by to the Tract Society was held last Thursday evening in Dr. Cheever's church, and high and mighty indignation it was too. Dr. Cheever opened the first vial of wrath as set forth in the 13th chapter of Ezekiel, which contains one of those terrible denunciations, with which the Bible abounds, against the oppressor, and those who hesitate and palter and "daub with untempered mortar;" and, armed with these sacred texts he uttered the most fearful phillipic against the Tract Society that has very lately been pronounced against any sinner whether single or corporate. Dr. Cheever is endowed with the rarest gift of tongue, backed up by a battery of brain of thorough culture and immense power. His action is intense and rapid, and his vocal tones various as the musical octave; and there he stood, in his pulpit, the sublime personification of moral vengeance. He seemed one vast park of Bible artillery compressed in little, fulminating his denunciations and hurling his chain-lightning with a certainty of aim and earnestness of purpose that drew forth thunders of answering applause. His sentences are barbed arrows, enextricable where they strike, and he wrought up that vast audience to an ocean swell of indignation, which, though it may ebb some, it will flow more, till the powerful institution which is the object of attack shall "remember the poor in his extremity" and no longer take the part of the oppressor against him. John Jay, Esq., Dr. Thompson and especially Dr. Tyng took up the theme after Cheever, and the righteous anger of mighty men did not flag till the end.

Wandering yesterday down Broadway and wondering in that adamantine street, where most assuredly the grass don't grow, what interesting subject I could scare up for your agricultural readers, I dropped into the Farmer's Club, which meets every Monday at noon at the American Institute. I have had very little to do with a farm since I have lived, except one day to be born on one; and yet, green as I was, I became profoundly interested in what was said and done; as I am sure every farmer would be if a faithful transcript of the proceedings could be placed before him. The subject up for discussion was "flowers" and "small fruits."—Mr. Pardee, an enthusiastic devotee of floriculture, said a great many instructive and beautiful things about flowers, and asserted the prime essentials to a successful flower garden to be, 1st, thorough drainage, no matter how dry the ground seemed to be; 2nd, fine compost manure, instead of the common stable article full of weed seeds and coarse substances; and 3d, thorough pulverization of the soil, so that one fourth of it might be fine as flour. He proceeded to indicate the best variety of roses, dahlias, pinks, climbers, shrubs, flowers, &c., very much as I in my profession of letters would advise in the selection of a library. He modestly declined infallibillity of taste, but showed the decided advantage of cultivating a few of the best varieties, rather than an indiscriminate mass of inferior and carelessly selected sorts.

Solon Robinson read a letter from a farmer in Maine, who was intensely bored and disgusted by his neighbors, because they would insist on his going to "rack and ruin" by reason of no crops unless he planted according to the changes of the moon; and he appealed to the Club to know if there ever was anywhere in nature, science, or literature any foundation for the very common belief in the influence of the moon in planting affairs. The Club made merry over the subject, but declined to admit the moon to any jurisdiction. Mr. Robinson said he knew a man in western New York who never would lay a rail fence in the old of the moon, and he believed one farmer in five throughout the country, and more than half of them in some particularly darkened localities, went according to the mandates of the moon in the management of their farm affairs.

The topic then took a turn as to whether it was useful to add lime to ashes as a fertilizer, and Prof. Mapes gave a very interesting statement as to lime and its uses in connection with ashes. As a direct food for plants he said there was lime enough already in good unleached ashes; but if it was intended to supply the lack of lime in the soil or decompose other substances, then ashes needed more lime than they naturally contain. But it makes all the difference in the world as to the condition of the lime. Chemical analysis shows the lime in ashes or the bones of animals or the shells of fish to be lime equally with the original lime rock; but the lime of ashes and bones and shells is in an infinitely progressed and superior condition. It had entered millions of times into organic life, and millions of times had returned to the soil; so that that sort of lime is an infitely better fertilizer, especially as a direct food for vegetation, than the original limestone, crushed ever so finely, and scattered ever so lavishly over the land. And still further, he said the higher and finer the organization from which the lime is extracted the better fertilizer. On this principle, the ashes of one rosebush will do more towards growing other rosebushes than tuns of the ashes of the oak. A pint of the blood of a man is worth quarts of the blood of animals for the same reason. It is a great fundamental error, and one which he had repeatedly tried to beat it into the public brains as an error to consider everything lime which takes the form of lime, without also taking into consideration the greatly advanced character of that which has entered an infinite number of times into vegetable and animal life.

On the west bank of the Hudson is getting into my sunlight, and I can write no more of rural affairs in this rural retreat till next week. Meanwhile I hang my pen on yonder rose-thorn and await my second coming. WRATZ.

[*Communicated to the Journal.*]

STAR PRAIRIE, St. Croix Co., Wis., March 29, 1858.

MR. JOHN S. MANN—

Dear Sir: Having a few moments leisure, I will give you a brief account of our Western times. All, or nearly all kinds of business has been in a state of prostration, trade nearly all barter—cash out of question. We have the same reason for lack of money that you have East, beside some causes which you have not there. Speculation has run high, many heavy investments have been made on borrowed capital, with the hope of large profits. The turn of times seems to have been unforeseen, and came upon men who were in debt "like a thief in the night;" some have "smashed"; others are wading through deep waters and struggling to come out of their trouble with honor to themselves and satisfaction to their creditors; great lenity is shown so far, but the trying point is yet to come. When times begin to brighten debts will be pushed harder, until they are brought to a crisis. By the time all matters are brought into a prosperous state, I think some of the land speculators will be satisfied with that kind of business. They find it an unprofitable business to pay 5 per cent. per month for money for the purpose of holding on to land for high prices. One of the leading reasons for hard times in our vicinity is the almost entire stoppage of emigration. The U. S. Land Office has been closed in this district for over a year on account of a contract between the Land Department and a Railroad Co. The government gives them one-half the land within six miles of the line of the Road, consequently the Office has been closed to give the company time to select their lands. They take the alternate odd sections, and government the even ones. Where the odd sections are taken they have the privilege to take all the odd sections within fifteen miles of the line so that they have their complement of land. Much dissatisfaction exists among the settlers respecting this arrangement. It cannot but give reason for complaint to have government compel settlers to pay $2.50 for their land and that cash down and then give the R. R. Company ten years to build the Railroad. Finally, if government is able to give that company a strip of land 6 miles wide and 300 miles in length, let them do it; but it is outrageous to compel the settlers, who have to struggle with all the privations and hardships incident to a new country. Our U. S. Land Warrants, by this arrangement, are made a perfect cheat, guaranteeing on their face to be applicable on any lands not previously occupied; but in this district the agent will tell you that your Warrants will not apply even in payment for those lands, provided you pay the other half in cash. These are Democratic times, and who has any right to whine at the Railroad arrangement or any other exercise of "the powers that be?"

Our Land Office at Hudson is to open for preëmption or private entry in the eastern portion of the district on the 5th of April and for the western portion on the 3rd of May, when we anticipate a general rush for lands.

We have had the mildest winter I ever saw. The snow has not laid on the ground over 8 inches deep this winter, and but a very short time that deep. The weather at this date is Spring-like, people are plowing and begin to put in wheat, the ground is in good order to work. We have some hard winds, but all things are calculated to meet the emergency, so they seldom do any harm.

If yourself or any of my old friends in your place have any land warrants they want located I will do it for them to the best of my judgment, if they are sent to me with suitable power of Attorney. There is some prospect that the Railroad Company will quash, if so there will be plenty of good locations; but if the Road goes on, warrants will have to be located over 6 miles from the Road,

With much esteem, I have the honor to be, &c., SAMUEL PALMER.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, June 3, 1858.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

☞ Hon. S. Ross has kindly presented us with a copy of a Map of Potter County, made from actual surveys under his own supervision, and beautifully lithographed, colored and mounted. It is a valuable present, for which he will please accept our sincere thanks. He has a few copies of it to sell, we believe.

☞ The Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of May 4, to fix a day and adopt a plan for holding the election on the Lecompton Constitution, or rather to vote on the English Bribe, met at Lecompton, Kansas, on the 24th ult. It is composed of Gov. Denver, Secretary Walsh, C. M. Babcock, President of the Council, Geo. W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House, and Wm. Weir, District Attorney. The Board fixed on the first Monday in August next, for holding the election.

There are various rumors of battles in the Southern part of the Territory, between Free-State men and Missourians. They are not generally credited.

☞ Hon. John J. Pearson, President Judge of Dauphin County, is put forward by his friends for the Republican nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Judging from the press in the different parts of the State, we think he is the most prominent candidate in the field. Gov. Pollock declines having his name used at all.

We are not particular who the nominee is, or what section of the State he is from, so that he be a *man*—one who is not afraid to speak out in behalf of Right under whatever circumstances—one who will view the Slavery question form the standpoint of Justice, and whose decisions shall not be based on toadyism and political servility.

Judge Pearson would be a very acceptable candidate to us; and we promise him, or any other man of the right stamp who may be nominated, our hearty support.

☞ Our friend JAMES, of the Warren *Ledger* begins to feel as any one should who has just acquired his independence. He finds that Reforms go hand-in-hand—hence, in his last issue, we have the following "bill of rights" declared in respect to three principles that are unenjoyable, politically, unless united—Freedom, Temperance and Tax Reforms. He speaks out like a free man;

A FEW WORDS FOR THE LEDGER.—Two of our subscribers have ordered their papers to be stopped because we oppose the Lecompton Constitution; another stops the *Ledger*, because we condemn the new Liquor Law; and, strange to say, another is indignant because we favored the sale of the public works to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. We give these facts, not because we feel bad about it, but to show that the fools are not all dead yet. If there should be any others who feel aggrieved, let them "walk up to the captain's office." If all our subscribers expect the LEDGER will agree with them in every opinion, they are vastly mistaken—we would not if we could. We profess to be independent upon all subjects—we do not claim to speak for any one save the person whose name appears as editor. We care not what one or the other may think of Lecompton or the Liquor Law—we think them both abominable, and shall not hesitate to say so whenever we please. If this is hot democracy, it is independence, and you may call it whatever you please.

Buchanan's Administration A Failure.

We believe nearly every body in this section concedes that, so far as Kansas is concerned, Mr. Buchanan has sadly disappointed those who voted for him. We propose to show hereafter, that his Administration is a *failure* as regards *all* the important interests of the Nation, as well as in its Territorial influence.

The letter of Samuel Palmer in another column, an old Democrat, and a pioneer of this county, now a pioneer in the North-West, will show the influence of the Administration on the brave men who are struggling for homes on the outskirts of civilization. What do you think of a Democracy that puts the interests of the toiling settlers under the heel of a Railroad Company for *ten years*, without a shadow of compensation?

Then look at the financial movements of the Administration. Even "poor Pierce" left *twenty millions* in the Treasury for Buchanan to commence business with; but so unfit was he for the position to which he had been exalted, that in just nine months from the time he took possession of the Government the Treasury was empty, and Congress was asked to authorize his Secretary to issue twenty millions of Treasury notes—*alias* promises to pay, sometimes amiably styled *shinplasters*. And now, a little more than a year since he had charge of the National finances, Mr. Buchanan is asking Congress for a permanent loan of *fifteen millions*.

Is it not somewhat alarming, that at a time when the people feel the necessity of practicing the most rigid economy, the National Government is more recklessly extravagant in the expenditures of money than at any time since we had an existence? The receipts into the Treasury, notwithstanding the financial crash, have been steady and large enough to pay the expenses of the Government, if the Administration was an honest one. But in addition to these receipts, there was a surplus of twenty millions which even Pierce was man enough to leave behind him, then twenty millions of Treasury notes were issued, and now a permanent loan of fifteen millions is required. Was there ever such a failure before since the Government was organized? When will all this end unless the people send to the next Congress Representatives who will put a veto on the reckless extravagance of the President?

The Mormon war, and the *passage of the English Swindle*, has doubtless taken a large part of these borrowed millions. The entrance of Governor Cummings into Salt Lake City, unaccompanied by a single soldier, shows that the vast sums expended in sending the army to Fort Scott, was thrown away, *on partisans of the Administration*, and that, we have no doubt was the whole object of the war from the start.

In all these wasteful and scandalous expenditures, Allison White, the member from this District, has participated with the President—that is, he has voted for all the money bills asked for by the President when he voted at all, so far as we have seen the record. To send him back is to give the President unlimited control *in every thing*, so far as this District is concerned. We have too much faith in the independence of the people to believe they will thus act.

American Slavery, and its Remedy.

We fear very few people appreciate the hideousness of Southern Slavery. We cannot understand how any one who realizes what it is to be a chattel can apologise for the system, or sneer at those who are trying to bring it to an end.

Look at this picture of Slavery as drawn by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, on the 13th of May, and then ask yourself what *you* are doing to sustain the slave-holder and his laws:

"By our laws providing that the slave and its increase, shall be deemed and doomed our personal chattels forever, we constitute for them a millennium of sin and misery. We convert them into a community, in which it is impossible that the fundamental laws of Christianity should be recognized and obeyed, or the most commonly acknowledged and most sacred institutions of the Christian state be regarded. The laws of God for husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, children, cannot be applied, cannot be obeyed, in such a community. 'Husbands, love your wives,' is a divine injunction. But for those most miserable outcasts of humanity, the American slaves, there can be no such law, but an admonition against it. God's claims, so expressed, interfere with man's property in man. Husbands, beware of imagining that you have any rights, any authority, in regard to the chattels you are permitted to live with; beware of ever so loving them as to be unwilling to sacrifice them at a moment's warning, to the avarice the need or the passions of your owners. Ye are not permitted to love, but only in subjection to the price of the market, the necessities of your master, and the grand rule of your domestic institution, the slave and its increase.

"Wives, be obedient to your husbands. What? Obedience from a chattel to a chattel? Wives ye are none, and this divine law belongs not to you, but for the profit of your masters. Your obedience and your increase belong to them, and to none else.

"Children, obey your parents. But slaves have no children, and their children have no parents, except only as the bales of cotton have a parent in the gin and the factory, where they were shaped and bonded for the market. These commands and precepts are all and only for the masters, not the slaves. Slaves have no ties, no affections, no duties, no obligations, no belongings, but for their owners, whose property they are, and for whom and at their bidding every faculty, capacity, emotion, must be devoted, occupied, tasted, improved, sold at the highest premium to the highest bidder whenever, however and wherever the owner's interest requires it."

Four millions of human beings are thus held in the United States, and the number is increasing every year. What is the remedy? Let every man who sees the sin set his face against it and exert all his influence for its overthrow. If you ask what has Slavery to do with the people here in Potter County, we answer in another extract from Dr. Cheever:

"The indulgence, maintenance, protection and defence of this sin, is the one great obstacle against the missionary influence and work. It cripples us, it manacles our energies, it palsies our efforts. We are in the condition of a man whose whole left side is paralyzed, so that all the strength and life of the right side are occupied and tasked with keeping the palsied half of the body from falling. We are like a man indulging in the use of ardent spirits to a degree just bordering continually on intoxication, so that all the soberness left is but just sufficient to keep him out of the gutter. We are unfit for God's work of overcoming the idolatry of the nations, while we are in slavish subjection to the worship of this Moloch at home. And this is the upshot of all our splendid training, all our vast gifts from God, all our preparations by truth, providence, and grace, for the worlds deliverance from sin and Satan! Is it such an agency, or the instrumentality of such a people, that can be relied upon for the world's conversion? Eighteen hundred years Christ crucified has been known and preached on earth, as a righteous Judge and Saviour for the poor and needy, the oppressed, and the children of the needy, and yet, in these last days, and in the nation now vaunted as the foremost Christian nation upon the face of the globe, the iniquity of slavery itself has been revived and maintained as the missionary agency and instruction of the Gospel!—And all this comes from hiding instead of revealing that divine life which is the light of the world, which is the disclosure and destruction of sin, but being withheld leaves the world in darkness, and the church to be the nursing mother of the world's abominations. As in the absence of the solar light there is nothing but a cellar vegetation, and the nourishing and running wild and free of monsters that shun the light and love the darkness, so in the absence or concealment of God's Word, a sickly, pallid, bloodless sentimentalism of compromise and expediency takes the place of vigorous, virtuous life, and gigantic forms of iniquity breed and thrive. The tremendous despotism of slavery is the result of the policy of silence in the pulpit, silence of the ministry, the delaying and withholding of the Word of God."

Not only in the missionary work, but in *every thing*, the support we give to Slavery "cripples us, manacles our energies, palsies our efforts." We ask every opponent of Slavery to note what Dr. Cheever says has resulted from "silence in the pulpit, silence of the ministry." If the pulpit is silent, the fault is not altogether with the minister.

But we do not seek in this article to give our own views of duty. We prefer to give the opinion of a Doctor of Divinity, whose learning, talent and piety, no man will call in question, and here is *his* remedy for the terrible evils which Slavery has brought upon us:

"Now, the Word of God is for aggression and conquest, and not a compromise with sin. The Word of God is a park of artillery—a swift-rushing mountain of thunderings and lightnings against sin, to overcome it and to get it out of the world, and not a mere protest to save your own credit. The Word of God is to be thundered forth by the ministry for the discomfiture of this great villainy and impiety in the judgment seat, and in the legislature, and in the sin of man-stealing; and this can be done in reliance upon God, and at his command, that the nation may be brought to repentance, may cry out, like any other sinners, Men and bretheren, what shall we do? and may be redeemed from this mighty iniquity. It is manifest that this requires an attention to it on the part of the Church and the ministry, and a space for it in the Sabbath, and a proclamation of God's truth in regard to it, such as never has been given—never has been made. This work is yet to be done, and the power and glory of the Old Testament, the intense fires of God's love of justice, and his wrath against injustice and oppression, the forked and chain lightnings of the prophets, and the thunderbolts of Hebrew history, are yet to be shot upon this nation's sins. Who dare do it but a ministry commissioned of God, and illuminated and inspired by his Spirit? Who can do it but they only? Whose appropriate business is it to do this but theirs, and what is the duty of the Church but to support and protect them in doing this? And when and how can they do this, except on the Sabbath—their day, God's day for instructing, reproving, and calling the world to repentance?

"It is not a mincing, delicate, light notice of this iniquity that God requires, or the broad, hardened, brazen, unblushing abominations of the Government and the people demand, but a reiterated, reverberating, loud thundering of God's truth. It is very easy to say a soft apologizing word now and then in regard to it, and excite no anger, no disturbance, and do no good, rouse no man's conscience; and not a few, in what they do say or intimate on such a subject, seem to be begging pardon of the congregation for such a painful allusion, instead of uttering God's voice fearlessly, grandly, and declaring, Thou art the man!

"In this matter, Christ's dividing line is true: He that is not for me is against me. If men will not now speak out and act out against slavery, their voice and influence are in favor of it. If the ministers of the Gospel, instead of the policy of silence, had poured out their vials, as God's commissioned angels, and let the thunderings, lightnings and earthquakes shake the earth, this iniquity would long since have been arrested. It is only under the repression and forced silence of the Word of God that it has been able to advance with such giant strides, till it has taken possession of the Senatorial, Representative, Executive and Judicial branches of our Government."

This is the season of Flowers—those emblems of beauty, innocence and love, bestown by God upon the human family, as monitors of His charity for them. All the atmosphere is odored by their sweet aroma; and we say amen, with ready fervor, to Beecher's sentiment that "Flowers are the sweetest things that God ever made and forgot to put a soul into." So we say, also of the following sentiment of one of Nature's own poet-biographers:

[*From Mrs. Norton's "Child of the Islands."*]

Oh! flowers, oh! gentle, never-failing friends,
Which from the world's beginning still have smiled
To cheer Life's pilgrim as he onward wends,
Seems not your soothing influence, meek and mild,
Like comfort spoken by a little child,
Who in some desperate sorrow, though he knows
Nothing of all Life's grieving, dark and wild,
An innocent compassion fondly shows,
And fain would wend us back from fever to repose.

BEAR CAPTURED.—Two or three weeks ago, a young man named John Miller, on Pine Creek, in company with another young man named Hostrander went into the woods for the purpose of salting a deer lick. As they were passing through the woods, Hostrander stopped and said to Miller, "There's a bear," at the same time pointing his finger in the direction of the object. Miller looked in the direction pointed out and saw a bear, and drew up his gun and fired, striking the bear and killing it. Simultaneously with the report of the gun, down dropped another bear from a tree. Miller threw down the empty gun, and took after the bear through the brush. After running about 200 yards, Miller came up with the bear and making a spring at him caught him by the ears. Mr. Bruin used his paws with a right good will in the attempt to shake off his adversary. But notwithstanding the bear's claws were making fearful incisions into his arms and thighs, Miller held on until his companion came up, when they tore up the bag in which they had the salt and tied the bear and then getting a pole they fixed him on it and bore him home in triumph. —*Jersey Shore Vedette.*

HARRISBURG, May 19.—Gov. Packer, Judge Knox, the Attorney General of the State, Mr. Moorehead, President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and Mr. Gibbons, the Solicitor of the company, met in the Executive chamber to-day, and consumated the sale of the State Canals. The securities were given, the deeds executed and delivered, and the Governor has issued his proclamation announcing the transfer of all the public works of the State to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

NEWPORT, R. I., May, 28, 1858.

The Hon. H. B. ANTHONY, ex-Governor of the State, and editor of *The Providence Journal*, was elected by the General Assembly this morning, at 11 o'clock, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next—receiving 92 out of 100 votes cast.

Notice of Application.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Coudersport, Monday, the 21st of June next, for a Charter of incorporation for the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT OSWAYO.

P. P. STORY, *Pres.* } of Board of
H. H. LYMAN, *Sec'y.* } Trustees.

OSWAYO, May 21, 1858.

LOST!

ABOUT the 16th of May, a KEY TO HERRING'S SAFE, Numbered 15,118. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of F. W. KNOX, Esq.

COUDERSPORT, May 26, 1858.—2t.

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Potter to make distribution of the proceeds of the sale of real estate in the case of E. S. Tracy *vs.* S. H. Martin of February Term, 1855, No. 31, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of the Prothonotary in Coudersport, on Tuesday evening of Court Week, June 22, 1858, at eight o'clock, P. M. Persons interested are requested to attend.

H. J. OLMSTED, Auditor.

Coudersport, May 21, 1858.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Town Council of the Borough of Coudersport, until the **29th inst.**, for the making and completing of all such SIDE-WALKS as were ordered by the Ordinance of May 25, 1857, now remaining unbuilt or incomplete—at which time and place said Jobs will be let to the lowest and best bidder. By order of the Council.

SAM'L H. STORRS, *Sec'y.*

Coudersport, May 3, 1858.

The above letting is postponed until the first Monday of June next, at the same time and place. Contractors will be required to finish their contracts within two weeks from that date. By order of the Council.

SAM'L H. STORRS, *Sec'y.*

Coudersport, June 20, 1858.—4t.

ARRIVED AT LAST!

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, of the best material and newest fashion can always be found on hand at JOHN G. HAUSSELT'S shop, on Main street, COUDERSPORT, Pa., in the shop lately occupied by A. H. BUTTERWORTH.

Those wishing work made to order, will do well to give him a trial; he takes measures on scientific principles, and always insures a good fit—in fact, he is a first-class mechanic in his line. ☞ Particular attention given to FINE WORK, and especially to Ladies' styles.

All branches of the business carefully and promptly attended to.

Coudersport, May 19, 1858.—10:43.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hons. Joseph Mann and G. G. Colvin, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of Potter, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at COUDERSPORT, April 22nd, 1858, and the 82d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. C. TAGGART, Sheriff.