

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Chicago Tribune of a recent date has the following touching incident:

"Hon. John Covode was in this city on his return from a Southern tour yesterday. He had lost two sons in the war, as he supposed, two years ago, and falling in with a member of one of their regiments who had just been released from the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., made inquiry preparatory to asking where his boy was buried. Judge of his surprise when he was answered: 'You must be prepared to learn, Mr. Covode, that Jacob (the youngest son) could not come with us.' 'Is my boy alive then?' he inquired. 'Why, yes, they could not kill Jake. He had too much soul. He was bound to live. He would have come with us but he could not raise twenty-five cents, the price they demanded to release us.' 'Whether I would have cried more,' said the patriotic old man to us, 'to have heard the tidings that I had lost another son than I did on receiving this intelligence is doubtful.' The son is now on his way home by the way of Richmond.

The Suppressed Testimony.
The testimony of Sanford Conover, taken perhaps two weeks ago, was of that class considered proper by the military court to be suppressed for the present, with a view to the ends of justice, but notwithstanding it has been made public. Judge Holt is reported to have said it was obtained surreptitiously, and that the publication meets his condemnation. This testimony clearly implicates Jacob Thompson, C.C. Clay, George N. Sanders, and Beverly Tucker, not only in complicity with the assassination of the President, but of being actively engaged in the various plots to burn Northern cities, import yellow fever, commit robberies, murder and piracy, and other deeds of infamy. It is also in evidence that a plan was seriously discussed for destroying the Croton aqueduct, and that falling to poison the people of New York by putting deadly drugs in the reservoirs. The scoundrels named were in frequent intercourse with Booth in Canada, and their published card denying any knowledge of the murder adds the meanness of lying to the catalogue of their crimes. It is also clear from the evidence, that these atrocities received the sanction of the Richmond authorities before they were put into execution and there are good reasons to believe that Davis himself was a party to the scheme to murder the President and other high officers of the Government.

New York, June 7.—A special dispatch to the New York papers, dated Washington, June 6, says: The suppressed testimony, surreptitiously published by Ben Pitman, has greatly endangered the lives of the witnesses some of whom are still in Canada. Dr. J. Merritt, one of the witnesses, is a cultivated and well read gentleman of excellent manners, a physician by profession, and evidently entirely truthful. Indeed, after he concluded his testimony before the court, General Grant being present, rose and stated that he knew the witness and desired to vouch for his credibility. Dr. Merritt was brought not to return to Canada both by his friends here and his wife there, but he persisted in going to settle up his business, intending to return here immediately. He has not since been heard from.

The Tribune states that Mr. Conover, whose testimony concerning the complicity of the rebel leaders in the assassination is now made public, left Washington for Canada a fortnight ago to return in a few days, but has not been heard from since, though his presence in Washington is earnestly demanded. It is feared he has been foully dealt with.

Commendable.
There will open at the city of Milwaukee on the 28th of June, a grand fair, under the auspices of the people of the whole State, for the purpose of realizing a quarter of a million of dollars, to establish and endow a permanent home for Wisconsin's disabled soldiers. This is the first effort of the kind made in any State, and the object is so praiseworthy that the people of Wisconsin are taking hold of it with a unanimity and enthusiasm that is surprising to see, even in the whole-souled generous West.

Now that the triumph of our arms has proven not only the power but the strength of the Government, but the strength and safety of the democratic principle, there are beginning to be ominous fears expressed in Europe of the influence of our republican example. One English journal says: "It is not the first time that America has revolutionized Europe. The French troops returned from helping Washington to defeat England, only to cut off their own King's head. German emigrants have filled Austria and Prussia with the spirit of trans-Atlantic democracy. Ireland is but an outlying settlement of Federal territory," &c.

The London Times has fears for Americans when their population speaks sixty millions or one hundred millions. If thirty millions cannot live in peace, what will be the causes for dissension among one hundred millions? The Americans, it adds, "have conceived their own destiny, and are working it out in their own hands; but they have now, at last, leaped this—that Europe, whatever may be its speculations or sympathies, will never interfere or disturb them." We need not present give ourselves a great deal of concern for what may happen in the next generation. One thing is tolerably safe in predicting—that if thirty millions can now take care of themselves and prevent intermeddling with their domestic affairs, one hundred millions will probably be able, equally as well, to protect their own interests.

The new Constitution of Missouri has been defeated.

Work for the Soldiers.

The world witnesses with amazement the orderly disembarkment of three-fourths of our great armies and their peaceful return to civil life. It is all very well for the world to wonder, and an emotion of complacency on our part is not amiss—but we want something more than emotions. Ours is a practical nation, and showed its practical turn by the readiness with which it took hold of the war. We look for the same talent to be exhibited in the return of peace. Society has now to absorb into its ordinary industrial occupations some hundreds of thousands of men with the same easy readiness with which it dismissed them from the paths of peace to the rough ways of war. It is not an appeal to the charitable. The nation that any soldier is to be relieved or employed from charitable motives ought to be rejected at once. Upon Government and People alike, the soldiers have the first claim. It is they who have saved the Republic—God forbid the Republic should forget them when there is no longer need of their heroic virtues in the field. They come back to us, whether sound or disabled, with such claims as no other class of persons can possibly present. For four years they have renounced the safety of peace, the comforts of home, the profit of business. They have endured all and dared all for country and we should be the meanest of races to forget now the right of these returning veterans to every vacant post of remunerative occupation.

Nor ought it to be supposed that these men come back to us unfitted for the duties of common life. War is a stern disciplinarian and has turned many a worthless fellow into a good citizen. But the material of our armies is not and never has been of a worthless character. The standard of personal character among the soldiers is so high that to have been in the army is a presumption of merit. Thousands from every State entered the ranks, leaving honorable and lucrative pursuits, and they are no worse, but better, for the experience they have undergone. Out of the same number of men taken at random from other occupations it might be in vain to search for the same talent and good qualities that will be found among the soldiers who in these weeks are getting mustered out of service, and who are looking about them for new occupation. We trust every one—every individual, will feel that it is his personal duty to interest himself in the welfare of each soldier with whom he comes in contact, however slightly or incidentally. The obligation we are all under to these noble defenders of the Republic, cannot be discharged except by individual effort. Last week we had from Washington the account of a resignation by an office-holder in favor of a soldier who needed the place. Such an example ought to be contagious. The Government will, so far as it can, discriminate in favor of the soldiers, but there are few places in proportion to the number of applicants, and the People must do what the government cannot. Every farmer, every master mechanic, every employer in whatever business, must not merely answer applications from soldiers, but should take pains to search them out, and put into their hands whatever work he has to be done. A hearty and general co-operation of this sort will make it difficult to find a discharged soldier out of employment, or in any way dependent on charity.—Tribune.

The trial of Dr. Blackburn in the Canada Courts, is thoroughly revealing the fenshish spirit of the rebellion. This Dr. Blackburn is a Kentuckian, and the evidence shows that, he was entrusted with the carrying out of a diabolical plan to introduce yellow fever into all our seaboard cities. In furtherance of this devil's work he went to the West Indies, entered the yellow fever hospitals, and collected all the infected clothing he could lay hands on. This he packed in trunks and shipped to Canada, whence it was forwarded to his agents in New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Newbern. Happily, the infection took effect in Newbern only.

It would seem that the rebellion is to go down in history without a champion or apologists among Christian people. Its animus is now fully disclosed. Indiscriminate arson, piracy, assassination, introduction of pestilence into unsuspecting communities—these are the deeds of devils, not of men. The world can now see the instrumentality which are employed in the furtherance of a bad cause; and the American people should recognize in the great and use of these instrumentalities, the malign influence of slavery upon the master, and right here in the morning of peace, swear to join hands and energies for the extermination of its troubled ghost. Give it no rest! Drive it back to hell. Let its damnation be utter, and without remedy!—Agitator.

Reorganization at the South.
Washington correspondents state that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have been in consultation as to the best manner of dividing up the Southern States into convenient districts for the assessment and collection of taxes. Thus far, Virginia has been divided into four, North Carolina, three, Georgia, four, Alabama, three, Mississippi, three, Texas, four. Tennessee has been cut north and south into two districts, but will be subdivided into five or six more. Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas are yet to be divided. In all these districts assessors and collectors are to be appointed as early as practicable, the appointees to be residents of the several districts in all cases when loyal and capable men can be found.

The general reorganization of Southern society yet presents some doubtful problems. The opinion has recently been expressed by the rebel General Johnston that a social war between the whites and blacks of the South is probable. It is to be hoped that he has not taken all the favorable tendencies of the times into account. But it is plain that the Government will have need of all the good judgment which it can command, aided by the discreet and earnest support of the Northern masses, in order to remove the danger of collision between the different sections of Southern society. All must have their just rights, the well disposed must have free scope, and the mischievous must be overawed.

"HANGMAN FOOTI."—The poor ex-secessh exile who bears this title has recently acknowledged that he deserves its stigma. He says: "I received the appellation fifteen years ago, because of a very foolish and inconsiderate speech, which I made in the United States Senate in response to a very courteous and eloquent one delivered by Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, in denunciation of the system of negro slavery in the South." Mr. Footi says he early was ashamed of the language and apologized for its use in open Senate, but if editors and others will use the epithet, he says he shall submit with as good a grace as practicable to "wear the terrible shirt of Nessus" for the remainder of his life. There may be hope of Footi yet.

The Virginian and Southwestern papers are urgent for immigration from the North, and their statements of the circumstances and needs of the country indicate that an almost inexhaustible field for Northern enterprise in agricultural, commercial and other industrial pursuits is now or soon will be opened in that region by the termination of the rebellion. Several large land holders in North Carolina have come North in search of labor for their plantations, which they greatly prefer to that they have already used, on the score of its intelligence and greater reliability. Texas is loudly commended to the attention of Northern men as furnishing all the desired means for successful settlement.

Deaths by the War.
It is stated that official returns in the War office show that the deaths in the army since the war broke out, so far as heard from, with the estimate made for those returns not yet handed in, including stayed prisoners, &c., will aggregate about three hundred and twenty five thousand! These are the deaths since. If we add the permanently disabled, according to the smallest proportion warranted by experience, we see at what a terrible sacrifice of life and limb the nation has prospered its existence against the attacks of unprovoked traitors. If we were not the most merciful people in the world, the accountability of these gigantic criminals would be far more deeply felt than it is. Where else would such an influential investigator of wholesale bloodshed as John Mitchell be allowed to resume with impunity his teachings among the very people whom he had tried his utmost for four years to injure and destroy? Where else would the authors of such an awful destruction of life have the audacity to claim exemption from punishment on the ground that they caused it on such a scale as to make it a war instead of a murder plot? But we believe that the more our people reflect on the past, the more they will feel the true guiltiness of these conspirators, however much they may be disposed to humanity or averse from vengeance.—Boston Journal.

[The John Mitchell noticed in the article is now in New York, and one of the regularly employed writers on the Daily News of that city.]

English estimate of the President.
The London Spectator of May 6th has a long article on our new President, which commences as follows:
"A very original, very determined, it may be, very dangerous, but unquestionably very powerful man, has succeeded Abraham Lincoln. The public in this country has been deceived as much by formal utterance of Mr. Johnson when accepting the Presidency as by the accident which threw such ridicule over his inauguration in the subordinate office.—This is no feeble ruler, sure to be a tool in the hands of his secretaries or the parties around him, any more than it is a drunken rogue elevated by an accident and incapable of an idea, but a strong, self-reliant man, accustomed to rule, and to rule in a revolution with a policy as distinct as that of the oldest European statesman, and a will which, be that policy wise or rash, will assuredly make resistance to it a most dangerous task. There is no single point in politics which is so important to Englishmen to understand as the character of the American President; they cannot afford a second mistake such as they committed about Mr. Lincoln, and we have passed hours in studying the speeches and acts of Mr. Johnson as Governor of Tennessee. The more we have read, the more strongly has the conclusion grown on us that the new American President is one of the most individual men on the continent—a ruler who, whatever else he may do or leave undone, will most assuredly rule; who will borrow knowledge, but accept advice only when it harmonizes with his own preconceived convictions."

NATIONAL DEBTS.

A proposal, in the New York Herald, to pay off the whole of our National debt, by 150,000 persons contributing \$20,000 each for the purpose, which would yield 3,000 millions of dollars, may at first appear impracticable, but a little consideration will show that it can be done. Only, instead of allowing 150,000 persons, however wealthy to effect this liquidation, it would be more equitable to include persons of all means—so as to distribute the payment throughout every circle of society from the highest to the lowest.—Let Capital contribute its thousands by all means, but let Industry also take its part in this national achievement. It would not be any very great sacrifice for each person, whose labor yields any compensation, to bestow one weeks income, earning or salary, to wipe off the entire National Debt. The united efforts of Capital and Labor can easily do it. It may be assumed that in round numbers, our debt amounts to \$3,000,000,000. This is exactly \$100 per head of our whole white population—not such a very large amount for each man, woman and child.

No country except the United States has ever paid off its war debts. We did it in 1836; we may do it before 1866, if we are so minded.—Phila. Press.

The National debt can possibly be paid in that way, but it may be doubted whether capitalists will see the advantage of such a course either to commerce, trade, or the credit of the nation. The subscription by any one who would like to see his name in the papers for a full share of \$20,000 will be safe, as no money is to be paid until the whole three thousand millions have been subscribed. Make the shares \$100 and we should not object to taking five or six just for the glory of paying off the whole debt in a year. Or Luzerne County might take 25 or 50 shares. Say each person having an income tax to pay advance the amount of five or ten years, saving all cost of collection and interest to the nation.

But who will insure us from the creation of another debt as large if we get rid of this so easily? What will become of all our National Banks when their foundation is so summarily knocked out? A more practical and practicable suggestion would seem to be to subscribe half the amount, 1,500,000,000 and present it to the nation, and reduce the debt so that an export duty on cotton of a few cents per pound, stamp duties, and the customs revenue would produce enough to meet current expenses, interest, and create a sinking fund of a few millions a year, without the little petty and annoying taxes which require so many assessors and collectors to levy and collect. Licenses, stamps, cotton exports and imported luxuries need but few officials out of the sea port towns. All incomes above \$2500 might be taxed 5 per cent. if needed, if it could be done without all the present cumbersome machinery, to meet the pensions due our gallant soldiers and their widows.

The Herald on Monday adds many names to its list, a total of nearly two millions. It modifies its plan to admit smaller subscriptions, and now suggests the payment of part of the debt, and that each contributor be relieved from taxation in proportion.—Record of the Times.

ITCHING FOR INTERMEDDLING.—A member of the British Parliament wants his government to intimidate to the United States that in Davis' case proceeding to extremities would be deplored by the whole civilized world. "If the civilized world had just got safely over a formidable rebellion, it would be of a different way of thinking, at least that is the experience of history; for we scarcely know of an instance in which the principal was not proceeded against to extremity when caught. Certainly the British Government gives us no such instance. Even now it has a reward set upon Zena Sahib's head, and executed without mercy the King of Delhi, in the last rebellion in India, justified as the native population was, in overcoming their conquerors if they could. The British Government, we think, has had enough of intermeddling in the affairs of the United States. While its opinions upon State and international matters will be received with respect, its opinions upon our domestic concerns will have but little weight or influence, and might with propriety be kept under a wise suppression. The United States, in Davis' case, will do what is just and political, uninfluenced by what the sympathizers abroad may think or say about the matter.—Ledger.

HAPPINESS.—The idea has been transmitted from generation to generation that happiness is one large and beautiful precious stone, a single gem so rare that all search after it is in vain, all efforts for it hopeless. It is not so. Happiness is a Mosaic composed of many small stones. Each taken apart and viewed singly may be of little value, but when all are grouped together and judiciously combined and set, they form a pleasing and graceful whole—a costly jewel. Trauple not under foot then, the little pleasures which a gracious Providence scatters in the daily path, and which in eager search after some great and exciting joy, we are apt to overlook. Why should we always keep our eyes fixed on the bright, distant horizon, while there are so many lovely roses in the garden in which we are permitted to walk? The very ardor of our chase after happiness may be the reason that she so often eludes our grasp. We pantingly strain after her when she has been graciously brought nigh unto us.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN
THIRD SERIES,
\$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.
These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by Coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker. The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note	"	"	"	"	"
Two cents	"	"	"	"	"
Ten	"	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	"
\$1	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7-30ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe. The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is!

The Only Loan in the Market
Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.
Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, May 15, 1865.
First National Bank of Harrisburg,
First National Bank of Lockhaven,
First National Bank of Philadelphia,
First National Bank of Williamsport.

1794. Chartered, 1794.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA.
Oldest Insurance Company in America.
Cash Capital and Surplus, over \$1,750,000.00.
SEVENTY-ONE Years Successful Business Experience, with a reputation for integrity and honorable dealing unsurpassed by any similar institution.
LOSSES PAID since organization, \$17,500,000.00, without the deduction of a cent, or a day's delay!
LIBERAL RATES for all the safer classes of property. Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, a specialty.
BRICK or STONE Dwellings insured perpetually, if desired, on terms of the greatest economy and safety to the insured.
It is Wisdom and Economy to insure in the best Companies, and there is none better than the old

Insurance Co. of North America.
Apply to
M. W. McALPHEE,
Agent for Potter county.
Court Proclamation.
WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hons. C. S. Jones and G. G. Colvin, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court, and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 19th day of June next, and to continue one week:
Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A.M., of said day, with their rolls and other remembrances, examinations and other remembrances, to be those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of said county of Potter, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.
Dated at Coudersport, May 4, 1865, and the 88th year of the Independence of the United States of America.
D. C. LARRABEE.

WHAT HORSEMAN
WILL BE WITHOUT

Dr. Jodias's Jodias Horse Liniment. TAUNTON, Mass. May 14, 1865.
Dr. Tobias: Dear Sir—During 35 years that I have been in the livery business, I have used and sold a great quantity of various liniments, oils, &c. Some two years since, hearing of so many wonderful cures having been made by your Venetian Liniment, I tested its merits, and it has given the best satisfaction of anything I ever used. I never sold anything that gives such universal satisfaction among horsemen. It is destined to supersede all others. Yours, truly, &c.
SAMUEL WILDE.

Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Price for pint bottles, one dollar.
* * * County Dealers are informed that no travelers are now sent out.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vendition Expensas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale on Friday, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1865, at 10 o'clock, p. m., the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit: Certain real estate in Jackson tp., Potter co., viz. Lot No. 22 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said tp. and part of warrants Nos. 1805, 1811, and 1825, containing 65 acres more or less. To be sold as the property of Aaron C. Perkins.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Sharon tp., beginning at the south-east corner of warrant No. 5878, thence west 31 chains 82 links, thence north 51 chains 57 links to Milton Main's land to a corner on the bank of the Humeys Creek, thence along said Main's south line east to east line of said lot, thence south to the south-east corner of said warrant No. 5878 to the place of beginning. Containing One Hundred and Sixty-Four acres more or less, about five acres of which are slatted, with one frame house and one old thing, with well south. To be sold as the property of E. Wolcott Daniels.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Hector tp., bounded on the north by lands of William Little, on the east by lands of William Cobb, on the south by lands of R. Hammond, Emeline Crippen and Z. Mallory, and on the west by unseatd lands. Containing about One Hundred and Seventy-Five acres more or less, about ten acres of which are improved, with one frame house, one log stable and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Erastus Gurnsey and Wm. H. Gurnsey.

ALSO—Certain real estate beginning at the south-west corner of Lot No. 192 of the allotment of Keating lands in Roulet tp., surveyed to Daniel Smith, thence east by Smith's south line 73 rods to a post, thence south 48 rods thence south 1/2 west 98 rods to the Allegheny River, thence down the north bank of the river to south-east corner of Lot No. 149, thence north to place of beginning. Containing Fifty acres more or less, being Lot No. 152 of the aforesaid allotment and part of warrant No. 2122. To be sold as the property of Levi Cornell.

ALSO—Certain real estate in the village of Sunderlinville; bounded on the north and east by lands of Joseph Sunderlin, on the south by lands of M. D. Moore, and on the west by the highway, being 43 rods wide and 1 1/2 rods long. Containing One Hundred and Three-Fourths square rods of land with one frame house, one frame for a barn, and outbuildings thereon. To be sold as the property of George Bartlett.

ALSO—Certain real estate as follows to wit: On the north by Lot No. 96 and Isaac Frink, east by Isaac Frink, south by A. R. Stillman, and west by Abner Dwight. Containing Seventy-Nine and Three-Tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., of which about forty acres are improved, with two frame houses, two frame barns, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Foster Reynolds.

ALSO—Certain real estate bounded north, east and south by Bingham lands and on the west by lands of Bingham Estate and lands of H. H. Phillips dec'd. Containing One Hundred and Nine and Nine-Tenths acres more or less, being Lot No. 103 of the allotment of lands of Samuel M. Fox, dec'd, in Genesee tp., and part of warrant No. 1851, about fifteen acres of which are improved, with one frame house thereon. To be sold the property of Benjamin Skutt.

ALSO—Certain real estate beginning at a post the north-east corner of Lot No. 19 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Sweden tp., conveyed to Johnson Chase; thence west 107 and 9-10ths rods to a post, thence north 19 and 2-10ths rods, thence west 40 rods, thence north 87 and 5-10ths rods to a red cherry corner, thence east 181 and 5-10ths rods, thence south 154 and 3-10ths rods, thence west 33 and 6-10ths rods, thence north 49 and 2-10ths rods to the place of beginning. Containing One Hundred and Eighteen and Three-Tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads &c. being Lot No. 35 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Sweden tp., and part of warrant No. 2047, about Eighty acres of which are improved, with two frame houses, one frame barn with sheds and stables attached, and some fruit trees thereon.—ALSO—Another lot, beginning at the north-east corner of Lot No. 84 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Sweden tp., thence west 230 rods, thence north 15 east 71 rods, thence north 89 3/4 east 84 and 4-10ths rods, thence east 132 and 8-10ths rods, thence south 15 east 139 and 7-10ths rods, thence south 20 rods to the place of beginning. Containing One Hundred and Seventy-Five and Three-Tenths acres more or less, being Lot No. 129 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Allegany tp., and part of warrants Nos. 1297, 1836, 2047, and 2052, about Twenty-Five acres of which are improved, with one log house and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Abram Kimbel.

Certain real estate in Bingham tp. and bounded as follows: On the north by lands of S. Ross, on the west by lands of O. Thompson and C. C. Crum, on the south by lands of Lorina Lyon, and on the east by lands of Daniel Jackson. Containing One Hundred Acres with the usual allowance for roads, about Forty acres of which are improved. To be sold as the property of Willett Lyon.
D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.
Coudersport, May 23, 1865.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

CYNTHIA J. BOVIER, No. 27, Dec. Term 1864, in the common Pleas of Potter County. Libel vs. WILLIAM T. BOVIER, In Divorce. To WILLIAM T. BOVIER, Resident, above named. Please take notice that a subpoena and alias subpoena having been issued and returned nihil; you are hereby required to appear on the first day of next Court, the 19th day of June next, to answer to the complaint made in this case.
D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.
Coudersport, April 13, 1865.

CORNER STORE—constantly receiving fine assortments of GOODS.