judicial scepter for three years longer, after such a verdict as this? We trust not. Still greater shame on him if he does. The voice of the loyal people of Pennsylvania demands that he should resign. In the vote just given they have declared that they have no further confidence in him. What right has a convicted and rejected copperhead to sit in judgment over honest people? The time has passed for tolerating men of that stamp in the high places of the loyal State of Pennsylvania. Will he resign?

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, talks, right out on volunteering. He calls on the people of his State to devote themselves "with all the glowing enthusiasm and the fiery zeal of their patriotic hearts" to the extinction of the rebellion; and to say to the country, if the thing is not accomplished pretty soon, that Massachusetts "will go herself and put it down."

The Reading Press states that Hon. Wm. Strong, one of the Supreme Court Judges of this State, voted the whole Union ticket at the late election. If Judge Strong has ranged himself on the side of the party of the Union, it will give us a majority of the Supreme Bench.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GEN. MEADE.—The message which the President sent to Gen. Meade, deserves to be recorded as a part of the history of the campaign now drawing to a close. Mr. Lincoln told Gen. Meade that he must fight the enemy at once; that if he won a victory, he should have all the glory; but if he were defeated, he himself would, as Commander-in-Chief, assume the responsibility.

GOOD AS GOLD.—Mr. Caswell, the Canadian orator, who spoke in Cooper Institute, New York city, on the evening of the 29th ult., used these words: "I would sooner take Jeff. Davis himself by the hand than a sneak who, in any of the loyal States, dare not speak for the glorious old Stars and Stripes." Let such words be remembered. They are the golden warp that is weaving into a glorious history.

"AGAIN."—It was the former loud boast of the Democratic leaders in Penna., that "you can't beat us two years in succession." But we did that thing 30 years, hand running—in 1858, in 1860, in 1862, and in 1861. Defeated by a handful of votes and our own neglect, in 1862, in 1863 we have laid them out again. "You can't elect a Governor two terms in succession." But we have elected Curtin—"two terms in succession"—the first time the thing has been done, in this State, in twenty years.

EX GOV. PACKER, A COPPERHEAD.—We learn from a friend that when Ex-Gov. Packer visited the polls at Williamsport, to vote, he boastfully held up his ticket, exclaiming, "Here is a ticket which is copper all over!" Immediately behind Packer came a jolly Irishman, also in the act of voting, who cried out in a lusty voice, "BE JABERS HERE IS A BALLOT TO KILL YOUR SNAKE!" We don't envy William F. Packer the feeling while we despise the motive which prompted him to his vote and his explanation. The honest Irishman is the better man and the purer patriot of the two citizens.

A dispatch from Washington, authorized by the Secretary of State, announces that the iron-clad vessels now building at Nantes and Bordeaux, is presented for the Rebels have been promptly arrested by the French Government, at the intercession of Minister Dayton. Should this decision of the Imperial Government be final it destroys the last lingering hope of the Rebels of obtaining a fleet. Thus one by one their resources fail them, and the complete suppression of the Rebellion becomes more certainly only a question of time.

Gov. Curtin at Home.

Our friends, in other parts of the State, are sometimes at a loss to understand how it comes that Gov. Curtin, who is admitted to be personally popular at home, was beaten in this county 344 votes at the recent election, although he carried it in 1860 by 341. The reason is obvious, and is at once creditable both to Gov. Curtin and his friends. The townships which gave majorities for him in 1860, have 1582 soldiers under arms, while those which went against him have sent but 463, although they poll more than half the Democratic vote of the county. Our ranks are decimated at home only because they are so full in the field, and we point with pride and triumph to the record. "We should have blushed if Cato's house had stood serene and blossomed in a civil war."—Bellefonte Press.

On the 3d inst. a Rebel force made an attack upon the Memphis and Charleston Railway. They were repulsed after a brief fight, and their Brigadier-General (Geary) and 13 of his Staff were taken prisoners.

Bounties to Volunteers.—A circular just issued by the Provost Marshal-General Fry, enables us to answer in an official way a number of queries from discharged soldiers and others that have been for some time accumulating on our table. We, therefore, select it from the mass of news crowding our columns, that it may appear conspicuously before those for whose notice it is designed. The following is the circular, and it is said to have the approval of the Secretary of War:—

District Agents are to be appointed by the Provost Marshal-General to arrest deserters and procure recruits. Twenty-five dollars premium will be paid to the agents for each accepted recruit presented by them, who has served in the army at least nine months, and been honorably discharged for other cause than disability.

Fifteen dollars premium will be paid to all other recruits. The moneys received from drafted persons as an exemption from service shall constitute a substitute fund for the payment of premiums and bounty to recruits. The total amount of bounty to be paid to each recruit is four hundred and two dollars, of which he will receive seventy-five dollars cash before leaving the general rendezvous. The balance will be paid to him by installments according to existing regulations.

The monthly compensation of soldiers enlisted under this order will be at the following rates:—

If continued in the service three years, Veteran Volunteers, twenty-four dollars; other volunteers, not veteran, twenty-one dollars thirty cents.

If discharged at the end of two years—Veterans, twenty-nine dollars seventy cents; other volunteers, twenty-five dollars fifty cents. If honorably mustered out in less than two years, the monthly rate of compensation will be increased as the term of service is diminished.

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full term of three years, and they shall be honorably mustered out before the expiration of the term of enlistment, they shall receive the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid the same as if the full term had been served. Legal heirs of recruits who die in the service, shall be entitled to the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

Any person practicing or attempting to practice fraud or imposition either on the Government or the recruit shall be summarily dealt with by a military commission.

Men enlisted under this order will be assigned to old regiments.

The Verdict in Ohio.

Valandigham was arrested under Burnside's Order No. 38. He was tried by a military Commission, eight members of which were Democrats. It found him guilty of aiding and comforting the enemy—treason. A Judge of the U. S. District Court decided the commission and trial lawful. The President of the United States sentenced him to be conveyed beyond the lines of the United States Army, and the sentence was executed. The Copperheads of Ohio appealed to the High Court of the people, and the People of Ohio have confirmed Order No. 38; the verdict of the Military Commission; the decision of the U. S. Judge; the sentence of the President—and Vallandigham is imperatively ordered to remain in banishment until the rebellion is crushed, and peace restored. Most righteous verdict.

RESULTS OF ELECTING A LOYAL GOVERNOR.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says: "Gov. Bramlette has determined that the guerrillas shall be routed from the State, and the General Order of Adjutant General Boyle, which we publish, will bring every lukewarm Kentuckian to a vivid sense of his duty. Unless at least one company is raised in each county in the State by the 24th of this month, a draft will be immediately enforced. The Governor says 'the State shall be free from its murderous foes, even though every arm is required to aid in their destruction.'"

This shows clearly the effect of electing a loyal man as Governor of Kentucky. If that State had possessed such a Governor at the breaking out of the rebellion her soil would never have been disgraced by the tread of rebel foes.

Illustration is frequently more effective than argument, and an old Pennsylvania Democrat, who voted for Curtin, understood its force when he employed the following simile: "To send my son to the war to kill rebels, and to stay at home myself to vote against the Government, is like hitching a yoke of oxen to the other, when the only result will be the pulling of the wagon to pieces."

If the letter purported to have been written by Gen. McClellan was actually written by that gentleman, in which it is stated that he had a conversation with Judge Woodward; and that he found their "views agreed," he did not leave the army a moment too soon. As to being a suitable candidate for the Presidency, his friends can settle that after the verdict just given by Pennsylvania and Ohio against copperheads.

EUREKA!

"I HAVE FOUND IT!"

Was the exclamation of the Astronomer who first discovered that the world moved in its orbit; not less joyous has been the exclamation of those who have found THE PLACE where GOODS can be purchased FIFTEEN or TWENTY PER CENT. below the market price, and yet find them as represented? Two things are to be considered in purchasing Goods: the Quality and the Price; and purchasers studying both, can be better satisfied with our stock than any other in this or adjoining counties. Think twice before buying "DEAR TRASH." Now is your time to procure a GOOD ARTICLE. "Delays are dangerous and sometimes fatal." Don't wait for another enormous advance in Goods.

The following is but a partial list of our large assortment:

Merinos
The attention of the Ladies is called to the stock of Merinos, Black, Brown, Blue, Merino, Drab and White. Some of these were bought previous to the rise and will be sold nearly as low as present wholesale prices at JONES'.

Ladies Cloth
Black, Grey, and Fancy Colors at JONES'

Boys' Wear
Cassimeres, Striped, Checked, and Plaids; Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonades of the very best quality at JONES'

Mourning Goods
Black Silks, Alpacas, Empress Cloth, Bombazine, Delaines, Rep Cloths, and Black and Purple Goods of various kinds at JONES'

Domestics
Heavy Sheetings, three-quarter, four-quarter, five-quarter, fine unbleached; Pillow Cases and Sheetings Muslin, Shirting, Ten-quarter, bleached for sheets at JONES'

White Goods
Barred Muslin, Plain Jacquet, Cambrie for Skirts, Irish Linen, Swiss Muslins, Nainsook Muslin, plaid, striped or plain, and Bishop Lawns at JONES'

Embroideries
Dimity Bands, Ladies Collars, Under-sleeves, with or without collars at JONES'

Woolen Goods
Hoods, with tabs or points, for Infants and Children, Misses and Ladies; Nubia's, Under-sleeves and Caps at JONES'

Prints
For Children, Shirting, Prints, plain black, white and black, blue and white, and all kinds of Fancy, at JONES'

Cloths
Gents' Black Broad Cloth, excellent quality bought before the rise. Cassimeres, black silk mixed, black and fancy Doeskin, striped, plain, and Plaid in fancy colors, and Cloth for whole suits at JONES'

Hosiery
Women's wool ribbed, cotton ribbed, cotton plain, colored and white, plain or faced. Girls' white, brown, mixed, wool or cotton, and wool hainored stockings. Men's home and city-made. Boys', all sizes, white or mixed, at JONES'

Gloves
For Ladies, Gannet and Hand Gloves, Kid, Linen, Cotton, Plain and Fleece Kid. Gents' fine Driving Gloves, Cassimeres, at JONES'

Shawls
For Ladies; Sheepskin Plaid, Broche, Long and Square, Woolen Plaid; a great variety of elegant colors at JONES'

Delaines
Of domestic and foreign manufacture. We can assure our patrons that we believe our stock this spring to be more attractive in this line than ever before. JONES'

Balmoral Skirts
With only two breadths, making it necessary to have but two seams in a full skirt, in a grand variety at JONES'

Groceries
Teas, Sugars, Choice Syrup, Good Rice Coffee, West India and Dandelion Coffee, Rice, Corn Starch, Farina, Cocoa, &c., at JONES'

Brushes
Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Hat, Paint, Varnish and Artist Brushes at JONES'

Drugs and Fancy Articles.
Oils, Paints, and Dye Stuffs, White Lead in Tin Cans, Alcohol, Camphene, Kerosene, Lamp and Lamp Fixtures, Glass, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Botanical Herbs, Perfumery, Fancy Soap and Toilet articles, Gum, Hair, Ivory and Wooden Combs, Powders and Colognes, and a fine assortment of Flavoring Extracts, Pens, Ink and Paper, and Linsseed Oil—new and boiled, at JONES'

Clothing
Boys' and Men's at JONES'

Boots and Shoes
Of every description and the best quality, at astonishing low prices, at JONES'

Wall Paper.
Ceiling Paper, Transom Paper, Window Curtains, Borders, Tassels and Fixtures, at JONES'

HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE, WILLOW WARE, NAILS, IRON, PLOW, WINDOW SASH, FLOUR, PORK, and FEED, in fact, everything that the people need can be had at JONES'.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Coudersport, Pa., June, 1863.