

religious privileges of the people, and remote the union, prosperity and happiness of the country.

### Letter from Pike's Peak.

DENVER CITY, Jan. 11, 1861.  
DEAR JOURNAL—It having been some time since my writing, I will endeavor to give the present prospects of our New Eldorado, the Rocky Mountains. Probably at no period within our existence, have the prospects of the mining region of the Rocky Mountains been brighter and more hopeful than at present. Though the day has been long and the labor severe, that has been required to prospect the country, and establish beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the existence of the auriferous and mineral wealth which the Mountains abound; the fact is incontrovertibly established, and the day of realization is near at hand.

To the pioneers of Jefferson too much credit cannot be awarded. They have shown a courage, a resolution and an indomitable disposition to succeed, in the face of the most adverse circumstances. They have braved public opinion, resisted a surging tide of panic-stricken men who came on, loud in their loss of valor and determination, and fled, still louder in their anathemas and curses, that reverberated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have held on through the rains of Summer and the snows of Winter, to the present day of dawning prosperity. It is a pleasing thought that at last their labors, privations and struggles are about to be rewarded. We do not think that any one can review the past, and calmly consider the condition of the present, without coming to the conclusion that we have just expressed. All must admit that heretofore our career has been one of experiment and development; that the first Summer was experimental in gold mining, and the second in the opening of quartz leads, and experimenting with mills, and yet within that time we have found means to live, and many have made their piles. We have also built towns and cities whose extent and solidity of business and improvements cannot be equalled by any in the world of a like age. As far as explorations have yet been prosecuted gold and silver have been found in a region of country extending from the Black Hills on the North, to New Mexico and the San Juan Mountains on the South; and it is the settled opinion of those who have explored the country South and West of us and have made a gold belt of the Earth their study, that the richest mines on the Continent will be found between the sources of the San Juan river and the head of the Gulf of California. But within the limits of our immediate neighborhood there is every reason that a sane man could require, to believe that there are riches limitless, and that all the preliminary labor has already been expended that is necessary to make them productive equal to our most sanguine hopes. In proportion to the yield of gold, will be the increase and prosperity in every branch of business; consequently, if we are correct in the conclusion that we have reached of productiveness on the part of the mines during the next season, and an abundance of gold in circulation, we may naturally expect our streets will be crowded with eager business men—with innumerable teams—with the bustle and excitement incident to prosperous trade—with the growth and improvement so pleasantly engendered, and will be in fact the realization of those hopes for whose fulfillment we have waited for two long years.

I will give you the yield of gold. I witnessed the retorting of last week while I was in the mountains. From four cards of quartz taken from the Gregory lead, which belongs to Col. J. E. Bates, there was \$856 00, which I think pays well for the trouble required to obtain the ore. Respectfully yours, C. P. SLADE.

### The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.  
Thursday Morning, Feb. 7, 1861.  
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

### Items from the Daily Papers of Tuesday.

The election in Virginia for delegates to the State Convention, has resulted in a complete overthrow of the secessionists. It is said that this will turn the tide and hold all the Border States back from the impending peril.

Fort Sumter has not been reinforced, nor will it be unless Major Anderson requests it. He says he is able to hold it at all hazards.

A truce has been concluded between Lieut. Simmens, of Fort Pickens, and the State forces of Alabama and Mississippi, and the fort is not to be assaulted, at present.

Kansas is at last a State—fully and irrevocably. The bill admitting her to the sisterhood passed both Houses of Congress by a large majority, and has been approved by the President. Hail Kansas!—born of much labor, but born free at last. Now for Nebraska and Idaho, with free labor and free speech for our watchword.

We are in receipt of a letter from Judge Hale, (not intended for publication,) partially explaining his proposition for settling the national difficulties.

We however make the following extract which justly belongs to his constituents here:

"I shall never, under any circumstances that I can conceive of, vote to establish, extend or protect Slavery in free territory. With that I want my Republican friends to rest satisfied for the present, and await the progress of events."

For our part we are disposed to grant Mr. Hale the suspension of judgement he asks for, having firm faith in his fealty, and that he will not betray us to the demands of Slavery. We will "await the progress of events" in the faith that he has announced above.

On Monday last the Committee of New York merchants who are in Washington for the purpose of urging measures of conciliation, had a meeting, at which several Senators and Representatives were present, and made speeches, among them Judge Hale. We find the following brief report of his remarks in the N. Y. Express of Monday evening: "Judge Hale member of Congress from Pennsylvania stated that he had been a member of the committee who reported the Border State resolutions. He had proposed the division upon the Missouri compromise line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, with the understanding that neither Congress nor Territorial Legislature should have power to establish or prohibit slavery south of that line. He had accepted this proposition as a fair measure of adjustment. In the House Committee, he was surprised and gratified to find this proposition approved by Mr. Harris Breckinridge Democrat from the Tenth Legion of Virginia, and that honorable gentleman had given him assurance that Virginia would be willing to accept it also. The Southern members of the committee had generally approved it. He regretted that in the Republican caucus held in regard to the various series of resolutions proposed, this plan had not been favorably received. He did not regard the proposition as a violation of the Chicago platform. He expressed himself anxious to give the Chicago platform a liberal and fair construction, believing that the mass of the Republican party entertained the same wish."

**The Doughfaces at Harrisburg.**  
The Legislature has been in session a month. There are many subjects of importance coming legitimately and constitutionally within its sphere of action; but none of them have hardly been mentioned. The majority of the members have been intent on trying to persuade the slave-holders that the election of a Republican President was of no consequence—that the slave power should rule as of old—the only difference being the Northern agents should be taken for the next four years from those heretofore excluded from office. This effort of the majority is not exhausted, and we do not yet know what disgrace they have in store for us. But this much has already been done: Commissioners have been appointed at the request of Virginia, to repair to Washington to help put through Congress some plan to strengthen slavery. In opposing this pro-slavery scheme, Williams, of Allegheny Co., a true Republican—all honor for his noble efforts for freedom—asked the majority where they got their authority for appointing these commissioners. No one of the majority has yet had time to answer that question—for the simple reason that the appointment of these commissioners is a gross usurpation of power on the part of the Governor and Legislature. The people had already elected 25 men to represent them at Washington, and the Legislature had elected two men. If that is not enough, let us have the Constitution amended, and select them according to law.

But this commission business is a small matter compared with what is expected to be done, a part of which is foreshadowed by the following extract from the Harrisburg letter of the North American of Jan. 30.

"The Republican members of the House met in caucus last night, and had a long discussion upon the report submitted by the special committee appointed to suggest some course of action. The committee verbally reported in favor of the repeal of the last clause of the 95th section which reads as follows:

"If any person or persons claiming any negro or mulatto as a fugitive from servitude or labor shall, under any pretence of authority whatsoever, violently and tumultuously seize upon and carry away to any place, or attempt to seize and carry away in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonableness manner, and so as to disturb or endanger the public peace any negro or mulatto within this Commonwealth, either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any district or circuit judge, the person or persons so offending against the peace of this Commonwealth shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and further to be imprisoned in the county jail for any period, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding three months."

Speeches were made by Messrs. Armstrong, Sheppard and Patterson in favor of the repeal, and Mr. Williams and Speaker Davis against. The discussion was long. The caucus adjourned without coming to any conclusion."

That part of the 95th section of the penal code here referred to, is the entire 4th section of the Anti-kidnaping act of 1846, approved by honest Francis B. Shunk, and which could not be repealed even under the pressure of the Compromise fever of 1850. The men who revised the Penal Code were all Democratic lawyers appointed by Governor Packard.

This clause was deemed necessary to the peace of the Commonwealth by them. And so it has passed every democratic ordeal for thirteen years. But now, a Republican caucus, at the request of Governor Curtin, is in session, and discussing the propriety of repealing this safeguard to personal Liberty in Pennsylvania. We think they had much better discuss the propriety of adjourning sine die or going home at once.

There is however one other measure still more disgraceful than this attempt to make kidnaping easy. It is a Bill introduced by Mr. Smith of Philadelphia, to make the people of each county in the State pay for all fugitives that may be rescued. And in this way have the Doughfaces at Harrisburg asked pardon of the slave holders for being so audacious as to elect a President without first asking the consent of their masters.—What lower depth these poor, miserable, weak-kneed wretches will dive into we cannot guess. But this much seems certain. Republicanism has about fizzled out in them. There being but thirteen voters against sending compromise commissioners to Washington.

The most conspicuous of the men elected as Republicans engaged in this work of surrendering at discretion to slavery, is Armstrong of Lycoming, Ball of Erie, and Patterson of Juniata.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune under date of Feb. 1st, says: "There is now every prospect of a repeal of the Kidnaping law, or its entire emancipation. There is no Republican majority to rely upon in the Pennsylvania Legislature! The Chicago platform could not pass here to-day, notwithstanding the Republicans have, nominally, a majority of forty-two. By analyzing the votes taken for the last week, it appears that there are a number who vote steadily with the radical Democrats. Mr. Armstrong of Lycoming, a man of ability and influence, makes as good democratic speeches as could have been desired before election. Mr. Patterson of Juniata, who was very radical the first few days of the session, has entirely wavered down. Mr. Harvey, a plain farmer-like man—a new member—from Delaware County, (largely peopled by Quakers I believe)—was supposed to be among the strong men, but he, I am told, has expressed his anxiety to vote for the repeal of the Kidnaping law. Gen. Wilson, of Beaver, goes as directly against the will of his constituents as does Gideon J. Ball, of Erie. Both are now sadly misrepresenting those whose votes sent them here. But one representative from Philadelphia can be called a Republican. They generally work with the Democrats on all national questions. The exception is Dr. Seltzer, who represents the seventh District. He never dodges or finches when opportunity offers to cast a straight Republican vote. Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, made a strong Anti-Slavery speech, when he first commenced his legislative career; but he has gone under on the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code, which is the Kidnaping law. These are some of the prominent legislators of Pennsylvania, who are responsible for leaving the Republic without any reliable power in the Pennsylvania Legislature. When they return to their constituents many of them will have leave to stay at home."

We are glad to notice that our Senator stood up to the rack squarely and honorably, and that our Representatives voted right—though one of them wanted to postpone the matter in order to get time to hear from his constituents.

**The Border-State Conference.**  
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.  
The Border-State Convention met at Willard's Hotel to day.  
The Convention room has been closed to the members of the press, and they are not to be admitted until the vote of the Convention is taken on the question of admission after the organization.

The Virginia Delegates are desirous that the whole proceeding shall be conducted with closed doors to the press and public. [The Convention has so determined.]

A Committee of Secessionists are here from Maryland, to protest against the admission of the Delegates from that State.

**Bill to Arm the State.**  
The joint resolution read in place some time since by Mr. ELLIOTT, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to organize and arm the militia of this Commonwealth, came up in its regular order this morning. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny, supported them in a strong and able speech, whilst Messrs.

BURNS and HILL (Democrats) expressed themselves opposed to them. The resolutions were finally postponed till Wednesday next, in order to see what the Peace Commission, which meets at Washington on Monday, will accomplish.—Harrisburg Telegraph, Feb. 2.

**MAKING THE OFFICE OF POST MASTER ELECTIVE.**—The proposition to make the office of Postmaster elective is being agitated at Washington.

### New Advertisements.

#### STATEMENT

Of the Funds of Potter County on the first day of January, 1861.

To Com'r orders outstanding	\$2,828 84
To bond payable to Wm. Bell in 1844	1,000 00
To do do J. F. Cowan do	938 18
To do do Eli Rees do	500 00
To do do Wm. Bell 1853	1,000 00
To do do J. F. Cowan do	1,000 00
To do do Wm. Bell do	1,000 00
To do do H. H. Dent 1857	294 53
To do do J. F. Cowan do	1,000 00
To do do W. V. Keating do	500 00
Interest on the above bonds	1,220 60
Probable exp'n of the current yr	7,000 00
	\$18,278 15
By outstanding taxes on unseated lands for 1860	4,155 87
By outstanding taxes due from collectors for 1860	1,741 07
Due from E. Johnson col. of Pike for 1859	57 71
Due from D. P. Roberts col. of P. Valley for 1859	2 65
Due from S. T. Moore col. of Wharton for 1858	34 62
Due from J. C. Wilkinson col. of Oswaydo for 1853	78 22
Due from A. D. Gorey col. of Ullysses for 1856	73 07
Due from Samuel Brown col. of Pike for 1856	103 66
Due from Harry Hurd col. of Genesee for 1855	5 41
Due from N. V. Jackson col. of Wharton for 1854	90 11
Due from Samuel Sherman col. of Pike for 1854	59 47
Due from Nathan Fuller col. of Ullysses for 1853	5 75
Due from J. M. Kibborn col. of Pike for 1852	49 18
Due from John Lyman jr. col. of Rowlet for 1853	20 29
Due on judgment against A. Woodcock	75 00
Due on judgment against S. H. Martin	64 04
Due on judgment against D. Sheldon	37 35
Due on recognisance against A. Rounsaville	218 15
Due on recognisance against E. Johnson	109 00
Due on note against D. Whipple	19 18
Due on note against M. Jackson	7 09
Due on note against Harry Ellis and F. W. Knox	95 93
Due on note against N. Howland	12 50
Due from Cameron County	533 52
Due for village lots	104 00
Due from seated taxes returned as unseated	29 43
Probable amount of taxes seated and unseated for the current year	8,506 00
Excess of liabilities over assets	1,990 28
	\$18,278 15

We the Commissioners of Potter County do certify that the foregoing statement of the funds of said county is correct and true, as appears from the books and documents in this office.

JEROME CHEESBRO,  
EDWIN THATCHER, Com'rs.  
MARTIN D. BRIGGS,  
L. B. COLE, Clerk.  
Commissioners Office, Jan. 17, 1861.

#### STATEMENT

Of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Potter County for the year ending on the 31st day of Dec. 1860.

Taxes on unseated lands for 1853	\$2,775 70
Taxes on unseated lands for 1859	4,473 86
Taxes on unseated lands for 1860	831 22
Taxes on seated lands returned as unseated	93 04
Taxes on seated lands and personal property for 1860	2,443 06
Taxes on seated lands and personal property for 1859	1,739 15
Taxes on seated lands and personal property for 1853 and previous years	233 86
For requisitions, notes and judgments	104 37
For the old Court House bell	26 00
	\$12,720 26
EXPENDED,	\$1,294 77
For election expenses	200 00
For appropriation to Coudersport Academy	130 98
For E. Thatcher's com's wages for 1860	146 00
For Jerome Cheesbro do do do	138 80
For S. S. Rasco do do do 1859	90 71
For L. H. Kinney do do do	7 96
For J. Cheesbro do do do 1858	12 44
For J. Cheesbro do do do 1857	11 62
For Martin D. Briggs do do 1860	33 45
For clerk hire balance for 1859	55 54
For clerk hire balance for 1860	337 45
For stationary	108 72
For clerk of quarter sessions	81 91
For jail expenses	146 77
For coroner's inquests	15 54
For fuel	93 82
For boarding prisoners	238 00
For damages by roads	10 00
For attorney fees for 1859	50 00
For auditors wages including prothonotary's acct	97 00
For incidental expenses	2 06
For assessor's wages	439 64
For blanks	53 15
For public printing	75 25
For viewing bridges	24 00
For costs in civil suits	67 06
For wolf and wild-cat bounty	65 75
For qualification fees	44 51
For constable's returns	129 60
For laying out roads	335 50
For Commonwealth costs	504 88
For grand jur's fees	375 72
For traverse jurors fees	853 17
For constables attendance at court	119 20
For tip staves	46 00
For court crier	885 47
For bond to H. H. Dent	66 00
For interest on Wm. V. Keating's bond	1,023 04
For money refunded	72 63
For tending town clock	25 00

For prothonotary's fees	43 31
For taking prisoners to penitentiary	121 18
For agricultural society	68 20
For repairs and improvements of public property	32 76
For justices returns	8 61
For interest on bond to Wm. V. Keating	600 00
For treasurer percentage on \$12,720 26	633 51
Excess of receipts over expenditures	2,472 10
	\$12,720 26

We the Commissioners of Potter County do certify that the foregoing exhibits a true statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county for the year ending on the 31st day of Dec. A. D. 1860, as appears from the original entries and documents in our office. Witness our hands at the Commissioners Office, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1861.

JEROME CHEESBRO,  
EDWIN THATCHER, Com'rs.  
MARTIN D. BRIGGS,  
L. B. COLE, Clerk.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levavi Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 13th day of Feb. 1860, 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 P. B. Debrick, on the East by I. N. Butts, South by the D'Orbigna lot, and West by F. White, Jr., being a part of warrant No. 4221; containing 794 acres, with 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 Sharon township, Potter Co., Pa., known as the High-land lot, being part of warrants Nos. 1294 and 1841 and lot No. 86 of the allotment of lands of the Fox Estate; containing about 228 acres, being the same more or less, with the usual allowance for roads, &c., with about 30 acres improvement, 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. 83 and 89, on the South by lot No. 29 occupied by Norman Wright, lot No. 86 belonging to the estate of Daniel Hingley, and 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, Potter Co., Pa., 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 Holley and George J. Adams.

ALSO—Certain real estate situate in Ullysses, 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 lands of H. H. Dent, being lot No. 124 of the allotment of lands of Sobelet Ross in the Township aforesaid; containing fifty acres and an 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. 58 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. 54, thence South 83° East fifty-nine perches and six tenths to a post the North-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 beech the south-east corner of this lot, thence North 83° West two hundred and twenty-one perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and fifty acres and eight tenths of an acre strict 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., bounded on the North by Second street—East by West street, South by lot of C. Aylesworth, West by lot of W. T. Jones, being one half village lot on square No. —, on which are erected one two-story Blacksmith's Shop, one frame house.—ALSO—Village lots bounded on the North by lots of J. S. Mann, East by West street, South by Second street, West by Hill street, containing four village lots on square No. —, on which are erected one frame dwelling house, one frame barn and one cellar.—ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the Borough of Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., above mentioned township county and State the lands of Bingham Estate, East by lands of Jones and Aylesworth, South by lands of John Nelson, jr., West by lands of H. B. Ives and 83° 82'—Brown, containing one hundred and twenty acres, of which twenty acres are improved and on which are erected one frame house and one frame barn.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Bennels.

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. A. 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 Genesee township, 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 Dawley 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—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 James, 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 nine acres are chopped, and on which is erected one frame house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of L. D. Rosier.

ALSO—A certain piece or parcel of land situate in Ellensburg, Genesee township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North and West by the lands of J. G. Cavanaugh and Jas. Locke, on the East by the highway leading from Ellensburg to Coudersport, and on the South by lands of Samuel Ross, containing one-fourth 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 F. W. Hughes & Co. and Laban Randall, on the South by lands of F. W. Hughes & Co., on the East by lands of F. W. Hughes & Co., on the North and South by lands of F. W. Hughes & Co., containing 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 Pike township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North by lot No. 14, on the East by lots Nos. 14, 22 and 35, on the South by lot No. 22 and unseated lands of the Bingham Estate, and on the West by unseated lands and by lots Nos. 13 and 36, being lots Nos. 11 and 12 of the sub-division of the lands of the Bingham Estate in said township; containing one hundred and fifty-five acres, of which about fifty 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 E. Polshen.

ALSO—Certain real estate situate in the township of Allegany, Potter Co., Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: on the North by James Gluspy and Columbus Rees, East by unseated lands, South by McCready Earl, and West by Jos. Hall and Columbus Rees, containing fifty-eight acres, of which about twenty acres are improved, with one frame house, two log barns, and some fruit trees thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas M. Rees.

WM. F. BURT, Sheriff.  
Coudersport, Jan. 30, 1861.

THE  
**People's Store.**  
**NEW GOODS**  
**1861**  
**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT**  
**Just Received**  
And for sale at the  
**CORNER STORE.**  
**FOR PARTICULARS**  
**INQUIRE OF**  
**E. N. STEBBINS & BRO.**  
Coudersport, Feb. 1861.  
**Kennedy's Medical Discovery**  
For Sale by  
**C. S. & E. A. JONES,**  
COUDERSPORT.