

THE JOURNAL. Coudersport, Pa.

Tuesday, Sept. 26, 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 Ullyses tp. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, W. B. GRAVES, of Clara township. FOR COMMISSIONER, C. P. KILBOURNE, of Hector tp. FOR AUDITOR, I. C. THOMPSON, of Hector tp. FOR CONORER, DR. W. C. BLAKESLEE, of Ullyses tp.

The public creditors constitute a body of citizens holding like a feudal aristocracy a first charge upon the sweat of the poor man's brow.—Democratic Journal.

One year ago the debt was a burden, a swindle, a share. No rich man would take the national loans. It would never be paid. The Republicans would repudiate it and swindle the poor man who held these bonds. The shoddy men would not have the loan, and the masses only would take it. Now we hear what we hear. For shame, gentlemen! If you will attack, let it be something on which your record is consistent.

By a strange oversight, the Union County Convention failed to nominate a candidate for District Attorney. We have, after consultation with leading friends of the cause in different parts of the county, raised to the most-head the name of W. B. GRAVES, Esq., the present faithful and efficient incumbent of that office. He will act, if the people elect him to that position, although not feeling very anxious about it as the emoluments of such an office in this county are not very great. We commend him to the suffrages of the Union people as a devoted friend and hearty laborer in the ranks of the Right. But this the people know, and need no further assurance on our part.

THE SOLDIERS.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by our opponents to obtain the votes of our fellow-citizens recently returned from the service of the country in the army of the nation. In these efforts they should, and it is confidently believed that they will fail.

- 1. Because a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion has ever been urged by the Union party of the country.
2. Because the war has never been sustained or advocated by the leaders of the party opposed to the administration.
3. Because the friends of the Union cause have always sustained and supported the soldiers in the field, and the leaders of pretended Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soldiers of the Union, calling them "Lincoln's hirelings," "robbers," "plunderers," and other epithets unfit for repetition.
4. Because when volunteers were called for, they demanded a draft.
5. Because when the draft came, they opposed the commutation clause, and declared it was a discrimination against the poor man.
6. Because when that clause was repealed they complained that the only hope of the poor man was gone.
7. Because they denounced the war as a negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist in carrying it on.
8. Because they became highly indignant when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies with the South.
9. Because they opposed every measure the government found it necessary to adopt for the suppression of the rebellion.
10. Because they magnified every rebel success, and depreciated every Union victory.
11. Because, in 1864, they declared the war a failure.
12. Because, in 1865, they declare that the fruits of the war are "debt, disgrace, and slaughter."
13. Because they tried to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in service. Their leaders opposed it in almost every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman of their State Central Committee, said, (see Record of 1864, pages 335, 339,) "I vote against this bill upon principle, as well as for form: It is said that so meritorious a class as volunteer soldiers should not be disfranchised. To this I answer, that neither the Constitution of 1790, nor that of 1838, conferred this privilege, and the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are from their nature incompatible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. He disfranchises himself when he ceases to be a citizen, and takes upon himself the duties of a soldier." When the amendment of the Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, many of the so-called Democratic councils gave majorities against it, while

every county in the state, (and it is believed every election precinct,) which gave to Abraham Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave a majority in favor of the amendment.

14. Their leaders almost invariably opposed giving bounties to volunteers, while the friends of the Union party always sustained and supported these measures.

15. Even since the war is over, they employed their ablest lawyers in an effort to declare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and really persuaded their two friends on the bench of the Supreme Court so to hold.

16. When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Government ordered a draft, they resisted, and all of their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court declared the law authorizing the National Government to take men out of the State, by draft, was unconstitutional and void. Men were only obtained, and the nation saved because their party was defeated at the polls in 1863, and the act of three of these Judges rebuked by the people, and one of their places filled by a loyal man and sound Judge.

17. Because they have tried to injure the credit, and disparage the currency of the country, by means of which the pay, bounties, and pensions of the soldier can alone be paid. This point they also pressed before the Supreme Court of the State, and failed by a division of three to two.

18. Because the platform of the Union party recognizes the services of the soldier—declares that the war was commenced by rebels—that peace was the result of the courage and heroism of the Union army—that the cause in which he fought was holy and sacred, and that honor, glory, and prosperity to the country, and not "debt, disgrace, and slaughter," are the legitimate fruits of his toil.

19. Because when Union men expressed the hope that our troops might soon be able to conquer the South, even by their exhaustion and want of food, those leaders of the new Democracy declared that "we could never conquer the South," and that "they had more to eat in the South than we had in the North."

20. Because when rebels were starving our brave soldiers by the hundred at Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville, and elsewhere, these same leaders excused or mitigated the crime by declaring that "they fed our prisoners as well as they did their own men," that "owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food."

The result of the Senatorial Conference at Coudersport last Tuesday was the nomination of Warren Cowles, Esq., of McKean county. Mr. Cowles is a gentleman of stainless reputation, liberal education and fine culture. He is a lawyer by profession, and an honest one. We have known him as a firm and earnest anti-slavery man for the last twelve years—one who could give reason for the faith he cherished. Pure in heart and disciplined in mind with an ever present desire to increase man's capacity for usefulness, Capt. Cowles cannot but represent the district with fidelity and ability.

Capt. Cowles received an Academic education at Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., whence he went to Texas University as a teacher of Mathematics. Here he was graduated, receiving his degree. Health failing, he made an overland trip to California, during which he endured many hardships, on one occasion walking 100 miles without food or rest. On his return to Texas he accepted a Professorship in Baylor University, a Baptist school, where he remained two years, occupying the President's Chair most of that time. Resigning, he returned to Pennsylvania and commenced the study of law with H. W. Nicholson Esq., of Wilkesbarre. He became a citizen of McKean county in 1854.

Last August a year, He received authority from Gov. Curtin to raise a Company, and in four days reported with full ranks at Camp Curtin. His was the Color Company of the 211th P.V., and thus occupied the post of danger in the field.—Agitator

The Democracy of 1864, declared the war "but four years of failure" and demanded "an immediate cessation of hostilities," to enable them to save their rebel friends from their inevitable doom. They were tried at the great bar of the people, and not a loyal State sustained them. In 1865 the so-called Democratic Conventions of most of the Northern States practically declare Democracy a failure, and act accordingly. They have at last realized that treason and its sympathizers cannot win the confidence of the people, and they therefore wipe out the shattered remnants of Democracy and turn over a new leaf. The same Democracy in Pennsylvania that resisted by all the power of party discipline in the legislature and at the polls, the extension of the right of suffrage to our heroic soldiers, and that resisted every measure designed to fill up our armies and provide means for paying our soldiers, now nominates two soldiers for State officers, goes begging for soldiers as local candidates where they cannot effect in the various counties, and to vote their ticket because they are the friends of the soldiers they have hitherto persistently vilified and of the Union they aided in every way, consistent with their safety, to destroy.

In New York the administrators of the deceased Democracy went farther. They not only ignored the old leaders, and the old platforms, but they made a portion of their ticket Republicans. Gen. Slocum, their candidate for Secretary of State, and Mr. Robinson, their candidate for Controller, are both Republicans—have never voted Democratic tickets since the inauguration of the Republican party, and do not now pretend to be Democrats. They endorse President Johnson, declare for the maintenance of our credit, and nominate a mongrel ticket. Can any of the Pennsylvania leaders inform us what has become of the Democracy that ruled in 1864?—Register.

Short Sermon by Brownlow.

[The Rebels often liken themselves to the Prodigal Son, and think that they should be received, like him, on the first signs of reluctance. Parson Brownlow, for he is none the less the parson now that he has got to be Governor, shows up the points of difference very effectively. He says:]

First: The Prodigal Son did not beg; he went with his fathers consent, and, as the Scriptures indicate, with his blessing. Next, he went; he did not stay and vilify the old man in his own house. He asked for something to start him in the world; he did not present a pistol to the old man's breast and demand his greenbacks or watch. He received the portion his father gave him; he did not press it—a modern Southern name for stealing. And receiving it, he started out to seek his fortune. He did not retire to the south side of the old man's farm, and join a band of robbers who was plundering the old man and his law-abiding neighbors. Receiving his portion, he quietly took his journey into a far country. Finally he repented of his folly, not because the old man whipped him into repentance, but because he "came to himself," and saw that he had wasted his substance in riotous living. He went back home, not with murder in his heart, boasting how many he had killed, and threatening what he would do, but he bowed down in honest contrition and asked all sorts of pardon. He didn't return saying "I have fought for four years and until I was overpowered," but he went back crying, "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son," and imploringly said, "Make me as one of thy hired servants." He went home because, throughout his entire course of riotous living his heart was there. He did not return demanding his "rights," his property and back rent. He did not ask instant pardon upon the faith of an oath of amnesty but proposed to prove his repentance genuine by his works. The story of the Prodigal Son is one of sincere, deep, heartfelt and voluntary repentance for a great wrong. Do our returning rebels come repenting of their unparalleled crimes. As long as rebellion showed any signs of success did they show any signs of repentance? Are they coming back because they love the Union, or about to perish with hunger? All who return peaceably to their homes, cultivate friendly relations and abstain from hostile acts, discountenancing every attempt at disorder, should be met with the same spirit and treated with leniency. When they manifest a hostile spirit, make them bite the dust."

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There were 14,444 Union soldiers buried in Nashville, Tenn., during the war. Champ Ferguson, the guerrilla, killed with his own hand no less than sixty men. It is said that in all 82,000 victims of the cholera and bad living were buried in Egypt within six weeks.

A negro court is established in New Orleans for the trial of cases in which negroes are in any way concerned.

Dickens is coming to this country again. He will not walk the streets on carpets and under bowers of roses this time.

The Naval Academy has been removed from Newport, R.I. and is again reestablished at Annapolis Md.

The Rev. Charles Finney, the celebrated revivalist, has resigned the Presidency of Oberlin College on account of advanced age.

A party is gaining ground in Georgia which advocates a general repudiation of all private indebtedness incurred during the Rebellion.

Twelve lines of steamers are now running between New York and the various ports of the South, comprising 121 vessels with a tonnage of 95,953 tons.

The State election took place in Maine on the 11th. The majority for the Republican candidates is about 15,000, Mr. Cony being reelected Governor.

Over twenty prominent British capitalists have arrived from Liverpool, for the purpose of looking after their railroad interests in this country and Canada and making a reconnaissance of the Pennsylvania oil regions.

vania stands forth in this canvas as a rebel organization pure and simple. It pleads the rebel cause; it denounces the Union cause; it compels Union soldiers to stultify their own record by pronouncing the war a disgrace, and it goes just as far in the service of the rebellion as any southern rebel organization could possibly desire. Where, then, can any man of common sense or common honesty find grounds for thinking or saying that there are no differences separating the two great parties, or that this Democratic fair accepts those results we find no evidence of the fact in its platform, and we defy any one now to produce proofs that it does so accept. This is exactly what parts us, and it is a gulf as broad and deep as any which yet has existed in American politics.

We ask the patriotic people of Pennsylvania to ponder over this momentous fact, that the results of the war are not accepted by the Democratic party; that it openly enters upon the pending canvass with a determination to ignore and dispute those results, to regard them and the war itself as disgraceful, and to give the rebels full swing to do as they please. Let no one who doubts take our word for it, but rather let him take the Democratic platform itself, and there he will find the atrocious language precisely as we have quoted it. Mr. Pollard, author of the rebel history of the war, says in his last volume that the purpose of the Chicago platform makers was to prepare the way gradually for recognition of the Confederacy. The Pennsylvania Democratic platform goes rather beyond even that. It seeks to sink the Union cause in disgrace, and transfer the ascendancy and the honors to the rebels. That is the only logical sequence which can be deduced from their enunciation of principles, and as we believe in the universal diffusion of intelligence, we mean to aid the party by all the means we can command in having its position and aims thoroughly understood and appreciated. That is all we desire, satisfied as we are that the issue may then safely be left with all who have lived through the last four years.

Hereafter when copperheads come prating about their soldier nominees for office, it is a sufficient answer that those soldiers think the cause they fought for disgraceful and the enemy in the right. On such a basis as that, any soldier, no matter who he might be or what his past record, would deserve to be treated as having gone over to the common enemy. In the terrible war now so happily closed we fought for the greatest principles which can nerve the arm of a patriot warrior and we have achieved results the towering grandeur of which elicits the enthusiastic admiration of the civilized world. To cast aside these principles now, and to ignore those results, is to do all that a man can do to render worse than useless whatever exertions he may have made as a soldier. It is all stuff and nonsense to pretend that political platforms are of no consequence. They mark distinctly the prevailing spirit of a party, and they point out the paths it will follow when it attains power. What would be treason in a civilian can certainly be no less in a soldier.

We trust, therefore, that all true Union men will scatter far and wide the fullest knowledge of the Pennsylvania Democratic State platform, and particularly of those features of it which we have indicated, for here is an unanswerable argument to prove that the party is dangerous to the peace and tranquility of the republic; that it is treacherous to the Union cause, and is seeking to make the rebel element dominant in all our affairs. The question is not now where the Union party stands for all the world knows that, but where the Democratic party stands, and what are its purposes.—North American.

THE UNION CANDIDATES.

The Union State Convention, did a good day's work for the State and the Nation, when it presented for the suffrages of the loyal people of Pennsylvania two of her noblest heroes, who have braved treason on the sanguinary field from its first assault upon the government in 1861, until it yielded to discomfiture in 1865; and the faithful voters of the State will rally to their standard with an earnestness and zeal which cannot fail to command success.

Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, the nominee for Auditor General, is a native of Montgomery county. He graduated at Union College, New York, in 1853, and commenced life as a civil engineer. Subsequently he studied law and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Norristown when the war broke out in 1861. He raised the 4th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers for the three months' service, and commanded it until the first day of the first Bull Run battle, when his regiment left the field because of the expiration of its term of service. Col. Hartranft refused to retire with his command, and volunteered to serve on Gen. Franklin's staff, in which capacity he acted, during the disastrous engagement and retreat, with matchless heroism. Immediately after McDowell's defeat, he raised a new regiment, the 51st, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He was assigned to Gen. Burnside, and served with him in his brilliant North Carolina campaign. After McClellan's retreat on the Peninsula, he rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and shared the bloody struggles of that army at the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, when he was transferred with Burnside to Tennessee. In the successful resistance of the siege of Knoxville, Gen. Burnside acknowledged himself greatly indebted to the engineering

of Col. Hartranft. In January, 1864, his regiment re-enlisted for three years, and he was again transferred with Gen. Burnside to the Army of the Potomac, where Gen. Grant assigned him the command of a brigade in the 3d division of his corps. He participated in all the battles from the Rapidan to the James in 1864, and was commissioned Brigadier General, to rank from May 12, 1864, for gallant services from the Wilderness to Hatcher's Run. Early in April last the rebel assaulted and captured Fort Steadman, one of Gen. Grant's outer defenses, and to Gen. Hartranft was assigned the duty of recapturing the lost position. How nobly he did it is familiar to all, and he was breveted Major General for his heroism and skill as a commander. He was one of the few volunteer officers retained in the service when the army was disbanded, and when nominated on the 17th of August, he was on his way to Tennessee to assume the duties of his new command. Gen. Hartranft acted with the Democratic party until it arrayed itself against the cause of his imperiled country; but in 1863, when home on sick leave, he manfully espoused the Union cause, and gave his vote and influence to strengthen the principles for which he had drawn his sword. His county and immediate section were largely Democratic, and had he heeded the whispers of ambition he would have remained with his old political friends, with whom he was a favorite; but too honest to sustain those who were in sympathy with the murderous enemies of the government, he declared himself in favor of Gov. Curtin's re-election, and has since given his vote and influence in support of the Union party. He is just in the prime of life—hardly thirty-five, intelligent, energetic and of spotless integrity, and he is just the man to entrust with the responsible duties for which he has been nominated.

Some account of the history of Colonel JACOB M. CAMPBELL, our candidate for Surveyor General, will also be of interest to our readers. He was born in the eastern part of the State, but when quite young removed with his parents to Allegheny City. He soon after, we believe, engaged with his uncle, Mr. Wernand, of Bedford, Pa., to learn the printing business, which he followed for several years. Not finding the pursuit congenial, he abandoned it and returning to Allegheny he followed steamboating on the western rivers for a number of years, when he married a young woman in Allegheny City, and engaged as an iron worker at the Brady's Bend iron works. Here he gained a thorough knowledge of the process of manufacturing railroad iron. Col. Campbell may be termed, in the best sense of the expression, a man of the working class, with which he closely sympathizes. His sagacity and close attention to business has enabled him to secure a handsome competence. In consequence of his skill in the manufacture of railroad iron, he subsequently obtained an important position in the Cambria iron works at Johnstown, where, for many years he conducted the manufacture of railroad bars with success. He remained in their works until the war broke out, and immediately after the battle of Bull Run in 1861, he raised the 54th Penna. Regiment, and joined the army of the Potomac, where he and his command served with unflinching heroism in nearly if not all the terrible battles against Lee. His record as an officer and soldier is a glorious one. He was often, and justly complimented for his bravery and skill, by his superior officers on the field. In addition to his gallant services in the army, Col. Campbell showed his confidence and deep interest in his country's welfare in another way. In the early history of the war, he was among the first men in Western Pennsylvania to come forward and aid the State by a loan of thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of raising volunteers—thus showing that he was a devoted Union man, both in practice and principle. Col. Campbell quite recently has aided in the organization of a manufacturing company in Johnstown, and is himself one of the principal stockholders and managers in the business. He is an excellent mechanic, and a man of more than ordinary skill and intelligence. He is a self-made man, and owes his success entirely to his own efforts—a gentleman of the highest character, honest and eminently qualified for the position for which he is named.

The entire business portion of the city of Augusta, Maine, extending from the passenger bridge to Watrous street, and from the river to above the railroad track, was destroyed by fire. The flames broke out in a new wooden building on Water street, into which the occupant moved on Saturday, and spread rapidly in all directions. The utmost efforts of the firemen could only confine its destructive progress to the limits mentioned. Every lawyer's office in the city, all the banks, two hotels, the post-office, the express and telegraph offices, all the dry goods, book and clothing stores in the city, the United States Quartermaster, Commissary and Pension Offices, the new depot (yet unfinished), the Age newspaper office, and many other buildings, in all numbering more than forty, and occupied as the places of business of more than a hundred individuals and firms, were burned. Many saved portions of the whole of their stock, while others lost everything. The banks succeeded in saving all their papers and treasure. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The losses cannot now be estimated, but they cannot fall far short of half a million of dollars. No estimate of the amount of insurance has been made

THIS IS TO BE READ

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 at Low Priced as can be found in the County.

HORSE SHOEING, AXES JUMPED and WARENTEED, &c., &c. LUCIEN BIRD. Brookland, Pa., Aug. 29, 1865.

Summer Goods!

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 country.

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, NUBIAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, a full supply At OLMSTED'S.

CLOTHING.

DON'T fail to call before purchasing and see the assortment At OLMSTED'S.

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR Men, Women & Children, in great variety and cheap At OLMSTED'S.

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

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

Wanted.

Grain of all kinds, Butter, Wool, Sheep Pelts, Furs,

Deer Skins, Also, County, Township and School Orders, for all of which the highest prices will be paid At OLMSTED'S Coudersport, Pa., Nov'r 18, 1865.

A Most Important Discovery.

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, etc., by Circular. Address BALL, REED & CO., No. 55, Liberty St., N. Y.

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