

within an hour. Semi-toilet, you know; but I'll run in and see how you look before I go down.

You've been around this early settling of bills? Well, I must say, if you live to be a thousand, you'll never learn how to do things gently. As long as people know you are rich, and can pay when you get ready, they're in no hurry to be paid. It's only poor people, or those in doubtful circumstances, who have to pay on the spot. If it wasn't convenient for you to pay, of course you'd have to; but seeing you can just as well pay any time, people feel hurt to have you settling up so soon. These folks would rather you'd be in debt to 'em than not. But you'd rather not be? That was very commendable when you did a small business, and wanted to be certain about making both ends meet, but it wouldn't hurt you a bit now if you never paid your debts. Let me see the bills; \$50 for cards, engraving, &c.; \$200 for flowers; \$250 for music; \$300 for wines; \$800 for supper, attendance of waiters, loan of silver, &c. (that man's bills are always enormous, but I couldn't be sure of success without him); \$1,600 total. Add the milliner's bills and \$150 for breakage; \$50 for running carpet; and a hundred or two for sundries, and you'll have nearly two thousand dollars." Well expended, Mr. Rasher. I'd have given a thousand dollars alone if the Liverpools had come. How? Perhaps, if I'd privately offered them that sum, they might have accepted, as they're said to be getting as poor as they are proud? The bills are very moderate indeed, considering the brilliancy of the affair. Five years from now, if you should live and prosper, you won't think anything of giving ten thousand for a grand party once a year. The Pillsburys do it. What are you ciphering there, on that piece of paper? How many pills, twenty-five in a box, at twenty-five cents a box, must have been inflicted upon trusting humanity, at a profit of seventy-five per cent. on the whole, in order to have enabled the Pillsburys to give that ten thousand dollar affair? Pshaw! what a horribly coarse minded person you are, to be thinking of such things. You might just as well inquire—How many barrels of mess? Rasher, you're hitting that cologne bottle with your elbow! There it goes down upon my Brussels carpet; thank goodness, it wasn't the ink stand. You shouldn't think I'd have a "Brussels" carpet on my floor? Did I ever hear about Paddy's pigs? No, nor I don't want to. A gentleman met Paddy with a drove of pigs, and says he, "so you're driving your pigs to Bath, are you?" and Paddy says, "whist! whist! if ye please, sir, and don't be after speaking so loud, for sure they think they're going to Dublin, sir, or they wouldn't stir a step." And that's just as much like you, Rasher, as well as pigs. If I want to drive you one way, I have to pretend I'm driving you another. I'm constantly endeavoring—to pull the wool over your eyes? Yes, to pull the wool over your eyes, if you will have it so—but it's always for your own good, always! If you'd had your own way, you'd stayed in that three story brick, and worn your old white hat forever. I've persuaded you into a house, and a butler, and a carriage, and gloves, and a decent hat, and a party, and—A coat of arms? Yes, and a coat of arms, which you never would have had the ambition to look up, and discover who your ancestors were, if it hadn't been for me. What's that? I'm a great woman? You've told me so several thousand times in the course of our matrimonial relations, and you haven't said a word from the truth. I intend to be a great woman; and if you had one bit or grain of spirit, you'd be a great man, in some way—politically, or officiously, or some way. You meant I was a great woman in a corporeal sense? And what kind of a sense is that? Come down to the warehouse to-morrow, and get weighed? The scales is again; sometimes I wish to goodness you'd live in your warehouse, and never come out of it; you'd be more to home there than in my elegant—My elegant?—yes, my elegant—there's the bell. Company for the next four hours; but you needn't mind about coming down, unless you wish to, my dear.

(Continued next month.)

### Graded Schools.

Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir: I was highly pleased to see the sketch upon "Graded Schools," in your issue of Jan. 17. It indicates a growing interest in the cause of education. According to the writer's account the progress of the scholars was truly wonderful, and seems to justify his triumphant appeal to the Directors in favor of his favorite system. Yet I do not think "Graded Schools" can be successfully established in our county and therefore I reply to his question. I wish the sketch had been longer, so that your readers might know how the school was conducted, organized, supported and graded. On these points "K." gave very little information. I do not say that the school was not graded; but if it was, I have wrong views of the "Graded School system." From the account in the JOURNAL, I cannot see that it differed in any respect from the ordinary select schools, found in all parts of our country. There are many erroneous opinions about graded schools, and "mice may be incorrect; if it is I trust, some one will give a just explanation of the system. A graded school cannot be taught by a single teacher. It cannot be kept in a single room. In a graded school scholars of unequal attainments are not taught by the same teacher. Graded schools are the cheapest that can

be established in large towns where there are many schools.

A graded school is simply a well classified school, it is one, in which, scholars of nearly equal attainments occupy the same room and are taught by the same instructor. The lowest graded school must have two rooms and two teachers. In this case the more advanced scholars occupy one room, the less advanced another. The advantage of the system is that the classes are fewer and larger, and can have longer time for recitations. Graded schools are commonly divided into three departments the Primary, Intermediate and Higher. There is a room and a teacher for each department, and in large schools two or more to each department. An impartial board of examiners assign each pupil to his proper department, and promotes from one room to a higher only when a scholar has passed a thorough examination. Scholars are received and promoted only at the beginning of the term or year. I said graded schools are the cheapest where ever they can be established. Suppose a township with 9 schools averaging 30 scholars each could build a house with two rooms, and locate it in a place accessible by all the scholars in the township do not say such a situation could be found, but unless the system offers nearly equal advantages, it had not better be introduced. Let the directors engage two qualified teachers, one for each department. It seems from "K's" account they can be had for \$15 per month. In a graded school a teacher can teach 45 scholars easier than 30 in an ungraded one. Let the directors announce that they will examine all the scholars in the township and admit the best 90 to this new school. Let it also be understood the other scholars would be admitted as soon as their own proficiency and the vacancies in the High School would permit. This would be a strong incentive to every child in the town. After taking out 90 scholars, there would be only 180 left to be provided for in the common schools. These 180 are never of the same rank the 270 at first were, and the size of each school might be slightly increased and still the scholars have better opportunities than before. If 86 are assigned to each school there will be but five common schools now. Thus by the graded system we dispense with 4 out of 9—almost half of the common school teachers, and in their place employ two qualified instructors. The \$30 per month paid to these two, is less than was formerly paid to the other four. I said graded schools cannot be successfully introduced here at present; the population is too scattered, too sparse. We want more common schools as a basis. Every common school in the county, may be graded just as much as any select school with only one teacher; because they all can be as well classified; but no select school, no school receiving all the scholars who apply, can properly be termed graded, since none can have an impartial board of examiners. Respectfully Yours, M. Harrison, Jan. 1861.

### The Potter Journal.

Coudersport, Pa., Thursday Evening, Jan. 31, 1861.  
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

We are indebted to Messrs. Benson, Stang, Elliot and Berry of the Legislature, for documentary favors.

The following gentlemen compose Gov. Curtin's Cabinet: Secretary of State, Col. Eli Sifer, of Union; Deputy Secretary, Samuel B. Thomas, of Delaware; Attorney General, Hon. Samuel A. Furviance, of Butler; Adjutant General, Gen. Charles Negley, of Pittsburg.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia, on the 25th inst., presented John B. Floyd for malfeasance in office, Godard Bailey for larceny of the Indian Bonds, and Russell for complicity with Floyd and Bailey. We hope they will go one step farther, and justly convict them.

The Secession movement is in statu quo, awaiting practical development. Since our last we learn that Louisiana has seceded—on paper. It will be impossible for her to do so in any more practical manner. She confesses her dependence on the Government, by conceding the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi.

The Kentucky legislature has refused to call a convention, by a large majority, and the action of the legislature was celebrated by firing guns, illuminations, &c., in the leading cities and towns of the State.

Virginia hangs over the abyss, but there is strong ground to hope that her people will vote her back soon.

Maryland is also firm for the Union, and the noble Hicks is firm for Maryland.

In Missouri the movement is making no progress, and the popular feeling is against secession.

The obstruction of the steamboat navigation of the Mississippi, by the Vicksburg people, has set the Northeast on fire—even Kentucky is rampant with rage.

Some small arms intended for Georgia have been seized at Coudersport by the city police in New York—thus cutting off a large supply of treason. This was right, under Judge Smalley's decision.

The Ship of war Brooklyn has left with reinforcements for Fort Pickens, and it is also stated that troops have been sent to the relief of Fort Sumter.

### Compromising with Treason.

CHARLES.—My lord, wife men ne'er wait their present woes. But presently prevent the ways to wail. To fear the foe, since fear oppresseth strength. Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe.

And so your follies fight against yourself. Fear and be slain; no worse can come to fight: And fight and die is death destroying death Where fearing dying, pays death servile breath. —Rich. II., Act III., Scene 2.

K. HENRY.—Shall our coffers then be emptied to redeem a traitor home? Shall we buy treason? and indent with fears. When they have lost and forfeited themselves? —Henry IV., Act I., Scene 3.

The above extract from Shakespeare are much to the point of the present times. The compromise mania which seems to prevail in certain circles at Washington and elsewhere, leads everybody to thinking wrong in regard to the occasion of it. Interest goes a great way in making up a man's political character in such times as are now upon us; and those who are laboring to dissolve the Union are well aware of this fact and are using it. It matters little whether we "fear and be slain," or "fight and die"—death is more certain with the fear than with the fight, in such a case as now exists under this government. Under the existing circumstances, and attempt to patch up difficulties will be dying with fear, and "buying treason." What is a compromise but the offspring of fearing the consequences of doing what we claim to be right?—"paying death servile breath?"

The North has never yet compromised with the South, that the latter did not get all the benefits—yes, even more than it asked. The South has one virtue that we can heartily commend—it's pluck to press its demands whether right or wrong. The North, on the contrary, has exhibited on all occasions the truth of Shakespeare, that "fears oppresseth strength." It has ever been the fault of the North to "indent with fear, when they have lost and forfeited themselves." The fears have always triumphed while the courage of the South had the advantage—gained "strength from our weakness." Whereas, if we had met them in times past with the same spirit they have exhibited there would be no occasion for compromise now—there would have been none in 1850. New guarantees to the South never amount to more than new pretenses for future demands.

We believe that a majority of the people constitute the highest tribunal of our country, next to the Ruler of the Universe, and as such their decision cannot be set aside by any measures which may be hatched up by Congress or Cabinets. Their latest decision is that the Territories are consecrated to Freedom; therefore, we believe that any compromise which surrenders that principle is a mere attempt of an inferior tribunal to set aside the verdict of a higher, and contrary to the principles and spirit of the Constitution.

But is infinitely more degrading to the spirit of the Constitution, as now, to be asked to compromise with treason. This is a humiliation against which the North ought to be clothed in an impenetrable mail of patriotism. There is neither reason or palliation for such conciliation; there can be no pretext for such humiliation. It is "buying treason" only to give it new strength, new insolence. It is "emptying our coffers" of self respect and principle, to buy off unseemly fears and ungodly treason. We say away with all compromises that look to the disarmament of free labor and the strengthening of human bondage, now and forever; for if now it will be forever.

We are indebted to our friend Cowan, member of Assembly from Warren, for a copy of his speech of the 17th inst., against the repeal of the Personal Liberty law. The speech is brief, but it is to the point and just such as we might expect from Cowan. We extract the conclusion:

I am further opposed to repeal, because it can now do no good. Had they come to us in an official way, before their overt acts of treason, and asked these things, even as a right, not a condition of obedience to the law, they might have been granted without a sacrifice of honor, duty and self-respect. But their position is taken. With a deliberate purpose they have done all they can to sunder the bonds which bind us together. If this rash step shall lead to civil war, upon those be the responsibility of the fratricidal act who first raised the standard of rebellion against the Government, and put the Union in peril. By all means the question should be settled now, and forever. If our boasted Government is a failure, and powerless in the sectional storm, (which I do not believe if it is properly administered,) it is high time we knew it. We have no right to patch up a truce which is no peace, and transmit this red legacy to those who come after us. If it is a Government, vital with the powers of its own perpetuation, let us know that also, and have its laws executed to preserve the Constitution and the Union as they were made by the fathers. No compromise or concession of repeal can satisfy the slave power—the real cause of all our trouble—except a complete and abject surrender of the Republican creed, and a recognition of the right of slavery to go into the territories at will, and to be protected there. This is really their ultimatum. If Republicans are ready to grant this, then let them come by voting for repeal. I am not prepared for such a step yet, nor am I ready to sanction that kind of a compromise which simply means surrender—stand and deliver. Having exercised the right of voting and voting as we pleased, and having elected a President in a constitutional way, I certainly object to the demands of the seceders and their backers; that we shall now tie his legs so they can handle him!

It has been said that the Southerners admire pluck. I believe they respect it also. Hence I believe that a firm, united and determined North, will do more to preserve the Union than all the concessions which can be extorted from our self-interest or our fears. We have conceded too much already. We conceded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and we are now reaping the bitter fruits of that rash, wrong step. Let them restore that line—no ask it of us. Let those rebuild the temple who destroyed it. We cannot reclaim or save the traitors by a repeal which they care nothing about, and which they will despise us for making; but we can save our manhood and self-respect. Let us, by all means, do that. Let us to our own selves be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, that we cannot then be false to any man, or section of men.

THE SOUTHERN POST-OFFICES.—The following letter expresses the spirit which now animates some of the branches of the public service:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Jan. 22, 1861. Sir: In answer to the inquiry in your letter of the 15th to the Postmaster General, he instructed me to inform you that you were removed from the office of Postmaster at Paducah because you announced yourself as "devotedly in favor of Disunion," and it is not considered prudent to retain in the service of the Government men openly seeking its overthrow.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
HORATIO KING,  
John Nantz, Esq., Paducah Ky.

This was the first stern example, and it is due to Mr. Holt to say that he made it of one whom he had himself mistakenly appointed. Gen. Dix and others announce the same rule of conduct, but they have not yet carried it out.

THE DISUNION SENATORS.—It is remarkable to observe in the Senate the Disunion Senators, who have told the country so often that before the next day of March they would no longer belong to the United States; taking so much interest in such legislative matters, which do not even concern their States in the least. They make long speeches, and quarrel over them, as if the Union was in no danger, and would last for centuries to come. Thus it is with the Pacific railroad. If they go out of the Union, they will lose nothing if the remaining States conclude to build it, but yet they oppose it, and, therefore, it seems that they themselves, at least inwardly, do not wish to leave this Union, however bitterly they now attack it.

THE N. Y. Herald has a Washington dispatch stating that there is no longer any doubt that the Government have sent forces to relieve Forts Sumter and Pickens. The Administration do not regard this action as a declaration of war on the part of the Government, but as simply a duty. The authorities of Charleston and Pensacola understand this, and if they choose to be aggressors and make the attack, they must take the consequences. It may be some days before it is known that forces have been sent. The movement has been quietly made, but the movement is in earnest now, as these people well understood. The destination of the steamer Brooklyn is Fort Pickens.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY.—The President remains firm in carrying out the new and vigorous policy which has been adopted. He said recently, in reply to the suggestion of apprehended difficulty in inaugurating Mr. Lincoln, "If I live till the 4th of March, I will ride to the Capitol with Old Abe, whether I am assassinated or not."

COST OF IT.—Says The Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig: "At the lowest possible estimate, it will cost \$25,000,000 to maintain the State of Mississippi out of the Union. All of this will have to be raised by direct taxation on her people. Are they ready for any such emergency?"

Probably we of Kentucky had better wait a little while and see how Mississippi gets along with her rather serious undertaking. Perhaps she will take it into her head to get over the whole difficulty by issuing her "bonds." —Louisville Journal.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 4th, 1860, shows that there were then in the State 11,577 schools, containing 817,1 male and 489,2 female teachers; 314,667 male and 264,249 female scholars; the average attendance being 866,961. The number of scholars learning German is 6753.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—The Collector of the Port of Charleston has been arrested by the authorities of South Carolina, on a charge of treason. His treason consists in having written to the President that he had cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so.

### New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE BY VIRTUE OF sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levati Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or entry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 18th day of Feb. 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Sharon township, Potter Co., Pa., described as follows: Bounded on the North by lands of Peter B. Dedrick, on the East by N. Butts, South by the D'Orbigny lot, and West by E. White, Jr., being a part of warrant No. 4331, containing 794 acres, be the same more or less, about 30 acres improved, with one frame house and barn thereon.—ALSO—All that piece or parcel of land situate in Hebron township, Potter Co., Pa., known as the Higley lot, being part of warrants Nos. 1294 and 1841 and lot No. 36 of the allotment of lands of the Fox Estate; containing about 228 acres, be the same more or less, with the usual agricultural improvements, and one frame house, two frame barns and some fruit trees thereon.—ALSO—Another tract or parcel of land situate in the township, county and State last mentioned, containing four hundred and sixty-five acres or thereabouts, bounded as follows: On the North by lot No. 46 of unseated land of the Fox Estate and by west and east parts of lot No. 37, on the East by west part of lot No. 37 occupied by Daniel Thatcher, and by lots Nos. 88 and 89, on the South by lot No. 39 occupied by Norman Dwight, lot No. 86 belonging to the estate of Daniel Higley, and by lots Nos. 50 and 106, and on the West by lots Nos. 50, 57, 136 and 49, the said tract being known as lots Nos. 48, 49, 51 and 121 of the allotment of lands of Samuel M. Fox, deceased, in Hebron township, Potter Co., Pa., and parts of warrants Nos. 1289, 1291, 1294 and 1841—on which are erected two log houses and two stables.—ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in Hebron township, bounded on the North by lots Nos. 49, 48 and 51 of the allotment of lands of the estate of S. M. Fox, deceased, in Hebron township, on the East by lots Nos. 48 and 51, on the South by lots Nos. 86 and 87, and on the West by lot No. 106; containing 82 and 7-10 acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads &c.; being lot No. 50 of the aforesaid allotment, and parts of warrants Nos. 1294 and 1841, Potter Co., Pa. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Hyley and George J. Adams.

ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Ullyses, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North by lot No. 170 of the lands of S. Ross and lands of H. H. Dent, on the East, South and West by the allotment of lands of Sobieski Ross in the Township aforesaid; containing fifty acres and allowance, of which twenty acres are improved, on which are one log house, one log barn and some fruit trees. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Norman H. Rogers.

ALSO—Lot No. 53 in Allegany township, Potter Co., Pa., beginning at a maple at the south-west corner of this lot, thence North one half degree East one hundred and fifty-five perches and seven tenths, to a post on South line of lot No. 51, thence South 89° East fifty-nine perches and six tenths to a post the south-east corner of lot No. 54, thence North along the line of lot No. 54 thirty-six perches and three tenths to a post the south-west corner of lot No. 55, thence East along South line of lot No. 55 one hundred and sixty perches to a post the north-east corner of this lot, thence South one hundred and ninety-two perches and seven tenths to a post the south-east corner of this lot, thence North 89° degrees West two hundred and twenty-one perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and fifty acres and eleven tenths of an acre situate measure, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which are improved, on which are one frame house, one log house, one frame barn and some fruit trees. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jas. A. Lynch.

ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Borough of Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., beginning at a post in the West line of Main street, thence northerly by the line of said street twenty-six feet to the corner of lot owned by H. J. Olmsted, thence westerly along the line of said Olmsted's lot one hundred and sixteen feet to a post, thence southerly twenty-six feet to a post, thence easterly one hundred and sixteen feet to the place of beginning, the same being lot No. 5 of the plat of the property of John C. Knox and part of lot No. 128 on square No. 11 of the plat of said Borough of Coudersport, together with the privilege of a court or alley sixteen feet wide commencing at Third street and running South parallel with the line of C. Reissman's lot to lot No. 127 formerly occupied by W. T. Jones. On said lot is erected a one-and-a-half story store and out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jones, Mann & Jones.

ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Borough of Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., described as follows: to wit: bounded on the North by lands of G. W. Pearce, East by lands of John Billings, South by lands of Mary Davley and West by lands of the Bingham Estate, containing seventy acres, about forty acres of which are improved, on which are erected one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, one store house and out buildings, and an apple and plum orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of S. S. Roberts.

ALSO—A certain piece or parcel of land situate in Allegany township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North by unseated lands, on the East by the lands of C. Stanley, on the South by unseated lands, and on the West by lands of Oliver Jones, containing fifty acres with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., and of which about one acre is cleared and improved, and about one acre are chopped, and on which is erected one frame house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of L. D. Rosler.

ALSO—A certain piece or parcel of land situate in Elliptical Genesee township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North and West by lands of J. C. Caramugh and Jas. Locke, on the East by the highway leading from Coudersport to Coudersport, and on the South by lands of Samuel Rouse, containing one acre of an acre, be the same more or less, on which is erected one frame house, and with some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Keeler.

ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Township of Wharton, Potter Co., Pa., to wit: All that piece and parcel of land in possession of the defendant, bounded on the West by W. Hughes & Co. and Laban Randall, on the East by lands of F. W. Hughes & Co., on the South by lands of F. W. Hughes & Co., on the West by lands of F. W. Hughes & Co., containing about eighty acres of land, of which ten acres are improved, and on which are erected one frame house, one saw mill, and one log barn, and with some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James L. Barclay.

ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Township of Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North by lot No. 14, on the East by lots Nos. 12 and 25, on the South by lot No. 22, and on the West by unseated lands and by lots Nos. 13 and 26, being lots Nos. 11 and 12 of a sub-division of the lands of the Bingham Estate in said township; containing one acre and fifty-five acres, of which about two acres are improved, with three frame houses, two frame barns, one saw mill and some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of R. Robinson.

ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Township of Sylvania, Potter Co., Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: on the North by the lands of Glaspy and Columbus Ross, East by unseated lands, South by McCrady Earl, and West by Jos. Hall and Columbus Ross, containing twenty-eight acres, of which about twenty acres are improved, with one frame house, two barns, and some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas M. Rees. WM. F. BLISS, Sheriff. Coudersport, Jan. 30, 1861.

### ABSTRACT OF The County Auditor's Report STATEMENT of Balances due to and from E. REES, late Treasurer of Potter County in account with School and Township funds, as appears by the Auditor's Report.

Balance due from the Treasurer to the following Townships and Districts.	
Town. School	
Abbott	\$34 17
Alleghany	80 16
Coudersport	21 78
Bulalia	80 7
Genesee	91 82
Hector	51 67
Homer	2 96
Jackson	210 49
Keating	183 54
Oswayo	211 64
Portage	50 7
Roulet	14 56
Sharon	18 00
Sweden	49 18
Sylvania	81 44
Stewardson	100 34
Summit	100 34
Ullyses	30 00
Wharton	10 63
West Branch	10 63

Balance due to the said Treasurer for overpaid.

Town. School	
Bingham	3 85
Genesee	12 06
Harrison	34 92
Homer	8 04
Hector	87 64
Pike	22 62
Roulet	13 00
Sharon	31 21
Saraden	1 12
Ullyses	132 60
Wharton	132 60

Balance due from the said Treasurer to the Coudersport and Shippen State Road fund.

Balance due from the said Treasurer to the County of Potter.

Balance due from A. F. JONES, Treasurer of Potter County to the Townships and School Districts.

Town. School	
Alleghany	\$101 10
Keating	1 52
Homer	47 00
Oswayo	47 00
Sylvania	3 00
Summit	2 51

Balance due the said Treasurer from County.

W. B. GRAVES, } Co. S. A. SLADE, } Ad. L. BIRD, }
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LIST OF CAUSES FOR trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Term, 1861.

By and wife, et. Mann and Grady Metzger, Strong adm't	W. T. & A. F. Jones
Don't	" Wood.
Griddle	" Lord and Dring
Stebbins	" W. T. Jones, et.
Crittenden & Langdon	" Horton.
Commonwealth for use, et. Swartz & John Pomeroy & Smith,	" Rosa & White.
Lymna Bart,	" Israel Bart.
Hart,	" Jordan.
Leonardville Man. Co.,	" Henry Lord.
Metzger,	" Metzger.
T. Ives,	" T. Ives.
Warren & Son,	" W. T. Jones, et.
T. Ives,	" Hay.
Hollenbeck et al.,	" Rounds.

H. J. OLMSTED, Pres.