

Political.

KANSAS.—The height of impudence has been reached. Gov. Stewart has issued a requisition on Gov. Medary of Kansas, for Capt. Montgomery, who is accused of certain unlawful habits, among others, taking the lives of Border Ruffians and taking possession of their property. It is quite proper that violations of the law should be punished. It is essential to the peace of the border that murderers should be punished. It has, however, been the custom of "the authorities" to reward with the patronage of the general government those who have distinguished themselves as murderers in the history of Kansas. Only now, when there is reason to believe that a number of pro-slavery partisans have been killed by those who assume to be doing the fighting of the Free State cause, has there been any symptoms of an active desire in official circles to bring the red-handed men to justice. This time, the Governor of Missouri is greatly exercised. And the Governor of Kansas displays a fatal facility for deepening the difficulty and making the old sore incurable. He is anxious for troops to put down the rebellion. The people of Kansas are, however, quite tired of displays of military force among them. They loathe the spectacle of a company of dragoons acting as illustrations of the beauties of the Administration's system of popular sovereignty. If the hordes of ruffians from Southern Missouri invade the neighboring portions of Kansas, and Gov. Medary makes a demonstration with dragoons, it is probable that the bloodiest picture in the book of Kansas is yet to be written.—Cin. Com.

Returning to Slavery. A young girl, formerly a slave in North Carolina, was some time since purchased by her father, and taken to Liberia, of which colony the father was a resident. The father having died, and the girl, being left in a strange land, wishes, it is said, to go back to her North Carolina mistress. The North Carolina Legislature has a Bill before it relating her to Slavery, and the Union and other Pro-Slavery prints are shouting over this case as proving that the condition of Slavery is by no means so bad as it is commonly represented. There does undoubtedly now and then occur a case in which a redeemed or runaway slave voluntarily returns to Slavery; perhaps one case to ten thousand in which slaves run away at all hazards. There is undoubtedly quite as large a proportion of the free people unable or unwilling to provide for themselves, who readily would, if the law allowed it, subject themselves by their own act to servitude. But it will not do to press too far the consequences to be drawn from these exceptional cases. Allowing to them all possible weight, all they prove is this: That for one person, say in ten thousand, both black and white, slavery is better than freedom. We must take into account, also, in these cases, the power of habit, as to which the Duke of Wellington used to say that it was not only nature, but ten times nature. During the times of the Indian wars, there were repeated instances of children carried off by the Indians, and who had grown up among them, with no persuasions, after the restoration of peace, could induce to return to their parents; while others who were taken back, partly by entreaties and partly by force, seized the first opportunity to run away and to return to the Indians. But would it not be pressing matters rather too far to urge these cases as affording unanswerable proof that the hardships of savage life had been grossly exaggerated, and that white people captives among the Indians were, on the whole, better off than they would have been at home?—Tribune.

THIRTY MILLIONS FOR CUBA.—At a time when the national finances are in an extremely disordered condition, when the revenues are scarcely more than half as great as the expenditures of the Government, and when a necessity exists for great prudence and skill to meet the engagements and preserve untarnished the credit of the Republic, the proposition introduced into the Senate on Monday by Mr. Sidel, to place at Mr. Buchanan's disposal thirty millions of dollars, in hard cash, for the purchase of Cuba, will naturally excite great surprise. Thirty millions is a round sum, in these hard times, and the nation is in a worse financial position now than she has been for years. Besides, under the provisions of the bill, the money is to be entrusted entirely to the control of the President; and it is not at all likely, after the events of the past year, that Congress will be disposed to place such extraordinary powers in the hands of Mr. Buchanan, whose Administration has been by no means calculated to inspire the confidence which is the first requisite for the success of Mr. Sidel's proposition.—Press.

Latest from Kansas. St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The Kansas city Journal of Commerce of the 13th inst. says that Judge Williams, of Fort Scott, had just arrived, en route to confer with Governor Medary concerning the troubles in Southern Kansas. Judge Williams represents the Fort Scott neighborhood to be under a reign of terror. Business was almost entirely suspended. The women and children were being removed to places of safety. The citizens were under arms and on guard day and night. LATER—SUPREME OF MONTGOMERY. LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1859.—Capt. Montgomery has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities to await a trial upon the charges of complicity in the recent troubles on the southern border. Capt. Brown is said to have left the Territory. No further difficulties are apprehended. The excitement here has all died away.

The press of the country seems to be considerably occupied with certain rumors respecting the conductors and proprietors of the Tribune, and with various speculations connected therewith. To be more precise, we will say that the principal point in these rumors is that Mr. H.

GREELY contemplates leaving the Tribune and connecting himself with another journal. As some of our friends, and especially that most amiable of publications, The Albany Atlas and Argus, manifest some anxiety on the subject, we will relieve them by saying that the whole story, with all its epigrams and epigrams, is not only untrue, but absurd, and totally without foundation. We may add, that Mr. Greeley, who is now absent in the West, will probably retain his present controlling position in the Tribune as long as he continues to take any part in human affairs.—N. Y. Tribune, 15th.

The Potter Journal. COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Evening, Jan. 27, 1859. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

REPUBLICAN MEETING. A meeting will be held at the Court House, on TUESDAY EVENING OF NEXT COURT, being Feb. 22d, for the purpose of organizing for the present year, and of transacting such business as the good of the cause may seem to require. It is desired that all Republicans who can attend, will be present, as it is proposed to make an important change in the representation in the next Court Convention. A. C. TAGGART, Chairman of Republican County Committee. Coudersport, Jan. 26th, 1859.

Col. Eli Slicer, of Union county, was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature a week ago Tuesday, by a vote of 80 to 43 for Henry S. Magraw, the present incumbent. The Col. held the same trust with much credit to the State and himself three years since, and will honor it again.

In the Legislative proceedings of the 18th inst. we find the following bill read in place in reference to effecting the repeal of some of Col. Kilbourn's "omni-bus legislation" in 1852:

Mr. MANN, one repealing the 10th section of the act approved the 26th day of April 1852, entitled an act authorizing the laying out a state road in Montgomery and Bucks counties, and relative to fishing in certain streams in Potter county, and for other purposes.

There is a very general complaint, at present, in regard to losses of money sent in the mails from all quarters. Three weeks since we sent 2 to Messrs. Harper & Bros. for their Magazine, which they aver, in a letter dated 22d inst., that they have not received, and add: "The number of failures by mail has been greater this winter than ever before in our experience." We are inclined to think that the detective agent of the department will do well to inquire into the integrity of the Government employees along the line of the N. Y. & E. R. R.

Any person getting up a club of ten advance subscribers (no others desired,) for the JOURNAL, at the publishers' terms, will receive one copy of the JOURNAL or one copy of Life Illustrated one year gratis. To young men desiring to labor for the cause of social and political freedom, this proposition will justify commend itself. We ought to have double the subscription list we have, in justice to ourselves and the principles we advocate. It is humiliating to confess, but it is nevertheless true that the JOURNAL finds its way to the homes of but ONE-TWENTY of the Republicans of Potter. We hope "a word to the wise" will this time be sufficient—and that we will have our purse (if not our faith) renewed in strength and fatness without again referring to this subject. People of Potter, shall our hope prove fallacious?

Will some of the admirers of speaker Lawrence explain how it is, that Hon. L. P. Williston of Toza county, one of the ablest members of the House, and now in his third session, is not Chairman of a single Committee, and is not even a member of any of the important Committees? It may be all right, but up here in the woods, it looks just as if the speaker was not quite what his friends claim for him.

Our friend ROGERS, of the McKean Citizen, speaks of this matter as follows: "The Standing Committees, of the House were announced on Monday last. In the formation of the Committees, injustice was done to many of the Republican members, particularly those that opposed the election of Mr. Lawrence for Speaker. It will be seen that Col. Wilcox of McKean has been placed upon three important Committees—the Ways and Means, Railroads and Mines and Minerals,—which shows conclusively that he occupies no mean position in the House." Our members we believe voted for Mr. Chase, of Susquehanna, and hence we find neither of them a chairman of a committee, one of them on two unimportant committees, and the other on one that scarcely ever has a meeting for business. Mr. Lawrence is no doubt a talented young man, but entirely too young to be fair in the formation of legislative committees.

Temperance in the Legislature. In the proceedings of the House of Representatives of this State on the 17th inst., under the head of "Petitions presented" we find the following: "Mr. MANN, one from citizens of Potter county, asking for a repeal of the act of April 20th, 1858, entitled 'An act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.'" The good work thus commenced, we hope to see thoroughly prosecuted until success is achieved. Let every friend of Temperance—every friend of good order and prosperity, in this county, take hold of this work in earnest, and we will at least repeal the law so far as little Potter is concerned.

Reader, if no petition has been circulated in your neighborhood will you not undertake to do it without delay? Will not the Press of other counties, call the attention of their readers to this most vital question? The following will answer for a form of petition. Let every opponent of vice and crime put his name to this or a similar one. Keep the ball rolling now that it has commenced: To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: THE PETITION of the undersigned citizens of \_\_\_\_\_ County in said State, respectfully represents—That the Act of Assembly approved April 20th, A. D. 1858, regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, was passed at the request of those engaged in the sale of said liquors, and is not such a law as the great mass of the people desire; that its tendency is to debase public sentiment, and increase pauperism and crime—Therefore, your petitioners would respectfully ask for the REPEAL of said law.

They also ask for the passage of a Law to prohibit the PEDDLING of alcoholic, malt, or brewed liquors within this State. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

State Rights and Federal Power.

No Governor of this State, for many years has rendered the people a greater service, than has the present incumbent. His opposition to the Kansas policy of the President has had a most salutary influence. And now, he makes another move in the right direction. The following extract from his late message in favor of State rights will, we hope, stir up the people to the necessity of curtailing the immense and dangerous power of the Federal Government. Says Governor Paeker: "Under the various amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania, the influence of the Executive has been greatly reduced by the transfer of patronage from the Governor to the people. This is in accordance with the principles of self-government, but it must be acknowledged, that in relieving the Executive from many serious responsibilities, it has diminished his ability to maintain the rights of the State against Federal and other encroachments, and has thrown a greater share of responsibility upon the people. The extensive patronage of the federal government, and the large salaries paid to its officers, in comparison with those of the State, present constant inducements to our citizens to overlook the State in the pursuit of more lucrative employments under the United States. It is, therefore, more necessary that the people should guard the sovereignty of the State with increasing watchfulness. The Constitution of the United States contains the great fundamental principle which should govern its construction on every question respecting the extent of the federal power. 'The power not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' It is on this broad platform that every claim of federal power not granted by the constitution, should be sternly resisted. The tendency to centralization is so great, and the overshadowing influence of power and patronage so seductive, that liberty cannot long be preserved without the exercise of sleepless vigilance in enforcing a strict construction of the federal compact. The doctrine of State rights is the doctrine of true liberty."

The Germans in Missouri.

From The Missouri Post, a German paper of Kansas City, Mo. All those who believe in the truth of human rights, who consider the Union as the battle-field on which the last struggle between Freedom and Slavery is to be fought, place their hopes on the united working of the Germans in Missouri. Will these realize such good expectations? Will the Germans in this State, at the decisive moment, not only with their votes, but if necessary with their goods and blood, stand up for the cause of freedom and human right? We hope it. \* \* \* We would now especially call attention to the necessity of organizing the Germans in this State for this great purpose. In St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Herrmann, the German population is already great enough, to found, in connection with the liberal portion of the Americans, a permanent Free-State organization; and even in Boonville, Lexington, Weston and other cities on the Missouri, there are intelligent Germans enough to open, in union with Americans, debating clubs, where the question of Emancipation could come openly into discussion. The Germans in this State have one advantage over the Americans who have emigrated here from the New

England States, in that they are looked upon as a conservative element, hostile indeed to Slavery, but whose industrial activity makes their residence of advantage. This advantage should they—called so often the standard-bearers of Freedom—seek everywhere to increase by making capital in every way for Freedom, by arguments, and by defense of the principles, and where the way is too slippery, by proofs that Freedom advances material interests better and faster than Slavery. However zealously Slavery may be defended here by the slaveholders and others, yet public opinion is everywhere prepared for a discussion of the subject; and the Germans should, above all, be the first to lay hand to the work, inasmuch as they all will stumble on the least resistance. The time of murder and persecution for free speech is, in Missouri, long past, and though propagandism for this cause should be conducted with prudence, yet it in no way follows that a reasonable position will be attended with danger. \* \* \* The color of the two parties struggling here is distinctly stamped; Freedom or Slavery is the question, and to us Germans, the choice will not be difficult. The earlier we commence with the enemy so much easier and quicker will the struggle end; and we are decidedly of the opinion that any false maneuver of parties, or deception about the issues, or any maneuver of that sort, will not be of the least use. Let the Germans in this State be mindful of this; let the press do their part for the realizing of this plan, and the hour of redemption is not far away.

The N. Y. Tribune, speaking editorially of the above, says: "We have long held that the influence of the Germans on the future of this country was to be a most important one: Their peculiar social qualities, filling out so many notorious American deficiencies; the artistic skill of their common mechanics, far surpassing the awkward, uninventive habits of our own workmen; and the bold thought and profound research of their learned men, whom persecution or chance has driven to this country, are contributions of immense account to the development of our people. Even the German farmers, though by no means so well adapted for the borders of civilization as the American, it is well known, give a certain stability and grace to the country life of the far West which no other settlers do. The new German farm, we are told, can always be distinguished from the native by the shade trees left standing near the house, or the vines trained over the door-way, or the flowers growing at the thresholds. And of all the pioneers, the Germans hold most tenaciously to the homesteads they have erected in the wilderness, forming something of a permanent society, long before the Americans have settled on a clearing which they will determine to hold as their own." We are prepared to endorse the above, from observation of the thoroughgoing pioneering character of the German immigrants to Potter county. They seem to be progressive to a degree almost surpassing the characteristic go-a-head-iveness of the Yankees—especially in clearing up and utilizing the rich lands of this county. We are glad to see a constant increase in the German immigration to this county. We are informed that a large number of families are expected at the Germania settlement in the Spring. Besides, we learn that other portions of the county are likely to have large accessions of German families during the current year. Potter county offers great inducements, in the way of cheap and rich farms, to hardy and active settlers. Every acre cleared adds a large per centage to the value of the old and new-cleared lands.

Temperance Items.

We clip the following from the Harrisburg Telegraph: SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The re-organization of this Order, with a new ritual, is going on in many towns throughout the country. The Division in this place is almost, if not entirely, defunct—a large number of the members having long since "fallen from grace." It is very doubtful whether an attempt will be made to revive the order here. The thoughtful reader will naturally enquire why, with a population of ten thousand or more, and the capital of the State, "it is very doubtful whether an attempt will be made to revive the order" of the Sons of Temperance in Harrisburg. Is it because the members of the Legislature and heads of Departments exert such a bad influence on Harrisburg society, or is it because the Press of the place is too much engaged in looking after public "pup" to give its attention to the blighting curse of intemperance? We clip the following item, which has a very different tone to it, from that reliable advocate of nearly every good cause, the Erie Gazette: Through the efforts of Rev. D. C. WRIGHT, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a series of meetings have been instituted, with a view to mitigating, if not totally suppressing, the evils of Intemperance in our City. Meetings of this character were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday and Monday evenings, and addresses delivered by various gentlemen. We bid the Rev. D. C. Wright, God

speed in his noble efforts, and trust the pastor of the Methodist Church of this village will imitate the example of his Erie co-laborer.

We trust the "Temperance Revival" now going on in this State will be universal and grand in its good results; and trust the friends of the cause will go forth to the "good fight" in all their strength.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday, by P. A. STEBBINS, wholesale and retail Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Main Street, COUDERSPORT, PA.

Apples, green, 1/2 bush,	\$ 75 to 1 00
do dried,	1 75 2 75
Beans,	1 25 2 00
Beeswax, 1/2 lb,	20 25
Bacon, 1/2 lb,	5 6
Beef Hides,	6 61
Berries, dried, 1/2 quart	10 18
Buckwheat, 1/2 bush,	63 75
Butter, 1/2 lb,	20 22
Cheese,	8 12 1/2
Corn, 1/2 bush,	1 00 1 06
Corn Meal, per cwt,	2 00 2 50
Eggs, 1/2 doz,	15 18
Flour, superfine, 1/2 bbl,	6 75 7 00
do extra,	7 15 7 50
Hams, 1/2 lb,	12 15
Honey, 1/2 lb,	9 00 10 00
Lard,	10 12 1/2
Oats, 1/2 bush,	12 16
Onions,	50 56
Pork, 1/2 bbl,	75 1 00
do 1/2 lb,	26 00 23 00
do in whole hog, 1/2 lb,	10 12 1/2
Potatoes, 1/2 bush,	6 71 56
Poultry, 1/2 lb,	3 1 6
Rye, 1/2 bush,	62 1/2 75
Salt, 1/2 bbl,	3 1 25
do 1/2 sack,	2 1 25
Sausages,	12 14
Trout, 1/2 lb,	5 50 6 00
Wheat, 1/2 bush,	1 25 1 50
White Fish, per 1/2-bbl,	5 00 6 00
Wool, per lb,	30 35
Sheep Pelts, each,	75 1 00

New Advertisements.

SARRIFF'S SALES. BY VIRTUE of Sundry writs of Venditioni Expositum and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter Co., Pa., and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or entry, at the Court House in the Borough of Coudersport, on Monday the 21st day of February, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit: Certain real estate situate in Wharton Township, Potter Co., Pa., beginning at a post in the North-east corner of a lot contracted to James Ayres, thence north one hundred and fifty-seven rods to a post, thence east twenty-nine rods to a post, thence north to the west bank of the Sinnemahoning Creek, thence along the west bank of said Creek by the several courses thereof to warrant line, thence along the said warrant line west five hundred and twenty-five rods to a post, thence south three hundred and thirteen rods to a post, thence east five hundred and twenty-five rods to the place of beginning, containing five hundred and twenty-nine acres, be the same more or less, and being part of warrant No. 49, 27, the same being unimproved. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of H. W. May. ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Eulalia township Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North by lands of the Bingham Estate, East by L. D. Spafford, South by the lands of John Crittenden & S. R. S., containing one hundred acres, of which twenty-five acres are improved, on which are erected one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, and other out-buildings, and with some fruit trees thereon.—ALSO—One other lot, situate in Eulalia township, and bounded North by the lands of E. Starkweather & L. D. Spafford, East by the highway, South by lands of L. D. Spafford, and West by lands of L. D. Safford, containing seventy acres, of which fifty acres are improved. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nathan Woodcock. ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Borough of Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., lots Nos. 123 & 133 on Square No. 12, bounded North by Fourth street, East by Main street, South by lots of J. S. Mann, West by lots of L. B. Cole, on which are erected one frame dwelling house, and one frame barn.—ALSO—Certain real estate in Allegany township, in said county, bounded on the North by lots Nos. 71 & 55, on the East by unsected lands of the Fox Estate, on the South by lot No. 27, on the West by lot No. 24, 63 & 65, containing two hundred and seventy-four acres and eight-tenths of an acre, being lot No. 58 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Allegany township, of which 81 acres are improved and 41 acres chopped, on which are erected one frame house, one frame barn, one log house, and with some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W. T. Jones. ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Rounton township, Potter Co., Pa., beginning at the North-east corner of warrant No. 587, thence West two hundred and thirty-two rods to a post corner, thence South two hundred and fifty-six rods to a corner, thence East one hundred and sixty-six rods to a corner, thence South two hundred and sixty rods to a corner, thence South two hundred and eleven rods to a corner, thence East two hundred and thirty-two rods to the east line of said warrant, thence North six hundred and sixty-one rods to the place of beginning, containing seven hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less, and being part of warrant No. five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the same being unimproved land. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John C. Beckus. ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Harrison township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded as follows: On the North by lands of Luther Canfield on the East by the highway, on the South by lands of Mrs. Canfield, and on the West by lands of Potter Benson, containing twenty-four acres, of which ten acres are improved, seventeen acres chopped, and on which are erected one frame house, one frame barn, and with some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Cummings. ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Borough of Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., known on the Town plot thereof as parts of lots Nos. 203 & 228 on Square No. 22, beginning at the

North-west corner of a lot formerly occupied by L. B. Cole, thence North five deg. East two perches to a post, thence South eight deg. East by Fourth street 16 perches to a post, it being the North-east corner of Square No. 22, thence North eighty-five deg. West said lot formerly owned by said Cole, 16 perches to the place of beginning, with one frame house, one frame barn, other out-buildings, and some fruit trees thereon.—ALSO—Another lot situate on the North side of the Public Square fronting on the Square 46 feet and extending back to an alley and bounded on the East by lot now occupied by D. W. Spencer, on the South by the Public Square, on the West by lot now occupied by A. H. Butler, worth, on which there is one frame building, occupied as a store.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of L. P. Maynard. ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Wharton township, Potter Co., Pa., commencing on the bank of the Sinnemahoning Creek, six rods above the saw-mill built by the Cards, thence East about four or five rods to the gap, thence South-east along the gap far enough to make an acre, thence West to the bank of said Creek, thence up the Creek to the place of beginning, containing one acre, all improved, on which are erected one water saw-mill and one frame house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonathan Card, Levi E. Card & George P. W. Card. ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Borough of Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., viz: lots Nos. 123 & 133 on Square No. 12, bounded on the North by Fourth street, East by Main street, South by lots of J. S. Mann, West by lots of L. B. Cole, on which are erected one frame house and one frame barn.—ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Borough of Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., bounded as follows: Square No. 26 containing one acre and six-tenths of an acre, on which are one frame house, and some fruit trees.—ALSO—lots Nos. 126 & 127 on Square No. 11, on which are two two-story frame store-houses, and one frame barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William T. Jones, A. H. Jones, Geo. W. Bradley & A. S. Lawton. ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Allegany township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the North-east corner of said tract of land at a post, and running South 12 deg. West 23 chains and 32 links, to a landmark post; thence North 84 deg. West 7 chains and 47 links, to a post; thence North 29 deg. West 2 chains and 43 links, to the center of the Oswayo Road; thence North 76 deg. West, in the center of said road, 36 chains and 56 links, to an angle in said road, thence North 69 deg. West 17 chains and 50 links, to an angle in said road; thence North 47 deg. West 10 chains and 19 links, in the center of the road, to the South-east corner of the L. J. Mann tract of land; thence North 14 deg. East, on the line of Lyman and Johnson's lands, 13 chains and 50 links, to a landmark post; thence North 88 deg. East, on the old line, 40 chains to the place of beginning; containing two acres, of which 29 acres are improved, and on which are erected one log house and one frame barn, and with some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of S. M. Stratton. ALSO—The following described lot of land to wit: Situated in Genesee township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded as follows: on the North by lot No. 30, on the East by lots Nos. 31 & 32 on the South by lots Nos. 27 & 28, on the West by lot No. 29, and on the East by the Bingham Estate, containing eighty-five and five-tenths acres and an allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., being lot No. 29 of the allotment of lands in Genesee township, sixteen acres of which are improved, and on which are erected one frame house, one log house and one frame barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William T. Jones and J. F. Jones. ALSO—The following described real estate situate in Allegany township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North by lots Nos. 44 & 45 East by unsected lands of the Fox Estate; on the South by lot No. 67 and the Bingham Estate on the West by lots Nos. 64, 63 & 59; containing two hundred and seventy-four acres and eight-tenths, being No. 58 of the allotment of Bingham Lands in Allegany township, of which eighty acres are improved and 41 acres chopped, on which are erected one frame house, one frame barn and one log house, and with some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William T. Jones. ALSO—The following described real estate in Harrison township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded by lot No. 123, on the South by lands of Jonathan H. White, on the West by lot No. 75; containing ninety-six and nine-tenths acres and allowance of six per cent for roads &c., being lot No. 6 of the allotment of lands in Harrison township, of which sixty acres are improved and one frame barn, and an apple orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William T. Jones and A. C. Taggart, Sheriff. Coudersport, Jan. 24, 1859.

GOURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. Whit President Judge, and the Hon. 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 a day precept, bearing date the seveneenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and to be executed, 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 February next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the owners, 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. said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices pertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute any prisoners that are or shall be in the jail said county of Potter, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Coudersport, February 17, 1859, and the 83d year of the Independence of the United States of America. A. C. TAGGART, Sheriff. Coudersport, Jan. 20, 1859.

Divorce Notice.

Melinda B. Chase, No. 14, Sept. 11, 1858 by her next friend C. Nelson, To Eli R. Chase, defendant. WHEREAS a divorce having been granted and returned Nihil, you are notified that application will be made to the February 21st of the Court of Common Pleas for a Divorce a vinculo matrimonii; at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

A. C. TAGGART, Sheriff. Coudersport, Jan. 20, 1859.