THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

M. W. McALARNEY, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN'L J. W. GEARY,

Of Cumberland county.

☞ We will send the JOURNAL, to subscribers in the county, for Fifty cents, from the fifteenth of June to the fifteenth of October. Let the friends of Gen. Geary secure in every township a good list. Ignorance will vote against us. Let every man understand the issue at stake.

☞ Lovers of Music will find an interesting item in another column.

☞ The Governor has signed the bill disfranchising deserters. Official lists will be furnished each county.

☞ Smith & Mitchell's Photograph Rooms will be closed about the 22d. Those wishing work done must apply immediately.

☞ Vallandigham says he owns "the Democratic party." How does Clymer like his master?

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1764, passed the following: "*Resolved*, That no member of the Legislature will be allowed to come into the House barefooted."

☞ The Boys will no doubt be eager to discuss the attractions of Dan Rice's Show. He has everything, from an elephant to a red-striped clown.

☞ The Soldier's Convention was strong for Geary, Only one Clymer man in it, and he was requested to withdraw, which he did amid a storm of hootings. Full report next week.

☞ By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, township Auditors are permitted to allow Supervisors One Dollar and Fifty Cents per day, for all work done on the roads and bridges by themselves or others employed by them—in Potter county.

☞ Books for subscribing to the Capital Stock of a Company for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road from Wellsville to the State line, on the general route of the old Genessee Valley Plank Road, are now open at the office of W. F Jones, Esq., in Wellsville. This is to unite with another road extending into this county as far as Oswayo.

☞ They have held a County Temperance Convention in Wellsville, and have determined to enforce the Excise Law. What this law may be we do not know, but if it will succeed in restraining the sale of the widow and orphan maker, or lift the cross from the brow of the drunkards wife and child, every good citizen will have cause for rejoicing.

☞ The Clearfield *Raftsman Journal* says: Owing to the exceedingly cold weather and heavy frosts, most of the summer fruits have been killed. Grapes, strawberries, cherries raspberries, plums and peaches have all been killed by the recent heavy frosts. Most of the apples have also been killed, yet there may be a supply should the season continue favorable.

☞ Last fall a judge of election in Franklin County, Pa., was fined for refusing to receive the vote of Henry Reilly, who, being drafted, neither reported nor furnished a substitute. The judge appealed to the Supreme Court to be relieved from fine and costs of suit and the case was argued at Harrisburg on the 24th, John Cessna and A. K. McClure for plff and J. McDowell Sharp for deft. We have not heard the decision yet.

☞ The Academy of Music in New York and several adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire on the 22nd instant. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the Academy was fired in three different places at once. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars on which there was insured about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ A private letter from Lancaster county, written by a gentleman of intelligence and experience in politics, says that the "Old Guard" will roll up from six to seven thousand majority for Geary. If the work of organization is properly attended to in every district, as we are assured it will be, the majority will be full seven thousand, which will more than wipe out Old Berks.

☞ Twenty-five million dollars in gold exported from New York in three weeks up to June 2; and gold, May 2, at 126¼—now 141. Bear these grave facts in mind, not to be filled with panic, but remember the old motto, "Forewarned, forearmed." Keep all snug, check importations, encourage home industry, keep paying our debts, *but contract no more.*

☞ The District Convention of Good Templars was held in this place on Wednesday and thursday last. The attendance of delegates was good. We have not yet been permitted to see the proceedings, though we learn that a considerable amount of business was cut out to be attended to by the several lodges in the district in the interval before another Convention, and that an excellent spirit was reported by the delegates as prevailing in all the lodges represented in the Convention.—*Lock Haven Republican.*

THE GORING OF ALBION'S OX.

At the first outbreak of the Slave-holders' rebellion, the English, and particularly the Canadian press, assumed the responsibility of practically defining a new meaning for neutrality. In England, contracts were made to supply the insurgent slaveholders with munitions of war. English dock yards rang with the sound of building men-of-war for the confederate navy. English armories were busy in producing small arms for the confederate army, and, in fact, whatever England could do to insure the dismemberment of the American Union by the rebellion of the slave states was done with a hearty will. But the spirit of Albion has suddenly changed. The canadian papers now insist that the American authorities are to blame for the Fenian raids into Canada. "Fenian meetings were held under the nose of President Johnson," say these astute journals, and therefore, argue they, "he as responsible for the loss and expense in quelling the Fenian mobs in Canada." Thus convinced, the organs of the British Government in Canada declare that "the affair" must be investigated and the Government of the United States "sternly required to make restitution." We like the "sternly," and the Canadians will like the "restitution," when they get it. It is Albion's ox that is now gored. All right.—*Telegraph.*

It is said the Life Insurance Agents in Washington, D. C., are stumped at last. The President wants his life insured, but they can't do it because they can't make out his "policy."

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE.—Mexico has been rather quiet for some time past, but now we again have the infliction of long reports of occurrence in that benighted region. One day Maximilians friends have the advantage; the next day the Republicans defeat their adversaries with terrific slaughter. President Juarez the ubiquitous is heard from in half a dozen places at once, while the readers is left in a jumble of amazement. Mexican news is about as hard to understand as the Schleswig-Holstein question.

☞ The Republican majority in the Senate in the matter of appointments to office, follow a rule marked by so much sterling good sense that it must be perfectly satisfactory to the great bulk of the party they represent. In all cases where vacancies exist by reason of death resignation, change of residence, or dismissal for cause, no objection is made because the nominees stand with the President on Reconstruction, or nearer the President than they do to Congress. All such nominees, unless valid objections are raised to character or competency, will be confirmed. But in all cases where the President removes faithful officers because they stand nearer to Congress than to him, his nominees will certainly be rejected.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROADS.—An important suit was decidd in the United States Circuit Court of Indianapolis last week. B, & S. Coffin, packers, sued the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad for delay in the transportation of pork to New York, by consequence of which they were heavy losers. The road set up in defense that the delay was occasioned by the Government taking possession of the road for the transportation of troops. A verdict was rendered by the jury in favor of the plaintiffs, which settles the responsibility of railroads for dilatory transportation. The damages in this case were small, but an important principle was involved. Eminent legal talent was employed on both sides, and it will be followed by similar suits for damages for large amounts.

☞ Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy and author of the infamous sentiment that it would become a great and prosperous nation, because it had made slavery its corner-stone, wrote to his rebel friends when he was in Washington that "his only hope was in the coming fall elections." Patriotic citizens have become too familiar with the habit of resisting the wishes of the leading spirits of the Rebellion to be guided by their advice and desires now. The only hope of Stephens was involved in the fall elections of 1864, even to a greater extent than it is in those of 1866, but nearly the same reasons which led to his disappointment then are in full force now. The nation cannot afford, after winning a complete triumph on the battle field to virtually vanquish itself in its own legislative halls.

☞ Gen. Logan, in a letter declining to be a candidate for Congress, says: "You will find me fighting by your side in the Union cause, when the time comes. Your resolutions have the ring of the true metal. I am fully committed on all the propositions you present, and have seen no reason for taking back anything, but am more fully convinced by events that I am right." It is gratifying to know that the men who fought the battle of the bayonet to glorious victory, are as fully determined to fight the equally necessary, and more protracted battle of the ballot. The influence of such men as Logan cannot be weighed—their consistency in the cause of freedom, the proud position their worth secured, and the enthusiasm their bravery excites, is powerful for the rolling back of the tide of error, corruption and bribery, by which it is sought to govern the country in the interests of the rebels. The Union party is a unit—the Fall Elections will prove it in tones loud enough to be heard even by the "man at the other end of the avenue." After four years of bloody war the people will not be sold for one or a dozen messes of pottage,—come they in the shape of Foreign missions or Country Post Offices.

☞ The Copperheads lay great stress upon the assertion of their Representatives "that if they had a majority in Congress they would at once make peace with the rebels." Why not? They never quarreled with them. It is simple foolishness for them to speak of settling differences. They never had any. Many of our people will remember the meeting in the Court House in 1864, at which there were some soldiers just returned from the front and who in answer to a question by CLINTON LLOYD, stated distinctly and positively that the rebel soldiers cheered when they heard of the nomination of McClellan by the Copperheads at Chicago. There are many soldiers in the county to-day, who will confirm the report then made. Why did they cheer? Because the Copperheads were their enemies? Surely not. They had said unto them, *Go in Peace!* They are saying now, "Come back and rule over us as in days gone by," "we will still be your lickspittles," "we will again elect dough-faces to Congress (if we can) who will do your dirty work." "Never having said that you were in the wrong, we know of nothing for which to punish you." Are the people ready to submit to such a humiliating spectacle? Must the blood and treasure and sacrifices of the last four years go for naught, or will we have indemnity for the past and security for the future?

JUDGE GROVER.

A good story is told of Judge Martin Grover. It happened at one of the County seats in this Judicial District, where he was holding the term, and quite lately. A Johnson Mass Meeting was being held, and the Judge happened to be one of the spectators. After a time he was discovered in the audience and was loudly called upon to address the meeting. The call was resisted for a time but finally becoming so general, that the Judge arose and said: "I never make speeches while I am holding a term of court. But if there be any good old Methodist or Baptist brethren present I would rejoice to rehearse a couple of lines of a familiar old hymn, for their benefit.—"They are here," said the crowd. "Then I'll begin," said the Judge, changing the phraseology to suit this particular time and its surroundings. "It is an old hymn," said he, with his peculiar expression of countenance, "and runs thus:

"Show pity, Lord, oh Lord forgive,
Let a repentant Rebel live.

And the the Judge immediately sat down, the audience being convulsed with his apt quotation!—*Olean Advertiser.*

If the Judge refers to his many and manifold sins, temporal and spiritual, every good man in the County will say 'tis most an excellent story and apt quotation, and add a hearty "Amen." Should he refer to his sins political we can only say, "Good Lord deliver us," and devoutly hope 'tis but a story. Or, if he means to speak for his friends, South, he is assured he advances most excellent Republican doctrine, which we heartily adopt with this amendment: Let the rebels themselves "sing the lines of a familiar old hymn," and not do it by proxy, through the mouths of Northern Copperheads, when we know neither principal nor proxies believe a word of it. No, no!—Let the sinners sing the song in earnest; we have long been patiently waiting for them to do so; then will they gladly be received on the usual probation; and in case their deeds conform to their words, they will be received in full membership.

It is all right for the Judge to sing—if he sings for himself. No man has greater need of that kind of singing.—*Wellsville Press.*

Death of Gen'l Winfield Scott.

General WINFIELD SCOTT is dead. Few the words of the despatch announcing the sad event, at West Point, yesterday morning, but to-day millions are reading the mournful intelligence and reverently thinking of the great soldier now laid low. Peacefully and calmly he passed away to the future life—his task performed, his work done. The last of the men whose valorous deeds shed such lustre on American arms in the younger days of the Republic in its struggles against the power and greed of England, who won for the army and himself an unending fame so gloriously confirmed in later years by the operations in Mexico, is numbered with the past.

General Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1786, in the city of Petersburg Virginia, and consequently at the time of his decease was within a few days of completing his eightieth year. He was of scotch descent, his parents having emigrated to the then colonies before the breaking out of the Revolution. He received an ordinary education, but being full of ambition and desirous of making a mark in the world, he commenced the study of law and practiced for a short period. What he might have done as a lawyer is unknown. At this time Congress had resolved to increase and reorganize the army. Young Scott, filled with patriotic ardor, and remembering the stories of the Revolution, decided to adopt a military life. With this idea he entered the ranks of the army as corporal of cavalry, procured such books as he could find on military subjects, and soon mastered their contents. Fortified thus he passed his examination, and on the 3d of May, 1808, received his commission as captain of Light Artillery, and was stationed at Baton Rouge, La., under the command of General Wilkinson. Here he remained some time, but have made reference in some manner to the complicity of that officer in the great conspiracy of Aaron Burr, he was tried and suspended from command. But he did not remain idle. He had conceived a liking for the life of a soldier, and lost no opportunity of acquainting himself with the theory and practice of military science. When it became certain that hostilities must break out between the United States and Great Britain, it was resolved to further increase the regular army and in consequence Captain Scott was advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the 2d Regiment of Artillery, and ordered to the frontier with all possible haste. Arriving at Lewistown he found the battle of Queenstown Heights in progress. Our men were suffering for reinforcements and the militia, who were on the American side of the river, refused to cross to the rescue. Colonel Scott, however went over, and at once took part in the affair. But the enemy were reinforced, while the mortality among our officers was such that the command devolved upon Scott. He attempted to withdraw, but was intercepted and taken prisoner with the remnant of his command. Finally he was released, and took part in the attack on Fort George, May 27, 1813, capturing a flag with his own hands and receiving a wound. In the fall of that year he commanded the advance of Wilkinson's descent of the St. Lawrence. Early in 1814, he was made a Brigadier General. In this capacity he, on July 3, 1814, fought the battle of Chippewa, and twenty days after that of Lundy's Lane, when he was twice wounded and had two horses shot under him. These victories were not only important in their immediate results, but inspired the country with joy, and the army with a prestige and ardor that told well on subsequent occasions. Peace was at length concluded, and General Scott was offered a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, but he declined, preferring to go to Europe for a time. On his return he was much impressed with the want of a definite system of military instructions, and accordingly he published in 1825, his General Regulations for the Army, and in 1835 the treatise on Infantry Tactics. These works attracted much attention at the time, and until within a few years were the standard authorites for the field instruction of the soldier. General Scott directed the operations in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, and in the same year subdued, by coercive measures the incipient treason of the South Carolina filibusters. In 1835 began the Seminole war, which gave rise to some animadversions upon his conduct in carrying it on, but he was acquitted. He superintended the removal of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, and in 1837 was instrumental in preventing bloodshed an another rupture between this country and England, by his action in regard to the 'patriot war' in Canada.

In 1841, by the death of General Macomb, he became commander-in-chief of the army, and in 1846 commenced the campaign against Mexico. His brilliant execution of the task assigned him, his unbroken series of victories over a vastly superior force, on his march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico are known to all. His administration of affairs after the suspension of hostilities secured him the respect of the inhabitants. Called again to account for his action, he was once more triumphantly acquitted.

In 1852 his friends persuaded him to become the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency; but the canvass was unsuccessful, and and he remained a soldier. In 1855, the grade of Lieutenant General was revived by Congress, and Gen. Scott was promoted to that rank by brevet. In 1859, he went to the Northwest, to settle the boundary difficulties, caused by the action of General Harney in forcibly occupying Vancouver's island.

The rebellion commenced, but he never wavered in his allegiance, To the Government that he had served so long he remained as true as steel. He secured the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, and was charged with organizing the volunteer force. He protested against the movement on Manassas, but without avail. He continued in command until the first of November, when on his own request, he was relieved from duty, having served fifty-three years in the army. He was succeeded by General McClellan, who announced the fact to the army in general orders. Gen. Scott went to Europe to regain his health, and partly succeeded, so that he was enabled to complete his memoirs recently published.—During last winter he made a visit to the South, but a stormy and eventful life had left its unfailing impression, and he returned to West Point, where he remained until yesterday when he breathed his last. He lived to see the rebellion put down and the country free, and then full of years and honors, he went to his reward.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next, from the chapel of the Military Academy and the interment will be made with appropriate ceremonies, in the West Point Cemetery to be a shrine for the loyal people of the country to visit to ponder over the glorious career of the brave soldier.—*Philadelphia Press, May* 30. 1860.

THE ADVANCE UPON CANADA

By two or three thousand Fenians, coming after a four years' experience of a great and bloody war, seemed like the feeble note of a penny trumpet breaking the stillness which follows the echoes of a bugle blast. Still for want of a deeper excitement, it answered a pleasant purpose, and people turned again to the bulletins with the satisfaction of a renewed habit, and puzzled themselves over consecutive despatches, which stated that the invaders had taken Port Sarnia and Winsor, and that the reports that Port Sarnia and Winsor had been captured were utterly false; that Kingston was in the hands of the brotherhood and that the story that Kingston had been seized was absurd and without foundation. For these and other reasons, the news of the retreat of General O'Neil and his men and their capture at Buffalo by the United States troops was received with regret. It was considered as the end of the movement, and an unsatisfactory end,—as when one of Shakespeare's tragedies is cut off at the close of the first act by the sudden illness of the principal performer. Later despatches indicate new but unimportant demonstrations.

The quarrel of the two factions of the Fenian Brotherhood made necessary such a movement as that which has taken place. The heads of both wings had pretended to look up to Stephens as the chief of the order, and it was asserted that on his arrival from Paris harmony would succeed the petty jealousies which had divided the fraternity. The Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic arrived, and instead of conferring power on either O'Mahony or Roberts, attempted in a mild way to assume control himself. O'Mahony resigned his position; Roberts and his Secretary of War, Gen. Sweeney, preferred to hold their places and retain control of the contributions which their party had received. Thus, thwarted by a very natural ambition, the Chief Organizer found his efforts at organization almost useless; the two factions were left in very much their old condition.

Stephens contented himself with speeches and proposed a tour of the principal cities. Roberts and Sweeney, with a better knowledge of the real requirements of the hour, proposed a fight, and so soon were their plans matured that Stephens had not got far from New York when his oratory was interrupted by the distant echoes of musketry at Fort Erie. We believe that he now waits for further developments; when the fighting is over, he will probably take up his speech again at the point where it was broken off.

Some authorities have expressed the opinion that the majority of the Fenians sided with Stephens. At least we think it will be safe to say that Roberts and Sweeney can carry only half the organization with them in sympathy. In considering the invasion of Canada, then, it must be remembered that only a part of the Fenian Brotherhood are engaged in the present movement; that the attack was probably somewhat premature; that their forces have to contend against, first, the vigilance of the United States authorities, second, the well drilled Canadian volunteers, and third, the British regulars with artillery; that the Fenians are substantially without artillery and without a commissary department; and finally, that they are poorly supplied with muskets and ammunition. The proclamation of General Sweeny is not likely to stir up the Irish in Canada; for, unless they see a probability of a success of this movement, the risk to their necks is too great for them to show their sympathies. Nobody doubts that the Fenians will fight well if their leaders give them the chance—an Irishman is a figting man the world over. At Ridgeway, there seems to be no doubt that they defeated the Canadian militia, and were only compelled to retreat by the prospect of being surrounded by the regulars. But General Grant and General Meade are on the frontier, prapared to preserve neutrality and heap coals of fire on the heads of the Canadian officials.

A recent meeting in Montreal points to a probable suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the summary execution of the Irishmen who have been taken prisoners. If this impolitic measure is carried out, it will do more for the Roberts-Sweeney cause than a two months tour of those eloquent leaders through the principal cities of the United States.

QUESTIONS FOR HIESTER CLYMER TO ANSWER.

Were you not in league with Ben. Wood James Gordon Beunett and August Belmont, when it was proposed to the British Minister to have England interpose with her armies and navies to secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy?

Did you not counsel with and urge George W. Woodward to make that speech in which he pleaded that the Southern States might be allowed to go in peace?

Did you not privately assail Andrew Johnson as a drunken demagogue, and publicly charge him with having been "bribed with office" to join "the crusade of Lincoln's hirelings" on the State of Tennessee?

Did you not justify Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, the robbery of our fellow-citizens by his soldiers, the murder of our brave defenders by his orders, when you refused to sustain the laws to fill up our armies and declared that the conscription laws were unconstitutional?

Did you not vote against a resolution in the State Senate offering the thanks of the people of the State of Pennsylvania to Major General Meade, his officers and men, for the victory at Gettysburg?

Did you not vote against a resolution offered in the State Senate thanking General Grant for the capture of Vicksburg?

—When Hiester Clymer has answered the foregoing, we will have a few other questions for his consideration."—*Telegraph.*

American Freedmen's and Union Commission.

FRIENDS OF A RENOVATED UNION: A Meeting has been agreed on for Wednesday Evening of next Court, June 20, for the purpose of uniting the earnest workers of this county in behalf of the people of the states lately in rebellion, who need help to maintain schools and to establish order.

J. M. McKim, of New York, Secretary of the national organization having this work in charge, will be present and address the meeting.

We earnestly invite all to attend. We especially urge those to attend, who believe in humanity, and in the duty of educating the ignorant, strengthening the weak, and clothing the naked.

"It is more blessed to give than receive."

M. W. Mann, E. R. Olmsted, M. R. Jones, L. L. Olmsted, C. A. Metzger, E. W. Hamilton, John S. Mann, P. A. Stebbins, Jr., H. J. Olmsted, D.C. Larrabee, Wm. W. Brown, A. F. Jones, J. M. Hamilton, M. W. McAlarney.

SORROWS

Come not single. Hundreds meet with misfortunes at every turn of the great wheel of life. Suffering, sorrow and sickness is the inheritance of man. Dyspepsia has claimed millions as its victims, and for years there has seemed to be no reliable remedy for it. Our readers will rejoice to hear that Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will certainly cure it in every instance. All its attendant afflictions, like cramps, colic, indigestion, sickness of stomach souring and rising of food, sick-headache, general debility and want of appetite are sure to yield to Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Itch! Itch! Itch! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT,

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours!

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. June 1, 1866.—sp.notice wky 1yr.

Dr. Franklin and the South Carolina Planter.

A friend related to us that the Summer before the war at the house of a hospitable South Carolina planter, he was up one morning with the sun and was about to venture forth on a morning walk, when he was checked by the planter at the door.

"You cannot pass, Sir. Too early."

"Early to bed and early to rise will make a man healthy and wealthy and wise."

"Very fine, sir; but a fallacy. Early rising and the inhalation, upon an empty stomach, of the morning malaria of this country, North and South, have been the death of thousands—the death of thousands, sir from time of Capt. John Smith to this day. Wait till after breakfast, fortify your stomach with a cup of hot coffee, and then noxious vapors of the night being exhaled by the sun, we will take a morning ride."

"But, my deor Colonel, I am always fortified with a wine-glass of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS."

"Ah, then, sir, you may stick to Dr. Franklin.—Hostetter's agent at Charleston supplies me, and I am expecting a box to day with my wagon. Those Bitters, I find, are a sure protective against all the fevers resulting from malaria. Doctor Franklin holds good, sir, even in the swamps of South Carolina, if fortified with Hostetter's Bitters.

DIED:

FRENCH—In Coudersport, Pa., evening of June 7th, Mrs. SABRIA L., wife of Dr. Amos French, in the 54th year of her age.

NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

TO BE HELD IN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL Building, Mansfield, Pa., during the Summer vacation, commencing about July 1st, and continuing six weeks.

L. O. EMERSON, of Boston, Mass., Musical Director. For particulars, address the Principal,

J. C. WHITE, Mansfield, Penn.

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Complete in one very large volume of over 1000 pages *Splendidly Illustrated with over* 150 *Fine Portraits of Generals, Battle Scenes, Maps and Diagrams.*

In the selection of matter for this great work the author has confined himself strictly to official data derived from the reports of Northern and Southern Generals, the report of the Committee on the conduct of the War, National and Rebel Archives, &c.

He has carefully avoided the introduction of any matter not strictly reliable and official, and has succeeded in producing what is universally demanded a fair and impartial History of the War. The great superiority of this work over all others is everywhere acknowledged. It is marked by a degree or thoroughness and accuracy attempted by no cotemporary.

Old agents, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, should send at once for circulars, and see why it sells faster and gives better satisfaction than any other History published.

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"THE SOUTH."

A tour of its Battle fields and Ruined Cities, a Journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people:

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

From personal observations and experience during months of Southern travel.

The author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing, to the head of all government departments in the South, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the suffering of the past present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest in the subject, combine to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements pr sent a rare chance for Agents to make money. For circulars and terms, address the

AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY.
Ju5m1 702 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Administratrix' Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the Estate of WM. R. SPARKS, late of Sharon township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having just claims against the same should present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to

June 4, 1866. RACHEL SPARKS, adm'x.

PINGREY'S ELECTROLEUM!

IT will remove all kinds of Grease, Tar, &c., from the finest CLOTH, without stain, and cleans KID GLOVES without marring them. Sent, post-paid, for 50 cents per bottle. 100 bottles $25. 50 bottles, $15.

Address, **D. R. PINGREY,**
my15m3 Harrisburg, Penna.

Administratrix' Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of LESTER FLING, late of Ulysses township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby that all those knowing themselves indebted to the said estate must make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them for settlement. LOUIS COOK, administratrix.

may 23-6w.

HO, YE HUNGRY!

MEAT, MEAT, FRESH MEAT!!!

THE undersigned wishes to inform the citizens of Coudersport and vicinity that he has opened a Meat Market in the basement of Glassmire's Store, where he is prepared to furnish at all times, Fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, and all other meats in their season. N. J. MILLS, Jr.

April 24, '66.—tf.

GOOD NEWS

AND

NEW GOODS

STRANGE

BUT

TRUE!

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

No attention paid to the cost of GOODS.

Prompt conformity to the Lowest Market Prices is our established RULE.

We are determined to give the public the Benefit of the FALL, this time.

We shall try to prove the Rule "Works both Ways."

You paid high prices when goods went up, we will see to it that you pay low prices now GOODS are down.

Others may go down, but we do not intend to be beaten.

All we ask is to give us a Call.

Shop as much as you please. If you know our prices we feel sure of a sale.

We are in for the trade this spring and are determined that

C. S. & E. A. JONES

Shall take the lead in furnishing this section of the country with the best articles for the least money. Ours is the Store, where that can be done. COME, SEE, and be CONVINCED.

All kinds of

Cotton Goods!

we are now offering at prices which can not fail to strike the purchaser as

Cheap!

CALICOES WITH THE STARCH OUT OF BOTH CLOTH AND

PRICE!

BROAD-CLOTH,
Plain & Fancy Cassimeres
STANDARD MUSLINS
Bleached and Unbleached
Muslins of all Prices.
Flannels of all Colors,
SILK & LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SPOOL COTTON.
Ticking, Striped Shirting,
Denims, Crash, Toweling
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
All-Wool Delaines, Amer. Delaines
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C. S. E. A. JONES.

Coudersport, June 5, 1866