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NEWS ITEM.

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Jno. S. Mann, S. F. Hamilton,  
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manufactured to suit customers and warranted.  
Repairing always attended to promptly.  
Competent and experienced workmen kept in employ in both shops to attend to the calls of customers.  
Charges reasonable for cash or ready a. . .  
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I WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the public to my  
**LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT,**  
with the assurance that I can meet every demand for a first-class turnout.  
Having purchased the Livery of Amos Venge, have the only Establishment of the kind in this section.  
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(Via OSWAYO, P.A.)  
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A good Livery rig kept constantly on hand for passengers by the stage.

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DEALER IN  
**Edward Forster,**  
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MAIN STREET above SECOND,  
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A FULL SUPPLY OF  
FLOUR, SUGAR,  
SPICES, SYRUP,  
CHEESE,  
HAM, FISH,  
TOBACCO, SNUFF,  
&c., &c.,  
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
A specialty made  
**Teas and Coffees,**  
Largest and Best  
Stock in town.  
All Goods sold CHEAP for CASH only.  
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.  
**EDWARD FORSTER**

**John Jenkins' Sermon.**  
The minister says last night, says he,  
"Don't be afraid of givin';  
If your life ain't nothin' to other folks,  
Why, what's the use of livin'?"  
And that's what I say to my wife, says I,  
There's Brown, the miserable sinner,  
He'd sooner a beggar would starve than give  
A cent toward buyin' a dinner.  
I tell you our minister's prime, he is,  
But I couldn't quite determine,  
When I heard him a givin' it right and left,  
Just who was hit by his sermon.  
Of course there couldn't be no mistake  
When he talked of long-winded prayin',  
For Peters an' Johnson they sot an' scowled  
At every word he was sayin'.  
And the minister he went on to say,  
"There's various kinds of 'cheatin'  
And religion's as good for every day  
As it is to bring to meetin'."  
I don't think much of a man that gives  
The Lord amen at his preachin',  
And spends his time the followin' week  
In cheatin' and overreachin'.  
I guess that dose was bitter enough  
For a man like Jones to swallow;  
But I wished he didn't open his mouth,  
Not once, after that to holler.  
Hurrah, says I, for the minister—  
Of course I said it quiet—  
Give us some more of this open talk:  
It's very refreshing diet.  
The minister hit 'em every time;  
And when he spoke of fashion  
And a riggin' out in bows and things  
As woman's ruling passion  
And a comin' to church to see the style,  
I couldn't help a-winkin'  
And a-ughin' my wife, and says I, "that's  
you."  
And I guess it sot her thinkin'.  
Says I to myself, that sermon's pat,  
But man's a queer creation  
And I'm much afraid that most of the folks  
Won't take the application.  
Now if he had said a word about  
My personal mode of dressin';  
I'd have gone to work to right myself  
And not set here a grinnin'.  
Just then the minister says, says he,  
"And now I've come to the feller  
Who've lost this shaver by usin' their friends  
As sort of moral umbrellas.  
Go home," says he, "and find your faults  
Instead of huntin' your brothers';  
Go home," he says, "and ware the coats  
You've tried to fit for others."  
My wife she nudged, and Brown he winked,  
And there was lots of smilin',  
And lots of lookin' at our pew;  
It sot my blood a-bubblin'.  
Says I to myself, our minister  
Is gittin' a little bitter;  
I'll tell him when meetin's out that I  
Ain't at all that kind of a critter.

**The Proposed Constitution of Pennsylvania.**  
AS PASSED SECOND READING.  
The following is the article on Legislation as now prepared for submission to the people:  
Sec. 1. Each House shall judge of the qualification of its members.  
Sec. 2. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them daily, except such parts as may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.  
Sec. 3. Either House shall have power to punish for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to preserve order in the House or in committees, protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member for misconduct; not a second time for the same cause, but a member who has been expelled for corruption, shall not be eligible thereafter to either House; punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior, shall not bar an indictment for the same act.  
Sec. 4. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended in the course of its passage through either House, as to change its original purpose.  
Sec. 5. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee and returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members.  
Sec. 6. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.  
Sec. 7. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law, unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays; the names of the persons voting for and against the same shall be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded on the journal thereof as voting in its favor.  
Sec. 8. No amendment to bills by one House returned to the other for concurrence, shall be concurred in except by the vote of a majority of the members elected to the House to

which the amendments are so returned, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected to each House, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journals.  
Sec. 9. No law shall be revived, amended or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended or conferred shall be re-enacted and published at length.  
Sec. 10. The Legislature shall not pass any local or special law  
Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;  
Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts;  
Changing the names of persons or places;  
Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;  
Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;  
Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferries and bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;  
Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;  
Relating to cemeteries, grave-yards or public grounds not of the State;  
Authorizing the adoption or legitimizing of children;  
Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines;  
Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters;  
For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;  
Granting divorces;  
Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts;  
Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;  
Changing the law of descent or succession;  
Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;  
Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;  
Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;  
Fixing the rate of interest;  
Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;  
Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury;  
Exempting property from taxation;  
Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing;  
Creating corporations, or amending renewing or extending the charters thereof;  
Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity;  
Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track;  
Nor shall the Legislature indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of any general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed;  
Nor shall any law be passed granting any powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, and in no case where the courts have

jurisdiction, or are competent to grant the powers or give the relief asked for.  
Sec. 11. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the Legislature of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the Legislature before such act shall be passed.  
Sec. 12. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing to be entered on the journal.  
Sec. 13. The Legislature shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each House, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.  
Sec. 14. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the Legislature and its committees shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer.  
Sec. 15. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.  
Sec. 16. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments, as in other bills.  
Sec. 17. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.  
Sec. 18. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.  
Sec. 19. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.  
Sec. 20. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association whatever, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, or association or corporation.  
Sec. 21. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution, company or individual.  
Sec. 22. The Legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or in-

terfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.  
Sec. 23. No act of the Legislature shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the Legislature shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted, nor shall any act prescribe any limitation of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from that fixed by the general laws prescribing the time for the limitation of actions, and existing laws so limiting or prescribing are annulled and avoided.  
Sec. 24. No act of the Legislature shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and existing laws so authorizing are annulled and avoided, saving such investments heretofore made in good faith.  
Sec. 25. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be regulated by law.  
Sec. 26. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.  
Sec. 27. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.  
Sec. 28. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim or part thereof now existing, or hereafter created against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law; and all such unauthorized contracts and agreements shall be void.  
Sec. 29. When the Legislature shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those particularly mentioned in the proclamation of the Governor, as reasons for holding such sessions.  
Sec. 30. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.  
Sec. 31. A member of the Legislature who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.  
Sec. 32. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, or by means of or through any artful or dishonest device, offer, give or promise any money, goods, thing of value, testi-

monial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.  
Sec. 33. Any person who may have offered or promised a bribe, or solicited or received one, may be compelled to testify in any judicial proceeding against any person who may have committed the offense of bribery as defined in the foregoing sections, and the testimony of such witness shall not be used against him in any judicial proceeding except in prosecutions for perjury committed in such testimony, and any person convicted of the offense of bribery as hereinbefore defined, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth.  
Sec. 34. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislature, shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not have the right to vote thereon.  
Sec. 35. The Legislature may make appropriations of money to existing institutions where the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted, or where the orphans of soldiers are now maintained and educated.  
Sec. 36. The Legislature shall by law empower the Secretary of Internal Affairs to prepare a system of weights and measures and gauges, for solid or liquid merchandise, and also the requisite implements, tests and instructions, and complements of these shall be furnished to each county and municipality, which may each for itself, appoint officers for the inspection of merchandise, manufactures or live stock, but no State office shall be continued or created for such purposes.  
**LAYERING SHRUBS.**  
It is often to us a subject of surprise to find so few persons, especially those residing in the country a distance from nurseries, who attempt to increase their stock of shrubbery by layering the branches. Almost every variety of shrub can be thus multiplied. Even among those who do this it is not often that the queen of flowers, the rose, is thus treated. It is usually propagated by sticking cuttings from the new wood in August and nursing carefully through the winter. By layering the growing branches, however, it is by the succeeding season a bloomer; and this too can be done easily, that is, without the use of a sash or hot bed, usually resorted to with the cutting. In laying down, take a sharp knife and slit the part of the branch that enters the ground, from one joint to another, then cover with two inches of soil and fasten down with a forked stick. Not only roses, almost every kind of shrub can be thus propagated. And the person who does not know how to do this, should go without them all the days of his life.—*Ger. Telegraph.*  
For the Journal & Item.  
**REFINEMENT.**  
Refinement is defined as the act of refining, or the state of being refined; separation from what is extraneous or defiling. Among refined society we can readily and easily recognize a people that their ways and manners are becoming to their very existence you will find them fond of improvement, both in morals and intellect, you will find such fond of culture and discipline of the mind. Refinement constitutes our colleges and institutions for improvement by which every individual whether rich or poor has a free access to the golden bounties of life. Refinement elevates humanity to higher standings and produces loveliness and godliness, and gives us wisdom that we may prepare ourselves for future usefulness, and when done on this earth be prepared for eternity. Now among those who are opposed to refinement, you will find the scoffer, those that disturb public worship, the intemperate, and rowdiness in general, and among this society originate the early candidates for the penitentiary, and to such I will only say, may it be your earliest effort to refine yourselves. C. D.