

BURNING OF PORTLAND.

The condition of the people here on my arrival prevented my obtaining a good description of the fire that raged so fiercely on the evening of the 4th. A conversation with many of the prominent citizens whose minds are now more tranquil, elicited a few facts that may be of interest. The fire made a most brilliant light after it had burned an hour or two, and as it proceeded, it increased until the whole city seemed the scene of a grand illumination.

From 10 o'clock on the evening of the 4th till 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the flames raged the fiercest, and presented a spectacle never before witnessed in the United States for magnitude and brilliancy. At about 10 o'clock the colossal building known as Wood's Hotel was one sheet of flame, and at the same time over three hundred buildings were enwrapped with the flames, a scene that cannot be expressed in words. Between the hours above mentioned the fire raged with the irresistible power of an East Indian cyclone. On the bell of land burned, with here and there a wooden building which was miraculously preserved from the flames, not a piece of wood the size of a crowbar can be found. Chimneys, corners of walls, here and there piles of brick and mortar, and the charred remnants of the once majestic elms, are all that can be seen for the space of a mile and a half in length and one-third as wide.

The summary manner in which people were obliged to leave their homes has been sufficiently described. Yesterday people that had been rendered homeless were in houses, open fields, and in tents, barns and anywhere that offered them space to watch their little stock of goods. Some, I noticed, had saved a hoop skirt and a stove, others a tin dipper and a couple of chairs, a teakettle and a pair of parlor pictures, a washstand and boots, and all such miscellaneous collections in small quantities. Pianos were numerous, and quite a number of families saved their pianos and cat. One man worth in the morning over \$50,000, pulled a pair of his wife's boots out of his pocket, and said "was all he had saved."

The scene presented yesterday at the Old City Hall, where the rationers are distributed, is worthy of note. Here all day long were men, women and children. Americans, Germans and Irish, all huddled together, each awaiting their food which had been sent from various quarters, and which they received with hearty thanks and joyful countenances. It would have rejoiced the hearts of the generous donors to have witnessed the homeless sufferers receive the food that had been sent from stores of plenty. It may be well to state in this connection that there is a plentiful supply of food, and what is most needed is money and building material.

Many of the families in Westbrook have taken in sufferers with their furniture, and have sent large quantities of food. Isaac Sylvester, Esq., and many of the leading citizens there have worked nobly. Yesterday an American merchant came privately to the police and asked for assistance for his suffering family, he having lost all, and was ashamed to be seen begging. Several, I understand, have like scruples, and are obtaining food through the police.

A prominent member of the fire department, for twenty-five years resident here, informed me yesterday that he believed the fire could have been checked at the sugar house if a wooden building on the corner of Centre and Fore streets had been blown up. The houses that were thus dealt with numbered about forty. The occupants were allowed just time in some instances to get their families out in safety, when up went the building.

All the German families in Portland, with three exceptions, were rendered homeless and homeless by the fire. They are a social people, and had concentrated in one part of the city.

The new City Hall, which was nearly destroyed, the front walls alone remaining standing, considered fire proof, was a most magnificent structure. The facade of Nova Scotia freestone, was 175 feet, and the extreme depth on Myrtle street was 275. It was surmounted with an elegant dome, and the principal hall has been pronounced one of the finest in the country by Beecher. The hall was built to ultimately accommodate the State Legislature and State officials. The amount of furniture placed therein for safe keeping, and which was all burned is estimated at a quarter of a million.

A steam fire-engine arrived from Saco on a special train, and in forty minutes from the time they received a telegram in Saco had a stream on the burning buildings.

The newspapers being all burnt out, the people were obliged to wait for the Boston papers to obtain the particulars of the fire, which was rather a remarkable circumstance. The local papers here issued extras, but not till copies of Boston papers had been received. Yesterday the demand for papers from Boston was great, and several offered fifty cents for a copy.

The people were so exhausted from their labors during the fire, that afterwards while riding to their homes in the part of the city not burned, the horse-car conductors were obliged to wake them up to take his fares and then wake them again when they arrived at the streets on which their homes were located. The horse-car track in the streets where the fire prevailed is sprung to the height of from two to five inches every few feet, and will have to be taken up and straightened before the cars can resume their trips.

The city is thronged with strangers who have come to view the ruins. They will continue to arrive and depart for some days yet. The hotels are well filled but not so crowded as one would imagine under the circumstances.

The United States took in about two hundred families during the fire, from the majority of whom they expect no remuneration. Several of the merchants that have been burned out have secured places in other stores that were unburned, and the mixture of goods strongly reminds one of a country variety store. The hotels burned by the fire were the Woods, Elm, International, Sturtevant, Freeman, American, Commercial, Kingsbury and Fulton.

Thieves, I am sorry to say, are numerous, and last evening many of the citizens went armed, and if detected stealing many rogues would have been shot.

THE FIRST BURNING OF PORTLAND.

The recent conflagration in Portland has suggested many references to the time when the place was destroyed by the British fleet in the Revolution. This event took place in October, 1775, several months before the Declaration of Independence. The inhabitants were entirely unprepared for anything of the kind when, on the 16th of October, a detachment of five vessels from the British fleet stationed at Boston, appeared in the harbor of the town, then known as Falmouth. The commander of the squadron, Captain Mowat, the next day sent an officer on shore with a letter to inform the inhabitants that he had been sent "to execute a just punishment on the town" for their "most unpardonable rebellion," and two hours would be allowed "to remove the human species out of the town." This letter being publicly read in the town-house, naturally caused great consternation.

A committee of citizens waited on the British officer in his ship, and obtained a respite until the next morning. He offered to await the answer of an express to be sent to Boston, if the inhabitants would surrender all the arms and ammunition in their hands. This the people nobly refused to do, and the night was spent in removing the arms, the women and children, and the sick, to a safe spot in the interior. Promptly at the hour appointed the next morning, the British vessels opened fire. The bombardment was kept up with the utmost vigor all day, but it not proving sufficiently destructive, parties of marines were sent ashore in boats to fire the buildings. There was some resistance, and several of the incendiaries were killed and wounded; but the people having no organization, and very little powder, nothing effectual was done to stop the work of destruction.

The buildings were all of wood, and the flames spread with great rapidity until three-quarters of the town were laid in ruins. Four hundred and fourteen buildings were burned in all, and about one hundred and sixty families were made homeless. Among the structures destroyed were a handsome new court-house, an Episcopal church, the town-house, custom-house, all the wharves, and all the vessels in the harbor. Very little furniture or other property was saved, owing to a scarcity of teams for the work of removal. The public library and a new fire-engine were burned.

Of course there was great destitution and suffering. The Provincial Congress soon after made a grant of money and corn to the victims of the fire, and subsequently other grants were made, and the taxes of the town abated. A committee appointed to ascertain the exact amount of the losses, reported that the sum total was fifty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-seven pounds thirteen shillings, the amounts set to the names of individuals on the list ranging from over two thousand pounds down to two pounds. At the close of the war of the Revolution an appeal for aid was made to the sympathizing people of England, Ireland, and France; but it does not appear that any response was made. In 1791 the General Court made a grant of two townships to the sufferers of Falmouth, which, however, did not result in any practical benefit to them.—Advertiser.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The second section of the new constitutional amendment will not only prevent the Southern States from obtaining representation based on freedmen who are not allowed to vote, but it will likewise prevent representation based on a white male population ostracized by the property qualification. This such anti-republican and aristocratic laws as were maintained up to the time of the rebellion in South Carolina will be counteracted; and while every state will be allowed to regulate the question of suffrage for itself, none will be permitted to increase its influence in the national councils by a class of citizens whom it debars from participation in its elections.

The New York Daily News attempts to make out from the census statistics that there was in 1860 proportionally a greater number of paupers and criminals at the North than at the South. That is very easily explained. The North took care of her paupers and punished her criminals, while the South, notoriously, to a great extent, never did so.

THE NEW FIVE-CENT COIN.—The new five cent coin authorized by Congress, and composed of nickel and silver, is just making its appearance, and in a few days will be in general circulation. It presents a decidedly silvery look, and is about the circumference and depth of a two cent piece. On one side surrounding the coin and just inside the milled edge, are the words "United States of America," in plain Gothic letters. In the center is a prominent figure "5" surrounded by thirteen stars, between each of which rays shoot out towards the edge of the coin. The words "cents" also in plain Gothic is beneath the figure "5". On the reverse side is a large shield surmounted by a Maltese cross with a wreath of leaves drooping on either side of the shield. Two arrows, partially hidden by the lower portion of the shield, beneath which are the figures "1866," complete the lower part of this side, and the words "In God we trust" surmount the shield.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.
Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.
FOR GOVERNOR:
GEN'L J. W. GEARY,
Of Cumberland County.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Potter County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding their Town and Election Meetings throughout the county, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., to elect Delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held in Coudersport on Thursday, the 15th day of August, at 12 o'clock P. M., to nominate a County Ticket to be supported by the Union men of Potter county at the next election, and to choose Congressional and Representative Conferences and transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

The Vigilance Committees of the several Townships are hereby requested to post up notices of the time and place of holding the meetings, and to be present to organize and act as Board of Election of said meetings. The number of Delegates to be selected in each Town is as follows:
Abbot 2, Allegany 2, Bingham 3, Clara 2, Coudersport 3, Kintola 2, Gosport 2, Harrison 5, Hebron 3, Jackson 3, Homer 2, Jackson 2, Keating 2, Oswayo 3, Pike 2, Pleasant Valley 2, Roulette 2, Sharon 4, Sweden 2, Summit 2, Sylvia 2, Stewart 2, Ullyess 5, West Branch 2, Wharton 2.
By order of County Committee,
J. STEUBENS, Jr., Chm.
Coudersport, June 27, 1866.

Committee of Vigilance.
Abbot—D. Conway, J. Schmitz, J. Sandbach, Bingham—J. E. Harvey, Albert Presho, Blackman, Bingham—J. E. Harvey, Albert Presho, Blackman, Bingham—J. E. Harvey, Albert Presho, Blackman, Clara—Leroy Allen, Sala Stevens, John Brooks, Gosport—W. V. Brown, A. M. Larrabee, N. J. Mills, Jr., Kintola—Jasper Bradford, John Yeamans, W. B. Lent, Keating—J. W. Auld, Albert Presho, Blackman, Harrison—I. Dodge, G. W. Stevens, M. R. Swadlow, Hebron—S. S. Greenman, Nelson Vanwinigen, Geo. W. Sullivan, Jackson—C. P. Kilborn, Cyrus Sandorff, Stephen Dickson, Homer—J. H. Quimby, Dennis Hall, Jacob Peet, Jackson—Reuben Perling, E. Hovecamp, William Smith, Keating—Henry Harris, E. G. Crane, Geo. Lewis, Gosport—W. G. Auld, Albert Presho, Blackman, Pike—J. M. Kilborn, J. O. Merrick, Matthew Young, Pleasant Valley—Erast Wright, Daniel Eastwood, J. J. B. Burt, Orrin Webb, C. Knowlton, Sharon—Hanson Blot, W. L. Starkweather, Nelson Farmer, Stewart—J. B. Bennett, M. V. Larrabee, James Reed, Sylvia—E. O. Austin, R. K. Young, Miller Rice, Sweden—A. N. Toombs, Edwin Lyman, John Brown, Ullyess—E. D. Lewis, M. L. Gridley, John Brooks, Wharton—J. W. Brown, Duval, I. W. Rounds, West Branch—A. B. Horton, S. M. Conable, A. Trask.

The Republicans of Warren county held their Convention on July 2d, and declared in favor of the re-nomination of Hon. G. W. Sewell for Congress. There don't seem to be much doubt of his re-nomination in the district.

A most destructive conflagration occurred in Portland, Maine, last week. Two thousand houses were burned in the business part of the city, and the entire loss is estimated at not less than ten millions of dollars.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, representative in Congress from the twenty-fourth (Penn.) district, has been unanimously nominated for re-election by the Republicans of the four counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Green and Washington of which it is composed.

The Democratic papers are jubilant over the decision of the Supreme Court declaring that deserters cannot be disfranchised without trial and conviction, while the loyal journals with one accord accept the judgment of the Court with profound regret. Is this not a significant lesson? Will the soldiers who are expected to vote for Clymer please make note of it?

Mrs. V. C. Dyke is Agent for the sale of Shaw & Clark's Sewing Machines. These are the best small Sewing Machines ever offered for sale. Three varieties, varying in price from \$20 to \$36. She invites all wishing to purchase to call and see a specimen. Inquire at the JOURNAL Office.

As this is the only fully licensed Sewing Machine which is sold for less than \$40, are cautioned against buying, selling or using any others, as they are infringements.

A soldier, speaking of "my policy," declares that it was originally announced to be a stern effort to "make treason odious," but has rapidly degenerated into the proscription of loyalty and an attempt to place under the ban such heroes as paraded on the 4th of July. It is infamous to wield the executive powers of the Government in direct antagonism to the brave men who saved it.

Washington, July 8.
The Southern Unionists under the lead of such men as Colonel Stokes of Tennessee and Gov. Hamilton of Texas, are preparing an address to the true loyal and unconditional Union men of the States lately in rebellion, calling a convention to assemble here in September next. It will be extensively signed by the leading Union men of the South. This will be an offset to the Copper-Johnson convention which meets in Philadelphia next month.

One of the most popular methods of defending slavery adopted in the South is the allegation that in spite of its existence Virginia produced such men as Washington and Jefferson. But their antagonism to the institution and profound conviction of its injurious effects upon society are carefully kept out of view. Great men may rise to eminence and usefulness in spite of the existence of any evil prejudicial to the masses, and it is folly to judge an industrial system by the position attained by the exceptional few, instead of its effect upon the general welfare.—Press.

The Annexation of Canada.

The recent elaborate report of an agent of the Treasury Department upon the commercial relations between the United States and Canada, and the financial terms upon which peaceful annexation might be adjusted, having been followed by the introduction of a resolution providing for the admission of the British provinces into the Union, in the House of Representatives, the zealous loyalists of Montreal, and especially those who are connected with the colonial government, are reported to be quite indignant at this action. That fraction of the British lion which may be supposed to represent the portion of the Queen's dominion lying above our northern boundaries, has not the slightest occasion or excuse, for an angry growl at the course we have taken, or any measures we are likely to adopt, so long as peaceable relations are maintained with Great Britain. No one proposes to absorb these dependencies until a mutual understanding is established between themselves, the mother country, and the United States, which is not likely to occur until each party is fully convinced that its interests would be promoted by the proposed change. The matter has been frequently discussed in many of its aspects, and as it belongs to a class of subjects which require most careful consideration, there can be no harm in paying it sufficient attention to clear away some of the obscurities by which it has heretofore been surrounded. That the Province would be immensely benefited by annexation scarcely admits of a doubt. The distress caused by the abrogation of the reciprocal treaty affords ample proof of the importance to them of maintaining an intimate connection with us, for this country affords their best and almost only available market for surplus products. They would have found it very convenient to enjoy all the advantages of free trade without sharing any of our burdens; but free trade and the friendly care of our Federal Government would infinitely more than compensate for any additional taxation that might be imposed upon them. Besides, while they remain subject to Great Britain they are convenient objects of attack for her foes, and thus become embroiled in contests they do not originate and cannot arrest. Even the Fenians considered them legitimate objects of hostility, and if our Government had not strictly enforced the neutrality laws the ROBERTS-SWENY demonstration would have proved decidedly annoying and destructive. With our experience, as well as the history of the old French and Spanish dependencies we have annexed before them, it is difficult to understand why, as a matter of choice, sensible Canadians should prefer remaining under the control of a distant and neglectful government, to such a participation in the management of public affairs as they would acquire by annexation. As to Great Britain, some of her leading ministers and statesmen have repeatedly contended that pride rather than interest stimulates her to retain possession of her North American provinces. She gains no advantages that compensate for the trouble and annoyance they cause in time of peace or the terrible expense they would entail if in time of war (especially with this country) she attempted to defend them. As for ourselves, we are no more restrained by sentimental fancies from a candid expression of our views, than a farmer who, looking at some neighboring plantation likely to come into market, calmly decides on the propriety of purchasing and how much it is worth. When we make up our minds the present proprietors can decide with equal freedom when and how they ought to strike a bargain.—Press.

Published by request.
Reconstruction and Love.

Last Sunday Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached an excellent sermon, as he always does, whether every word he utters is wise and correct or not. This particular sermon was from the text "Overcome evil with good"; and we are told that near the close Mr. Beecher, "looking around with a humorous glance," said: "I don't know whether I'd better make any further application of this principle or not. I have not been very popular with my people during the past year. I have failed to carry them altogether with me on some public questions—and I am sorry for them! But yet, I must say, that I cannot escape the direct benefit of this gospel law," and then, after briefly referring to the doctrines of Behal, Mr. Beecher continued:

"The North has a chance to show grace, and love, and magnanimity. How I longed to see it! Both Congress and the President should have been pressed to union. I had hoped to see the North showing her superiority in Christian nobleness and generous forgiveness; but I have been disappointed. It has not been done. You can no more change rebels to honest men by casting them out and turning them away, than you can convert the wicked by building up a wall of separation between them and the good.—Substituting them out from the very influences that should be brought to bear upon them. If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. There, go; vote that. You have been talking it long enough; try it."

We suppose that Mr. Beecher's text was just as vital and obligatory during the war of the rebellion as now, and that if he had quoted it then he would have added with equal appropriateness: "There, go; shoot that. You have been talking it long enough; do it," &c. In that case, as we are to infer from Mr. Beecher's hearty support of the war, "the Christian nobleness of the North" was not incompatible with the most vigorous use of armaments for subduing the rebellion. It is true, we gave food and drink to a portion of our enemies, namely, those captured, (and therefore overcame the evil of Andersonville with good), but that did not exhaust the whole of our treatment of our enemies, inasmuch as we drew our rule of action from the entire body of Christian ethics, and not from the literal wording of a single sentence.

With regard to the present national situation what is wanted is not mere sentiment or affectionate expressions, but just and wise measures. Would any amount of "grace and love" on our

part exorcise immediately the evils of Calhounism which have been poisoning the South for thirty years, and which now impel their leading men, like Mr. Stephens, to claim that secession is still right, though inexpedient, and that the seceded States have a complete right to resume their places in the Union in defiance of any conditions to be imposed by the General Government? Love alone does not meet the case—although we maintain that no victory in a prolonged and gigantic war ever began to show so much real clemency and freedom from passion as the people of the North are now showing. They do not desire to punish, not even to humiliate, the South; they only desire to so readmit the seceded States as shall best provide for their good in common with that of the whole country. To this end, wise and comprehensive statesmanship is needed; and that is something, we fear, which is not to be supplied by a brief quotation, nor even by a fervent exhortation, no matter how kindly it is meant.—Troy Times.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed incorporating the "Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania," of which the objects are declared to be the establishment of a society for the reformation of inebriates and for the moral and social elevation of the ignorant and neglected classes. A meeting of the incorporators was held, and the society was organized by the election of Joseph Parish, M. D., as president, John M. Maris and Jay Cook as vice Presidents, and Joshua Woolston as Secretary. Eight directors were also elected; and it was resolved to issue an address to the people setting forth the objects of their incorporation, and the manner in which they propose to carry them out, and appealing for aid to consummate them. They say that purely missionary labors among our depraved population have not gone far enough, and leave much to be attempted by other agencies. With this idea the association proposes to erect a series of comfortable cottages, which will be let at low rates to the poorer classes of our people, for whose continued amelioration constant endeavors will be made. A hospital for the treatment of inebriates is to be established, where efforts will be made to reclaim and restore to usefulness those who have become subject to this fearful course. They regard intemperance as a disease, which will yield to proper treatment. To carry out these objects the association requires at least three hundred thousand dollars, although operations will be commenced as soon as fifty thousand dollars are paid in. The benevolent could find no better means of bestowing their means, while the advantages to society in general and to individuals would be immense.—Philadelphia Press.

THE FOURTH IN PHILADELPHIA.—The celebration of the National Anniversary in Philadelphia, was attended with the most impressive ceremonies, and witnessed by many thousands of people from all parts of the State. The occasion was the transfer of the flags of the Pennsylvania regiments from the military to the State authorities, among the prominent personages present we note Gen. Hancock, Gen. Meade and staff, Gen. Geary, Gov. Curtin and staff, and others, both military and civil. Gen. Geary was cheered wherever he made his appearance. Upon the whole this was the most grand and interesting display ever witnessed in the State, and will long be remembered by all who participated therein.

When a couple of roving Northern diplomats visited Richmond a few months before the collapse of the Rebellion, and obtained an interview with Jeff. Davis, then enthroned in the majesty of confederate leadership, he declared, in speaking of the "national standard," that "the one loved the old flag, but he regarded it now solely as the emblem of tyranny and oppression. A similar feeling prevails among rebel politicians and their northern sympathizers, but the only justification they can urge for it is that the Government no longer permits them to tyrannize over the freedmen."

The Richmond Whig comes out in a long editorial in opposition to emigration from the Northern States and the introduction of Northern capital. It says: "Alabama, within one year of peace, begins with five thousand Northern cotton planters. It is frightful to think where she will end. There is not a single Southern State in which this process, this fatal process of New-England colonization is not going on. We must stop it, and from this hour we must resolve to stop it, before it enwraps and crushes us in its ananoids folds. We do not mean that it must be stopped by a resort to violence or any unwarrantable means, but by refusing, as we have the right to do, to sell our lands or any part of them, or lease or tenant them out to radical enemies of the South."

PIKE MILLS, July 6, 1866.
EDITOR JOURNAL: Sir, No longer ago than last Court week, I was told that there are people in this county who now believe, or pretend to believe the old slander against me; that I sold the men marched to Camp Curtin under my command in 1861. I have been accused of that, both in public and private. Now I ask you to publish Governor Curtin's answer to my letter on the subject. J. M. KILBOURN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG,
June 29, 1866.
DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to say, in answer to your letter, that you marched two companies of men to Harrisburg in 1861, and that by my order they were assigned to the 46th Reg't P. V., commanded by Col. S. P. Sings. The assignment was made without consulting your wishes, and the order was executed by the Adjutant General.
Yours truly,
A. G. CURTIN.
MAJ. J. M. KILBOURN.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at its recent session at Harrisburg, decided in the case of Elvora Mohn, of Lehigh county, that a woman can be indicted as a common scold.—Judge Woodward, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said:
"As to the unreasonableness of holding women liable to punishment for a too free use of their tongues, it is enough to say that the common law which is the express wisdom of ages, adjudged that it is not unreasonable. And the Legislature have not changed the common law in this regard, but on the contrary declared so recently as 1860 that this offence shall be punished as heretofore."

BE PREPARED.

How often are people, both adults and children, attacked at the dead hour of night, with cholera morbus, cramps, cholice, vomiting and purging; a doctor cannot be obtained till morning; the case grows worse; perhaps death has already claimed its victim—a few doses of Cases' Dyspepsia Cure would have relieved the cramps and pains, and soon they would have been the sufferer of his troubles. Mothers, have it ready for your children! Fathers, provide it for your household!

The World's Opinion of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Touching the Bitters this grand fact is clear, Their fame fills all the Western World, Known in all lands, washed by its ocean tides, Health, hope and vigor follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate of all things good—Imitators and Imitations. Of these beware—discreetly use your eyes. From houses purchase near your supply.

CAUTION.
THE GOVERNMENT IMPOSTERS. In order to guard against dangerous imitations, the public are requested to take special note of the West's official engraved purple stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the neck and over the neck of each bottle and cannot fall to strike the eye of the most casual observer. [Nothing that purports to be Hostetter's Bitters can be genuine unless the stamp is there.]
It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or barrel. Impositors and Imitators abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Wm. S. Hostetter & Co., Philadelphia, and the stamp above mentioned.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDBAG.
Phalox's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalox's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalox's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalox's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant flower, distilled from the rare and beautiful flowers from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Excuse my Notice.
WHEREAS the undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Edward A. Doud, late of New York, do hereby give notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
A. A. SWETLAND, Executor.
June 25, 1866.

Itch! Itch! Itch!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT!
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours!
Also cures SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 10 cents to W. E. WHEATON, Sole Agent, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. June 3, 1866. Specimens will be sent.

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We manufacture these largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our ALBUMS have a reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.
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Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on request. For terms apply to F. & H. T. Stimpson & Co., 501 Broadway, New York. Photographers and others ordering goods of C. & D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount due to their order.
ESTD. Prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. June 10, 1866.

1866 Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.
THIS great line traverses the Northern and North-west corners of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Time of passenger trains as follows:
LEAVE EASTWARD.
Erie Mail Train 5:02 P. M.
Erie Express Train 11:45 A. M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.
Erie Mail Train 12:00 A. M.
Erie Express Train 1:33 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains, and change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9:00 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:58 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4:10 P. M.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night trains.
For information respecting Passenger Tickets, apply at Corner of 30th and Market streets, Philadelphia, and for Freight business of the Company, Agents S. M. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 12th and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
Wm. Brown, Agent, N. C. R. Baltimore.
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