

There have been added to the pension rolls, during the year ending the 30th of June last, the names of 15,770 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners 712. Of widows, orphans, and mothers, 52,998 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 of this class on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 20,483, and of navy pensioners 702. At the beginning of the year the number of Revolutionary pensioners was 1,430; only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those, who, under the laws, receive pensions because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers.

During the year ending 30th of June, 1864, \$4,504,616.92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

**PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.**

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer, for information concerning them and in relation to the Washington aqueduct, the Capitol, and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interests of our country. It is peculiarly the People's Department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it for the fostering care of Congress.

**RESULTS OF THE WAR.**

The war continues. Since the last annual message, all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our arms have been steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear; so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and parts of other States, have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and field in check every active force of the enemy, and yet detach a well appointed large army to rove on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for the durability of the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized local State Governments with free Constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them. The movements in the same direction more extensive, though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee should not be overlooked; but Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and Union for all the future. The Genius of Rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate but failed for want of the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course, the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this does not. Doubt, there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and, as it is to go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better? It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views, or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered, their judgment may be effected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time heard, upon the question. In a great national crisis, like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no appearance to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority.

**THE PUBLIC SPIRIT.**

In this case, the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, each will, through the election is most clearly declared in favor of such a constitutional amendment. The most reliable indications of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass, and its results, the purpose of the people, within the loyal States, to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters mingled at the polls gave strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party, also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an un-

answerable argument to this effect that no candidate for any office, however high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowed that he was for giving up the Union.

There has been much impugning of motives, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause; but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In according to the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another, and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

**NATIONAL RESOURCES.**

The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branches of national resources, but of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has made so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearths, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps, and divisions and brigades, and regiments have been formed, and fought, and divided, and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate new of 3,982,011. To this is to be added 23,762 cast now in the new States that did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war to 1,153,762. A table is appended showing particulars. To this figure should be added the number of soldiers in the army from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, and California, who, by the laws of those States, could not vote away from their homes, had which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in the organized Territories is a trifle more to what it was four years ago, while thousands white and black, join us as the national arms press back the insurgent lines.

**THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION—CONDITIONS OF PEACE.**

The national resources then are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to establish and maintain a national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of conducting the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of a severance of the Union, precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily accept the Union. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace, and union. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment lay down their arms and submit to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conferences, courts, and votes operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remission of forfeitures, however, would still be within the Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be judged of by the past. A year ago a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general pardon, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all. But the time may come when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-engage such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the

Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

**Washington Correspondence.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1864.  
The present week has been marked by the commencement of what promises to be a very important session of Congress. Among the measures looked for are some needed amendments to the Internal Revenue Law, and an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting human slavery forever in the United States.

The appointment of the Hon. S. P. Chase, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, caused by the death of Justice Taney, has been hailed by the radical, reliable men, with unbounded satisfaction. Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, has been nominated by the President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Attorney General Bates. The Senate had not acted upon the name up to the time of its adjournment over Monday, but it is supposed the failure to act indicates no opposition to that gentleman.

A bill to prevent the payment of gold, silver or bullion for more than its current value as marked on the coin, and to prevent the payment or acceptance of the lawful currency of the United States for less than its current value, was on Tuesday offered by Mr. Stevens, and referred to its proper committee. Yesterday Mr. Blaine (of Maine) called up the bill. He said, "During the twenty-four hours since this bill was introduced, much mischief has been done, and every day and hour the House stands committed to it, still greater mischief will result. It indicated three states of this Union, and made every man guilty of a misdemeanor, and every clause attempted to commit the House to impossibilities. Gold rose yesterday 12 per cent. for the very reason of the introduction of this extraordinary bill." He moved a reconsideration of the vote of reference with a view of moving to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Cox (of Ohio) said he did not agree with the gentleman that this bill was the means of putting up the price of gold. He rather thought the President had played "the bull" by his Message. After some further remarks the bill was laid upon the table.

The particular part of that remarkable Joernment, the President's Message, which I suppose to be particularly obnoxious to the copperhead faction of which this "gentleman from Ohio" is a representative man, is the last paragraph in Mr. Lincoln's "peace proclamation." Notwithstanding the large popular majorities in favor of carrying on the war, these gentlemen were looking, so it seems, for some "overtones" from the Executive, and here they are. I quote from the Message:

"In stating a single condition of peace I mean to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

That is peace doctrine, so plain and simple that a child might understand it. The meaning is clear. It means just what the people of the South will have it mean. It may mean honorable restoration to former rights under a free government, cleared of the incubus of slavery—peace, prosperity, and all their attendant blessings—if they so will it; or it may mean subjugation, and peace through exhaustion. It means "peace" at all events, and lasting peace, but not the peace these democratic gentlemen want. Peace, without Slavery to quarrel about, and without the Democratic party in power, is the very condition of all others they stand in dread of. They would prefer eternal war; but they cannot have it. They can find a little fault now and then, can give the Administration much trouble if they choose, and even give gold an occasional upward tendency, but the final result they cannot change. The only good result likely to come from their bickerings is the hopeless burial of themselves in the debris of the fabric they have reared, when it falls.

In the way of amendments we have the Leman Opera at "Gravers," and Miss Maggie Mitchell's play of "Fanchon" at "Fords." Congress having arrived the "gay season" is fairly inaugurated.—Theatrical managers and hotel keepers are "making hay while the sun shines."

Considerable amusement has also been afforded by the sending of a delegation representing the merchants of Philadelphia (who met recently at the Corn Exchange) to urge the name of Col. Forney as the candidate of Pennsylvania, for a place in the Cabinet, should Mr. Casher go on the bench or Mr. Welles accept the embassy to France. It was the practice some years ago, for the President to appoint his Cabinet subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The effort in favor of Col. Forney is ill-timed to say the least.

[We do not concur in the opinion of our Correspondent in reference to Col. Forney. If ability, influence, and services rendered, are considered, then we know of no one in Pennsylvania more fully entitled to a position in the next Cabinet.—Ed.]

Pennsylvania has 2,512 miles of rail way, which cost \$143,471,710. The canal is 1,047 miles in length, costing \$33,811,700. The real and personal estate in 1860 amounted to \$1,416,501,888. The State debt November 30, 1863, was \$39,436,596, showing a decrease from the preceding year of \$815,617.

**THE GRAND CAMPAIGN.**

Victories from every point of the compass—nothing but victories; this glorious morning. From Tennessee, from Georgia, from Mississippi, from Virginia—from all quarters where the brave soldiers of the Union are defending; the Flag of the Republic, laureled Victory sits upon their swords and snatches success is strewn before their feet. Thomas has beaten Hood—the besieged defeating the besieger; Sherman has taken Fort McAllister, and brushed from his path the last obstacle between him and the sea; Canby in Mississippi has fallen on the communications of the Rebel army that threatened Nashville, and has destroyed them; Stone-wan and Burbridge in West Virginia have struck the rear of Breckinridge, and have cut off at once his line of supply and his line of retreat. From one end of the line to the other, it is a whirlwind of victories!

Fort McAllister will be remembered as the formidable earthwork that last year defied the efforts of the monitors We-hawken and Passaic. Originally built to guard the passage to Savannah from the sea, it guarded equally in this emergency the approach of Sherman to the fleet which brought him reinforcements and supplies. It was the one defence which protected Ossabaw Sound; the point we have indicated as the probable end of Sherman's march; and upon this prized safeguard of Savannah Sherman has fallen with the suddenness and force of a thunderbolt, and has carried it by an irresistible *coup de main*. It is one of the keys to Savannah, which the genius and courage of Sherman have made to unlock—instead of closing the avenues to that stronghold of the Rebels. We have meanwhile, a report by way of Annapolis that Savannah itself is fallen; and whether that be true or not it is at least clear that Sherman has simultaneously invested that city and cut its northern communications. The junction of Gen. Howard, who commands the right wing of Gen. Sherman's army, with Gen. Foster, who has severed the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Pocotaligo, completes the isolation of the city of Savannah, and so clearly foreshadows the fate of this commercial capital of Georgia that it is scarcely important to consider whether the Annapolis report of the capture be true in fact or be only an anticipation of the fact. We do at all events know that Gen. Sherman is absolute master of the situation in Georgia.

The dispatches from Gen. Thomas at Nashville are of the same joyous tenor as those which from Gen. Sherman thrill the country with anticipations of complete and final victory over the Rebellion. Abandoning the defensive, Gen. Thomas has resorted at last to the strategy of attack; penetrating at the right moment the fatal mistake of Hood in converting a campaign, which was strategically offensive, into a tactical defensive. The elaborate earthworks of the Rebel commander, which were meant to environ Nashville, have failed even to protect him against the retributive onslaught of the force he supposed himself to have shut up in a garrisoned city. The battle of Thursday was the vindication of Thomas's halting and retreating conduct of the campaign which he now crowns with triumph under the walls of the city which he chose to defend in accordance with his well known views of prudent and secure warfare. The dispatches show that Thomas, having been reinforced and deeming himself strong enough to resume once more the offensive, assaulted on Thursday, the intrenchments of Hood, carried them, drove the Rebels eight miles toward Franklin, and effectively and finally routed what has been called the seige of Nashville. Hood lost seventeen guns and many prisoners; lost the initiative of the campaign; lost his chance of success in Tennessee; lost even his security of retreat into Alabama; and dependent upon chance for a temporary and unsure retirement on the line of his advance.

Add to all this the occupation by the forces of Gen. Canby of Hood's line of supply and base at Jackson, Miss., and where vanishes the hope of the Rebel leader? He has none remaining but in immediate and precipitate flight, and not much even in that.

The same fate falls on Breckinridge in East Tennessee. He shares the ill luck of his superior, for his sole railway line into West Virginia is gone and the very existence of his army is put in peril. So from one end to the other of the military field waxes the fortunes of the Rebellion, and waxes with unexpected rapidity of increase the fortunes of the Republic.

Gen. Sherman announces, under his own signature, his arrival on the coast. The capture of Fort McAllister, on the 13th, completes his communication with the fleet. Previously to that he had destroyed all the railroads and invested the city. His march was "agreeable," the weather fine, supplies abundant. It is remarkable that we hear nothing of these astounding ravages which the Rebel Gen. Wheeler has all along been reported by the Richmond papers to have made on Sherman's forces. But Gen. Sherman says he has not been "at all molested by guerrillas." Not a wagon lost on the trip. He has utterly destroyed over two hundred miles of rail. And he regards Savannah as already gained. "Nothing could be more perfect than the whole conduct of this expedition, as nothing will be more glorious than its final result.

From Gen. Thomas we continue to receive accounts of the enemy's defeat and flight. Our forces were eight miles beyond Franklin—twenty six south of

Nashville—on Saturday; continually capturing prisoners, trophies, and guns.—Best of all, Gen. Thomas announces his purpose to keep on, and evidently means to clear Tennessee of Rebels before he stops. Hood has but two lines of retreat; one to Florence, Ala.; the other to Corinth, Miss.

The death of Fort Pillow Forrest is reinforced. A more active, resolute, and bloodthirsty scoundrel did not exist in the Confederacy.

**State Normal School.**

BROOKTAND, Pa., Dec. 8, 1864.  
When the school system of our State becomes more fully understood, it will be better appreciated.

If a scholar goes through the course prescribed in common or District schools and then through the course pursued in our Normal schools he is fitted for nearly any station in life, and if he desires to follow any profession he is amply prepared for the particular course of study required.

We have now in our State three State Normal Schools. These institutions, where such buildings have been made by the citizens as have been pronounced by the Examining Committee, suitable, as required by the law on the subject, and to each of which, the Legislature has appropriated \$10,000.

One is at Millersville, Lancaster county, under the care of Professor Wichershausen as Principal; one is at Edinboro, Erie county, of which J. A. Cooper is Principal; and the third and youngest is at Mansfield, Tioga county, and has been for one term and is now on the second, in charge of Professor Fordyce A. Allen, assisted by Professor Strait, late of the Edinboro School, and others.—Doubtless all are supplied with able assistants.

**And what is a Normal School, and what are its prospects?**

The leading idea of the Normal School is to prepare teachers for the common schools. Any one desiring to be a good teacher should place himself under an instructor that really knows how to teach, one who has had long experience, and thus learn more in one or two terms of the art of teaching, than might be learned in years of personal experience without first receiving thorough practical training. It is often said "The beginner is the best, he will try harder." Would you say the same if you wanted a young and valuable colt trained? Would you not rather give him in charge of the most experienced manager of horses you could find? If you wanted to learn the art of horse taming and training, would you go to Rarey himself, or to one of his imitators who had just commenced its practice? Now would you be less wise in reference to the education of your children? Would you not rather trust your child to the care of one who had been perfectly drilled in the art of teaching, than to one who was just about to commence the business without such training, and relying entirely upon experiment?

Again, when one has learned to control mind, has learned to study and know human nature, he is prepared to occupy a position of influence in society, and is capable of usefulness either in business pursuits or in the professions. So that whether one is intending to teach or not, a thorough Normal course is extremely desirable.

With regard to common school teachers, so great is my confidence in the benefits of such training to them in their profession that I would pay 25 to 50 per cent more wages (yes, more than that), other things being equal, to the one who had taken a thorough course in one of our Normal Schools, than to one who had not. I believe a great effort should be made—inducements should be held out by an offer of higher wages, to induce teachers to attend those schools.

I am not sure that it would not be economy for a District to educate one or two promising teachers at its own expense upon condition that their services should belong to the District for several years.

Does any one ask which school to attend? I answer: Attend the one most convenient. Neither of these schools is in our Normal School District, and the choice is in favor of the one most convenient of access, and of best teachers and management.

"L. Bird" committed an error some months since in stating that Mansfield was in our Normal District.

In another article I will give a sketch of a visit to the Mansfield school.

The same friend of youth and education.

The official canvass of New York State gives Lincoln 6,796 maj. over McClellan, and Fenton 8,438 maj. over Seymour. State Officers, Congress, and Legislature, Union, by a large maj.

In Wayne township, Clinton Co., Pa., were three veteran voters for Lincoln and Johnson—Joseph Montgomery, aged 93; Peter Poorman, 88; Wm. L. Montgomery, 86.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, MILITARY OFFICERS, and SINGERS can use "Brown's Bronchial Trochees," or Cough and Voice Lozengers, as freely as requisite, constituting nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

The draft for State troops, it is said, has been temporarily abandoned.

The *Tyrene Herald* has been suspended for want of adequate patronage.

**PRICE CURRENT.**

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

Apples, green, per bush,	\$ 45 to 1 00
do dried,	2 00 2 50
Beans, "	3 00 3 50
Beeswax, per lb.,	40 60
Beef, "	8 00 9 00
Berries, dried, per quart	15 20
Buckwheat, per bush,	87 1 00
Buckwheat Flour,	3 00 3 75
Butter, per lb.,	35 38
Cheese, "	20 25
Corned Beef,	7 00 7 50
Corn Meal, per cwt.,	1 25 1 50
Eggs, per doz,	3 75 4 25
Flour, extra, per bbl.,	12 00 15 00
do superfine "	10 00 12 00
Hams, per lb.,	25 26
Hay, per ton,	20 00 25 00
Honey, per lb.,	15 20
Lard, "	25 30
Maple Sugar, per lb.,	20 25
Oats, per bush,	8 75 8 00
Onions, "	1 00 1 25
Pork, per bbl.,	35 00 40 00
do per lb.,	20 25
do in whole hog, per lb.,	12 15
Potatoes, per bush,	63 88
Peaches, dried, per lb.,	25 30
Poultry, per lb.,	8 10
Rye, per bush,	1 50 1 85
Salt, per bbl.,	7 00 7 25
do sack,	2 50
Timothy seed,	2 50 3 50
Trout, per bbl.,	8 00 9 00
Wheat, per bush,	1 75 2 00
White Fish, per bbl.,	8 00 9 00

**WISTAR'S BALSAM**

**WILD CHERRY**

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every Affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, INCLUDING EVEN CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary for me to recount its virtues. It works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion, that it CAN NOT BE DISCREDITED.

**The Rev. Jacob Sechler.**

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 15, 1855.  
Dear Sir—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a declining and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle, she was a great improvement in her health. I have in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have also been benefited by it. JACOB SECHLER.

**From Jesse Smith, Esq.**

President of the Morris County Bank, Morris-town, New Jersey.  
"Having used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health."

**From Hon. John E. Smith.**

A distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.  
I have on several occasions used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**

None genuine unless signed "L. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

**FOR SALE BY**

J. P. DRYMON, No. 491 Broadway, N. York. S. W. FOWLER & Co., Proprietors, Boston. And by all Druggists.

**Administrator's Notice.**

WHEREAS Letters of Administration to the estate of WM. B. JENKINS, late of Shippen township, Cameron county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, 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 JACOB JENKINS, Administrator, Codrington, Oct. 25, 1864.

**HOOP-SKIRTS, and**

**The DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double)**

**STEEL SPRING-SKIRT.**

The most popular and flexible in use, at STEBBINS.

**COUDERSPORT ACADEMY**

J. W. ALLEN, Principal, Late of the Wellsboro Academy, assisted by competent Teachers.

The Fall Term commences September 5th, and continues eleven weeks. Tuition, to be paid at the middle of the term, \$3 to \$8. No scholar admitted for less than half a term.

A Teachers' Class will be instructed free of charge. By order of the Trustees: D. F. GLASSMIRE, P. A. STEBBINS, S. ROSS. Codrington, Aug. 8, 1864. Trustees.

P. A. STEBBINS & Co. are closing up an old Ledger. All persons indebted to them will please call and settle, before the accounts are left with the proper officer for Collection.—Nov. 13, '63