

bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places, which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No scruple, insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation, and among the blacks these measures have been much discussed in foreign countries. Contemporary with such discussion the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticized, and denounced; and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial.

Thus we have the new reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to the resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation it will appear as is believed that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given; but no man is forced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and thus includes the power to grant on terms as is fully established by judicial and other authorities.

It is also professed that if in any of the States named, a State Government shall be in the mode prescribed set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under the State shall, on the constitutional conditions be protected against invasion and domestic violence.

The Constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this particular way? This section of the constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to a Republican Government in the Union, may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element, external to and even within the State; and such are the cases with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State Government constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one, which accepts as sound, whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided and will further aid the cause for which they were enlisted.

Nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the Proclamation or by any act of Congress.

For these and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of those resources shall be included in the oath, and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of projected rights which he has clear constitutional power to withhold altogether or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest. To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add at this point, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to repeat or modify the Emancipation Proclamation.

It should be observed also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modification and abrogating power of legislation, and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable and temporary state arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly mollifying the confusion and destitution which must at best attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout the States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction if, to this extent, this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without the danger of harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion.

But why any proclamation now upon this subject? This question is beset with conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some States the elements for resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive apparently for want of a rallying point—a plan of action.

Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A? And if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committals on points which could be safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source.

In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes on other terms will never be included. In saying that a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements, by State action, for emancipation in several of the States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation, and while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance—to that power alone can we look, yet for a time to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done anywhere for what is called Reconstruction; hence, our chief care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their burden so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable armies, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom more than to others the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom, disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
December 8, 1863.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.
The following proclamation is appended to the Message:—

PROCLAMATION: Whereas, on and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and whereas the rebellion now existing whereby the legal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States.

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring for further confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the rebellion in any State or any part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in the said rebellion, to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to re-inaugurate the loyal State governments within their respective States. Therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as heretofore excepted, that full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them; with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases, where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect as the following, to wit:

I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slavery, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decisions of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decisions of the Supreme Court, so help me God.

The persons exempted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are: All who are or shall have been civil or diplo-

matic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been naval or military officers of the so-called Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel, in the army or of Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity; and I do further proclaim and make known that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election in the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in no manner contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision of the United States, which says the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion on application of the legislature or of the Executive, when the legislature cannot be convened against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, and make known, that any provision that may be adopted by such State Government, in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with the laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive; and it is engaged as not improper, that in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivision, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any not contravening the said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid any misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State government, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained, and for the same reason may be proper to say, that when members sent to Congress from any State, shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests conclusively with the representatives of both Houses and not to any extent with the Executive; and still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority had been suspended, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be established in said States or in any of them. The mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest. With the present impression, no other possible mode would be expedient.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Rural Annual for 1864.
The Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory is a little book published at the commencement of each year by the Editor of the Genesee Farmer at Rochester, N. Y. It was started in 1855, and a new volume has been issued each year. The volume for 1864 is now before us. Among its contents may be mentioned articles on the best means of enriching the Soil, on Swamp Muck and the best methods of composting and applying it, on Manures, on Protection to Orchards, on the Best Climate for Sheep, on Gathering Fruit, on the Culture of Hops, on the Culture of Flax, on Planting Trees, and a hundred other articles interesting to the Farmer and Gardener. Price only 25 cents. It will be sent prepaid by return mail on receipt of the price. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Editor Genesee Farmer, Rochester, N. Y.

The Genesee Farmer for 1864. A new volume commences with the January number. Now is the time to subscribe. Only 75 cents a year. All who subscribe before the January number is issued, will receive the December number free. Address as above.

Iron City College, Pittsburg, Pa.—There is no Institution of learning in the country, at present, attracting so great an amount of attention as this. Students are flocking to it from all parts of the country, on account of the reputation it has among business men for making thorough, practical and reliable accountants. Its graduates take precedence over those of all other Commercial Schools; a Diploma from this College being a certain passport to success in business life. The Faculty is composed of skillful and experienced men, who stand at the head of their profession, and who are well known to be eminently fitted for the position they occupy. Every young man in the country should try to avail himself of the advantages afforded by a course of study in this College. Circulars of the College, containing full information, can be had on addressing the Principals, Messrs JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.
THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.
THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.

If those who suffer either Constipation, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Dyspepsia, &c., would use Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills, in place of the common aloec pills, they would avoid the unnatural habit of straining and quickly rid themselves of the disease. This straining that is forced upon the patient when at stool, is caused by the irritation of the mucous membrane of the lower bowels. Bear in mind, that all of these common pills of aloec, &c. never solve in the stomach or exert the least influence on the liver, but are carried to the lower bowels, and there, by their drastic and unnatural influence occasion irritation and instead of securing a natural movement or evacuation, induce an irritating discharge, which involves cramps, wrenching pains, straining, tenesmus, frequently sending the patient to the water closet on futile errands. DR. RADWAY'S PILLS, are the only safe pills to take—they act directly on the liver and purify the blood. One to six boxes will cure any disease that the most popular of pills are advertised to cure.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The thirteenth volume of this American periodical begins with the January number. Steadily increasing in popularity, since its present Publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, assumed its management, it has now a circulation greater than that ever reached by any American Magazine of its class, and numbers among its contributors such names as Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Bryant, Agassiz, Holmes, Lowell, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others scarcely less eminent. Its stereotyped volumes are a valuable repository of original papers on a great variety of subjects, and its monthly issues have a genuine freshness and fitness to the hour. It is a good test, as it certainly is, of the standing of a magazine that it attracts and introduces new writers, the names of Higginson, of Gail Hamilton, and of the lamented Winthrop are evidence enough of what the Atlantic has thus accomplished. Nor can a better proof be given of the popular estimation in which it is held than the demand for a publication in separate volumes of many of the serial papers that first appeared in its pages, such as "The Autocrat," "Elsie Venner," "Agassiz," "Methods of study in Natural History," "The Minister's Wooing," "Life in the Open Air," "Agnes of Sorrento," "Out-Door Papers," "Theaurea's Excursions," Whittier's "In War Time," and others.

As among the chief merits of the Atlantic, also, let us not forget that it has honestly held and freely declared its own opinions, on other than literary questions, and that while it has won for itself in literature a position which no other American Magazine has reached, it has consistently spoken true words for Liberty and Progress. In the present crisis through which the country is passing, every intelligent American should know what influences such minds as those of the contributors to the Atlantic are exerting upon the progress of humanity.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—This valuable work should not only be in the hands of every tiller of the soil, but find its place in every household. ORANGE JUD, A. M. assisted by a practical corps of active working men like himself, devote their entire energies towards making the *Agriculturist* worthy the position it occupies as the first work of its character now issued in this country. It is issued in quarto form, suitable for binding and afforded at the low price of ONE DOLLAR per year. The January number 1864 commences a new volume, affording a good opportunity to subscribe. This work contains within its closely printed pages a more extended variety of articles treating upon matters of practical interest than any publication now issued in the country. We are glad to learn that its circulation is rapidly increasing, encouraging the Proprietor to prosecute his work with increased vigor and spirit.—Address ORANGE JUD, 41 Park Row, New York.

PRICE CURRENT.
Corrected every Wednesday by P. A. STEBBINS & CO., Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, opposite D. F. Glassmire's Hotel, Coudersport, Pa.

Apples, green, 3 bush,	\$37 1/2 to 75
do dried,	1 00 2 00
Beans,	2 00 2 50
Beeswax, 3 lb,	25 36
Butter, 3 lb,	4 5
Butter, dried, 3 quart	6 12 1/2
Buckwheat, 3 bush,	60 75
Buckwheat Flour,	2 75 3 00
Butter, 3 lb,	22 23
Cheese, 3 lb,	12 14
Cloverseed,	7 00 7 50
Corn, 3 bush,	1 21 1 25
Corn Meal, per cwt,	2 75 3 00
Eggs, 3 doz,	8 50 12
Flour, extra, 3 bbl,	8 50 9 50
do superfine "	7 00 8 00
Hams, 3 lb,	10 12
Hay, 3 ton,	10 00 12 00
Honey, per lb,	10 12 1/2
Lard, "	12 14
Maple Sugar, per lb,	12 14
Oats, 3 bush,	60 65
Oatmeal, "	1 00 1 25
Pork, 3 bbl,	17 00 18 00
do 3 lb,	9 11
do in whole hog, 3 lb,	7 1/2 8
Potatoes, per bush,	4 50
Peaches, dried, 3 lb,	4 5 25
Poultry, 3 lb,	7 10
Rye, per bush,	1 00 1 25
Salt, 3 bbl,	4 50
do 3 cwt,	16 16
Timothy seed,	2 50 3 00
Trout, per 3 bbl,	4 50 5 00
Wheat, 3 bush,	1 25 1 50
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THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE
of an Invalid. Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury thro' medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Budford, Kings county, N. Y.

THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.
THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.
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[Communicated.]
Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease.
A CARD.
To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

In the full of which desire, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, &c., &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
WILLIAMSBURG,
Kings county, New York.
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DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.
In pint bottles at fifty cents, cured lameness, cuts, galls, cholics, &c. Read the following:
BOSTON, July 7, 1860.

Dr. Tobias: We have used for the past year your Horse Liniment for lameness, kicks, bruises, colic and cuts, and in every instance found it the best article I ever tried in this class of complaint. Please send six dozen bottles, as it is the only liniment we use now. We have 108 horses, some very valuable, and do not want to leave town without it.

HYATT FROST,
Manager Van Amburg & Co's Menagerie.
Sold by all druggists.
Office, 50 Cortlandt Street, New York.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
Put up in 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 Boxes. Bottles, and Flasks, 5¢ and 5¢ sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
**Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
**Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
**Beware!! of all worthless imitations.
**See that "COSMOS" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
Address: **Henry R. Costar,
**Principal Depot 482 Broadway, N. Y.
**Sold by
P. A. STEBBINS & Co.,
Wholesale & Retail Agents, Coudersport, Pa.

U. S. 5-20's.
The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand abroad and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will in a very short period absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily; and as it is well known that the Secretary has ample and unfeeling resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenue, and in the issue of the interest bearing Legal Tender notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent loans. The Interest and Principal of which are payable in GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing for this most popular loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "seventy-three" loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per cent Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on Imports to be paid in coin; those duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars Daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that while the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half yearly, viz: On the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are \$50 \$100 \$500 and \$1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition \$5,000 and \$10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-moneys the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent, on the amount of income, when the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum, all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The convenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
114 SOUTH THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dec. 4 '63.

Subscribe for the Journal!

Court Proclamation.
WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge and the Hon. C. S. Jones and G. G. Culvin, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the twenty-first day of Sept., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court, and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY the 21st day of Dec'r next, and to continue one week:

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coronors, 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. 11, 1863; and the 86th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

D. C. LARRABEE.

Winter Goods
AT
OLMSTED'S.

YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale at low as the same qualities can be bought anywhere in the county.

We have on hand a large and varied assortment of Domestic Cottons, comprising BROWN SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, CHECKS, COTTON FLANNELS, on which we cannot be undersold.

We purchase our goods for Cash and offer them at a very small advance

From Cost.

FLANNELS.
If you want to purchase RED, GRAY, BLUE, or PLAID FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, call at **Olmsted's.**

DRESS GOODS;
DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODES, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, a full supply
At **Olmsted's.**

CLOTHING.
DON'T fail to call before purchasing and see the assortment
At **Olmsted's.**

BOOTS & SHOES
FOR Men, Women & Children, in great variety and cheap
At **Olmsted's.**

For Molasses, Syrup, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, in fact everything in the Grocery line, call
AT **OLMSTED'S.**

A full assortment of almost everything that is kept in a country store on hand. We intend to keep Goods that will give satisfaction and sell good articles at the lowest living profit.
AT **OLMSTED'S.**

Wanted.
Grain of all kinds, Butter, Wool, Sheep Pelts, Furs, Deer Skins, Also, County, Township and School Orders, for all of which the highest prices will be paid.
At **Olmsted's**
Coudersport, Pa., Nov'r 18, 1863

New Harness Shop!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the surrounding community that he has taken the rooms formerly occupied by John S. Mann, where he is prepared to do
All kinds of Harness Work
on the shortest notice.

LONG STRAW COLLARS
also kept constantly on hand. These collars are a superior article, and need but a trial to insure their success.

Repairing done in good style.
Surcings, Martingale-rings, Hames, and Hame straps, &c., kept constantly on hand. The public are invited to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

S. P. MINAR,
Coudersport, Oct. 16, 1860.

P. A. Stebbins & Co.
ARE AGENTS for the sale of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES for Potter County
Nov'r 18, '63

SOAP Question Settled! Inquire at STEBBINS