

(Correspondence of the Foster Journal.)

Letter from the Capitol.

HARRISBURG, July 30, 1866.

DEAR JOURNAL: The gubernatorial canvass has finally opened in this section of the State. The copperheads are putting forth all their energies for Clymer. On the 18th of July their Convention at Reading provided a complete fizzle. True, Clymer, Pendleton, Vaux, with a few lesser lights spouted but were crest-fallen at "the deep damnation of their taking off." There was a crowd of five thousand persons and many of these Republicans who went to see the "elephant." The speakers were bold in their denunciations of Congress, and took particular pains to join hands with the rebels. Their case in this section of the state is indeed hopeless. The first "great" drama proved a decided fizzle. Last week the certain of the second scene was raised at Mechanicsburg, when Clymer dispensed food to the political brethren, but as fate would have it, disappointment came again, and only a few of the chosen could be found, after canvassing the surrounding country for two weeks and distributing passes over the railroads to all who would promise to attend. This closed the second scene and the curtain fell in darkness. The opinion is gaining ground among all intelligent classes, and acknowledged by honest leading democrats, that there is not the faintest prospect of Clymer's election. Gen. Geary will be most triumphantly elected. But the more violent of the copperheads are determined to give battle as long as they can. Consequently they have appointed next Wednesday as the time for presenting the face under the name of the Soldiers' Convention. They are pettifoggery and holding County Meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates for this third fizzle upon the programme. But a very great obstacle has arisen which they cannot avoid, viz: They cannot find soldiers enough for delegates. In this extremity they have resorted to a very honorable practice, and get deserters and bounty jumpers, who they pay a regular salary. They have learned by experience that the soldiers would rather fight under Geary—who is a soldier—than under Clymer, who opposed the soldier as a Senator of Pennsylvania, in every conceivable way. The soldiers of the Keystone State have seen too many battles, and undergone too many hardships to desert a hero like Gen. Geary, and join the disloyal ranks of Heister Clymer. Clymer is at heart a day opposed to the soldier and in sympathy with the late rebels. But the intelligent sons of Pennsylvania will not be deceived, and the October Election will speak in tones which Mr. Clymer will never forget.

Yours truly,  
PUBLICUS.

The Cholera we learn by reports in the daily papers continues to pursue its insidious steps, and the number of cases is steadily increasing. The fact that this dread visitant first seeks certain localities which are most favorable to its development, and that it is most fatal to persons of depraved habit, is conclusive proof that much can be done to prevent its spread. Let all be admonished, therefore, that "one ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Let each citizen give particular attention to all the sanitary measures calculated to promote his general health. Keep a clean house and cellar, don't spare the lime in white washing, remove all filth or decaying matter from your yards or premises, live plain and abstemiously, take at least two or three baths weekly to keep the skin open and in healthy working order, keep cool, don't get frightened, have a good conscience, vote the Union Ticket, and you need not fear the cholera.

The Copperheads have been severely rebuked by the action of Tennessee in ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. If they would show the same spirit in accepting the legislation of Congress, and were as willing to exclude rebels from office, extend civil rights to the freedmen, establish a just basis of representation; our internecine strife would almost instantly cease. It is copperheadism that keeps the rebellion alive. The action of Tennessee foreshadows the fate of both.

President Johnson objected to certain congressional bills because they conferred on the Executive too great power. Is it not singular that one who claims to feel so much concern for the cause of liberty should make such a despotism of his authority? But an insulted Congress and an outraged nation are watching him. If "my policy" means to turn the government over into the hands of rebels, it is evident that the Executive is already invested with too much power.

The massive new bridge, which was being constructed across the river at Havre-de-Grace, for the use of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and nearly completed, was destroyed by a storm which passed over that section on Wednesday evening last. It is said the wind blew in effect hurricane, and the havoc made by the storm was terrible and complete.

The abstract of crop returns, just issued, is more favorable than the June report, and shows a year of average fruitfulness. Wheat is a little less in quantity, but of better quality than last year's crop. The oats and corn crop are in most States unusually good. The prospect for apples is not so good; and a poor show for peaches. Potatoes promise well.

A Jackson Democrat: one who was ready to sacrifice his life to secure his principles.

A Johnson Democrat: One who secures his living by sacrificing his principles.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.  
Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
GEN'L J. W. GEARY,  
Of Cumberland county.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, to-wit: "Article—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, except Indians not taxed; but whenever there shall be a change in the number of Representatives, the number of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States by the President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of the United States, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who has previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

A massacre of Union people occurred in New Orleans, yesterday. The Union Convention was broken up, prominent Union men shot down in the streets, Rebel flags hung out, the Mayor and police cheered on the rabble, and rebel soldiers again partially appeased their appetites for blood. The minions who have been schooled by "My Policy" are working out the legitimate fruits of their teaching. If President Johnson escapes the responsibility of these murders, Nero's name will be honorable. [We will publish a full account in our next.]

The Preachers Meeting of the Olean District of the Methodist Church will be held in this place, commencing with a sermon on Tuesday evening next; a business meeting Wednesday, and sermon in the evening; a business meeting on Thursday and Centenary Services in the evening. To all of these meetings the public are invited. The Centenary services will be very interesting. These meetings have been pleasant and profitable heretofore and we have no doubt the present will be peculiarly interesting.

The Atlantic Cable Completed. Science has at last accomplished the grand enterprise of connecting the Old World with the New, so that thought can be transmitted from the one to the other with the lightning's speed. The vessel bearing the above end of the Atlantic cable reached Heart's Content on Saturday morning last, and this was perfected the great work which had so long baffled all human efforts and which seemed to many beyond the possibility of accomplishment. By a strange coincidence, the number of miles of cable laid is exactly equal laid exactly equal to the number of years in the Christian era.

Two resolutions affecting the captured and arrested Fenians have passed the House speedily. One urges the release of the Fenian prisoners in Canada, and the other asks that the prosecution of the Fenians in the courts be abandoned.

By their deeds ye shall know them." Mr. Leftwich, one of the Tennessee delegates who was sworn into office, had scarcely finished shaking hands with the Speaker when his name was called to vote on the bill to indemnify loyal citizens of Tennessee for property destroyed during the rebellion, and he voted "No." Who will say what his vote would have been had the resolution been to indemnify the rebels and guerrillas, the men who filled East Tennessee with graves? Such acts are only the outcroppings of "My Policy."

TENNESSEE.

Washington, July 24, 1866.

The House to day met at 11 o'clock, and commenced working in earnest, preparing for adjournment. Most of the day was occupied on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. At 2 1/2 o'clock, Col. Cooper, the President's Private Secretary, came on the floor of the House and presented a message from the President, stating that he had signed, under protest, the joint resolution admitting the State of Tennessee into the Union. Rumors had been afloat all the morning that the President would either veto the bill outright, or allow it to become a law without his signature by letting it remain over the necessary ten days; consequently the members were all on the *quai vive* about Tennessee's fate. Accordingly, when Col. Cooper made his appearance, a number of members gathered around him to hear the news. When he announced the result, he was heartily congratulated by those around him, among whom were some of the most Radical Union members. An outsider in the galleries would have thought from the scene below, that the quarrel between the President and Congress had been settled, and an era of good feeling was following. Speaker Colfax received the message, and not being in the Chair, a number of members gathered around him to know the exact words of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Bingham, in particular, was very anxious. It was his bill, and he evidently felt that he had the first right to see the message. Accordingly Mr. Colfax surrendered the manuscript to the gentleman from Ohio, but before Mr. Bingham had time to read it to the group around him the Committee on the Whole arose, and Mr. Colfax relieved Mr. Dawes from the duties of the Speaker's Chair. Down went the little mallet, and the Speaker announced the message from the President. In an instant, there was a dead silence, and the Clerk, Mr. McPherson, commenced reading the message. When Mr. McPherson reached that part of the message where Mr. Johnson stated he affixed his signature to the Bill, there was loud clapping of hands and applause by Members on the floor—Radicals, Conservatives and Democrats joining in. Then again, further down in the message, where the President stated that he did not wish Congress to construe his signing the Bill into an acquiescence of their policy, there was loud laughter by Members. The reading of the message consumed about 10 minutes. When finished, there was applause from all quarters. There were very few in the galleries, however. When matters had got quieted, Mr. Stevens rose and moved that the Committee on Reconstruction be discharged from further consideration of the Tennessee question, and also moved that, as Tennessee was now a State in the Union, the credentials of her Representatives be referred to the Committee on Elections. On these motions, Mr. Stevens, feeling that the House had no time to spare for debate and unnecessary talk, demanded the previous question, but, as a matter of course, the Democrats must say something. Mr. Le Blond thought the members from Tennessee should be sworn in without their credentials going to the Election Committee. Other points of order were raised but all were overruled by the Speaker, and the first motion of Mr. Stevens for the discharge of the Committee was adopted without calling the yeas and nays. Then, on the question of referring the credentials of the Tennessee members to the Committee on Elections, several members struggled into a debate, when Mr. Wentworth rose and demanded the regular order. After several points of order had been disposed of, a vote was taken by yeas and nays, the motion being adopted by a vote of 89 to 23. Mr. Dawes immediately proceeded to get a quorum of his Committee together, and had an examination of the credentials of the Tennessee members present. They were Mr. Maynard, Col. Stokes and Mr. Taylor. Finding the credentials correct, Mr. Dawes, at about 4 o'clock, moved that the above-named members from Tennessee be sworn in, which was carried, and each member then took the required test oath. Messrs. Maynard and Stokes took seats on the Republican side of the House, and Mr. Taylor on the Democratic side. During a part of the above proceedings Messrs. Bingham, Schenck, Kasson and Raymond formed a group, in the center of which was that firm old Radical leader, Mr. Thad. Stevens. Altogether the day has been one of rejoicing in and out of Congress. This evening a salute of 100 guns, in honor of the event, was fired at Judiciary square.

It is said that Senator Patterson of Tennessee cannot take the test oath, and that objection will be made to his being sworn in until his antecedents during the Rebellion are examined into.—Tribune.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphs to that journal, under date of July 19th: "I have authority for stating that at the Philadelphia Convention, on its organization a resolution will be offered 'that no one shall be admitted as a delegate who may have borne arms against the Government,' and that James Brooks and Fernando Wood expect to commit the New York delegation against the resolution."

The total contributions in New York and Brooklyn in aid of the sufferers by the recent great fire at Portland, Maine, has reached the magnificent sum of \$109,558. Other cities are doing equally as well. Large numbers of the inhabitants are yet destitute.

A joint resolution introduced into the U. S. Senate, last week, by Mr. Fessenden, authorizing the suspension of the collection of internal taxes in Portland, promptly passed that body.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two, to join a committee of the House, to wait upon the President and inquire if he had any further communication to make with Congress.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Harris and Nesmith were appointed said committee.

At 4.50 Mr. Harris, from the committee he wait on the President, reported that the President had no further communication to make.

Mr. Buckalew offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Foster for the impartial manner in which he has presided during the session. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Foster briefly returned his thanks to the Senate for the compliment contained in the resolution, and then declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House at 3.20 took another recess till 4 o'clock.

There being nothing before the House, Mr. Ancona offered a resolution, jocularly, for the appointment of a select committee of twenty-one to inquire into the alleged abduction and detention of members from the sessions of the House when important measures were pending, with power to send for persons and papers, and sit during recess and report to the Philadelphia Convention on the 14th of August. [Laughter.] Unanimous consent was given.

Mr. Wentworth said his remarks might extend over five minutes, and he would therefore write them out and have them published in the Globe. [Laughter and cries of "Object!"]

Messrs. Morrill and Finck were appointed a committee on the part of the House to join the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President that Congress has concluded its business.

In a few minutes subsequently Mr. Morrill reported that the committee had so informed the President, and that the President had stated that he had no further business to communicate.

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

The hour of half-past four having arrived, the Speaker delivered his farewell speech. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—I cannot speak the word that announces our separation, until I thank you with all the warm emotions of a grateful heart for the unanimously adopted resolution you have placed on your journal. Unusual as this is at the close of a first session of Congress, its value is thereby enhanced; and I prize it because I believe it to be your sincere endorsement of my endeavors to administer the duties of this responsible and often trying position with an earnest impartiality to maintain the just rights of a majority, to protect the even more necessary rights of a minority, and yet to hold the scales so fairly poised that every decision shall stand the test of reason and of parliamentary law. Watched as a presiding officer always must be by scores of critical eyes, this is never less than difficult; and he is fortunate if he can impress the body over which he presides with the conviction that his constant aim has been to render justice to all. Meeting here amid the frosts of early winter and parting after such a prolonged session amid the torrid heats of summer, friendships have been formed which will brighten, as year after year rolls away. Discussing some of the gravest questions ever submitted to a deliberative body in this land, the attraction of mind with mingling, and the conflict of thought and action have left but few things behind; and despite all differences of sentiment, no Congress within my experience here has closed its session with more general good feeling amongst its members. We go back as our institutions wisely prescribe to submit to our constituents the issues which have divided us here, and to cheerfully abide by their verdict; as a court from which there is no rightful appeal. Wishing you all a safe journey to your homes and a happy reunion with family and friends, I do now, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both Houses, declare the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress adjourned sine die.

The hall of the House and the galleries were crowded with spectators, watching with interest the closing moments of a session that will be so memorable in history. The Speaker's valedictory was listened to in deep silence, and as he spoke the last words there was an outburst of applause, one of the Democratic members [Stevens] crying out vehemently, "Three cheers for our noble Speaker." The call was responded to heartily. The parting of members from each other was of the most friendly and even gushing character. Thus closed the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

As the Democracy have been very much in love with Horace Greeley lately, for the reason that it was reported that he offered to become one of Jeff. Davis' bail, we ask their attention to his opinion of them, given in last Friday's Tribune:

"We say no more than every observing man knows to be true when we assert that Ignorance and Intemperance are to-day the main pillars of the swindling fossil which miscalls itself the Democratic party. We mean precisely this—that if all the voters were intelligent, while none were intemperate, the so-called Democratic party would stand no chance. Take any city, county or ward you please, and single out those among its voters who can't read and will get drunk, and nine-tenths of them are Democrats, even when the great mass of their neighbors are Republicans."

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Potter County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding their Township Elections throughout the county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, to elect Delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held in Coudersport on Thursday, the 15th day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M. The County Ticket to be supported by the Union men of Potter county at the next election, and to choose Congressional Representatives, Congressmen and Trustees of 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 the County. The number of Delegates to be selected in each Town is as follows: About 2, Allegany 3, Bingham 3, Clara 2, Coudersport 3, Grant 2, Genesee 2, Harrison 5, Hubbard 3, Hector 3, Homer 2, Jackson 2, Keating 2, Oswayo 3, Pike 2, Pleasant Valley 2, Rouses Point 3, Sweden 2, Summit 2, Syracuse 2, Stewart 2, Ulster 5, West Branch 2, Wharton 2.

By Order of County Committee:  
F. A. STEBBINS, Jr., Chm.  
Coudersport, June 27, 1866.

Committee of Vigilance.

Abbott—D. Conway, J. Schwartzbach, J. Sandbach, Allegany—G. W. G. Judd, Albert Fresh, Blackman, Bingham—J. R. Harvey, Frank Cole, N. Spencer, Clara—George Allen, Sala Stewart, the Brock, Coudersport—W. W. Brown, M. M. Larrabee, N. J. Mills, Jr., Enslin—Jasper Spafford, John Yeomans, W. B. Lent, Genesee—J. C. Cavanaugh, O. H. Perry, C. C. Ailes, Harrison—L. Dodge, G. W. Stevens, M. K. Swatland, Hector—S. E. Greenman, Nelson Vanhook, Geo. W. Stillman, Homer—C. H. Kilborn, Cyrus Stauder, Stephen Dickett, Keating—Henry Harris, E. O. O'Connell, Geo. Lewis, Keating—H. H. Mason, W. Dexter, W. J. Stuart, Keating—J. M. Kilborn, J. Q. Merritt, Matthew Young, Pleasant Valley—Ernst Wright, Daniel Eppwood, J. J. Roberts, Rouse Point—F. Earl, Orrin Webb, C. Knowlton, Sharon—Ransom Sloan, W. L. Starkweather, Nelson Farmington, Summit—Albert Renzels, M. V. Larrabee, James Reed, Syracuse—E. O. Austin, B. E. Young, Miller Rice, Stewart—H. Anderson, J. Francis, S. Devens, Sweden—A. A. Toombs, Edwin Lyman, John Brown, Ulster—D. Lewis, M. R. Grubley, H. C. Young, West Branch—H. A. Brantley, Perry Dault, L. W. Rouse, West Branch—A. D. Horton, S. M. Conable, A. Trask Smith.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WORKS OF NATURE.—In a state of health the intestinal canal may be compared to a water pipe. But over the adjoining land through the channels nature or art has made, and improve their quality; so long as it runs smoothly the channels are kept pure and healthy; if the course of the river is stopped, then the water in the canal is no longer pure, but becomes stagnant. The water is but a poor representation of nature. When there is an abundance of humoral fluid in the intestinal tubes, and it is not taken place, it flows into the blood vessels, and infiltrates itself into the circulation. To establish the free course of the river, we must remove the obstructions which stop its free course, and these it is the business of the medicine to do. The same natural principle—removes the obstructions from the bowels with BRANDETH'S PILLS, which are not a drug, but are a natural secretion of the perfect cleansing of the system from biliousness or disease. Remember, never suffer a drop of blood to be taken from you. Evacuate the bowels as often and as long as you are damaged, or as long as you are sick. See that B. BRANDETH is in white letters in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

PAIHMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS: A LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CRAMP, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BRUISES, COLIC, HEADACHE, MOSQUITO BITES, PAINS IN THE LIMBS, CHEST, BACK, &c. It does not give relief the moment will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use according to the directions. Dr. Tomlin—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and I have to it to be the best remedy for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of cramp it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have used it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction. CHAS. H. TRIMMER, Quakerstown, N. J., May 8, 1866. Price 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all druggists, Office 33 Cortlandt street, New York.

\$3.00 A Year made by any one with \$15.—Send Ten Cents necessary to the President, Cashier, and Treasurer of a Bank to receive the circular. Sent free with samples. Address: The American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Treated with desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a neat envelope, to any one who needs it, Free or Charge. Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address: JOSEPH L. LYON, Station D, B'ho House, New York City. (mar20)1y8

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple medicine by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by sending a post-paid envelope, addressed to JOSEPH L. LYON, No. 12 Chambers St., New York.—(1y)18

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Dr. L. O. Mott's Corrolis, the greatest stimulant in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face, and never become thin, except for trial sent free to any one desiring of having it mailed. Address: REEVES & Co., 73 Nassau St. N. Y. Jy28

Lyon's Periodical Drops!

The Great Female Remedy for Irregularities. These drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powders or Nostrums. Being liquid, they act upon direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppression of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, every one of whom speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking the place of every other Female Remedy, and are considered by all who know anything of them, as the safest, and most infallible preparation in the world for the cure of all Female complaints, the removal of all obstructions, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not, nor could not be used without producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with written signature of JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine. Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 185 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail, (enclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female complaints. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price \$1.50 per Bot. (mar20)1y8

STRANGE, BUT TRUE!

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned, those who have fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 81 Broadway, New York.—(1y)18

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a BUREAU CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Hoarseness, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try this remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address: BRYAN EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.—(1y)18

The World's Opinion of Hostetters Stomach Bitters.

Nothing else has this grand fact in view. Their fame is all the Western Hemisphere. Known in all lands, washed by its oceanic waves. Health, hope and vigor follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have the common fate of all things good—imitation. Beware of cheap imitations. Of these beware—disceritely use your eyes. From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

In order to guard against dangerous imitations, the public are requested to take special note of the beautiful engraved proprietary 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 cork and over the neck of each bottle and cannot fail 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 not exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or barrel. Importers and imitators abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them, is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF

Published for the benefit of a Caution to Young Men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., applying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable queasiness by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, signed by the most respectable name in the country. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., 179 1/2 St. Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. 179 1/2 St.

TRANSFORMATION!

The superstitious of antiquity are only "food for laughter" at the present day, and yet this is an age of

MIRACLES.

accomplished with the aid of science. For example: grey, sandy or red hair is

Changed in a Moment,

to the richest conceivable black or brown, by a simple application of

Cristodoro's Hair Dye.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Supplied by all Hair Dressers. June 19.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK,

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: HEROIC, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous, and Tragic. Splendidly illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits and beautiful Engravings. This work for general home, tender pathos, stirring interest, and attractive beauty, stands preeminent above all its competitors. The Values and Grave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Wit and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic, the Wonderful Events, Famous Words and Deeds of Women, and the whole Panorama of the War here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, of once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, instructive and interesting book that has been called forth. The work tells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and are desiring of a more romantic, and stirring, and are agents clearing over \$200 per month. Send for circular, and see our terms and conditions. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 77 1/2 St. No. 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27—21 No. 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1866 Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

THIS great line traverses the Northern and Southern counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Time of passenger trains at EMPORIUM.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

Erie Mail Train—5:22 P. M. Erie Express Train—11:48 P. M. LEAVE WESTWARD. Erie Mail Train—7:20 A. M. Erie Express Train—11:48 P. M. Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M., arrive Erie 9:20 A. M. Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive New York 8:45 P. M. ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains. For information respecting Passenger business, apply at Corner of 90th and Market Streets, Philadelphia. And for Freight business of the Company, apply to S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, New York. In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz: STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc. STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR. From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the great conflict. STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS. Adapted for other the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

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Excutor's Notice.

WHEREAS the undersigned having been appointed Executor of the Estate of EDWARD BLANK, late of Abbot township, deceased, have been granted 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. MARGARETTE BLANK, Adm'r. July 24, 1866.

Administrators Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH A. DINGEE, late of West 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. CHARLES DINGEE, Adm'r. July 24, 1866.

Administrators Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH A. DINGEE, late of West 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. CHARLES DINGEE, Adm'r. July 24, 1866.

Coal and Lime.

The undersigned desires to inform the citizens of Coudersport and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish

COAL and LIME at fair prices. Keeps a Stock on hand constantly. S. H. STORRS. EMPORIUM, P. July 1.