THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN'L J. W. GEARY,

Of Cumberland county.

FOR CONGRESS,
STEPHEN F. WILSON, of Tioga,

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN S. MANN, of Potter.
W. T. HUMPHREY, of Tioga.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
HENRY J. OLMSTED, of Coudersport.

FOR TREASURER,
JASON W. STEVENS, of Harrison,

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
DAN BAKER, of Coudersport.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
WOOLSEY BURTIS, of Ulysses.
JOHN P. TAGGART, of Eulalia.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL MONROE, of Bingham.

FOR AUDITORS,
A. SIDNEY LYMAN, of Oswayo, 3 years,
S. H. MARTIN, of Pike, 2 years.

☞ The *New York Times*, in advising Johnson to continue his journey through the South, says:

"And in presence of the citizens and officials of New Orleans, he might rebuke the lawless violent spirit which recently culminated in riot."

Gen. Sheridan, if not directly at least by implication, imputes the New Orleans riot to the policy of Johnson. Certain it is, that the rioters, while engaged in their bloody work, cheered for Johnson and gave one of his telegrams as an excuse and shield for the murders committed. And their faith was well founded; not one of them has been punished.

Such a course on the part of Andy would verily be "Satan rebuking Sin."

☞ The *New York Times*, in its new love, makes use of some very queer language, for instance:

"It is not necessary to adopt any measures to demonstrate the unanimity of the southern people in support of the administration policy of restoration as opposed to the Congressional policy of reconstruction."

No one doubts that the Rebels are in favor of Andy Johnson's policy. It is the best reason in the world why loyal men should oppose it.

It is always good policy to study first what your enemies would have you do, and then *do the opposite*. Mr. Raymond proposes to reverse the maxim.

A few reasons why "My Policy" should not be adopted, simply to please the rebels, are suggested. The southern people went into rebellion voluntarily. It, at least, was not forced upon them. The Constitution of the United States defines the acts committed by them to be treasonable. Treason is a penal offence. Punishment is never inflicted by the *criminals*, but by those who are their competent jurors, and who *must be innocent of the crime with which the accused are charged*. What difference should it make if the southern people are *not* satisfied with Congress? It would be strange if they were. They have not been satisfied with it for some five years past, and it was not expected they would be. Congress has provided the means to baffle their attempt to destroy the Union. Why should the loyal North exhibit leniency? We can remember the time when men in the South were hung for reading the New York *Tribune*. We have no doubt if *they* had the settlement to make, they would adopt Henry A. Wise's policy and hang the men who are dealing with them so leniently. Memphis and New Orleans attest the truth of this. These copperhead scribblers keep out of sight the fact that these southern leaders are criminals, guilty of a crime for which the penalty is death, and if they escape it is only by the sufferance of the loyal masses. The policy that treats them the most liberally and gives them the greatest power, is the policy they will support, whether proposed by Johnson or the original copperheads. The Chicago party who declared the "war a failure," will endorse any party that is likely to give them the vote of the South in the coming presidential election. In short, it is the old story of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you."

But such is not the policy the North will accept or submit to. "Indemnity for the past and security for the future," has always been exacted by the conquerors, and this case will not prove an exception. The Union people of the country are not willing to patch up the questions arising out of the rebellion. The treatment must be radical and permanent. Their must be no chance for a new outbreak. Men whose garments are red with the blood of the loyal must not legislate for the orphans and widows of the heroes whose lives were sacrificed that the country might be preserved. The loyal masses are not yet ready to pension rebel soldiers, are not ready to assume the rebel debt, are not ready to give traitors the purple robes, are not and never will be ready to submit to any policy destoying the just fruits of the war.

The *Times* says of Johnson's *right* to speak to the people of the South, that

"None has labored more or dared more to secure them justice."

Justice is the wrong word, it should be *license*.

He protected the rioters at New Orleans!

He screened the murderers at Memphis!

He pardoned the guerrillas who drove from Georgia its prominent Union men!

He has pardoned every rebel who has applied!

He sustained Mayor Monroe!

He declared Texas to be at peace, and left the Union people to the mercy of a mob, which destroyed their homes and hung the men to the trees by the roadside, leaving widows and orphans destitute and homeless!

He has defied the expressed wish of the loyal North!

He heeds not the lesson taught in the elections of Connecticut, Vermont, and Maine!

He is opposing every measure which has for its end the punishment of traitors!

Truly, why should he not be called the Rebels' best friend?

A Gentle Hint.

The German journals publish the subjoined:

"At Frankfort, General de Manteuffel did not always find absolute acquiescence to his wishes. When he told the American Consul that he (the General) could not prevent Prussian soldiers being billeted on him or his countrymen, Mr. Murphy contented himself with at once putting on his hat and replying: 'General, permit me to observe that our fleet is in the Baltic,' and withdraw. No Americans had any military assigned to them."

Mr. Hurlburt of *The World*, the leading copperhead paper of New York, at a recent public dinner in Canada, in reply to the toast "Our Friends on the south side of the lines," said that "It was the Pagans of Ireland, not the intelligent mass, who believed that England oppressed them. The United States would not be bullied into helping the Fenians." Thus the Democrats who have begged the Irish vote for so many years now give the first movement for Irish freedom such abuse as this! 'Tis an ungrateful world.

☞ The copperhead papers are bragging about the receptions accorded Andy Johnson in his electioneering tour, and while we do not approve of the manner of silencing the President's pot-house talk, we publish the following account of his reception at Indianapolis as an indication of the feeling of the people towards him:

General Meredith introduced the President, who was received with a few groans, huzzas for Johnson and cries for General Grant and some rude remarks. He said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS [cries for Grant]: It is not my intention [cries of "Stop," "Go on!"] to make a long speech. If you give me your attention for a few minutes [cries of "Go on!" "Stop!" "No, no; we want nothing to do with traitors!" "Grant!" "Johnson!" and groans], I would like to say to this crowd here to-night—[cries of "Shut up, we don't want to hear from you!" "Johnson!" "Grant!" "Johnson!" "Grant Grant!"]. The President paused a few moments and then retired to the balcony.

The excurtionists then retired from the balcony and went to their dinner. The disturbers in the crowd continued to groan, and to make other disturbing noises. Several disturbances occurred with lamentable results. Pistol shots were fired by which one man was wounded in the eye and another in the knee. A marshal on horseback was seen riding along the line of torchlights and evidently giving directions, as the men soon thereafter stretched out their ranks. Persons were observed knocking down with clubs several of the transparencies, one of which bore the following inscription: "Johnson! Welcome the President!" The holder of this transparency was thrown down and a shot fired at him. A friend came to his relief and fired at his assailant. At least a dozen or more shots were fired in quick succession. The result is one man shot in the heart and several wounded. The President received a few friends and retired at an early hour.

We are sorry that these disturbances are carried as far as they are. We have no objection to the crowd questioning him, and asking explanations in regard to the character of Moses, but mobs, whether in Memphis, New Orleans or Indianapolis, should be condemned by all good men. However, by the same reasoning that Johnson declared the Union Conventionists responsible for the blood shed at New Orleans, is he responsible for the rioting which attend his speeches in the West. If he would stay in the White House, keep his mouth shut, and not make a fool of himself, disgusting friend and foe alike with his drunken jabberings, there would no one killed at his meetings, and the President of the United States might command some respect.

☞ We commend the attention of the Potter county readers of the Philadelphia *Age* to an extract from an article, on the Maine election, published by that paper in its issue of a few days since. It says:

"That we have been beaten we can not deny. As journalists determined in every instance to tell the truth, will not attempt to disguise our defeat, nor endeavor to cover it up with faint excuses or shallow apologies. What causes led to our discomfiture we cannot now enumerate; and we broach no other theory upon the subject at present except the general and perhaps the most truthful one, *that we had not votes enough to elect any one of their candidates*. That explanation may not be consolatory, it is true, but that it *verges closely upon fact*, the most disappointed and disconsolate can not help admitting."

That is what an Irishmen would call: "cold comfort."

NEW-JERSEY!

Ratification of Constitutional Amendment—the Democracy give up the Contest in the State.

TRENTON, Sept. 11.—The Constitutional Amendment was ratified by the New Jersey Legislature to-day. In the Senate the vote was 11 yeas and 10 nays, and in the House the yeas were 34 and the nays 24! The joint resolution ratifying the amendment was promptly signed by Gov. Ward. The message was greeted with great applause in both Houses. The Legislature then adjourned till next Monday morning.

After the adjournment a leading Democratic member said to a Republican, "You have knocked the insides out of our election; you have left us nothing to fight for in November."

The Hon. A. G. Cattel, Radical, has been unanimously nominated for United States Senator in place of Stockton, copperhead, and will be elected, in all probability, on Tuesday next.

The Maine Victory.

The moral effect of this victory is really astonishing. It has carried terror, and in many cases despair, into the conservative ranks. Some seek shallow excuses to palliate their rout, others own indeed it was a terrible defeat, but are willing to continue the fight. The New York *Herald*, a special pet of Andrew Johnson, but withal a competent judge of the wishes of the popular heard, hangs out the white flag, and surrenders at discretion. It is in simple despair. It says:

"And so we find the generous and acceptable restoration policy of the President turned into contempt by squads of southern vagabonds, here and there, playing into the hands of northern radicals and fanatics, in such scenes of lawlessness and bloody violence as those of Memphis and New Orleans. Such ghastly scenes of disorder are, we are satisfied, as revolting to the masses of the southern people as to the people of the North; but in the stubborn fact that such scenes are enacted in southern cities, *with the connivance of the local authorities*, and that the guilty parties escape without punishment, the northern mind is naturally drawn to the conclusion that President Johnson's magnanimity is thrown away, and that the intractable spirit of the rebellion still prevails throughout the south

"If the moral effects, therefore, shall be the triumph of the stringent radical party of exclusion, against the President's generous and conciliatory policy of southern restoration, the southern people may charge it to those vicious and rebellious elements among themselves which southern political leaders have permitted to be used by northern radical agitators for their party purposes.

"Whatever may have been the causes, however, operating to bring about the extraordinary results of this Maine election, *it is too decisive against the Democracy and Conservatives to be confined to the State of Maine. We apprehend that, as in all our political contests of the past of a national character, the result in Maine indicates the general draft of the elections coming after it throughout the Northern States. The prospect now of a Conservative majority in the next Congress is very doubtful; the prospect of another radical Congress is better than it has appeared at any time since December last.* In short, this Maine election of 1866 will probably mark another new chapter in our political history, and perhaps another reorganization of parties, and another reconstruction of party platforms for the Presidential election, beginning with the close of the coming elections of October and November."

Montgomery Blair, in his speech at Boston, unintentionally obtained the entire approval of his Republican auditors by an apt historical parallel, not wholly after the manner of Plutarch, but good enough and true enough for all that. He spoke of the different methods adopted by Jackson and by Buchanan toward the Southern Secessionists. Jackson threw a thousand men into Fort Moultrie; he issued a warning proclamation; he declared that he would Federal troops against them in person; he threatened to hang every traitor whom he caught in arms. "But how different now—how different now," exclaimed Blair. A roar of laughter showed that the Republicans appreciated the ejaculation. The unfortunate speaker then tried to change his phraseology; but his corrections failed to make as strong an impression as his original remark.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

The following editorial from the New York *Herald* is among the many significant "signs of the times:"

THE RECENT AND THE COMING ELECTIONS —THE PROSPECTS.

It is an historical axiom that revolutions never go backward. Its truth has been affirmed in the great political events of this country since the adjournment of Congress, and especially in the recent state elections. It was reasonable to suppose that the Jacobinical violence, recklessness, and ferocity of such political reformers as Ben. Butler in the east, Senator Chandler in the West, and Parson Brownlow in the South, would have a damaging effect upon their party when brought to judgment before the people; but it is strikinly apparent from the result of the recent elections in Maine that the popular mind is controlled by larger questions, against which the sayings or doings of, this or that fanatical politician go for nothing. The great body of the American people to which we are indebted for the suppression of the most formidable rebellion in the history of mankind are evidently determined to have substantial securities for the future before they pronounce the good work of the restoration of the Union complete—that, in short, Southern reconstruction shall rest upon the solid foundation of the Federal Constitution, regardless of the disturbing forces of radicals, copperheads, rebels, ruffians, or fanatics, North or South.

From the elections which have occurred since the constitutional amendment was adopted by Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States, we are satisfied that the amendment is to become the basis of southern restoration—that it will carry and be carried by all the Northern State elections yet to come, and that, with New Jersey leading off, it will be ratified by them all, and become part and parcel of the supreme law of the land. Nor have we any fear of the consequences. There is nothing, after all, so very objectionable in this amendment—nothing which President Johnson himself has not, at one time or another, recommended to some southern State or to Congress, and nothing upon which there should have been a disagreement between the President and Congress. Let us for a moment look at this amendment again. It is as follows and is called the

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 concuring, 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, namely:

"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 the 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 the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"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, having 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 service 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."

This amendment is the reconstruction plan and platform of Congress, and there is no good reason, we say, why it should not have been adopted also by the President, inasmuch as he stands committed in some shape to all its provisions. It is not the platform of Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, or any of the noisy radicals of Congress. They can do nothing. It was adopted against their remonstrances and in spite of their threats. It embodies substantially, in fact, the President's original programme, and if carried in these October and November elections—as we predict it will be, from Massachusetts and New York westward—we trust that the Administration, in deference to the will of the people, will come back to it. Why not? Surely this amendment engrafted upon the Constitution will be amply sufficient for the restoration of the Union, internal peace, sectional harmony, and the security of the government and the treasury for many generations to come against all disturbing factions of either section. Parson Brownlow, in leading off with the State of Tennessee for the ratification, has shown that a good thing may be done by a bad man and for a bad motive; but that Tennessee should thus lead off for this amendment is a very remarkable and significant fact—that New Jersey should next follow is almost as strange; but from good or bad designs, thus started, the amendment will surely go through.

The President's quarrel and rupture with Congress was an unfortunate mistake. From recent events, South and North, it is clear that it will prove a fatal blunder to his administration, unless he abandons it as the issue before the people. The old contests in England between King and Parliament are full of instruction on this subject. Had Mr. Johnson taken our friendly advice, and made the distinguishing features of his administration a vigorous foreign policy and a sound financial system, he might ere this have become as popular a President as Andrew Jackson. He has yet a fair field before him in which to retrieve his misfortunes. Let him begin *de novo*, by a reconstruction of his Cabinet, beginning with his particular marplot, the Secretary of State; and let him give us a cabinet and a policy, foreign and domestic, shaped to meet the exigencies of the day and the developments of public opinion, and his administration may still become universally acceptable and gloriously successful. We speak to him as a friend, and we think in the voice of the people.

MAINE, O. K.

OVER 29,000 MAJORITY.—A GAIN OF 8,000 OVER LAST YEARS' MAJORITY.

EVERY UNION CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS ELECTED!

The Maine election, which occurred on Monday of last week, resulted in the triumph of the whole Union Ticket by increased majorities.

Since the result of the election in Maine has been ascertained, intelligent democrats say they do not expect to carry a single northern State.

Andy's victories(?) are confined to the removal of country postmasters, as witness the following from the Wellsboro *Agitator*:

"The Presidential axe falls glibly now-a-days, and the gory basket is fast filling up with official heads. Our friend YOUNG, late Post master at this place, departed that life at one P. M., last Thursday. He expired with a serene smile upon his countenance, and a joke upon his lips. We feel it our painful duty to declare that he lost his head because he had more than $800 worth of principles. We say to him: "Friend, go up higher."

GEN. LOGAN AND THE PRESIDENT.—A Washington correspondent gives the following incident, which happened in that city recently:

"A little incident related of General Logan and the President will well illustrate the passionate determination of the latter. When Logan was here last, he called at the White House and obtained a private interview with Mr. Johnson. It was a couple of days before he spoke in denunciation of the Presidential course. The Illinois soldier expostulated with the Tennessee executive as to the policy of the latter, assuring him of his mistake, and declaring the people generally opposed to his policy. This the President doubted. Gen. Logan, with friendly but emphatic language, assured him that the West was determined that the South should not come back except on their terms; the West would not submit to less. 'By God!' was Mr. Johnson's insolent reply, 'I will make them; they shall submit.' 'Mr. President, they won't do it,' said General Logan, 'not even if in resisting the attempt they have to hang you and Jeff Davis on the same tree.' Of course the interview was abruptly terminated Andrew Johnson continues his attempt at the consummation of 'my policy,' and John A. Logan is at work on the *prairies* rousing the people with that sense of danger which the accidental President has contrived to arouse in the breast of every earnest man with whom he has come in contact."

The N. Y. Times thus speaks of the vote of Congress increasing the pay of its Members:

"The extra $2.000 was needed to secure their re-election. Each Member has that sum *extra*, to be devoted to this specific purpose. The Radical Members are thus put in possession of a grand corruption fund, amounting to something over $300,000, among the members—nearly every one of whom is to be a candidate for re-election. It was proclasmed before the session closed that Congress must be *sustained* by the re-election of its present members. It is now clear that this increase of pay was one of the practical measures by which this result is to be brought about."

—All which impels us to ask:

1. Has the Editor of *The Times* taken "the extra $2,000?"

2. Does he or does he not presume that he will need it to secure his re-election?

3. Dare he let his readers know that the proposition to increase the pay of Congress was moved in the House by Mr. Nilblack of Ind., and in the Senate by Mr. Riddle of Del.—two bitter Copperheads?

4. Dare he let them know that, while a large majority of the Democrats in the House voted *for* the increase, a majority of the Republicans voted *against* it?

5. What did he do, or *try* to do, to prevent this increase of pay?

6. What Democrats, if any, have refused the extra pay?

—Let us have light!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Blair does not seem to have frightened Boston by his threat of a new civil war. In reply to his assertion that the South would not endure exclusion, *The Journal* energetically "begs leave to tell him" that it is too late to crack the plantation whip at the North; that the South had to submit, that it does submit, and that it will be ground into the earth if it attempts to rebel again. Mr. Blair will discover in due time that the day for bullying the Free States has gone past, never to return.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ayer's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order—your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precursors of serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and drive out the humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructedly, in health. They stimulate the organs of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges the natural operations of that part. This, if not relieved, will react upon itself and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition take Ayer's Pills and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous diseases. The same purgative expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements, they are surely and many of them rapidly, cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heart-burn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague Medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. Also by C. S. & E. A. Jones, Coudersport

$2,000 A Year made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont

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 this simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Chambers St., New York.—(1y)

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 humbuged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
327 Broadway, New York.—(1y)

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, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppress ons of all natures. Their popularity is attested by the fact that over 300,000 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 aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world for the cure of all Female Complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health regularity and strength. Explicit directions accompany each package, explaining when they should not be used, and stating when any pain or inconvenience may be expected from the use of them. Each package contains fifty drops, price $1 each, or six packages for $5, and will be sent by express or mail to any address on receipt of price. Address all letters to the sole proprietor,

JOHN L. LYON, Chemist,
No. 195 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1.50 per Bottle.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
1y sp General Agts for United States and Canadas

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 SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, 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 invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.—(1y)

A LECTURE

To Young Men. JUST PUBLISHED, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emission, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, rings, instruments, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4,586.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a Caution to Young Men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
1y sp Jy 50 Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

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. H. PINGREY,
my15m3 Harrisburg, Penna.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

Until further notice, the Office of the Estate in Coudersport will be open only during Court weeks; at which time Mr. Ensworth will be there. He will also be in Smethport during the weeks of Court in McKean County.

Persons who have business with the Estate are requested to meet him at those times.

Letters on business addressed to the Office at Wellsboro', will be promptly answered.

May 1, 1866. WILLIAM R. CLYMER.

$90 A Month!—AGENTS for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine.

Dec. 26, 1865. 1swly.

BOUNTY COLLECTED

I WILL attend to the Collection of Bounty, under the late act of Congress equalizing Bounties, for all who may apply to me personally or by mail.

Address, JOHN C. JOHNSON.
Att'y at Law, Emporium, Pa.

August 6, 1866.—4w

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH A. DINGEE, late of Keating 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

July 24, 1866. CHARLES DINGEE, Adm'r