

**Mr. Schenck's Proposition.**  
Mr. Schenck promises to propose, in the next Congress, an amendment to the Constitution, which shall make the number of actual voters and not the population, the base of representation.  
Special legislation for particular or exceptional cases is almost always mischievous, and the policy proposed by Mr. Schenck, which undoubtedly is induced by a special case, ought to be examined upon its general merits and its relations to general principles. We have had enough special legislation on account of the negroes. For half a century no important policy could be adopted without in some way being limited or changed in its application to the slavery question. To use a western phrase, there was a negro in every wood pile. We hope we are nearly done with special legislation, and with the negro question.

Mr. Schenck's proposition has this merit, that it relates to no class, but is based upon a principle of application. It is intended to correct, and to prevent hereafter, a very serious evil. The States have, by general consent, the exclusive right to determine who in each shall enjoy the privilege of voting. It would not be easy to take this right from them and transfer it to the general government; nor perhaps, if it were practicable, would it be advisable. It has been suggested that Congress may declare who shall be electors for President and members of Congress but this would be to leave a matter open to frequent and arbitrary change, which should be once for all settled. Moreover, the exercise of this right would be doubtful authority, and in such important affairs it is better to have no doubts; then the acquiescence of the people is hearty.

If nothing is done, then a part of the people of any State may at any time disfranchise the remainder, and yet have benefit of their residence, by their enumeration as a part of the representative population. Mr. Schenck has shown some of the inequalities resulting from such a state of things:

"By the present three-fifths rule, supposing the slaves still remain in bondage, the following were some of the results: 'Maine by the census of 1860, had a population of 626,520, and on this population was allowed five representatives. 'Alabama had a population of 526,431, just 100,000 less than Maine, but she was allowed under the three-fifths rule, seven members—two more than Maine. 'Vermont had a population of 314,280, upon which she was allowed three representatives.

"South Carolina had a population of 291,386—20,000 less than Vermont, and upon that, because of the large number of her slaves, she was allowed six representatives—twice as many as Vermont, though Vermont has the greatest free white population.

"Pennsylvania, with a population of 2,893,266, is allowed twenty-four representatives; while North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, all combined have an aggregate free population of 2,820,785—10,000 less than Pennsylvania alone—and yet they are allowed thirty-nine representatives—fifteen more than the same population in a free State.

"But let the Constitution of the United States stand unchanged, slavery being extinguished, and what will follow? Why, that the other two-fifths will be represented, and how many of these are in the slave States? 1,580,212 more will be represented when you come to add the other two-fifths. This will give to the South, in addition to the great advantage she already has, fourteen states I have mentioned in connection with Pennsylvania will have fifty votes in Congress to her twenty-four, while having only the same voting population."

Of course such inequalities would breed constant heart burnings. More, the freedom to create this unequal condition in any State would create a highly mischievous and anti-democratic tendency in our representative system. But what will be the result of Mr. Schenck's proposed amendment? It will still leave it with each State to determine who shall vote; if in any State the majority think it necessary to disfranchise the minority, they are at liberty to do so. But they will be the losers, in political influence in the general council of the nation, by the indulgence of their anti-democratic course; and they ought to be.

**RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.**—The New York Tribune after publishing a three column list of railroad accidents that have occurred within the past year; thus recapitulates their cause and character:

Disasters due to collisions,	23
Rotten cross-ties, broken rails, &c.,	18
Turning curves,	7
Badly built and rotten bridges,	7
Bursting of engines,	3
Defective locomotives,	3
Absence of double track,	1
Raised drawbridges,	1
Landslide,	1
Broken culvert,	1
Absence or defect of lights and signals,	1
Running into horses, cows and derricks,	4
Trailing with brakes,	1
"ornado,	1
Misplaced switches,	1
Culpability of companies or employees,	45

Losses and Mortality.

Passengers killed or mortally wounded,	300
Passengers burned to death,	35
Cases of injury in every form,	600
Trains more or less demolished,	67

The value of property destroyed or hopelessly damaged; including baggage, freight, mails, personal effects, ruined trains, bridges and machinery, it would be vain to attempt computing. Adding to a cost of inquest, claimed damages, doctors' and undertakers' bills, we would have a date to reckon it short of \$30,000,000

# THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1865.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

## Union State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**John F. Hartranft**, of Montgomery.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**Jacob M. Campbell**, of Cambria.

## County Nominations.

FOR ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE,  
**Hon. H. W. Williams**, of Tioga.

FOR SENATOR,  
**WARREN COWLES**, of McKean Co.

FOR ASSEMBLY,  
**JOHN S. MANN**, of Potter, and  
**DR. WM. T. HUMPHREY**, of Tioga.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**LIEUT. W. W. BROWN**, of Ulysses tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER,  
**C. P. KILBOURNE**, of Hector tp.

FOR AUDITOR,  
**I. C. THOMPSON**, of Hector tp.

FOR CORONER,  
**DR. W. C. BLAKESLEE**, of Ulysses tp.

## Senatorial Conference.

Pursuant to notice, the Conferees for the Senatorial District composed of Clinton, McKean, Potter and Tioga counties, assembled in Coudersport, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1865, and organized by calling WARREN COWLES, Esq., of McKean, to the Chair, and appointing C. S. Jones and M. H. Cobb, Secretaries.

Credentials were presented as follows:

Clinton—J. D. Stratton, W. L. Hamilton, H. M. Dossert.

McKean—J. R. Chadwick, Warren Cowles, S. D. Freeman.

Potter—J. S. Mann, C. S. Jones, A. Rounsvelle, Tioga—M. H. Cobb, L. Tabor, R. Wheeler.

Mr. Hamilton nominated James Chatham, of Clinton.

Mr. Cobb nominated A. G. Olmsted, of Potter.

Mr. Chadwick nominated W. A. Williams, of McKean.

The Conference proceeded to ballot.

At the close of the 5th ballot, no nomination having been made, the nominations were opened, and Warren Cowles was nominated.

When the nominations closed, and the Conference proceeded to ballot, the following was the result, on the fifty-second ballot:

Warren Cowles—8.

A. G. Olmsted—4.

The nomination was then made unanimous.

Mr. Cobb offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in future Conferences in this Senatorial District, the basis of representation for each county shall be one Conferee for every one thousand votes, and one for every fractional part of a thousand votes cast by such county at the State election last before held.

Which was discussed at length by Messrs. Mann, Cowles, Freeman, Olmsted, Stratton and Cobb.

Mr. Hamilton offered to amend so as to refer the whole matter back to the people, to be decided at their next annual Conventions.

The amendment was lost.

The question recurring upon the original Resolution, the Ayes were 5, Nays 6; so the Resolution was rejected and the Conference adjourned. WARREN COWLES, Pres't.

C. S. Jones, Secretary.

M. H. Cobb, Secretary.

## Judicial Conference.

The Republican Judicial Conference for the 4th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Cameron, assembled in the Masonic Hall at Coudersport, Sept. 12, 1865.

On motion of J. S. Mann, Esq., J. D. PHELPS, of Cameron county, was called to the Chair, W. Cowles and P. A. Stebbins, Jr., were chosen Secretaries. On call, credentials were presented as follows:

Cameron—F. B. Hackett, J. W. Phelps, S. H. Storrs.

McKean—J. R. Chadwick, S. D. Freeman, Warren Cowles.

Potter—John S. Mann, C. S. Jones, P. A. Stebbins, Jr.

Tioga—M. H. Cobb, W. H. Smith, L. Tabor, J. S. Mann presented the name of Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for Additional Law Judge of the 4th Judicial District.

On motion of J. R. Chadwick, Hon. H. W. Williams was nominated by acclamation.

On motion of J. S. Mann the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in presenting Hon. H. W. Williams to the People of this Judicial District as a candidate for Additional Law Judge, we do so in full belief and knowledge of his qualifications and fitness for the position, and hereby pledge ourselves to his support.

After thanking the officers of the meeting and the Fraternity in whose Hall the Conference was held, on motion of M. H. Cobb the Conference was adjourned sine die.

J. D. PHELPS, Pres't.

W. Cowles, Secretary.

P. A. STEBBINS, Jr., Secretary.

## Representative Conference.

The Representative Conferees of Tioga and Potter counties met in Convention in Coudersport, Monday, Sept. 11, 1865. Conferees present:

Tioga—Dr. J. W. Bellows, Charles Tubbs, Potter—P. A. Stebbins, Jr., M. W. McAlarney.

On motion, Dr. Bellows was chosen Chairman, and M. W. McAlarney Secretary.

On motion, Dr. W. T. Humphrey, of Tioga, and John S. Mann of Potter, were nominated by acclamation.

I. W. BELLOWES, Chm.

M. W. McALARNEY, Sec'y.

Remember that Saturday of this week is the last day on which persons can be assessed for voting at the October election.

They have had a fire in Wellsboro and the engine gave one squirt and then busted. The Agitator is for importing a "best man" to take care of their "mersheen." Very good advice, we think. A dozen "best men" wouldn't go amiss in that town, in more capacities than one.

The Clinton Democrat says that the pretended friends of the Soldiers among the Abolition party take very good care not to nominate soldiers for office, and refers to this Senatorial District as evidence of the truth of his assertion. We believe Captain Warren Cowles has been a soldier and now is the Republican candidate for Senator in this District. The Democrat's statement as to this District is as truthful as its general assertions. Try again, friend Dief.

The Agitator has the following in reference to our candidate for assembly: "The nomination of John S. Mann, of Potter county as the colleague of Dr. W. T. Humphrey, of this county, will give very general satisfaction to the Republicans of both counties. We raise his name to the mast head with peculiar pleasure. He is one of the ablest men in Pennsylvania, and has stood by his stand for Free-soil and free men with firmness not often equaled, and never excelled. As a citizen his reputation is spotless. Hitherto he has been content to work in the ranks, asking nothing of the people, yet desiring much, and contributing liberally from his private purse for the public good, while profiting nothing, save as all profited by the defeat of wrong, and the vindication of Right. He will represent North Pennsylvania as it has been seldom represented, and the Legislature will have no nobler and truer member than John S. Mann."

We copy the following from the McKean Mirror: "The candidate for President Judge, the Hon. H. W. Williams is a resident of Tioga County, where he has for many years past occupied the first position at the bar. Owing to the failing health of Judge White an act was passed the last Legislature, creating an additional Law Judge for this district and the Governor appointed Mr. Williams to fill the position until the coming election. Since his appointment he has held Court in this County once only, and that too at a time when but little business was done, but his capable of judging say that he transacted business in a most satisfactory and creditable manner, and that he evinced the qualities of an able jurist. That he is a gentleman of superior attainments, and eminently qualified for the position the people are now called upon to elect him to, no one pretends to doubt for a moment."

## The Old Guard at Work Again.

For the JOURNAL: The friends of good order, peace and prosperity in this county will be glad to learn that the members of the Eulalia Division of the Sons of Temperance have resolved to put on the harness and go to work again. They hope to make their meetings at the pleasant Hall in Coudersport, more efficient than they have ever been, and they earnestly urge their visiting members to co-operate with them in the good work. Let us see a full attendance at the Hall next Saturday evening. If intemperance is to be entirely vanquished from this county ALL who desire such a glorious consummation must unite their efforts to bring it about. If the young men are willing to make personal sacrifices in order to carry forward this grand work, have we not a right to expect the hearty God Speed and active help of every friend of Temperance. Women of Coudersport, you have shown your efficiency in working for the Soldiers—I appeal to you to show equal zeal and efficiency in working for them in danger of the wine cup. J. S.

We see in many counties the Copperhead party have instructed their Delegates to vote for Heister Clymer of Berks, for Governor, in the next State Convention; at the same time they are putting in their claims for the votes of the soldiers. Clymer was one of the men who voted against the amendment to the Constitution allowing the Soldiers the right of suffrage. He first opposed it as unconstitutional, and when efforts were making to have it made constitutional he labored against those efforts and used his official power as Senator in the attempt to defeat them. He voted against allowing President Johnson the use of the Capitol at Harrisburg in which to make a speech and gave the most ultra Copperhead reasons for thus voting. The copperhead party while approving Davis and Linton, still cling to these old lights of Secession and with the same voice that cries the fame of some soldiers who have been foolish enough to stay in their ranks they cry aloud for the promotion of men who have done as much to prolong the war as the traitors at the South. This is simply a statement of a truth patent to every man, woman and child in the State. Heister Clymer will be their candidate for Governor and he was one of the vilest and most uncompromising foes of those who fought to crush his "Southern brethren." Will the people, much less the soldiers, support a party with such friends and such a history?

## Senate.

Capt. Cowles is an earnest and devoted Republican, and has been such since the organization of the Republicaun party. Since the Rebellion burst upon the country he has shown himself something more than a stay-at-home patriot, and his service to his country has been of that character which confronted treason in its strongholds. During the gloomy

days of '64, when drafts were impending over the country, and when the people were coming to the conclusion that the war would continue for years to come, Capt. Cowles tendered his services to Gov. Curtin which were accepted, and within a week's time he was in camp with a company of men. A few more days found him at the front with Grant's army and there he remained until he saw the emblem of treason trailing in dust, and the leaders of the rebellion suing for mercy at the hands of a magnanimous Government. Such is the recent history of the man who is presented for the suffrages of the loyal men of this district.

Thus speaks the Mirror as to the record of the man nominated for Senate in this district. Surely, it is one of which no one should fail to be proud. Of his education and talents, we have heard them spoken of by those competent to judge, as being of a high order. Potter will cast for him an undivided party vote, and will lay strong claims to the votes of those Democrats who profess such great love for the soldier and such great desire for his promotion in civil life. Here, now, they have a candidate that meets their requirements. He has fought for his country on many a fiercely contested field. Against his private character, his fitness and general qualifications no objection can be urged. Let them come forward, make good their pledges and vote for this Soldier Senator. This they can do without jeopardizing the life of their party as he will be elected whether they vote for him or not, and they can at least make a show of consistency. Capt. Cowles will receive a good round majority in Little Potter.

## Deserters Voting.

There has been some controversy as to the law upon the claims of the deserters from the army and from the draft to vote. To those who are in doubt about their disfranchisement we commend the following: By the 21st section of "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved the 3rd of March, 1865, it is provided that—"All persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report to a provost-marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any of the rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered and liable to the penalties of this section, and the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid that they shall be pardoned, on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and that they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

The President issued his proclamation on the 10th day of March last and consequently all persons who did not report or return to their several Districts before the eighth day of May, 1865 are disfranchised and disqualified from exercising any of the rights of citizens of the United States. Let the Judges and Inspectors of Elections, and the soldiers, in each district see to it that this class are not allowed to vote.

The Democrats of New York have nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, Major-Gen. Slocum; Controller, Lucius Robinson; State Engineer, S. H. Sweet; Canal Commissioner, C. W. Armstrong; Attorney-General, John Van Buren; Treasurer, Gen. M. L. Patrick; Inspector of State Prisons, E. J. McDevitt; Clerk of the court of Appeals, A. O. Perrin; Judge of the court of Appeals (long term), Judge Brown; (short term), M. Grover. Resolutions were adopted, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

As the fall elections will soon be coming on, it should be borne in mind that by virtue of the proclamation of the President, of March 10, issued in conformity to a law of Congress, passed March 3d, 1865, all persons duly enrolled who departed from the jurisdiction of the districts in which they were enrolled, or went beyond the limits of the United States to avoid the draft are prohibited from exercising the elective franchise. It will be the duty of the officers to enforce this penalty in all cases at the coming October election.

The State of Massachusetts has paid to the National Government in taxes on manufactures for 1864 as follows: Cottons, \$49,098.88; on cotton goods, \$1,128,023.67; fermented liquors, \$97,831.59; gas, \$67,274.65; manufactures of iron, \$471,450.25; leather, \$1,615,138.17; petroleum, \$206,291.51; paper, \$226,677.60; refined sugar, \$81,249.43; wooden ware, \$183,740.86; woollen manufactures, \$1,191,177.71. Total, \$5,216,870.96.

The Constitutional Convention recently in session at Denver, Colorado Territory, decided almost unanimously in favor of forming a State Government. This will add another to the number of States voting for the Constitutional Amendment, for there can be no question that the first Legislature which shall assemble will thus assist in the establishment of perpetual Freedom throughout all the land.

The assignees of the late "Bank of Pennsylvania," located in Philadelphia, give notice to the holders of notes to be paid in full if presented prior to the first of October. The bank, it will be recollected, failed some six years ago.

General Kilpatrick has taken the stump in New Jersey for the Union ticket. The gallant General announces that he came from South Carolina to fight the Copperheads, and he means to do it with a will.

The reports from Mexico indicate that Juarez is being gradually driven out of the country, and may have to seek refuge in the United States.

Wirz was too ill to attend his trial on Wednesday. Copperheads cry! All-rebels will hereafter be allowed to vote in Virginia. The Republican cause in Mexico seems to be entirely hopeless. The Treasury Department at Washington, is being weeded of its surplus clerks. Gen. Grant was in St. Louis on Wednesday last. A haunted church is making a great sensation in Jersey City, New Jersey. Gen. Slocum has declined to be a candidate for the New York copperheads. Wisconsin furnished ninety-six thousand troops to the Government during the war. Orders have been given to muster all colored troops, enlisted in the Northern States, out of service. The first Maine Artillery in Washington numbering 1000 men, cast 300 votes for the Union candidate for Governor. The constitutional election took place in Colorado on the 5th, the constitution is carried by a large majority. The President has decided that confiscation cannot take place until parties are legally convicted of treason. As Chief Justice Chase takes the same ground, the confiscation law becomes a nullity.

The World says it was to the "ascendancy acquired over the tone of thinking in the South by one man of remarkable intellectual endowments, in the last generation," that the late contest was due. Was it? Then why have you five hundred times told your readers that the fanatics of the North brought on this war—at any rate, shared its responsibilities with the South?

There were several Rebel Generals who were born and reared in the loyal States, including two who left good offices in the city to enter Confederate service. There were Northern men who guided Rebel invading forces into Pennsylvania and Indiana. There were recruiting and enlisting officers who raised a good many soldiers for the Rebellion in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Did any one ever hear or suspect that a single one of these Northern traitors to their respective States as well as to the Union was a "Black Republican?"

TRUE SOLDIERS—men who fought for principle and not for pay, in the war to put down the slave-holders rebellion, shrink from accepting nominations for civil position, when conferred by the party whose leaders and representatives sympathized with the conspirators. General Slocum is an instance of this fact. He declined the nomination of the New York copperheads for an important State office. And now we hear of still another soldier who indignantly rejects a nomination at the hands of the enemies of his country. Col. S. G. Van Anda, nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Iowa copperheads, or what they called a "Soldiers Ticket," declines the dishonor, and pledges himself to support the Union Ticket. How different the actions of these gallant and heroic officers when compared with that of other soldiers who have actually crawled on their knees for like favors from the enemies of the country.

## Reputation.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has now resumed full charge of the Doylestown Democrat, a newspaper he has owned for many years, and which heretofore had now sympathized with the rebels. The peculiar force of the Democrat, since Col. Davis has returned to preside over its columns, consists in asserting that the rebels have not been whipped; that they should be received back to the Union with all their rights restored; that slavery is not and can never be abolished, and that in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incurred in struggling for their "rights" is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the National authorities while waging a crusade on the people of the South, and if the National debt is paid, so also must the debts of the Southern States be liquidated. According to Col. Davis' own theory the triumph of the Copperheads at the ballot box would be to wipe out all the disgrace of the defeat of the rebels on the battle field. The Doylestown Democrat takes this position, and W. W. H. Davis is the editor and proprietor of that pestiferous sheet.—Telegraph.

## Death of "Sam Slick."

The death is announced in the latest foreign news of a man who, though of varied attainments and of local celebrity in other branches, is best known to the American public as a humorist. There are many people who believe "Sam Slick" to have been a genuine personage, and who are quite ignorant of the existence of a Judge Haliburton. The author of "Sam Slick"—Thomas Chandler Haliburton—was born in Nova Scotia in 1803, where he studied law. In 1828 he published his first work, three volumes "History of Nova Scotia." Other works are "Bubbles of Canada" (1839), "The Old Judge" (1839), "Rule and Misrule of the English in America" (1851), "Yankee Stories" (1852), "Traits of American Humor" (1852), and "Nature and Human Nature" (1855). The celebrated "Sam Slick" series were begun in 1835 in a Nova Scotia paper. Two years later these articles were collected in a volume, entitled "The Clockmaker, or the Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville." In 1838 appeared a second series, and in 1840 a third. In 1842 Haliburton was attached to the American Legation in England, and wrote "The Attaché, or Sam Slick in England," following it with a second series in 1844.

In all these humorous volumes the central figure is that of an exaggerated Yankee of the stage conventional style—a being which may have once existed, but is now as extinct as the dodo. The character was, however, cleverly carried out, and the humor of the author proved highly acceptable to the public, ensuring for the "Slick" series an enormous sale.

THIS IS TO BE READ  
AND ALSO THIS  
Having sold my interest in the Mercantile business to CHAPPEL Brothers, (who are soon to fill up with Goods, here and at Ulysses), I am prepared to give my attention more exclusively to  
SURVEYING,  
Writing Deeds, Contracts and other Real Estate business for Residents or Non-Residents.  
I have a tip-top Blacksmith ready to do most anything appertaining to his Trade, as well as and Low Priced as can be found in the County.  
HORSE SHOING,  
AXES JUMPED and WARENTED,  
&c., &c.  
LUCIEN BIRD,  
Brookland, Pa., Aug. 29, 1865.

Summer 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 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.

FLANNELS.  
If you want to purchase RED, GRAY, BLUE, or PLAID FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, call At Olmsted's.  
DRESS GOODS: DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS, NEUBIAS, 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

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INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS AND LADIES.  
WE are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest portable Wine and Cider Press the dryest Clothes Wringer, and the most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Champagne, which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure \$1000 before Christmas. The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency. Full particulars, terms, &c., by Circular.  
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ARE AGENTS for the sale of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES for Potter County  
Nov. 18, '63