of business from the halls of Congress; but while the Court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in a great degree fails to effect the object of its creation, for want of power to make its judgments final.

Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster-General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department.

The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of $700,000 for the transportation of free mail matter, was $9,049,296 40, being about two per cent less than the revenue for 1860. The expenditures were thirteen millions six hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eleven cents, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent as compared with those of the previous year, and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year of over $557,462 71. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent, on that of 1861, making $8,682,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz., $700,000, making $9,383,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at 12,528,000 dollars, leaving an estimated deficiency of $3,145,000, to be supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this district across the Potomac River, at the time of establishing the capital here, was eminently wise; and, consequently, that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies in the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of regaining that part of the district, and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land-Offices. The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about $200,000. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruptions to the business of the country and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the North-West. The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about $100,000, rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pension-Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions based upon the casualities of the existing war have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension-roll, and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons, upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension-roll.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern superintendency, and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country South of Kansas is in possession of the insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. The Agents of the United States, appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause and assume to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of commissions from the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force, and attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the Government has no official information upon the subject, letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing a wish for the presence of the Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that, upon the repossession of the country by the Federal forces, the Indians will rapidly cease all hostile demonstrations, and resume their former relations to the Government.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship only, assigned to it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as not to have demanded and extorted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage. Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an Agricultural and Statistical Bureau might profitably be organized.

The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of congratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave-trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates engaged in the trade and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel has been convicted of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

The Territories of Colorado, Dakota and Nevada, created by the last Congress have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels. I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of that Territory. So far, the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defense to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representatives in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon the Government.

At your late session, a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be holden at London in the year 1862. I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject; a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so extensively and intricately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretaries of State and of the Interior, a plan or system has been devised and partly matured, which will be laid before you.

Under and by virtue of the act of Congress, entitled an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved Aug. 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and services of certain other persons have been forfeited, and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by the operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case, I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from States according to some mode of valuation in *lieu prolanto* of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed upon with such States respectively that such persons, on such acceptance by the General Government, be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practised the acquisition of territory for nearly 60 years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was at first questioned by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men, leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial ground, than on providing room for population. On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity that without which the Government cannot be perpetuated if the war continues.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle I have therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance, to the more deliberate action of the legislature.

In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing these ports. So also, obeying the dictates of prudence as well the obligations of law, instead of transcending I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered.

The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We shall not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measure, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

The Inaugural address at the beginning of the Administration and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung.

Nothing more occurs to add or subtract to or from the principles of general purposes stated and expressed in that document. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union, peaceably, expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable.

What was painfully uncertain then, is much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from North of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on that point. This, however, was soon settled definitely and on the right side.

South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union. Our soldiers were assaulted, bridges wer burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days, at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital.

Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the Government. She already, gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union and none to the enemy, and her people at a regular election have sustained the Union by a large majority, and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question.

Kentucky too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and, I think, unchangeably, ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field for the Union while of their citizens, certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country.

An insurgent force of about fifteen hundred for months dominating the narrow peninsular region of the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrection north of the Potomac or east of the Chesapeake.

Also, we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island; and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union, in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is now advancing steadily southward.

Since your last adjournment, Lieutenant-General Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit. Yet, on calling to mind how faithfully, ably and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and thenceforward continually, I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, what further mark of recognition is due to him and to ourselves, as a grateful people.

With the retirement of General Scott, came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a General-in-Chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council or country was there, so far as I know any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring Chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position, and this the nation decreed to give a unanimous concurrence.

The designation of General McClellan is therefore in a considerable degree, the selection of the country as well as the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope that there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus, by fair implication, promised, and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one bad general is better than two good ones, and the saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that our army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes with each other. And the same is true in all joint observations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view and can differ only as to the choice of means.

In a storm at sea no one can wish the ship to sink, and yet not unfrequently, all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents.

In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the Legislature, boldly advocated with labored arguments, to prove that large control of the people in Government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes limited ed at as a possible refuge from the power of the people.

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions. But there is one point with its connections, of so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention.

It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with if not above labor, in the structure of the Government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This resumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent.

Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed, that whoever is once a hired laborer, is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor, as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the rendition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.

Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation.

A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor, or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority, belong to neither class, neither work for others nor have others working for them.

In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people, of all colors, are neither, slaves nor masters, while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hirers nor hired.—Men with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other.

It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with their capital—that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them: but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers.

The prudent, penniless beginner in the world, labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him.

This is the just, and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequently energy and progress and improvement of condition to all.—No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty.

None less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our national census to the last one, seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been greater.

We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future.

There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day; it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us. A. LINCOLN.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

That beautiful brace of traitors, Jesse D. Bright and Vallandigham, have had the audacity to come on to Washington and claim seats among the representatives of the loyal States. If they do not try to conceal their Rebel propensities a little better than heretofore, they will probably find a lodgement in Fort Lafayette before the close of the session.

Gen. Cass has written a communication to the Detroit Free Press justifying the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and showing that it was in strict accordance with the position of our Government upon the "Right of Search" question as maintained in correspondence with the British Government in 1858

There are now over 52,000 Cavalry in the volunteer service. It is deemed questionable whether this large number can be effectively employed. Whether they can be or not, it is understood that no more are to be received.

The report of Secretary Cameron is one of the ablest documents which has, in a long time, been issued from the war department. We shall try to give our readers a synopsis of the reports of the Departments next week.

The first session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress assembled on Monday of last week, and a quorum being present in both Houses, immediately proceeded to business. Several important resolution have already been introduced, but our space is so limited this week that we are compelled to omit them. We regard the present Congress as the most important one that has assembled since the foundation of the Government, and shall try to keep our readers well posted as to its doings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1861.—No intelligent man could have gone out of the Senate chamber this morning without the conviction that the "Conscript Fathers" had silently pronounced the doom of slavery on this continent. An act of Congress will unquestionably strike the shackles off the African in every State of the Union before the next Anniversary of Washington's Birth-Day.

Daniel S. Dickinson approves Col. Cochrane's speech and Secretary Cameron's endorsement thereof. The world moves and the whole race of mental and moral imbeciles who delight in their prudence and conservatism may as well get off the track. In revolutions, nations, not less than individuals, live longer in a single day than they do in quiet times in a hundred years. The rebellion, which was incepted and launched on the country to ensure the perpetuity and extension of slavery will seal its doom.

The Stars and Stripes now wave in seven of the seceded States, to wit: In North Carolina over Fort Hatteras, in South Carolina at Beaufort, in Georgia at Fort Tybee, in Florida at Key West and Fort Pickens, in Mississippi at Ship Island, in eastern Tenessee and in the northern and western sections of Virginia. The Union flag also waves, we suppose, in some parts of Texas; and hundreds are hidden away, but worshipped secretly in every secession State. The stupid bars are only kept up by hated force, which cannot always prevail.

Ex-Governor Ritner was in Harrisburg a few days ago, looking Hale and hearty. He is in the 82d year of his age, but still superintends the cultivation of his farm in Cumberland county.

The Wilmington (Del.) State Journal calls earnestly for the abolition of slavery in that State. The abolition movement is likely soon to assume gigantic proportions.

Since last "pay day," the soldiers in Col. Knipe's Regiment—46th P.R.C.—have sent home to their families the sum of Eighteen Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars. Such action as this speaks volumes for the honor and nobleness of heart of our gallant volunteers.

The gun voted the Government by the State Teachers' Association, has been ordered at the Phoenixville Works. The Regiment of School Teachers proposed to be raised in this State will, in all probability be commanded by Col. Henry C Hickok, formerly State Superintendent of Common Schools.

The State will pay 27 cents a pair for all good knit woolen socks delivered in Harrisburg.

☞ The war news amounts to very little else than contradictory rumors.

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NEW GOODS

AND

SOMETHING ELSE

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THE subscribers at their

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WINDOW CURTAINS,

And other articles which time alone forbids us to mention, all of which will be sold as low as the WAR PRICES will allow—for strictly

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And for those articles we take, the highest market price will be paid.

We are also General Agents for

DR. D JAYNE'S Family Medicines,

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And all the standard Medicines of the day

CALL AND SEE!

C. S. & E. A. JONES.

N. B. The pay for the Goods must be on hand when the Goods are delivered, as we are determined to live to the motto of "Pay as You Go."

Just one thing more. The Judgments, notes and book accounts which we have on hand must be settled and closed up immediately or we fear they will be increased faster than the usual rate of interest. Dec 11

BUSINESS CARDS.

EULALIA LODGE, No. 342, F. A. M. STATED Meetings on Wednesday on or before the Full Moon. Also Masonic gatherings on every Wednesday Evening, for work and practice, at their Hall in Coudersport.
TIMOTHY IVES, W. M.
SAMUEL HAVEN, Sec'y.

JOHN S. MANN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and M'Kean Counties. All business entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention. Office corner of West and Third streets.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office on South-west corner of Main and Fourth streets.

ISAAC BENSON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office on Second st., near the Allegheny Bridge.

F. W. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties.

O. T. ELLISON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promply respond to all calls for professional services. Office on Main st., in building formerly occupied by C. W. Ellis, Esq.

C. S. & E. A. JONES,
DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

D. E. OLMSTED,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

COLLINS SMITH,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, and all Goods usually found in a country Store.—Coudersport, Nov. 27, 1861.

M. W. MANN,
DEALER IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, MAGAZINES and Music, N. W. corner of Main and Third sts., Coudersport, Pa.

COUDERSPORT HOTEL,
D. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa.
☞ A Livery Stable is also kept in connection with this Hotel.

L. BIRD,
SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKLAND, Pa., (formerly Cushingville.) Office in his *Store* building.

MARK GILLON,
TAILOR—nearly opposite the Court House—will make all clothes intrusted to him in the latest and best styles—Prices to suit the times.—Give him a call. 13.41

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TANNERS AND CURRIERS.—Hides tanned on the shares, in the best manner. Tannery on the east side of Allegany river. Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.—Jy 17.'61

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LUCIEN BIRD,
DEALER in
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Has been so fortunate as to secure the services of THOMAS J. BAKER, who is making and mending **Boots and Shoes** in his own unexceptionable style, with
GOOD STOCK.
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in Brookland, (formerly Cushingville.)
Sept., 1861.

THE
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$1.00 PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

*** Devoted to the cause of Republicanism, the interests of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the best good of Potter county. Owning no guide except that of Principle, it will endeavor to aid in the work of more fully Freedomizing our Country.

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Business Cards, 8 lines or less, per year	5 00
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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid in advance, and no notice will be taken of advertisements from a distance, unless they are accompanied by the money or satisfactory reference.

☞ Blanks, and Job Work of all kinds, attended to promptly and faithfully.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of BENJ. T. HOXIE, late of Sweden township, Potter Co., dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Potter county, to whom all debts due to said estate and claims against the same, must be presented for settlement or payment. J. W. BIRD, Admr.
Sweden, Sept. 2, 1861. 6t