

THE SITUATION.

The rebels have abandoned the central South to Sherman. This is the meaning of the advance of Hood into Tennessee, that he despairs of overtaking Sherman. That General can work his will, unopposed by any army, and the defense of Georgia is now entrusted to the winter rains, to the bridge-burners, to the self-sacrificing spirit of the Southern people. They are called upon to defeat Sherman by the destruction of their own property, and by anticipating the devastation they fear from him. It is the strategy of Meade that is to ruin his campaign. Senator Hill appeals to the people of Georgia to fly to arms. Seddon approves his words. Beauregard demands that the roads be destroyed, and predicts the starvation of our army. Leading rebels of Georgia publishes a call, exclaiming, "Remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions away from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry." Not the negroes, we trust though slaves have suffered such martyrdom. But not one word is said of an army to meet our own. Beauregard promises to join the Georgians; but not to bring an army with him. The appeal resembles almost exactly that made to Pennsylvania. when Lee crossed the Potomac in 1863. What could we do then against a great veteran army? We sought to rouse the spirit of the people, but with all our success, and with aid from other States, nothing saved the State from devastation but the prompt arrival of the entire Army of the Potomac, and the victory of Gettysburg. The parallel of the Georgian and Pennsylvania situation is close enough to show the folly of supposing that effective resistance can be made to Sherman by the few men who have been left in civil life by the perpetual rebel conscription. Sherman cannot meet his Gettysburg till he loses a battle to Hood, and Hood at Waynesboro, Tennessee, is now two hundred and seventy-five miles from Macon. By no possibility can another army be organized out of the scattered rebel garrisons in time to give Sherman any real trouble.

Difficulties, of course, he will encounter. They are registered in his programme, and anticipated in his preparations. The rains will fall, and the roads be clogged with mud. But it does not always rain, and November in Georgia is as mild as early September in the North. Fruit trees were blossoming at Atlanta on the 11th of this month. Provisions will be removed, roads will be obstructed, bridges destroyed. But there is but one obstacle that Sherman cannot surmount—an army as large as his own, commanded by a general as able. He has gone upon this bold and mighty expedition not recklessly, but with thorough knowledge of his own resources and those of the enemy. For two months he prepared for a movement, which was contemplated six months ago, and was known to General Grant, the Secretary of War, and the President, when our army first marched from Chattanooga, in the early summer. It is not likely that the improvised and unilitary opposition of the citizens of Georgia will cause a week's delay in the colossal and thoroughly organized campaign of a first-class army. Georgia is abandoned to her fate, to the mercy of her invaders, and the courage of her people.

This terrible situation Hood is doing all in his power to retrieve. His advance upon the Tennessee border was an expected result of Sherman's strategy. To wait in idleness in Mississippi would be fatal for Hood. Nothing could be gained by inactivity; much more might be lost. Hood is compelled by his own precarious situation to try conclusions with Thomas, and a rebel victory in Tennessee would be the most efficient service he could render to Georgia. A decisive victory over our troops would compel Sherman to return, and, until his return, would leave Nashville and all Tennessee at the mercy of the rebel army. Desperation in such a case is wisdom, and if Hood has an army capable of fighting a battle with any hopes of success, all sound strategy would justify the risk of defeat. But it was precisely to make such a misfortune impossible that Thomas has been reinforced. The rebel general is reported to occupy Waynesboro, Tennessee, threatening Nashville seventy miles distant, and confronted by a portion of our army at Pulaski, forty miles away. Paducah, which Hood is incorrectly said to threaten, is one hundred and twenty miles away, and he would not dare to march upon it without first destroying the offensive power of Thomas. The more prudent course of our General might be to postpone a battle as long as possible, and content himself with thwarting the enemy. But it is possible that he may do more than the country expects of him. In the meanwhile, Lee is imprisoned at Richmond, and Sherman pierces the heart of the rebellion. This is the situation, and all its advantages and hopes are ours; all its perils and despairs are our foes.—Philadelphia Press, Nov. 26.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT, during his late visit to New York, paid his respects to Gen. Scott, who presented the hero of Chattanooga with a copy of his Autobiography, written on the fly leaf of one of the volumes, "From the oldest to the best soldier in the world." Such a compliment from such a man, is worth fighting for during a life-time.

SHINGLE HOUSE, Nov. 20, 1864.

ED. JOURNAL: Last evening I was agreeably surprised to meet Lieut. J. E. Terwilliger, of the 8th N. Y. Vols., who with the Brigade in which that Regiment was serving, was captured in April last, at Plymouth, N. C.

Lieut. Terwilliger with Capt. D. A. Langworthy, Capt. C. H. Aldrich of the 8th, and Capt. Cady and Lieut. Canby of the 101st, together with four officers of the 24th N. Y. Battery, and several others, made their escape from the military prison at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 11th of October last, and finally reached our lines near Knoxville, Tenn., on the 13th of the present month.

His account of their escape and the perils of their journey through the mountainous portions of the Carolinas, is thrilling indeed, and adds the testimony of another true and brave man to that already piled mountain-high, of the feudalish torture by the Rebels of our noble boys who are prisoners in their hands; and also to the fact that the Blacks wherever met, are the true friends, not only of our soldiers, but of the cause for which we are fighting.

Lieut. Terwilliger was confined at Charleston, S. C. for a time, leaving that place on the 4th of October in consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever. His description of the sickness of death in which our Privates are confined in Georgia and South Carolina, and his accounts of their torture by starvation, neglect and exposure, are painful to listen to or repeat.

Below is a list of the deaths in Co. D, since their capture, and, as many of that Company were from Potter county, it may be a mournful satisfaction to their friends to see the list published.

Sergeants, Israel Wales, Elijah Gilbert, Corporals, I. D. Burbank, Hiram Pierce, Lyman Dening.

Privates, Richard Matteson, Joseph Pierce, Peter Rockafellow, A. W. Kinney, James S. Bissell, Allen C. Barnes, David T. Terwilliger, Hosea W. Palmer, Albert N. Lavendon, I. W. Vesper, Wm. Tubbs, Alfred Chapel, A. I. Smith, also W. H. Kenyon of Company H, who formerly resided in Sharon.

Lieut. Terwilliger avers that the rations allowed the prisoners was frequently nothing more than a plot of corn meal, and never more than that and two ounces of spoiled bacon per day. How long is this to continue? L. H. KINNEY.

Teacher's Institute.

On the 22d inst. quite a number of teachers met in the Coudersport Academy for the purpose of holding a County Institute. After Prayer by the Co. Supt. Mr. Claffin, the following persons were elected to preside over their deliberations: President, K. T. CLAFFIN; Vice P., Miss Jane Hydon; Secy, Miss Libbie Yeomans.

The exercise in Grammar was conducted by J. W. Allen; Geography, by R. T. Claffin, who confined himself principally to the Mathematical branch of that study; Intellectual Arithmetic, by O. B. Bird.

In the evening a lecture was delivered by O. B. Bird on the subject of "Phrenology in connection with Teaching." He recommended to teachers a knowledge of its principles for the better understanding of the characters of their pupils. At the close of the lecture a discussion of the resolution, "That Phrenology should be taught in Common Schools," was conducted with considerable interest.

On the second day there was an exercise in Arithmetic by Miss Hydon; an interesting lecture upon the Spencerian System of Penmanship, by J. W. Allen; a lecture by Mr. Claffin upon Orthography; an exercise in Reading by Mr. Allen; an exercise in Grammar by Mr. Harris; and questions from the "Query Box," were also solved.

The Co. Supt. and Mr. Allen were appointed a committee to recommend a series of books for use in the schools of the county, to report at the March session of the Institute.

In the evening an Essay on School Government was read by Mr. Allen. A discussion of the resolution: "That the teacher is a more precious character than the father," was conducted by O. B. Bird, Mr. H. Harris, neg., at the close of which the resolution was adopted by a vote of the members present.

Miss Jane Hydon received a permanent certificate much to the satisfaction of all.

The thanks of the teachers are due Mr. Allen for his efficient services.

Miss LIBBIE YEOMANS, Sec.

A very curious sea-monster indeed was taken in the harbor of New-Bedford last Friday afternoon. It is now in New-Bedford, and its possessors say they will take it at the National Sailors' Fair now in progress there. The fish, the like of which all the old shipmasters in New-Bedford say they never saw before, weighs about four hundred pounds, and is thirteen feet in length, of which nine feet taper down to a serpent-like tail. It has the mouth of the shark, with two rows of teeth, a fan on the back, and a full eye like a bullock. In color and motion it resembles a serpent in the water, and is believed to be the veritable great sea-serpent, whose mysterious visits have periodically created so much excitement along shore, and which until now has eluded his baffled pursuers.

There is said to be in the United States 50,000 heathens. Idol Gods are worshipped in two thousand temples in San Francisco.

THE GREAT WEST.

When Gen. Taylor was chosen President only sixteen years ago, he did not receive a single Electoral Vote from the States lying north and west of the river Ohio. Abraham Lincoln, favored by the dissensions among the opponents, carried all those States in 1860, some of them by a meager majority, but received scarcely a tenth of the Popular Vote of Missouri. Now, he carries every one of them by general increased majority, and Missouri with them by a very decided vote. He has also carried the new State of Nevada and has large absolute majorities in California and Oregon, where though he carried their Electors, he had barely two-fifths of the Popular Vote in 1860. His majority in that great section, which is soon to preponderate in our National councils, may be roughly stated as follows:

Lincoln's Maj.	Electors.
Otto, 60,000	21
Indiana, 30,000	13
Illinois, 30,000	16
Michigan, 10,000	8
Wisconsin, 15,000	8
Minnesota, 5,000	4
Iowa, 40,000	8
Missouri, 20,000	11
Kansas, 10,000	3
Nevada, 3,000	3
California, 20,000	5
Oregon, 3,000	3
Total, 12 States 266,000	103

—These States gave an aggregate popular majority against Lincoln in 1860, they now give not less than 240,000 for him, with gains of Members of Congress in every State where there was anything left to gain. And there is no pretense that anything was lost to his adversaries through divisions.

The vote of the North-West is the strongest guaranty yet proffered of the perpetuity of the Union. The alienation of the North-West has been plotted and sought for years. To this end uncounted legions of "Knights of the Golden Circle," "Sons of Liberty," &c., have been organized. To this end, New-England has been persistently defamed and reviled by the basest of her renegade sons. To this end, constant stimulus has been given to the Western jealousy and hate of the East. The Puritanism and fanaticism of New-England have been incupated as plugging the country into a gigantic evil war for the benefit of her cotton-mills—as if cotton-mills luxuriated in the death and dearth of Cotton—and now the Great West responds by larger, more decisive majorities for the War, a hearty support to the Administration, than are given in the East. And the rattle of riven fetters in Maryland is more than paralleled by the crash of the prison-house in Missouri.

So let us rest in the confident assurance that the Union will endure forever under the guardianship and protection of the Great because Free North West—Tribune.

Wilson's U. Wright, D.

Centre, 2454	3141
Clinton, 1337	1977
Lycorning, 2843	3690
Potter, 984	582
Tioga, 8615	1291
11,533	10,681
Wilson's maj., 852	

The Richmond Whig criticizes Davis' proposition to employ slaves in the army and navy, and wants him and the Rebel authorities to mind his own business, which is to enforce the military laws they now have. It says his arguments are the arguments of Seward and Sumner, and if true, slavery is wrong, and the sum of all barbarism.

Affairs around Richmond and Petersburg remain unchanged, but the rebels are unanimous that Grant will yet deliver a great battle before winter comes, and that he will be assisted in the movement by the James River fleet, which will pass through the Dutch Gap Canal.

Rebel editors are greatly excited over Jeff. Davis' recommendation to congress that upon him should be conferred power to exempt those editors whom he may think proper from military duty. This is looked upon by the Richmond press as a vile attempt to crush the liberty of the press.

Hon. A. H. Rice, chairman of the congressional naval committee, said, at the reception of the heroes of the Kearsarge, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., that the navy had captured fourteen hundred blockade runners during the war, worth over fifty millions of dollars.

A chaplain in Arkansas says that a man buying furs was conversing with a woman at whose house he had called, and asked her if there were any Presbyterians around there. She hesitated a moment and said she guessed not—"her husband hadn't killed any since they lived there."

A conspiracy has been discovered among the copperheads and refugee rebels in Illinois to fire the city of Chicago and release and arm the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas. A number of the conspirators have been arrested, and arms and ammunition found in their possession.

Mr. Reynolds, the dramatist, once met a free and easy actor, who told him that he had passed three festive days, at the seat of the Marguis and Marchioness of —, without an invitation. He had gone there on the assumption that, as my lord and lady were not on speaking terms, each would suppose that the other had asked him, and so it turned out.

The United States Government has knowledge that not only great numbers of refugees in the British Provinces were plotting to come over to vote, but that large quantities of arms are already in Canada, designed for distribution among the Sons of Liberty throughout the North. Discovery is defeat, however.

Rev. Dr. Kennard, of Boston, has in forty six years, preached 110,000 sermons, baptized 2,033 persons, married 4,089 couples, and attended 3,900 funerals. Sixty thousand officers and men are now in our navy.

California will make 1,000,000 gallons of wine this year.

2d Pa. Cav. 180 71
3d " " in part, 89 104
4th " " " " 257 109
16th " " " " 217 195

Union Soldiers in Fishing Creek Confederacy—50 majority for Lincoln.
Soldiers at Washington give Lincoln 1140 majority.
Maryland Soldiers—2007 for Lincoln, 92 for McClellan.
Nashville, Tennessee, 1292 majority for "Abe and Andy."

In short, "the Old Commander" the earnest Soldiers' want is evidently no other than "FATHER ABRAHAM!"

CHEAP DRESS FOR GENTLEMEN.
Those who are fond of seeing for facts on which to found disheartening generalizations, might easily find them, to all appearances in the cheap dress of the day. Of course we are not alluding to the dress of the ladies. That has attained the degree of luxury which makes matrimony one of the largest financial undertakings in the market. We are speaking only of the humble dress of the male sex which seems almost to have reached the verge of work-house cheapness. While the ladies are flaunting in costumes which are denounced from the pulpits of unfashionable churches, the men have descended step by step, through every degree of cheapness until they have altogether deserted the old-fashioned fine guinea coat for suits which look passing well for half the money. They cannot be strictly said to have clothed themselves in sackcloth and ashes, but they certainly go as near the penitential style, in some of their tourist garments, as decency will allow. The days of "guid braid clait"—as Robert Ferguson, the poetical progenitor of Burns, puts it—are as much things of past as the days of hair-powder, patches, and satin breeches.—Materials which, at one time, would have been considered only fit for hearth rugs now from the favorable walking dress in the most refined cities.—London News.

WEST DISTRICT.
The following is the official returns in this district for Congress, including the soldiers, vote:

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Give Us Back Our Old Commander.

For months past, Copperhead speakers and orators have asserted that the Army of the Potomac were longing, panting and groaning for a chance to vote for their old, beloved leader, McClellan! Well—they have had that chance—the enemy were burying the dead they had just lost in an attack on our line, so that our men were mostly free to vote—and the returns from Pennsylvania soldiers foot up as follows:

Pennsylvania Regiments.	Maj. for Lincoln.
11th	17
41st	190
48th	104
50th	68
51st	108
67th	65
88th	76
100th	171
118th	21
200th	156
207th	805
208th	122
209th	57
110th	78
211th	239
Bat. D. 1st Pa.	31

Lincoln.	McClellan.
5th	114
27th	95
53d	122
56th	96
68th	209
69th	6
81st	23
83d	120
84th	116
91st	142
93d	184
99th	147
105th	136
106th	15
107th	102
110th	91
114th	185
116th, in part,	42
121st	103
140th, in part,	61
141st	194
142d	183
143d	186
145th	98
148th	137
149th	188
150th, in part,	113
155th	195
157th	58
183d	58
184th	180
190th	150
191st	122
198th	336
Co. K, 150th	67
Bat. B. 1st Pa.	50

SHERIFF'S SALES.

VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vendition
BY EXPOSURE, First Facies and Levant Facies granted 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 19th day of Dec., 1864, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit:

All those six certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land situated in Pike and Hector townships, being lottery warrants nos. 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, and conveyed by Patents from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to John Nicholson, dated the 29th & 30th days of April, 1794, and named Darby Goshen Saint Thomas Fairfax Concord & Richmond, and each tract containing 1000 Acres, or 694 acres in all, and being the same as conveyed by John Nicholson and Hannah his wife by deed dated the 18th day of March, A. D. 1795, to John Ashley, and recorded among the land records of Potter county in Deed Book B, page 147 &c., excepting one piece containing 100 acres heretofore conveyed to E. S. Morton, one piece containing 30 and 4 acres conveyed to S. H. Martin, and one piece containing 72 and 3/4 acres conveyed to Wm. McDougall.

Upon which tract of land are the following improvements, viz: On warrant No. 5122, one lot of about 5 acres improved with 3 frame houses, one frame barn, one blacksmith shop, and one saw mill, now occupied by widow Impson; one lot of about 2 acres improved with one log house and one board shanty thereon, now occupied by S. Darrow; one lot of about 20 acres improved with one frame house, one board shanty and some fruit trees thereon, now occupied by Samuel Becker; one lot, about 20 acres improved, with one frame house, one frame barn, one saw mill, one blacksmith shop and some fruit trees thereon, now occupied by H. D. Frost.

On warrant No. 5123, one lot about 20 acres improved with one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon, one lot about 15 acres improved with two frame houses, one log house and some fruit trees thereon; one lot about 4 acres improved, with one frame house and one board shanty thereon, now occupied by C. W. Edwards; one lot about 50 acres improved with one frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon, now occupied by Charles Pritchard; one lot about 2 acres improved, with one log house thereon, now occupied by Chester Ellsworth; one lot about 45 acres improved, with two frame houses, one frame barn, one frame shed, one saw mill and some fruit trees thereon, now occupied by A. Killborn; and one lot about 25 acres improved, with one frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon, now occupied by Curtis Kilbourne.

On warrant No. 5124, one lot about twelve acres improved, with one frame house thereon, now occupied by John Raley; one lot about 40 acres improved, with one frame house, one log house, one frame barn, one corn house, and some fruit trees thereon, now occupied by John Sunderlin; one lot about 12 acres improved, occupied by Simeon Ellis; one lot about 5 acres improved, with one log house and one log stable thereon, now occupied by A. Robbins; one lot about 12 acres improved, with one frame house and some fruit trees thereon, known as the Class Parker lot; one lot about 10 acres improved, with one frame house, one log stable and some fruit trees thereon, now occupied by Wm. T. Leach.

On warrant No. 5124, one lot about 8 acres improved, with one frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon, now occupied by Wm. T. Leach, Jr.; one lot about 5 acres improved with one frame house thereon; and one lot about 16 acres improved, with one frame house, two frame barns with cow shed and corn house attached and some fruit trees thereon, now occupied by John Scott.

To be sold as the property of Hunzicker & Garlock.

—ALSO—

A certain tract of land in Homer tp., beginning at the north-east corner of lot No. 29, surveyed by Nelson Black, thence north 87 and 5/8ths rods, thence west 123 rods, thence south 175 rods, thence east 72 rods to the south-west corner of lot No. 30, thence north by west line of said lot 87 and 5/8ths rods to a hemlock, thence east 90 rods to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred and Fifty acres more or less, being lot No. 31 of the allotment of Keating lands in Homer tp., Potter county, Pa., and part of warrants Nos. 2121, 2131 and 2132; about ten acres of which are improved, with one frame house, one frame barn, and a good apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Giles Gustin.

—ALSO—

A certain tract of land in Hector tp. bounded on the north by B. L. Wilbur, east by Benjamin Dickens, south by Albert Wilbur, and west by C. P. Kilbourne, containing Sixty-five acres more or less, about thirty-five acres of which are improved, with one frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Malcolm Tate.

—ALSO—

All that certain two story frame building situated in the village of Lewisville, said building is octagonal in shape, and 18 feet across each of the said sides, said building being situated upon a certain lot of land in township formerly owned by Burton Lewis, and bounded on the east and north by lands of Burton Lewis, on the west by village lands owned by Thomas Parker, Richard Baker, and Larrabee & Lewis, and on the south by the Highway and lands of Burton Lewis, containing about three acres. To be sold as the property of O. A. Lewis, Dan Baker, Charles Monroe, &c., Trustees of the Lyceum Academy, John Stock Company.

—ALSO—

Certain real estate in Genesee township of Ellisburg, bounded on the west by village of A. C. and Wm. Ellis and by the Oswayo road, north by lands of Harry Ellis, east by lands of Bingham estate, and south by land of Yersel Dickens, Hastings Morley, Spencer Preston and James Locke. Containing Forty Acres, all of which is improved, with one Tavern House and two frame barns thereon. To be sold as the property of Allen Sheppard.

—ALSO—

Certain real estate in Wharton tp., bounded on the north by lands in possession of Martin Barton, east by lands in possession of Stephen Horton, and west by the Sineamoning Creek. Containing One Hundred and ninety-eight acres, with the usual allowances of which about sixty acres are improved, with one frame house, one frame barn, one frame shed, and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of James Barton.

—ALSO—

Certain real estate in Genesee tp., beginning at a hemlock stump in the north line of lot No. 38 surveyed to G. W. Rice and the south-west corner of this lot, thence north 42 west 84 perches to a post the north-west corner of this lot, thence south 89 east along the line of lot No. 40 108 perches to a post, thence south 14 east 84 perches to a post, thence south 89 west 108 perches to the place of beginning; containing Fifty-Three and five-tenths acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., being lot No. 39 and part of warrant No. 1281.—ALSO—

Another lot situated as above being lot No. 40 of the allotment of lands of the Bingham Estate in Genesee tp., contracted to Isaac Vanorman by R. H. Rose June 23rd 1864, con-

taining Fifty-Two and eight-tenths acres more or less, there being on the two above described lots about fifteen acres improved, with one frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Chester Whitaker, Adm'r.

—ALSO—

Certain real estate in the county of Potter, and which on a certain map entitled Map of a part of the town of Germanna and lands belonging to the Penn'a. Land and Farm Association, according to survey made by Gustave R. Winkle, in 1856, were laid down numbered and described as follows: Section 30 in warrant 6074 (five thousand and seventy-four) which warrant contains 47 sections and is surveyed by Gustave R. Winkle from the south-west corner of said warrant east 215 and 3/10ths perches, thence north 75 perches to a post witnessed by 3 Beeches, 1 Maple and 1 Hemlock. This post is the place of beginning; thence east 82 and 3/10ths perches to a post witnessed by 4 Beeches, thence north 67 and 6/10ths perches to a post witnessed by 3 Beeches, thence west 59 and 2/10ths perches to a post witnessed by 2 Beeches and 1 Hemlock, thence south 67 and 6/10ths perches back to the place of beginning. This section No. 30 (thirty) contains Twenty-Five Acres more or less.—ALSO—

Two lots in the town of Germanna, No. 31 on Monroe Avenue, and No. 32 on Madison Avenue, each of said lots being fifty feet wide in front and rear and one hundred feet in depth. To be sold as the property of David Hoyar.

—ALSO—

Certain real estate situated in the village of Lymanville, Balala tp., bounded on the north by the Lycorning and Potter townships, on the east by the Highway leading to Ayres Hill, on the south by lands of Nathan Woodcock, and on the west by lands of L. D. Spafford, containing Nine and Eight-Tenths Acres more or less, all of which is improved, with one frame house, two frame barns, other out houses and a good bearing apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Jonathan Glasse, Adm'r.

D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 22.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every Affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

INCLUDING EVEN CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is its operation, that it is necessary for me to recount its virtues. Its Works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,
Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:

HANOVER, Pa. Feb. 15, 1859.

Dear Sirs—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have also been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jessie Smith, Esq.,
President of the Morris County Bank, Morris-town, New Jersey.

"Having used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be perfectly innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health."

From Hon. John E. Smith,
A distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

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JACOB JENKINS, Adm'r.
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