## Remarks of Hon. John S. Mann,

On the question of instructing the U. S. Senate to refuse to confirm the nomination of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria:

Mr. Speaker, if my voice will permit, I desire to say a few words in support of this resolution.

And first, I do not understand the appeal made by the gentleman from Fayette, or that the offering of this resolution is any discourtesy to the other side of the House. I think the majority of this House, representing a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania, have the right, and it is their duty, to express their opinion of the man who have been so notorious as this man, Edgar Cowan. The gentlemen in the minority have an opportunity for their own vindication by putting themselves on record against any such resolution.

I hold that it is not only the right, but it is the *duty*, of the people of this State, and the Representatives in this Hall, to denounce Edgar Cowan upon every proper occasion. His name having been sent to the Senate of the United States for confirmation of his appointment as Minister to Austria, this becomes a proper and fiting time for the Legislature of Pennsylvania to rebuke him for his insolent defiance of the wishes of the people of this State. For six years this man has stood in the halls of the Senate of the United States, insolently defying the people who elected him. The people of Pennsylvania, on every occasion when they had opportunity to speak, requested and instructed him to pursue the course he pledged himself to pursue if elected, and yet, constantly, insolently and defiantly, this man has stood there scorning the appeals of the people who raised him to his present position. Why, sir, there was no man who assisted in his election, no man who said and felt when he was elected that it was as a representative of freedom, of justice and of humanity, but was painfully convinced, after Edgar Cowan had risen in his place in the United States Senate, that he had committed an outrage on the people of Pennsylvania. I listened to him for two weeks in the spring of 1862, and, during that entire time, he never rose to utter a sentiment that he did not insult the people of Pennsylvania. Now, when the people of this State have an opportunity to speak of him as he deserves, that it is not acting courteously to the minority is a strange proposition to me. I am not able to understand such logic and such reasoning.

I intend to treat every gentleman on this floor who differs from me courteously, properly and gentlemanly. All intercourse between members upon this floor ought to be, upon all occasions, gentlemanly and courteous. But when it comes to speaking of men who have acted as this man Cowan has acted, we would be recreant to our trust if we did not speak of them as they deserved, and as this resolution speaks.

It is asked, to what has he been a traitor? He has been a traitor to the highest principles that a man can pledge himself to support.

He took the place of David Wilmot—he took it from a Legislature that accepted the position of David Wilmot as a true position. He knew, when he took his seat in the National Halls, that every man who voted for him expected that he would walk in the footsteps of David Wilmot. If he did not intend so to do, he obtained his seat under false pretenses. I say he committed a greater crime, morally speaking, in thus obtaining that seat, than any man who is convicted in the court of common sessions. Gentlemen say he had a right to change his opinions. So he had as an individual. I honor a man anywhere and everywhere, acting for himself, who stands up and says he is convinced he has been acting wrongfully heretofore, and changes his course. I do not care from which side he changes, if he satisfies me, from the reason that he gives, of the honesty in his change of sentiments. I know him when he acts for himself. But when he acts as the representative of a people I say he has no right to change against the men who invested him with his representative character, no more than an agent, or a proxy who has received a power of attorney to do a certain thing, has the right to do otherwise. No more. This allusion that was made here to gentlemen who have changed their sentiments is not to the point. The question is not whether Mr. Cowan had a right to change his sentiments; but, having changed, had he the right to hold the position he acquired from the people of Pennsylvania, avowing other sentiments? That is the point, and upon that point, if the gentleman from Fayette [Mr. BOYLE] has any regard for his party in its former position, he will have nothing more to say of the denunciation of Edgar Cowan.

It was not long ago, when, if a Senator presumed to differ with the Legislature of Pennsylvania, even upon the question of a chartar bank, he was called upon to resign; and the gentleman's party were loudest in demanding that he should resign. If that was wrong, what is the crime of Edgar Cowan where the great questions of liberty and justice and honor are concerned? He has stood there in his place for six years, misrepresenting the people of Pennsylvania, knowing he was misrepresenting them knowing he had been elected to carry out other principles. He has been standing there an open, notorious traitor, and now he is taken up by a traitor President and presented with all the honors that can be conferred.

I say that it is due to the people of Pennsylvania who have sent us here that we should enter our protest against such conduct.

I thank the gentleman for having offered this resolution.

—*The Virginia Legislature has rejected the Constitutional Amendment.*


# THE JOURNAL.

**Coudersport, Pa.**

Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1867.

M. W. McALARNEY, EDITOR.


## LEGISLATIVE.

Jan, 18. Mr. Mann introduced in the House a supplement to an act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State road in the counties of Potter and Clinton, approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1865, which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Also, an act to amend an act entitled An act to incorporate the Potter County forest improvement company, aproved May first, A. D 1861, and the supplement thereto, spproved the 10th day of August, A. D. 1861, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Also, an act authorizing the supervisors of Ulysses township, Potter county, to levy a tax to refund to Perry Lewis, in said township, the sum of four hundred dollars, it being for money advanced as bounty to volunteers, which was referred to the Committee on Military.

Senator Cowan having been nominated by President Johnson, Minister to Austria, the Legislature passed a resolution instructing the Senate to reject his nomination. On the question of the adoption of this resolution, our members, very properly, voted "aye"—and Mr. Mann made a short speech, which we publish in another column, ably sustaining the justice of such a course.

Jan. 22. Mr. Mann introduced an act relating to the sale of lands for taxes in Potter county, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary Local.

Also, an act further to regulate the granting of licenses to hotels and eating houses, which was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

Also, an act to authorize the supervisors of West Branch township to levy an additional road tax, which was referred to the Committee on townships.

A resolution was offered in the House on the 8th, by Mr. Mann, declaring "that it is the imperative duty of Congress to establish such governments in the rebel States as will secure each loyal person therein full and complete protection to life, liberty, property, and the enjoyment of equal political rights." The resolution was passed by a vote of 57 to 32—every so-called Democrat voting against it. It may be well enough to preserve this record for future reference, as, in all probability, those who opposed the resolution will, in after years, deny having voted against it.

—MEETING OF CONGRESS.—An act has been passed providing for the meeting of the 40th Congress on the 4th of March next, the day the 39th dies and the 40th begins. It also provides that each succeeding Congress shall meet first on the 4th of March instead of the first Monday in December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1867.

Last Monday Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered the following in the House:

I do impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with the usurpation of power in violation of law, in that he has corruptly used the appointing power; in that he has corruptly used the pardoning power; in that he has corruptly used the veto power; in that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; in that he has corruptly interferred in elections, and committed acts and conspired with others to commit acts which in contemplation of the Constitution are high crimes and misdemeanors; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Judicary be and are hereby authorized to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, discharging the duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to this House whether in their opinion the said Andrew Johnson, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof, and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act or has conspired with others to do acts which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of this House, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers and to administer the customary oath to witnesses.

All debate was shut off and it was adopted by yeas 108, nays 38. Among the nays are Raymond and Dodge of New York, Whaley of West Virginia and Spalding of Ohio, who some times belong to the Republican majority. A good many were absent, but the balance including a number who tried to be Johnson men last session, stood solid for authorizing the law committee to consider the question of impeachment. That's all there is in the resolution. This course was agreed on in a caucus last week of which Judge Scofield was chairman. It was also agreed by a majority that all further proceedings towards impeachment should be first taken in caucus. This was a wise discretion. It will enable the party to act together and advisedly whatever is undertaken. I do not yet believe that any general effort will be made to impeach Andrew Johnson. But I think the opinion is pretty general that it is well enough to see what ground there is for impeachment and let him know that it may be done if he keeps on swinging round the circle hereafter. In other words, they will get the fagots dry and ready. It remains for him to determine by his conduct whether they shall be touched off or not.

—Hon. John Beale, a prominent citizen of Juniatta county, died on the 7th inst., aged 68 years.

—Hon. James W. Nye has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Nevada, for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next.

—West Virginia has ratified the Constitutional Amendment. The vote in the House on its passage stood 43 to 11.

—Hon. Lyman Trumbull has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Illinois for the third term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March next.

INFERNAL ACT.—Wednesday morning of this week, Dr. Thornton of this place, found the tongue of a valuable horse cut entirely out, and lying in the feed trough. The perpetrator of this most fiendish, inhuman act, is not yet known. We really did not suppose that in our community there could be a human being so totally deprived of humanity as to deal thus with an innocent irrational creature. This dastardly act deserves the severest punishment known to our laws A man who could be guilty of such a deed, would not hesitate to commit murder.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

MR. EDITOR: In your valuable JOURNAL of the 15th inst., "One of the Latter," who appears by his address to be a resident of Potter County, proposes a series of questions in reference to Graded Schools; six in number, which might lead us to think he was honestly seeking for information if he had not given us an indirect intimation in his closing paragraph, that he held the responsible position of Director in some School District.

The State of Pennsylvania spent several thousand dollars to place the information he asks for (and more, that does not seem to have occurred to him) in the possession of every School Director in the State. This costly publication, of great intrinsic value, was sent gratuitously, to every School District, in 1856, by the State Superintendent, accompanied with the suggestion that permitting it to be lost or stolen might result in the forfeiture of the State appropriation. If he will refer to the copy belonging to his Board, he will find a fuller and better answer than any that could be given in the columns of your paper.

Others, not having this help, would have referred to their Dictionaries and finding "Grade" to be a degree in any ascending series, and "Gradation" a regular advance by degrees or steps, would experience no difficulty in understanding the intent of the law, authorizing Directors to establish "Schools of different Grades" (Pamphlet Laws 1854, Sec. 23, ¶ IX., page 622.) and requiring the County Superintendent to see "that the School shall be equal to the Grade for which it was established." (Sec. 37, page 625.

Whether separate buildings are used, or separate rooms in one building, an intelligent Board would understand that the number should be regulated by the means of the District and the nature of the studies pursued in it—or likely to be, within a reasonable time—not excluding any of the general branches of an Academic course. This, speaking more especially for the Borough, would require provision for about 120 pupils at present, but for a School of only 40 or 50, the Directors would find it more economical to divide into PRIMARY and GRAMMAR Schools, than to pay the prices *which should be paid* to procure a Teacher qualified in the higher branches and occupy half or two-thirds of the time in primary instruction; while the satisfaction derived from the more rapid progress of the scholars would fully compensate the Directors for any increase of labor it might occasion to them. The main divisions or grades are the Primary, Grammar, and High Schools, rating in proportionate number of scholars as 6, 3 and 1 of every 10. To accommodate 150 scholars this would require three rooms; two Primary and one Grammar including the higher Branches, as no school should at any time exceed 50 scholars under the charge of one teacher, and an arrangement of this kind would not only stop the exodus from home to foreign Schools to obtain the education denied them here, but by its increased facility for study would create a love for the school on the part of the scholar, that would ensure to him the greatest advancement he is capable of as a student

If "One of the Latter" seeks his own interest as a Tax-payer, he will give his influence for a Graded School wherever the number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 will warrant it. As the father of a family his children will be better educated without the temptations and dangers attendant on leaving home. As an owner of property he will be repaid an hundred fold by the increased value freely given where educational facilities are best provided. If he is still unsatisfied with the explanations given, or because I have answered who was not asked, I hope that "Conl." will again take up his pen, and for first calling public attention to the subject, accept the thanks of A DIRECTOR.

## City Items for Country People.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS IN POTTER.—Near the close of September, 1866, just as those long, dismal rains were giving place to the golden sunshine of October, and the trees were preparing to assume that endless variety of tints so characteristic of our beautiful Northern forests, I left the dear old hills and valleys, the sparkling streams and singing birds of Potter, and came to live in Philadelphia. I was duly impressed with the supposed grandeur, and consequent happiness, of city life; yet it was with feelings of sadness that I left the pleasant rural scenes to enter my new sphere. My duties in the office of an excellent, and justly celebrated physician—were not arduous, and in my leisure hours I began to think of my friends far away, and judging them by myself, thought perhaps they would like to hear something about the various interesting places to be seen in this place. Accordingly I determined to write a letter, and here it is. If you please, we will take a rapid survey of the general arrangement of the city, and make a few visits. If you are interested in this, I will, at some future time, tell you about the Police and Fire-Departments, Gas-Works, &c.

Philadelphia is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, extending South to within about one mile of their junction—the remainder of the distance being somewhat swampy—and north several miles, the whole county being included under city government. A large portion of the town, and by far the most beautiful—by way of shade trees, fine dwellings and spacious grounds—lies west of the Schuylkill.

The streets running east and west are named; those north and south numbered, commencing at the Delaware. The buildings are numbered in a manner remarkable for convenience, and worthy our attention, as a few moments study will make it all plain. Let us suppose ourselves in Market Street—the great business thoroughfare connecting the two rivers—near the Delaware, and going west. As we pass Second Street we observe that the first house, south side, is numbered 200, after Third Street, 300, &c. This is done without reference to the number of doors in the square just passed. As streets generally have two sides, the even numbers are upon the south, and the odd upon the north side. Going north from Market Street, and omitting intermediate alleys, we cross Arch, Race, and Vine Streets successively. As we pass each, and see the numbers, 100, 200, and 300, we conclude at once, that these streets are numbered both ways from Market. By this arrangement, any person possessing a fair amount of intelligence, after learning the names given above, and Chestnut south of Market, can readily find most of the places we are to visit. For example, 1020 Arch—call there, when you are in town—is the tenth door above, *i. e.* west of Tenth Street, and south side.

With your permission we will first go to the State House, a brick building, the various divisions of which occupy the entire space between Fifth and Sixth Streets, south side of Chestnut. At one end is the central Fire and Police Telegraph Office, of which I will speak at another time. Most of the rooms are occupied by the court and various county offices. We enter the principal door, and turning to the left, find ourselves in the only room which visitors care to see. A glance shows that it is a National gallery. The entire walls are covered with portraits of celebrated persons, principally men of the Revolution, with the wives of some of them. But the eye at once falls upon a large, cracked bell, surmounted by an American eagle, and supported by an appropriate pedestal of six feet height, which is surrounded by an iron railing. The scenes connected with the first reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the part performed by this old bell, are recalled, and we fain would linger, thinking of those days of both joy and sorrow, but our attention is attracted to a full statue of Washington, directly opposite the door where we entered. The Father of Our Country stands before us! So modest, yet so noble! So mild and friendly, yet we have read of him facing the enemy's fire, alone; thus inducing his retreating troops to rally and conquer. But time will not allow us to continue these reflections here. The impression is too distinct to be forgotten, and will furnish food for leisure thought. On, and about the pedestal are mementoes of the late war; a few bomb-shells, cannon-balls, pieces of remarkable ships, buildings, trees, &c. Prominent in view, are life-size, full length portraits of William Penn, and Lafayette. One smaller, full-length, steel engraving of Washington deserves notice. Approaching it, we read that it is woven in silk! A closer examination does not reveal the fact, yet it is indeed a product of the loom. It was executed in France, and presented by the manufacturers, who at the same time sent one to New York, and one to Boston. Just think of it. The loom rivaling the pencil! I leave you to imagine how it was done. We will now obtain tickets, free of charge, from the President's desk, and ascend to the steeple. From this lofty position we can see nearly the whole city. On the east is the Delaware, upon which may be seen various sailing craft, while on the opposite shore is Camden, N. J. Far to the north-west is Girard College. It is upon elevated ground, and as the view from its roof is far superior to this, we will go there, pausing only to notice that the bell—whose mouth is five feet in diameter—is secured in a fixed position, and is rung by a peculiar arrangement connected with the tongue; while outside is a large hammer for fire-alarms, and opposite one connected with the clock. The faces of the clock are translucent, and at night are illuminated.

Returning diagonally across the regular squares to the north-west, is a street called Ridge Avenue. It commences at 9th and Vine,—please find the place. from this point we take the street cars, or rather they take us, directly to the south-east corner of the high stone wall which surrounds the College grounds. Passing to the entrance, we register our names, and are admitted. Now, for the first time, we become conscious of the great magnitude of the building. It is composed of marble and stone of a similar appearance, is entirely surrounded by steps and a broad verandah, over the latter of which the roof extends, at the height of forty or fifty feet, and is supported by immense fluted columns. I think the bases of these are eight feet in diameter—large ornamental capitals—the shafts composed of blocks of from two to four feet perpendicular length. The feeling excited in the mind of the beholder who is unaccustomed to greater things, are those of awe, and proud satisfaction that man can accomplish so much. As our ticket admits us only to the unoccupied portions, we must content ourselves with looking in at the windows—during holidays—where we see the furniture common to the school room; noting some valuable apparatus in the laboratory. But we will ascend to the top of the building. On emerging, through a small orifice left for the purpose, our first expressions are of surprise at the extent of the roof. Three or four good sized houses might stand on either side. The inclination is so slight as to cause no inconvenience, being only sufficient to insure the descent of the water over the great white slabs, which are laid nearly like shingles. But we quickly glance at the scene now open to our gaze. South of us is the principal part of the city; a great, dark-looking mass of buildings, extending for two or three miles. Numerous spires, reaching far sky-ward, may be seen in every part. This great dome, apparently so near, yet a mile distant, is that of the Catholic Cathedral. Here and there is a column of smoke or steam, suggestive of the industry of the inhabitants. Beyond, is seen the broad, silver line of the Delaware, extending from the east far to the south. The Schuylkill may also be seen passing through the city a short distance west, and uniting with the Delaware far below. Thus we see the whole city, half enclosed by rivers. Looking north, we see a broad stretch of most beautiful rolling land, thickly dotted with houses, and as thickly interspersed with green fields, and pleasant groves. Far beyond what has been mentioned, meeting the sky in the hazy distance, and forming, as it were, a frame for our picture, is what appears to be a line of low, blue hills, unbroken throughout the entire circle. I suppose this is really but the general face of the country, too far distant to be distinctly seen. The whole scene is calculated to impress us very strongly with the idea that we have seen considerable of the world at once.

A few squares south is the State Penitentiary. We will visit the buildings, although we will not be allowed to see the prisoners. A large square is enclosed by a wall several feet in thickness, and fifteen to twenty in height. In the centre is an octagonal edifice, sides about eight feet, from seven of which radiate long buildings, while opposite the eighth is the entrance. These buildings do not extend quite to the octagon, as they are too wide, but are connected by narrow halls which extend throughout their entire length, and upon both sides of which are the cells—little, narrow rooms, six or eight feet by fourteen. The second floors are arranged in a similar manner, and are occupied by females. Each building has its own trade, so that in one are shoemakers, in another, weavers, &c. Convicts, upon their arrival, are allowed to choose their employment. Looms, carpenter's or cabinet maker's tools are placed in the cells, and occupy a very large portion of the spare room. Each prisoner has his regular daily task to perform, the amount being merely sufficient to pay for board and clothes. Many of them do over-work, and are paid for it. Even a felon is not deprived of the privilege of earning money, though many are neither skillful nor energetic enough to do it. No one is known by a name, but by a number. The advantages of this arrangement are too obvious to require explanation. The cooking is done upon a large scale—there being nearly six hundred caters—and although the food is clean and healthy, it offers no great temptations to dainty epicures. The four "dinner pots" are nearly as large as ordinary forty gallon sugar kettles, and are supported upon four legs, one of which, furnished with a stop-cock, serves as an outlet. Boiling is produced by steam, delivered at the bottom, through a pipe from above. The prepared food is put into large vessels, which are placed upon a car. This is moved to the center and the vessels transferred to smaller cars which run along the halls above mentioned. At each cell a wooden door is opened, revealing a second, of iron bars, through an opening in which, the inmates pass their plates for rations. The prisoners are supplied from the Library with books, selecting from a catalogue, as they are not allowed to leave their cells without a guard. Those who cannot read and write, are taught, free of charge, if they desire it. Among other privileges enjoyed is that of listening to preaching. Besides one regular pastor, there are many volunteers. The speaker stands near the end of the hall, the cell doors, (only the outer wooden ones), are opened a few inches, where they are secured, and all can hear, but none may see, their minister.

Our limited space will not allow us to be more minute in our examinations, nor to visit more than one other place. This shall be Fairmount Water Works. Passing south, two squares, and west, four, we arrive at the substantial buildings in the edge of the Schuylkill. A dam has been built obliquely across the stream, turning the water into them, whence it is forced up into the reservoir on Fairmount proper. This little hill covers but a few acres, the other portions having been removed by grading streets. The water in the reservoir is, I think, 75 feet higher than the river. The power required to force it up, is enormous, and is furnished by the atmosphere, acting as in the hydraulic ram, or fire engine. The pumping is done by steam, and by several large breast wheels. From the reservoir the water flows through large iron pipes to all parts of the city, a branch supplying each house. At intervals of thirty to fifty rods are iron hydrants, from which fire-engines obtain the principal thing needful for extinguishing fires.

Thus, rapidly have we noticed a few of the many important and interesting places. I trust this flying visit has created a desire for a more thorough one, whenever an opportunity presents itself.

Meantime I remain yours very truly.

VERDANTES PROGRESSUS.


## MOTHERS. READ THIS

### MRS. WHEELER'S

# Nursing Syrup!

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, *Cholera Infantum, Fits from Worms, Spasms*, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, &c., but

PARTICULARLY

## For Children when Teething,

AND TO PRODUCE SLEEP.

I wish to call your attention to the above medicine as being superior to any ever before offered the public *for the purposes for which we recommend it.* Very many children from their birth are

**IRRITABLE, NERVOUS, RESTLESS AND SLEEPLESS.**

They live in a state of nervous excitement; their cries and moans denote some functional derangement of the stem, which requires but *the least exciting cause*, and they fall a prey to disease.

**THE PERIOD OF TEETHING**

Is the most critical of any during the life of the child; and more children die during this period than all others combined. *According to statistics which are well* authenticated,

*Seventy-five out of every hundred that die under two years of age, die from diseases caused by teething*

For producing a quiet, natural, and refreshing sleep, one from which the child will awaken feeling refreshed and gleeful,

**The Nursing Syrup has no Equal.**

For the benefit of mothers and nurses, we would advise you, when the child is restless, feverish, thirsty head hot, face flushed, tongue coated, pulse quickened, to give a warm bath, followed by appropriate doses of the NURSING SYRUP, and

**ITS MAGICAL EFFECTS WILL GLADDEN YOUR HEARTS**

All we ask is for you to try one bottle, and if you are not fully satified after using half of it, return it to the agent and get your money. Try it when your children are Teething and you will find this Syrup par excellent. It renders that process easy and causes the teeth to penetrate the gums, without producing those constitutional and oftimes fatal symptoms so often witnessed in children. Try it in nervous, wakeful and irritable children. It can be given to the most delicate infant with perfect safety. Ask for it and take no other. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

J. H. WHEELER, Solo Proprietor,
*Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y.*

Where all orders will receive prompt attention.

ELLISON & THOMPSON, Agents for Coudersport. Sold also by all Druggists and Country Merchants everywhere. Jan28m6


### Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Potter County to distribute money in the hands of the Administrators of the estate of DAVID CROWELL late of Jackson township, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet all parties interested at the Prothonotary's Office in the Borough of Coudersport, on Tuesday the 12th day of February, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment.

D. C. LARRABEE, Auditor.

Coudersport, Jan. 9. 1867.

### Important to Builders.

THE School Directors of Eulalia Township will receive proposals for the erection of a School House in Lymansville, until the first Saturday in March next. The building to be 24 by 34 feet, to be built in the most workmanlike and substantial manner. *Full particulars in regard to plan, specifications*, out-buildings, time and terms of payment &c., can be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in care of Dan Baker.

By order of the Board.

JONATHAN GLACE, Pres't.

J. M. SPAFFORD, sec'y.

Coudersport, Jan. 22, 1867.

### Trial List for Feb. Term 1867.

Russell et al use of Ennis vs. Luke Stevens et al
John Krouse vs. Martin, Mallory, et al.
Fuller and Card vs. Deremer and Thompson.
John M. Dean vs. Robbins Brown *et al*
D. T. Swain, assignee, vs. Graves, Guardian.
Allen vs. Flynn.
Ensworth vs. Flynn.
Patterson vs. Quimby.
Patterson vs. Keeler et al.
Ennis use of Kenyon vs. Luke Stevens.
Rose et al vs. Brown et al.
Burt vs. Kimm.

H. J. OLMSTED, Proth'y.

Coudersport, Jan. 29, 1867.

### Register's Notices.

ALL persons interested will please to take notice that the following accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's Office of Potter county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation, on Monday, the 18th day of Feb'y 1867, at the Court House in Coudersport:

The final account of Ruth Hackett, Adm'r of John Hackett, late of Ulysses tp, dec'd.

DAN. BAKER, Register.

*Coudersport, Jan. 12, 1867.*

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, 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 or outcry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 18th day of Feby., 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit:

Certain real estate in Hector town'p bounded on the north by Bingham lands, east by lands of Eliphalet Blackman, John L. Gibson and Bingham Lands, on the south by lands contracted to Ai Robbins, and on the west by Bingham lands. Containing Fifty acres, more or less, with about ten acres improved, with one frame house and one log barn thereon. To be sold as the property of James C Allen.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Sweden tp., bounded on the north by lands contracted to J. and J. A. Nichols; on the east by lands of David White; on the south by lands of David White and D. B. Martin; and on the west by Keating lands. Containing Seventy-eight and Six-tenths Acres more or less, all unimproved. To be sold as the property of Leonard McKee

ALSO—Certain real estate beginning at a post in the road, being the south-west corner of lot No. 22 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Sweden tp.; thence south 88 and 3 4ths degrees east 133 and 4-10ths perches; thence south 1 and 3-4ths degrees west 166 and 1-10th perches; thence west along north line of lot No. 77 of the allotment of Bingham lands 132 and 7-10ths perches; thence north 1½ degrees east along the road 160 and 69 and 4-10ths perches to the place of beginning. Containing One Hundred and Thirty-one and Four-tenths Acres, with the usual allowance for roads &c., being lot No. 5 of Bingham lands in said tp., and part of warrant No. 2092, of which Forty acres are improved, with two frame houses, one frame barn and one log barn thereon. To be sold as the property of William Nelson, with notice to Cephas C. Nelson and Wm. J. Brown, as Terre tenants.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Hector tp., bounded on the north by Bingham lands; on the east by lands contracted to Edmund J. Cone; on the south by Bingham lands; and on the west by lands contracted to William Enway. Containing Ninety-six and eight-tenths acres more or less, with about Fifty acres improved, with one frame house, one log house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Thomas Lannen.

ALSO—Certain real estate beginning at a post on the boundary line of the lands of the Bingham estate and being the south-east corner of lot No. 77 of the Adlum lands in Hector tp., thence north along east line of lot No. 77 and unseated lands of the Bingham estate 212 and 2-10ths perches; thence east along unseated lands of the Bingham estate 74 perches; thence south along west line of lots No. 109 and 79 214 perches; thence north 88¼ degrees west along boundary line of Bingham lands to the place of beginning. Containing Ninety-three and Nine-tenths acres more or less, with the usual allowance of six per cent., it being lot No. 78 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and part of warrant No. 1788. Fifteen acres are improved, with one frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Henry Johnson and Hiram G. More, Terre tenants.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Eulalia tp., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Bingham lands; east and south by lands of John Wedsworth; and on the west by lands of Harry Lent, dec'd. Containing Twenty-five acres, more or less, with about five acres improved, and one log house thereon. To be sold as the property of John Crittenden.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Pike tp., bounded on the north by Bingham lands; on the east by Tioga county line; on the west by Bingham lands; and on the south by lands contracted to William Swarwood. Containing Fifty acres, more or less, with about four acres improved. To be sold as the property of Hiram Knickerbocker.

ALSO—Certain real estate beginning at a birch tree the south east corner of warrant No. 1391, it being in north line of lot No. 14, Pike tp., belonging to Robinson Lowry and Wm. McDougall; thence west along north line of said lot 92 and 4-10ths perches to a hemlock; thence north along line of the Adlum lands 30 perches; thence south 88¾ degrees east along south line of lot No. 40 deeded to Wm. McDougall 93 and 2-10ths perches; thence south 30 perches to place of beginning. Containing Sixteen and Three-tenths acres, more or less, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., it being lot No. 39 of the allotment of lands of the Bingham estate in said tp., and part of warrant No. 1391. To be sold as the property of John M, Kilbourn, with notice to Oriel Kilbourne, as Terre Tenant.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Hector tp., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Bingham lands; on the east by Bingham lands and lands of H. S. Wilbur; on the south and west bw Adlum lands. Containing *One Hundred and Twenty-one and Six-tenths* acres, more or less, with about twenty acres improved and one new log house thereon. To be sold as the property of William Catlin,

ALSO—Certain real estate in Hector tp., bounded and described as follows: On the north, east and south by Bingham lands, and on the west by lands contracted to James C. Allen. Containing Fifty and Five-tenths acres, more or less, all of which is unimproved. To be sold as the property of Eliphalet Blackman and John L. Gibson,

ALSO—Certain real estate in Hector tp., bounded and described as follows: On the north, east, south and west by lands of the Bingham Estate. Containing One Hundred and Fifty acres, more or less, about Seventy acres of which are improved, with two frame houses, one log barn, one log stable and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of John Cleveland with summons to Henry Youngs as Garnishee.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Hector tp., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Bingham lands, on the east by lands of Samuel Embree, on the south by Adlum lands, and on the west by lands of Thomas Lacen Containing One Hundred and Nineteen and Three-tenths acres, more or less, with about ten acres improved. To be sold as the property of Edmund J. Cane.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Pike tp., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Bingham lands, on the east by lands of D. B. Martin, and on the south and west by Bingham lands. Containing Fifty-one and Seven-tenths acres, more or less, about twenty acres of which are improved, with one block house, two board stables and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Aaron Whitmore.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Pike tp, bounded and described as follows: On the north, east, south and west by lands of Lemuel Sherman. Containing Two acres, all improved, with one Grist Mill and one frame house thereon. To be sold as the property of L. Sherman, William Ansley and Seth Daggett;

ALSO—Certain real estate in Pike tp, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of O. B. Goodman; on the east by Bingham lands and the Hiram Knickerbocker lot, and on the south and west by Bingham lands. Containing fifty and One-tenth acres, more or less, with about ten acres improved. To be sold as the property of William Swartwood

ALSO—Certain real estate in Genesee tp., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Elihu Cole, on the east by Bingham lands, on the south by Bingham lands, and on the west by Bingham lands and lands of Chauncey Kenyon. Containing Thirty-seven and Six-tenths acres, more or less, with about six acres improved. To be sold as the property of Enos Goodenough.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Allegany and Sweden townships bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Collins Gardner on the east by Bingham lands, on the south by lands of Abram Kimball, and on the west by lands of Coleman Vanhorn and Daniel Wambold. Containing One Hundred and Thirteen and five-tenths acres, more or less, about Fifty acres of which are improved and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of George W. Wilcox.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Keating tp., beginning at the north-east corner of lot No. 9 occupied by Miles White, thence east 40 perches to a post corner in west line of lot No. 8 owned by D. E. Olmsted; thence south 8 perches to a post corner being corner of said lot No. 8; thence east along south line of said lot No. 8 40 perches to a post corner; thence south 150 perches to a hemlock corner; thence west 80 perches to a post corner; thence north 158 perches to the place of beginning. Containing Seventy-five acres, strict measure, more or less, and being lot No. 10 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township, and part of warrant No. 4000. To be sold as the property of R. Z. Roberts.

W. W. BROWN, Sheriff.

Coudersport, Jany. 21, 1867.


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