

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union men of Potter County who are willing to unite in a cordial support of the present Administration are requested to meet at the usual places for holding their Town-ship Elections throughout the County, on Tuesday the 29th day of August, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. to elect Delegates to meet in County Convention in Coudersport, on Thursday, the 31st day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a County Ticket, to be supported by the Union men of Potter County at the next Election, and to choose Senatorial, Judicial, and Representative Congressmen, and transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

The Vigilance Committees of the several Townships are hereby requested to put up Notices of the time and place of holding the Meetings, and to be present to organize and act as Board of Election of said Meetings.

The number of Delegates each Township is entitled to is as follows: Abbott 2, Allegheny 3, Bingham 3, Clara 2, Coudersport 3, Eulalia 2, Genesee 2, Harrison 5, Hebron 3, Hector 3, Homer 2, Jackson 2, Keating 2, Oswayo 3, Pike 2, Pleasant Valley 2, Roulet 2, Sharon 4, Sweden 2, Summit 1, Sylvania 2, Stewartson 2, Ulysses 5, West Branch 2, Wharton 2.

By order of County Committee, B. S. COLWELL, Ch'm.

Committee of Vigilance.

- Abbott—J. C. Schwartzbach, D. Conway, Wm. Sandbach. Allegheny—T. Scott, D. Nelson, H. Hendrix. Bingham—L. E. McCarr, G. W. Colvin, A. L. Harvey. Clara—S. Stevens, S. Wakely, J. L. Brooks. Coudersport—P. A. Stebbins, Jr., M. W. McAlarney, C. A. Armstrong. Eulalia—E. Starkweather, J. P. Taggart, Morris Lent. Genesee—J. C. Cavanaugh, G. W. Hackett, J. Gilliland. Harrison—L. Dodge, H. S. Beebe, J. W. Stevens. Hebron—W. C. Reynolds, N. Dwight, Silas Greenman. Hector—J. L. Gibson, F. Strang, C. P. Kilbourn. Homer—W. A. Crosby, J. P. Peet, J. H. Quimby. Jackson—A. Persing, E. Ilovencamp, G. Ellsworth. Keating—P. Harris, E. G. Crane, H. F. Dingee. Oswayo—W. B. Graves, E. Lyman, N. G. Goff. Pike—S. H. H. Anderson, J. P. Peet, J. Q. Merrick. Pleasant Valley—J. J. Roberts, D. Eastwood, Ezra T. Clark. Roulet—O. R. Webb, S. Pomeroy, C. Knowlton. Sharon—N. Palmeter, O. C. Warner, Wm. Colwell. Sylvania—E. O. Austin, J. Younglove, J. Baker. Summit—J. Reed, M. Jackson, M. V. Larrabee. Stewartson—H. Anderson, J. Frimels, S. Devins. Sweden—J. Butler, E. Lyman, Wm. Lewis. Ulysses—H. T. Reynolds, B. J. Cushing, E. Hackett. West Branch—A. Trask, O. Wetmore, S. M. Conable. Wharton—P. Davall, J. Carman, I. W. Rounds.

UNION MEETING.

There will be a Union Meeting held at the Court House in Coudersport, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing one Delegate to represent Potter County in the Union State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 17th inst. A full attendance is requested. B. S. COLWELL, Ch'm Co. Com.

Speech of General Kilpatrick.

His opinion of copperheads. The Newark Advertiser gives the following report of the speech delivered by General Kilpatrick on taking the chair as temporary president of the Union State Convention at Trenton: "Gentlemen and fellow citizens of my native State; I truly appreciate the great honor you have conferred on me, an humble soldier from New Jersey, in selecting me to preside over the only loyal convention that will be called in the State for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. [Loud and continued applause.] It is scarcely necessary for me to say that this distinction is unexpected and almost overwhelms me; and in accepting it I do not intend to make any extended remarks; I should as soon think of talking war to that great soldier, Gen. Grant [tremendous applause] as to talk politics to all this vast concourse of politicians [laughter and applause]; to men who are not only my seniors in wisdom, but in years, and who have made politics the study of their lives. Yet I do desire to say that I accepted an invitation to meet with you here to day in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to how I intend to conduct myself in the future, and to show how I think a soldier should conduct himself, now the war is over, when patriotism demands his services or influence. To show to Union men and copperheads how a soldier respects the former and despises the latter; how he condemns their traitorous acts, which have disgraced my native State for the past four years. I am here, feeling that I am among men who never spoke a word of disloyalty, and who never faltered; and to represent men who have remained firm during the dark hours of the Union, and who have prayed, fought and bled for our country; led by that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln [imense and long continued applause]. "You have assembled here to day, my friends, under no ordinary circumstances, and I trust with good promise of success in redeeming the fame of our State. I tell you, wherever I go—to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, while traveling in the cars—everywhere I hear language in reference to New Jersey which fills my soul with disgust and hatred to those who have disgraced my native state; and how it is possible for any of its citizens to join hands with traitors is beyond my comprehension. Fellow citizens, I have deviated from the course of military men in taking the stand I have, but I have been more excited since I have been in New Jersey over what I have heard said than I was during any of the scenes

through which I have passed during the war. Do you know that I have heard men here say it would have been better to let the South go; that they believe in State rights; that the martyred President was a tyrant! that his successor, Andrew Johnson, is a Second Nero! There are men in Sussex, with much zeal but very little brains, who rejoice that they voted for John C. Breckinridge, once, and say 'by thunder they would do it again if they had an opportunity!' Not satisfied with the sacrifices, expenses, and all the calamities of the war, they now tell you that Johnson is a murderer for approving the execution of the assassins of the President."

JAY COOKE.

Mr. Jay Cooke, an enterprising and successful Philadelphia banker, has always been one of the most efficient negotiators of public securities. Four years ago, when Pennsylvania State stocks were down to 85, he worked and brought them up to par, and at that rate he obtained three million dollars for the State, for raising and equipping her troops. When the Secretary of the Treasury gave various bankers throughout the country commissions to negotiate his first loans, Mr. Cooke was always among the most successful. He infused a portion of his own great energy into his sub-agents, and seemed to best understand how to present the claims of the Government to the people. When the 5-20 loan was authorized, it was before the public many months without attracting any attention, and the total sales by the Government were only about eighteen millions. The war expenses were so vast that banks and bankers were no longer able to supply money in sufficient amounts, and the Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to adopt some plan for appealing directly to the people to supply the means for sustaining the Government. Popular loans had never been tried, and their nature was not generally understood. Capital is always sensitive, and capitalists, large and small, were not only to be told that there was a 5-20 loan on the market, but were to be convinced that it was the best as well as the most patriotic investment. Mr. Cooke's high character and previous successes induced the Secretary to appoint him General Subscription Agent. The press and the telegraph were immediately put in motion. A large sum was spent in advertising, the distribution of a great variety of circulars and hand bills, &c., the employment of travelers, and in establishing sub-agencies throughout the loyal States. It has always been Mr. Cooke's policy to have our loans taken at home, and he has never solicited subscriptions abroad, believing that our own people should have the advantage of the interest. The result of Mr. Cooke's efforts for the 5-20s is well known. Under his agency, dating about Feb. 1st, 1863, and closing Jan. 22, 1864, the loan was sold up to \$514,780,500.

As great success always occasions jealousy, complaints of favoritism towards Mr. Cooke were made against the Treasury Department, which a special report to Congress proved to be without the slightest foundation. About this time the National Banking System was established, and it was a part of the plan that the National Banks should be the financial agents of the Government. While publicly expressing the warmest gratitude to Mr. Cooke for his past great and successful efforts, the Secretary of the Treasury determined to try the experiment of placing the 10-40 loan through their agency. In four months but eighty millions were sold. On July 25th, 1864, the First Series of 7-30s was offered through the same channel, but up to Feb. 1st, 1865, a period of six months, the sales and payments to the soldiers amounted to only about one hundred and twenty millions. This rate of subscription not being sufficient to meet the public wants, it was determined to return to the agency of Mr. Cooke, under whose management the sales began to show an increase within the first week, and in less than two weeks averaged two millions a day. During the first thirty days they reached one hundred millions—an average of about four millions for each working day. The first series was exhausted on the 30th of March, when the sales of the Second Series of three hundred millions was begun. This series was all sold on the 13th of May, deducting Sundays and holidays, in the wonderfully short space of thirty six working days—making an average of eight and one third millions per day. The sale of the third series then commenced, but owing to the fact that the Treasury was unable to deliver the notes comparatively little effort was made to influence subscriptions until June 1st, when deliveries were advertised to begin.

The sales of Government loans, under Mr. Cooke's management as General Subscription Agent, have been about thus: 5-20 Bonds \$514,000,000 7-30 Notes 760,000,000 31,274,000,000 to say nothing of his earlier undertakings, or the large amounts of bonds taken by his firm at the lettings to the highest bidder. Although other causes than imperfect agencies retarded the subscription in the summer and autumn of 1864, it cannot be denied that their subsequent success was chiefly from Mr. Cooke's energetic direction. His efforts have certainly been as successful and his wisdom skill and energies have certainly been taxed as much as any commander in the field, and with results not less important. He has been aided by his brother Henry D. Cooke, and H. C. Fishnebeck—both partners in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.

Burning of the William Nelson.

The Captain's Official Statement—The Ship a Perfect Blaze of Fire while in Full Sail—Men Women and Children Roasted Alive—A Fight for a Raft—Fearful Panic.

By the British steamer Scotia, arrived in New York from Liverpool, we are enabled to furnish our readers with the following condensed account of the burning of the steamship William Nelson, drawn up by the Captain at the American Consulate at Havre.

"The William Nelson left Antwerp, June 1st, with a cargo of rails, wine, and various merchandise, about four hundred and forty-eight emigrant passengers, and a crew of thirty, including the Captain. The ship did not, however, put to sea until the 4th. The voyage was without any remarkable incident until the 20th of June, when they reached lat. 41.20 long. 52.20 W. Here, several emigrants who had been ill for some days were suffering from a violent fever; and, fearing that it might become contagious, the Captain gave orders on the 26th to the first mate and carpenter to go below and ask the passengers on deck, so that the ship might be fumigated. Having all ascended, the first mate and carpenter were again sent below with several sailors, furnished with tar buckets and red-hot irons. The operation was nearly completed about 12 o'clock, when the last tar barrel burst into a flame, and the boiling tar flowed over upon the deck of the centre of the ship, burning the carpenter and the sailor assisting him. The vessel immediately took fire. The middle deck was soon full of smoke, and the tar flowed under the bed of one of the emigrants, setting it on fire. The flames spread soon to all the other beds, rendering it impossible for the men to do anything. Even before they could reach the deck immense columns of flame shot through the hatchway, and, reaching the sheets of the mastsail, (all sail was set at that moment) enveloped the mainmast with the rapidity of lightning. Ere long all the sails on the mainmast were on fire, as well as the rigging. The captain immediately ordered part of the crew to get the boats ready, and the rest to close the ventilator and the hatchways. This was hardly done, when a number of men, consisting partly of sailors and partly of emigrants, formed a chain fore and aft, in order to pass buckets of water, which were poured down the main hatchway, whence issued a column of flame. The pumps were also set at work. Hitherto discipline and good order had been maintained. The fire, however, made such rapid progress that the captain ordered the lowering of the boats immediately. Now a general panic seized the unfortunate passengers, all throwing themselves upon the boats, which from their numbers it was impossible to prevent. The first boat was no sooner in the water than she was capsized by a number of emigrants who jumped into her. These were nearly all drowned. Four sailors, however, succeeded in righting the boat and bringing her to the side of the vessel again, and then saved some of them. But while the boat was still alongside, more emigrants leaped into it, and capsized her again. She was once more righted, and as many as possible taken on board. Two other boats were lowered with much trouble. The largest contained no less than thirty-five, with six of the crew, some of whom got into another boat, less heavily laden, leaving two to steer. The last boat, with the same number of sailors, and full of emigrants, succeeded in getting clear of those who, endeavoring to jump in off the ship, fell into the water and swam around it. The captain, seeing that he could do nothing more, ordered the rest of the crew, about fifteen men, to throw overboard everything that would float. All were lashed together so as to form a kind of raft. This was hardly done, when some of the passengers still on board threw themselves upon it in large numbers, followed by several of the sailors, filling the air with despairing cries. At this time others rushed madly from one end of the deck to the other. The tumult was such that it was impossible for the captain to make himself heard, though giving reiterated orders and seeking to stop the panic. At this time from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty emigrants had succeeded in getting upon spars alongside the ship, though many were still struggling in the water, when the topmasts, with their yards, &c., all on fire, suddenly gave way, and fell right upon those in the boat, killing many at once and throwing the others into the sea. The cries of the wounded and drowning were terrible. Words are powerless to give an idea of the horrors of the scene. The unfortunate still on board the ship in their great terror surrounded the captain and the sailors, clinging to them and beseeching them to save them. Some time after, the fire between decks gaining the upper deck and the masts, a fresh panic broke out among them, and, seeing their only chance of safety was to get upon the raft, the poor creatures fought among themselves to reach it. Many fell into the water and were drowned; others succeeded in reaching the raft, but the mainmast fell upon them some minutes afterward and crushed a number to death. Then only, did the second mate and a few of the crew jump overboard. Being good swimmers they proceeded towards the boats, at some distance, and were fortunate enough to reach them, and still more so in being taken in by the occupants. About two hours after the fire broke out a part of the deck, being entirely undermined, fell in, and a large

number of emigrants were precipitated headlong into the burning furnace beneath. It was horrible to see the flames leaping out of this gulf. The heat was suffocating, and it was impossible to remain any longer on board. The lashing which held the raft together being burnt through it parted in two, with many persons clinging to the planks and many underneath. The captain, under the absolute impossibility of doing anything to save those still on board, and act being able to remain with them any longer, jumped overboard, and, seeing two boats at a great distance, swam towards them. After swimming for three-quarters of an hour, together with two sailors who followed him, they were at last perceived by the emigrants who steered towards them; and at a risk of being capsized and drowned, picked them up in a state of almost complete exhaustion. The captain then took command of the two boats, and immediately steered towards the ship in order to see if, with the spars floating about, they could make a raft to save those clinging to various objects, and those hanging to the ship and bowsprit. But nothing could be done. They remained, however, near the burning ship until 3 A. M., when she sank, carrying with her the rest of the poor creatures on board. The boats then steered N. N. W. There was no water on board either of them. One boat had no provisions, and the other had two or three fowls, a duck, and a pig. During all this time the sea was calm, for had the slightest breeze arisen all must have inevitably have perished, the boats being laden nearly to the water's edge. The shipwrecked party continued their way until 5 P. M., when they were seen and saved by the steamer Lafayette. The third boat was met by the Russian three-masted bark Luarti, which spoke the Lafayette the same night. At the request of Captain Boeandé, the captain of the Luarti transferred his shipwrecked guests to the Lafayette.

The Mercury picked up the four boat's crew, respecting whose fate so much anxiety was felt on the 28th of June. The captain of the Mercury lay to for several days, and subsequently cruised about in the neighborhood of the disaster, with watches on the yards, in the hope of rescuing others of the shipwrecked. One man, and subsequently one woman and three men, were thus picked up. Among the forty-three rescued by the Mercury were five women and five children, of whom one, born on board the William Nelson, is an infant only fourteen days old. This infant and his sister, three years old, are the sole survivors of a whole family on board.

Secretary Stanton's Report.

During the war, one of the most difficult things to learn, says the Philadelphia Ledger, was the precise extent of enlistments, and the number of the military force we had in the field. Secretary Stanton has just furnished a report which lets a little light into the popular darkness on this subject. There were enlisted for the army from November 1st, 1863 to November 1st, 1864, 402,098 white and colored troops. Colored volunteers enlisted in rebel States from January 1st, 1864, to October 14th, of the same year, 22,148. In the same period the recruits for the regular army were 13,871. Veterans and re-enlisted before the expiration of their service, between November 1st, 1863, and November 1st, 1864, 136,507. Drafted and substitutes, 74,006. For the naval service and marine corps, from February to November, 1864, 24,683; making a total of 675,452. The report says: In estimating the number of troops called into service, it has been the care of the Department to take into account the whole number of men mustered, without regard to the fact that the same persons may have been previously discharged after having been accepted and credited on preceding calls. A large part (near two hundred thousand) of the men accepted in the years 1861 and 1862, were soon found to be unfit for service, and were discharged. This accounts, partially, for the large excess carried forward from the calls of 1862 and deducted from those of 1863. The colored troops enlisted up to October 30th, 1864, numbered 101,950. This branch of the service, up to that time, lost by battle, discharges, desertions, and diseases, 83,132 men. Up to Nov. 7th, 1864, Gen. Thomas had organized along the Mississippi river a force of 56,320 colored troops.

The operations of the draft are very remarkable. The report is dated Nov. 25th, 1864. From July 1st, 1864, up to that time, 130,000 names were added to the enrollment list, and 285,398 names stricken off. This enrollment showed the national force, not called out up to November 1st, 1864, to consist of 2,784,266 men. In the draft of 1863 the quota drafted for was 194,952, with fifty per cent. added. The report says: Of this number 99,417 failed to report, and 164,887 were exempted from physical and other causes, 52,227 paid commutation, 26,002 furnished substitutes, and 9,848 were held to service.

The total deficiency drafted for was 50,367. The number reported and examined 85,861. The no. exempted for physical dis. 31,446. The no. exempted for other causes 19,648. The number held to personal service 2,418. The number furnished substitutes 8,938. The number who paid commutation 32,448.

On September 19th, 1864, another draft was had, and on the result, known up to November 1st, was as follows: Number reported and examined 72,432. Number exempted for physical dis. 20,332. Number exempted for other causes 19,797.

Number held to personal service 19,058. Number furnished substitutes 13,343. These facts, adds the Ledger, clearly show that, as a means of recruiting the army, the draft was entirely inadequate. Those who were exempted, those who ran away from the draft, and those who paid commutation, swallowed up nearly the entire number drafted. The number held to personal service was but a small portion of the whole amount. This proves that volunteering, however expensive it may be, is the most popular, surest, and speediest means of raising an army, and of making satisfied and willing soldiers. The average measurement of the chest, at inspection of the recruits was 35.16 inches. The average height was 5 feet 6.44 inches. Vermont troops showed the greatest number of inches around the chest and the greatest height; but Pennsylvania troops were close upon Vermont—for her men measured an average of 5 feet 7.08 inches, against Vermont's 5 feet 7.62. In the measurement around the chest the men of Pennsylvania were 1.55 inches less than Vermont. The Veteran Reserve Corps shows that nearly every fourth man has been transferred to it on account of disability from honorable wounds. The horses and mules in the army amounted to 300,000 during the first eight months of the year 1864, the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was supplied with two remounts—nearly 40,000 horses.

The expenditures for the Ordnance Department during the year were \$48,502,822, and there remained in the arsenals on the 30th of June last 2,037 field cannon and siege guns, 1,304,947 small arms, and 1,831,853 pounds of artillery ammunition. There were in operation during the year 6,500 miles of military telegraph, of which 76 miles are submarine. One million eight hundred thousand telegraph messages were transmitted during the year, at an average cost, charging the whole yearly expense of construction, maintenance, and operation to them, of only thirty cents. There were purchased during the year about 9,500 army wagons, 1,100 ambulances, and harness for 175,000 animals. The special report of animals and means of transportation with the several armies during the year are imperfect, but it is estimated that there were about 300,000 horses and mules in the service of the army, of which the horses were about 170,000, and the mules about 130,000.

The number of men who have died in hospitals, in the vicinity of Washington, from August 1st, 1861, to August 1st, 1864, is stated at 12,708, of whom 4,910 were natives of the United States.

Over two hundred flags, captured from rebels in various battles, received during the year, are deposited for safe keeping. Many others are supposed to have been disposed of by persons who captured or had them in possession, in ignorance of their being public property. One hundred and sixty men were presented with medals of honor for capturing rebel flags and other acts of bravery.

The statistics of the Surgeon General's Department show that there were in operation on the 30th of June, 1864, 190 hospitals, with a capacity of 120,521 beds. During the year the health of the entire army was better than is usual with troops engaged so constantly on active duty and in arduous campaigns. No destructive epidemics prevailed in any section, and the number of sick and wounded, although large, was comparatively small in the proportion it bore to the whole army. At the close of the year the number of the sick and wounded, both with their commands and in the general hospitals, was less than sixteen (16) per cent. of the strength of the army. Of this number 9.3 per cent. were wounded. The deaths from disease during June, 1864, were 2.98 per thousand of mean strength; from wounds, 3.10 per thousand; total deaths, 6.08 per thousand, or six-tenths of one per cent. for the month. During the same month of the previous year the total was 7.3 per thousand of mean strength, or over seven-tenths of one per cent. There were furnished during the year to disabled soldiers 669 legs and 339 arms.

The Oil City Register says the Pit Hole excitement still continues. Towns are springing up in that favored locality, and every one seeking to invest his means in oil land or lease thereat. One day last week the United States Petroleum Company sold fifteen leases at auction, and the prices ranged from \$4,000 to \$7,000 per lease. Just think of paying a bonus of this amount, besides giving to the company one half of the oil. But large fortunes are being made there every hour, and the excitement is unabated. No one, so a friend tells us, is allowed to own any of the property in that locality longer than fifteen minutes, so that speculation has become legitimate. Mining operations are busily carried on every where and we think the developments of the present season will prove the most favorable ever before known. We estimate the daily production at about 6,000 barrels. Of this, Pit Hole produces fully 2,000 barrels per day, or one third.

At a dinner to Gen. Sherman in St. Louis, on Thursday last he made a speech closing with this singular sentence: "Therefore, my friends, now that the war is over, let us all go to work to do what seems most honest and just to restore our country to its physical prosperity. As to its political prosperity, I know nothing of it and care about it far less."

Soda fountains have been introduced on the trains of the Little Miami Railroad.

Mercantile Appraisement.

List of Dealers in Merchandise in the County of Potter, for the year 1865, with Classifications, &c.

Table with columns: Name, Place, Cts. Amt. Tracy Scott, Allegheny, 14, 7.00. R. K. Spencer, Coudersport, 14, 7.00. P. A. Stebbins & Co., " 13, 10.00. C. S. & E. A. Jones, " 13, 10.00. D. E. Olmsted, " 13, 10.00. Collins Smith, " 14, 7.00. John S. Mann, " 14, 7.00. Jason Nelson & Co., " 14, 7.00. H. J. Olmsted, " 14, 7.00. J. J. W. Bartis, Harrison, 14, 7.00. Krusen & Buck Bros, Harrison Valley, 14, 7.00. Mary A. Goodman, " 14, 7.00. Cyrus Sunderlin, Hector, 14, 7.00. Henry Anderson, Kettle Creek, 14, 7.00. Charles Messner, Germania, 14, 7.00. Augustus Hepp, " 14, 7.00. H. Theis, " 14, 7.00. J. Schwitzenbach, Brewer, " 10, 5.00. Frederick Och, " 10, 5.00. Chapel & Bros., " 14, 7.00. Peterson & Co., " 14, 7.00. S. W. Monroe, " 14, 7.00. L. Bied, " 14, 7.00. Colwell & Weston Bros, Roulet, 14, 7.00. Chs. Broderman, Germania, Distiller, 9, 25.00. B. S. Colwell, Millport, 14, 7.00. A. W. Humphrey, Shingle House, 14, 7.00. Mrs. Locke, East Sharon, 14, 7.00. Geo. A. Barclay, Wharton, 14, 7.00. Joel Raymond, " 14, 7.00. Harry Lord, Oswayo, 14, 7.00. Johnson & Nelson, " 14, 7.00. L. H. KJNNEY, Mercantile Appraiser. June 27, 1865.

Summer Goods!

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

DRESS GOODS, DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS, RUBIAS, 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, Yarn.

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, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TRE subscriber offers for Sale the following tracts of land, to wit: One tract of One Hundred and Forty-three and seven-tenths acres in Pike township, Potter county, on the Genesee Forks. Price \$1100. Sixty acres are improved, with one log barn, frame kitchen, frame barn, forty good fruit trees, and two hundred sugar-maple trees. The farm will cut grass in a good season, sufficient, at present prices, to pay for it.

Also, another tract of Fifty-six and two-tenths acres, in Eulalia township, four miles from Coudersport, Thirty acres of which are improved, with one frame house, log barn, and some fruit trees thereon. Price \$450.

Also, a Wagon Shop and half lot in the Borough of Coudersport, one lot west of P. A. Stebbins & Co's Store near Glasspire's Hotel. The tools, lumber, &c., can be bought reasonably; or a portion of them, if the purchaser so desires. One half cent will be made for Cash down.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at his Wagon-Shop in Coudersport. Feb. 20, 1865. W. R. IYER.