

A CONTRAST—THREE YEARS.—April 18, 1861, a few companies of white soldiers from Pennsylvania were attacked and insulted by the mob of Baltimore while passing through that city to save the National Capital from the hands of the Rebels.

April 18, 1861, "three regiments of colored troops, of Maryland's quota, passed through the streets of Baltimore this morning, fully equipped, and under marching orders. They made a fine display. They were not assailed.

Three years ago, President Lincoln had to pass inco, through Baltimore to escape a gang of assassins lying in wait. Now we read as follows!

Baltimore, April 18.—Great preparations are making for the Maryland Sanitary Fair, which opens to night. President Lincoln and speaker Colfax will be present. There is a military parade in honor of the event. The Hall of the Maryland Institute presents quite a magnificent display, and excels anything ever seen in Baltimore.

Three years ago, pro-slavery mobs were shedding the blood of Yankee soldiers. Now the city is doing them homage, and toiling to gather means to aid and comfort them.

—This world moves onward!

WAR NEWS.

Advices from Camden, Ark. say that Gen. Steele's army is there. Gen. Thayer joined Gen. Steele at Elkin's Ferry, on the Little Missouri River, where the Rebels were driven from a line of breast-works commanding the river bottom. The enemy next stood at Prairie de Anna, which was fortified with a line of rifle-pits and emplacements for guns in barbettes a mile and a half long. Gen. Steele flanked their position, and Gen. Price, skedaddled, after a brisk fight, toward Washington. Gen. Steele pursued the Rebels toward Washington, and then suddenly tarped and pushed for Camden. Price discovered his mistake, and started for Camden also. A desperate re-encounter, and although heavy skirmishing occurred all the way, Steele came out victor, and entered the enemy's fortifications unopposed. Camden is strongly fortified, with nine forts. All its approaches are well guarded, and it can be held against a largely superior force.

J. B. Rogers, Colonel commanding at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, reports: "A detachment of his regiment, stationed at Charleston, Missouri, had a fight with guerrillas on the 19th inst., killing four. On the 20th they came upon them in a house, a fight ensued and eight more were killed. The house was burned. The enrolled Missouri Militia have killed six within the last week. No prisoners were taken. Philip Davis, a desperate guerrilla chief, was killed."

The latest news from the Potomac Army states that the Union troops who went the other day to Madison Court house, burned the place to ashes. The reason for the act was not known. Deserters (very suspicious authority) say that Lee has 80,000 men, with 22,000 effective cavalry; that the men have supplies for ten days distributed to them, and that the various railroads are bringing up troops day and night with all speed.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that a detachment of the 45th Kentucky, of Hobson's division, under Capt. Adams attacked the Rebels in Brent Hill County, Ky, killing 4 and capturing 16 men and 24 horses. Capt. Adams then, pushed forward and defeated Everett's command, killing 2 of his officers and capturing 35 men.

MORE REBEL BARBARITIES.—The rebel soldiers seem to have an insatiable appetite for deeds which rival in barbarity the outrages committed by the savages in Minnesota. The St. Louis Democrat publishes the following account of a new atrocity, furnished by a correspondent at Jefferson City, Missouri, under date of April 15:

"On last Tuesday night, the 12th inst., the notorious bushwhacking gang of Shumate and Clark went to the house of an industrious, hard-working German farmer named Kuntz, who lives some twenty-five to thirty miles from the mouth of Osage river, and demanded his money. Kuntz had saved some money for the express purpose of sending for his family to come over from the old country to his new home. He stoutly denied having any cash, but the fiends not believing him, or perhaps knowing that he did have some money, deliberately took down a wood saw, which was hanging up in the cabin, and cut his left leg three times below and four times above the knee with the saw. Loss of blood, pain and agony made the poor fellow insensible, and he was unable to tell where the money was concealed. His mangled body was found next day, life extinct. A boy who lived with him succeeded in making his escape, terror-stricken, to give the alarm. After leaving Kuntz's, the gang went to an adjoining American farmer, whose name I was unable to learn, and not succeeding in their demands for money, they destroyed everything in and around the place, took the man out and literally cut his head off. All of this is vouched for by the whole neighborhood."

Agricultural Committee of Great Central Fair.

WHAT THE FARMERS ARE DOING.

Among the various working committees of the coming Fair, the labors of few, if indeed of any, are more onerous than that of the committee on agriculture. To this committee is confided the duty of soliciting contributions of the Products of the Farm and of the Farmers' Household, in the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and the system of operations which has been adopted is so complete that when carried out not only every county, but every township, however remote, is reached, its inhabitants informed of the objects of the commission, their contributions collected, forwarded to a central point convenient to a railroad, and finally transported without expense to contributors, to the warehouse in this city.

The method by which these ends are secured is so simple and yet so efficient, that a brief account of it cannot fail to interest our readers, as well as to exemplify to farmers of other States how their brethren of the central States go to work in aid of the Union soldiers. Like the chairman of all the other committees, the chairman of the committee on agriculture was appointed by the Executive Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. His first care was to surround himself with earnest, well-known and highly respected friends of agriculture in the three States, of which sixteen were from Pennsylvania, eight from New Jersey and five from Delaware, making with the chairman thirty in all. By the authority of this committee a chairman of a county committee, generally an officer or prominent member of a local agricultural society, is appointed in every county. He constitutes five gentlemen and five ladies a county committee, himself acting as chairman, which committee brings the subject before the public men of the county, provides for the holding of meetings in the various churches, enlists the aid of the local press, and in turn appoints and superintends the operation of a committee in each township, whose members go from farm to farm under certificates of appointment signed by the chairman of the county committee, and take down a list of the good things which the farmer and the farmer's wife, his sons and his daughters mean to have ready for the great fair. Sometimes it is a bushel of potatoes, sometimes a pig, here a sheep, and there a pot of butter; now a bag of dried fruit, and then a half dozen chickens. Or perhaps "mother and the girls" have been busy during the winter evenings with the knitting and crochet needles, and products of their taste and industry are cheerfully contributed; for it is not their dear son and brother, it is somebody's son and brother, gone from his home to fight for Liberty and Union, who is to be relieved by these offerings of patriotism.

The lists having been obtained, a copy is sent to the chairman of the county committee, and in due time the work of collecting the contributions begins, and of forwarding them to the county depot, thence to be transported to Philadelphia. The regulations require that the name of each donor, and of his or her township, county and State, shall be legibly marked on every article, in order that due credit may be given on the books of the fair for every contribution. This week public meetings are being held under the direction of the local committees in several of the counties of the interior, and the middle States' farmers are showing that they not only have a plan, but know how to execute it. But everywhere the spirit is rising and emulation rife among the noblemen of the soil, to more than meet the fondest anticipations of the most sanguine friends of the great object to be accomplished by the free, liberal and hearty contributions of all.—Germantown Telegraph.

Among other good uses of coal oil, we see that it is said to be useful, when mixed with sawdust, ashes, &c., and put around fruit trees as a guard against curculio. It is a pretty hard dose for anybody, and we suppose the settlings of the oil (if any) and the water lamps are washed in, might afford "something strong" enough to damage rascals like curculios. Might try it anyhow.

The famous oak tree under which Generals Grant and Pemberton met and agreed upon terms for the surrender of Vicksburg, on the 3d of July last, has been cut to pieces by soldiers who wished to obtain souvenirs of the memorable event. Not satisfied with appropriating the trunk and branches, they have burrowed into the earth and seized every root which could be secured as relics. Persons who have in their possession even a small piece of the wood, prize it highly.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writes from Alexandria, La.: "As an indication of the state of society in Western Louisiana, officers have seen, in passing through, persons so white that they have been branded on the forehead with the word 'slave'; others had an X cut on their cheek to prevent them from passing off as purely white blood."

A rumseller at Franklin, N. H., was visited not long since by two hundred ladies in procession, who politely informed him that he must shut up shop and leave town, or he would be assisted to do both. He didn't wait for the assistance.

Advices from Harrisburg state that Pennsylvania is only 16,000, instead of 74,000 short on its quota, as has been previously published.

GRANT AND LEE.—The southern rebels, as well as some folks in the North, are fond of making their heads in view of Lieutenant General Grant's approaching campaign in Virginia, with the remark that though Grant has heretofore been successful in beating the rebel generals, he has never yet encountered General Lee. That is true enough. But do these people ever think that, if it be true that Grant has never fought Lee, it is equally true that Lee has never met Grant?

The first Union meeting in Western Louisiana was held in Alexandria on the 4th inst. The following was the preamble to a series of resolutions adopted:

"That now, for the first time in three years, we are permitted to assemble once more beneath the sheltering folds of the Stars and Stripes; that we feel protected by the old and beloved flag of Union and freedom, safe from the tyranny and oppression of the self-styled and self-constituted confederate authorities."

A car buffer is in use on the Midland Great Western Railway, which, placed on the rails, will bring up a heavily-loaded train going at the rate of twenty miles an hour a space of nine feet, without injury to the cars.

Seventeen thousand votes were cast at the recent election in Arkansas, and only 200 against the New Constitution.

HE DOESN'T COME INTO COURT.—Judge Barnard having become offended at certain editorial liberties taken with his name by Horace Greeley, in the N. Y. Tribune, summoned the Philosopher to appear on Wednesday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. The court met pursuant to adjournment, Judge Barnard on the Bench. A large crowd, prompted by curiosity, filled the court-room, eager to witness the anticipated proceeding, but all were doomed to disappointment, from Judge to gazer.—Horace didn't appear. He had too much self-respect to come personally before the bar or a tribunal that considered itself contemptible; and hence stayed away, and permitted T. T. Williams, esq., to appear for him. This did not realize the expectations of the court, and the case was held open until Monday next, to give Mr. Greeley an opportunity to make response to certain interrogatories which the Judge deemed it to be his duty to propound, touching the guilt of the man who holds his court in contempt. What Horace will do under these circumstances remains to be seen. We rather think he will hold the court in still further contempt.

The following is a description of the new two-cent piece recommended for the sanction of Congress: In appearance it resembles a gold coin. On one side there is a wreath of wheat, in the centre of which is stamped "2 cents," and around which are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is the shield of Liberty, bearing the words, "God our Trust."

Mr. Nixon, State Representative from Franklin County, Missouri, has been murdered, and the Representative from Arkansas kidnapped.

The Copperheads are very anxious to bring the war to an end. Their plan is to concede everything the rebels demand, and if that is not enough, to add something gratis.

Gen. Nathan Kimball has written a letter declining the Union Nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana. He says he wishes no office, and will accept none until the rebellion is crushed.

A New York contemporary says the Secretary of the Navy has ordered one war vessel to be prepared for the purpose of testing the experiment of substituting petroleum oil for coal. A commission appointed by the secretary some months since to examine this subject thoroughly, have so far become satisfied that oil can be used for fuel, at less than half the expense of coal, that they have recommended the secretary to have the experiment made for sea navigation. Should the result be favorable for the use of oil, it may reduce the consumption of coal to a point that will make it cheaper to the consumer than it has ever before been known in the United States.

In Rhode Island oil has been substituted for coal in one of the largest manufacturing establishments and at less than half the cost of coal. Many of the large mills are intending to alter, so as to make steam by oil instead of coal. As this now appears no one can foresee to what extent the consumption of coal will be reduced or how low the price may go.

In the Coles county (Illinois) Rebellion eight lives were lost in the affray, and twenty-five prisoners are in custody. These, it is said, will be turned over to the civil authorities, to be tried for riot and murder, the circumstances not being regarded as such as to justify a military trial, or a trial for treason in the United States Courts. The Fifty-fourth Regiment, whose members were the objects of attack, and five of whom were killed, have offered a reward of \$1000 for those at large who were engaged in the affair, "dead or alive." The citizens of Charleston have also offered a reward of \$100 each for a dozen, including O'Hair, the Sheriff of the county.

Secretary Chase will issue no more gold certificates, but will begin at once to pay interest in gold, on coupons, falling due the 1st of May.

Parson Brownlow has declared very emphatically in favor of the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

An agent of the Russian government was in Taunton, Mass., a short time since, in search of machinists and workmen for the Russian establishments, but business in all departments is so good in that city that he met with no success, finally obtaining the great part of his men from Mystic, Conn.

Gen. McDowell is about to leave for California, to assume command of the forces in that State. It is understood that the President will constitute a department of California, Oregon and a portion of the adjoining Territories, and authorize the organization of ten new volunteer regiments.

A curious murder case is on trial at Haverhill, N. H. A man named Thomas Dyer is indicted for the murder of an English Shaker, known as Elder Dyer, and his counsel admits the killing, but claims that the prisoner was a religious enthusiast, and was insane to the extent that he was not accountable for his acts. He was regarded as insane while in the army. Several witnesses were introduced who testified to Dyer's laughing and talking boisterously to himself; to his going through the manual of arms with his hoe when at work by himself in the field; and, further, that he was frequently excited about the Shakers keeping his children.

A Chalanooaga correspondent of one of the Cincinnati papers describes how the Rebels kept warm on the top of Lookout Mountain:

"We found several points on the slope, where bowlders and flat stones had been so laid as to form a bed, hollowed slightly in the middle. Sometimes the stones were laid in an excavation deep enough to shelter from the winds. The width of the beds was the length of a man. They were long enough to receive fifteen or twenty persons. In these paved or bowldered couches huge fires were built. The wood consumed, the coals and ashes were raked out, and on the warm stone bed the shivering soldiers disposed themselves for sleep.

A man in Lewiston, Me., some time ago had his life insured for \$2,000, and immediately went into a decline. The company bought his policy at a discount of \$400, and he went to California and got well, and is now enjoying the benefits of his own life insurance.

It was remarked by a clergyman in Hartford, Ct., at the Methodist Conference held there last week, that during the past year he officiated in two churches in New Haven county, in one of which there was not a Democratic member and in the other not a Republican.

There is an old man at North Adams, named Burdick, who was drafted at Berlin, N. Y., and served in Vermont in the war of 1812, was never discharged from service, and is now entitled to fifty years' pay, which, including rations, amounts to \$5,000.

The Liverpool Advertiser says: "The Great Eastern has been taken up by Glass, Elliot & Co. for the purpose of laying the cable between England and America. When the cable is laid the proprietors of the Great Eastern are to receive £50,000 in paid-up shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. It is not intended to lay the cable till next spring.

The late Andrew Carney, of Boston, left an estate of \$800,000, and his charitable bequests during his life amounted to over \$200,000. In his will he gives \$20,000 to the Carney Hospital, and a like sum to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, both at Boston. Most of his estate, however, goes to his widow and daughter.

Eight millions of acres of land belonging to the insurgent New Zealanders have been confiscated by the British Government, which shows no mercy to rebels against itself, but is very tolerant of rebels in other countries than its own.

In one of the school districts of Newbury, Mass., there is but one child within the age prescribed by law for scholars of the common schools. Still, as in duty bound, the committee hire a teacher, who makes her school room and boarding place in the house of the grand-parents of the child.

More shells were discharged in the single battle of Gettysburg than were employed in all the battles that Napoleon ever fought.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Three Brothers, by the steamer Nita, off the coast of Florida, and the sinking and entire loss of the blockade-running schooner Wild Pigeon.

A DAUGHTER of Theophile Gautier, the Paris feuilletonist, is said to be thoroughly versed in the Chinese language and literature—speaks and writes it. She is not twenty years of age.

The man who attempts to justify, excuse, or even palliate the atrocity and inhumanity of the Fort Pillow massacre by saying "the abolitionists have done the same," may not be disloyal, but his sympathies evidently are with the wicked traitors who are grappling the throat of the nation. Oh, why is it at this time of peril—at this hour when the life of our nation is in fearful jeopardy, ANY man in the North can by act, word, or thought, even show a particle of sympathy for men whose hands are dripping all over with the blood of treason?

Ohio has prohibited the marriage of first cousins.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thomas Stratham, late of Harrison Tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ANN STRATHAM, EDWIN STRATHAM. May 4, 1864-6t.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hon. C. S. Jones and G. G. Colvin, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and of 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 twenty-first day of Dec'r, 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 20th day of June, next, 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, inquisitions, 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, May 4, 1864, and the 86th year of the Independence of the United States of America. D. C. LARRABEE.

To All Whom it May Concern.

By information, this day received from the A. A. Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, it has been ascertained that a large number of Soldiers are credited to the 18th Military District of Pennsylvania, or counties therein, at large, without a designation of particular localities. The number thus credited at large, will be distributed to the special credits of Sub-Districts establishing claims to proportionate and additional credits. The representatives of the several Sub-Districts in this District, are required to produce before the Board of Enrollment, without delay, satisfactory evidence that their Sub-Districts are entitled to credits in addition to those already assigned. Evidence:

"Additional credits to Sub-Districts will be assigned upon the evidence of original and supplementary Muster-in Rolls, or certificates of U. S. Mustering Officers, or officers detailed on recruiting service for the Regular Army on the different Boards of Enrollment."

"Credits not assigned by Muster-in Roll, or by Supplementary Rolls, or by the exhibits furnished by the A. A. Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania to this office, to particular Sub-District or localities belonging to Sub-District, but to Districts, counties, or cities at large, may be assigned to Sub-Districts within the respective districts, counties, or cities, provided, that sufficient evidence be given in each case, that the Sub-District claiming the credit has either paid a local bounty to the recruit for which the credit is claimed, or is the actual residence of such soldier and that the recruit was not paid a local bounty from any other Sub-District or county."

This notice has reference only to men enlisted or re-enlisted since the last Draft. WM. H. BLAIR, Capt. & Pro. Marshal. B. HAWLEY, U. S. Commissioner. T. F. DUNCAN Surg. of Board. May 4, 1864-2t.

A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

Section 1. There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: "SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows: "SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG April 25, 1864.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. May 4, 1864-1c.

CASH PAID FOR EGGS. E. K. Spencer.

Winter Goods

AT OLMSTED'S.

YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale as 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 STRIPINGS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, CHECKS, TICKINGS, and 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, BROCHES, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, 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 18, 1861

Administrator's Notice. WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of David D. Smith, late of Oswayo township, Dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to MARY B. SMITH, and WILLIAM DEXTER, Admsrs. Oswayo tp., Apr. 13, '64-6t.

List of Grand Jurors for June T 1864: Abbott.—Wm. Suhr, David Conway, Genesee.—Nathan Brown, Harrison.—E. A. Doud, Ezekiel Rooks, Israel Dodge, H. S. Beebe.

Hebron.—L. H. Hall, H. M. Rathbone, Julius Baker, W. R. Green, W. C. Reynolds, Solomon Lambertson, Oswayo.—Silas Andrews, Pleasant Valley.—Israel Burt, Roulet.—George Weidrich, D. P. Reed, Sharon.—W. S. Starkweather, Sweden.—Jacob Harrington, Sullivan.—Wm. Haskins, Ullyses.—John Bingham, J. W. Freeman, T. A. Galutia, Wharton.—Stephen Horton.

TRANSFERS JUDICIAL. Allegheny.—J. R. Wildman, J. H. Heggie, J. Bishop, Wm. Rodgers, Bingham.—Chester Blodgett, Coudersport.—Charles Reissman, Eulalia.—J. F. Bremer, D. D. Colcord, Genesee.—Thomas Collar, J. C. Cavanaugh, Harrison.—Henry Stratham, Ira Nelson, D. P. Burly, Hebron.—George Vanenwigen, N. Dwight, C. W. Goram, Hector.—David Warren, W. T. Leach jr., Amos Northrop, David Kilbourne, Homer.—Walter Edgecomb, Ed Thatcher, Keating.—A. L. Wright, Phay Harris, Oswayo.—C. R. Keltz, Pike.—John M. Kilbourne, Sweden.—Chris. Knowlton, Ullyses.—A. B. Gibbs, Abram Bennett, T. J. Baker, Wm. E. Freeman, L. V. Drake, West Branch.—I. M. Horton.

EUREKA! A first-rate, steady, BLACKSMITH On hand and ready for customers. I. HIRD, Proprietor, Brockland, Potter Co., Pa. Apr. 13, 1864.