Temperance.

Strong in Death.

The late Jesse W. Goodrich, of Worcaster, who, during his life, was a determined foe to the use of alcoholic drinks, when he found his life wasting, bore emphatic testimony to his belief in the principles of total abstinence. The will which he left, covers 50 folio pages, and there is a codicil containing sixty-three double columns of printed matter. He bequeaths to each of his brothers,sisters, executors, &c., sixteen in all, a copy of the Holy Bible. Each successive owner of the Bible is to sign a "family tee-total pledge that they will not make' buy, sell, or give away or use any kind of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, either for drinking, culinary, medicinal, surgical, or sacramental purposes, or any tobacco for the purpose of chewing, smoking, or snuffing, and that by precept and example, and all other suitable ways, at all times and places, to discountenance all such uses."

He also orders his executors to subscribe for one copy of some good temperance paper, advocating the disuse of tobacco, and legal and moral suasion combined, for the suppression of liquor, thirty copies in all, for twenty-one years.

He further bequeaths $200 to each of his sisters, provided they, each of them within one year sign the family tee-total pledge.

His property, subject to all other bequests is then divided among his relatives, payable every fifth, tenth, fifteenth and twentieth year, provided that at the expiration of every period they shall make affidavit that they have kept the pledge to its full extent.

From the above it will be seen that the will inculcates absolute abstinence. It has long appeared to us that the friends of temperance insisted too strongly on retaining in pledges and statutes some provision which would allow the use of alcohol for medicinal and other purposes. In many cases they have been tenacious, that they have given their opponents occasion to use it as an argument against the temperance movement. So much stress has been laid upon an exceptional clause, that we have often been provoked and been glad to see those who were by their indiscreetness subjecting the cause to the obloquy of its opponents, sternly rebuked for their inconsistency.

We think the medicinal qualities have been very much overrated; all its indications can be accomplished by articles which do not possess any deleterious operation. As a stimulant, there are practitioners of no mean repute either, who have discarded its use entirely. They have better ones, and use them, finding no difficulty in their practice. And for culinary purposes there is no excuse for the use of alcohol in any of its forms. It is true that no intoxication will result from the use of cakes or pies which contain alcohol, for the process of baking dissipates the intoxicating qualities. Its effect is to add to the indigestible nature of pastry and cakes; but it is not owing to this that we now object to its use. It affords a weapon for the friends of the use of and traffic in liquor to use against the advocates of prohibition. They say that if is proper to use it in cake and pies, it surely can be no harm to use it as a beverage, provided it can be done in moderation. And with similar pleas for any of the uses of alcohol which are considered exceptions, many satisfy their consciences and excuse themselves to gratify a depraved appetite or a habitual practice which may be wrong, men will find justificatory reasons in very small matters. When wrong doing wishes to shield itself, it will invariably seek a weak spot in the opinion or practice of the friends of the right, and avail themselves of that. We have watched the progress of temperance for the last ten years with reference to the effect of the exceptions we have noted, and we are satisfied that we have lost much by the policy we have pursued. There seems to be only one position which is tenable and which can be occupied with success; and that is total proscription of alcohol, making no reservations whatever, as to its use. It is a poison, and let it share the fate of all other poisons. Let it be treated as an enemy in whatever shape it presents itself; let us not waste our strength by combatting intemperance, and in the same breath make an admission which more than half neutralizes our effort and throws obstacles in the way of our progress. The point we have suggested deserves serious and earnest attention, for though a good work has been done, there is enough for us to do yet.—Intemperance has been bruised — God and Humanity demand that it shall be killed. The war we are to wage is not one of palliation but extermination. He who strikes against vice must be careful that he leaves no chance for the enemy to use his own weapons and appropriate them to to itself. The question whether alcohol is a poison or not is not an open one.—Chemistry has settled that question, and placed it beyond cavil or doubt. Testimony of its effects we see every day written on scores of our fellow citizens. Its terrible moral effects are as legibly expressed as the sunlight on the landscape. How then can we make any exceptions, which shall allow that alcohol is a safe thing to be in the hands of the community. We know the use which liquor sellers and drinkers make of the little color-ation we have agreed to. Is it worth while to pursue the policy which is so disasterously turned against us, and which it is impossible for us to defend? We think not. "touch not, taste not, handle not," for any purpose whatever, should be the war-cry. F.

[We find the above in the East Greenwich (R. I.) *Pendulum*, and, though it may be regarced as entirely too strong a position for general adoption with the friends of Temperance, we regard it as essentially necessary to the welfare of the cause. If we would abolish the rum-traffic we must not leave any "cat hole" open in the temple of temperance.—Ed. Jour.]

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, July 16, 1857.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester.

☞Announcements of Candidates for office one dollar each, invarably in advance.

The Herald of Freedom Comes Down on the Journal.

"A WORD TO THE PRESS.—The Potter Pa., *Journal* has taken pains, on one or two occasions lately, to give us backhanded compliments, indicative, doubtless of the feelings of the editor towards us. They and their author are of so little consequence, that we would not have noticed them, except to answer the entire class of his calibre and mental proportions. The innuendo that we have ever been, are now, or ever will be, untrue to Free State principles, is so base a slander that it would be a work of supererogation to refute it. That a Republican journal should make such assertions without any evidence but the mere *ipse dixit* of a disappointed political huckster, and his satelites, the penny-a-liners, is not only surprising, but it also shows a want of fairness which every member of the fraternity of editors deserve at the hands of each other.

"When JOHN S. MANN, Esq., edited the *Journal*, we should have felt hurt at such an insinuation. For many years when the Free Soil party was in a seemingly hopeless minority, that gentleman and the principal editor of this paper "did battle shoulder to shoulder" in northern Pennsylvania, against slavery and intemperance, long years before the present editor of that paper had any political feelings in common with ours. But John S. Mann is a nobleman—one of nature's own, and when he retired from the press, the fraternity lost one of its very best members. Success to him.

"All we ask of our brethren of the press, of whatever party or clique, is fairness. We are willing to stand by our opinions always, as they are stated by ourselves, but we are not willing to stand by the misrepresentations of others."

We find the above in the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, of the 4th inst., as an editorial. "*It* and *its* author are of so "little consequence, that we would not "have noticed them," except to put our readers in possession of the real position of the paper. But before we go any further, we will give our hearty approbation to all that our censor has said of Mr. JOHN S. MANN, premising, however, that Mr. M. fully subscribes to any innuendoes against the *Herald of Freedom* which may have appeared in the columns of the JOURNAL, to call out the above notice in the *Herald*. But as he is fully competent to give expression to his sentiments, we recommend that the "associate" of the *Herald* call upon him and, after obtaining them, compare the same with our own.

Every true friend of the cause of Free Kansas will bear with us when we assume that we have had good reason to doubt the sincerity of the *Herald of Freedom*; and no reader of the number of July 4th will longer regard it as an honest exponent of the policy of the Free State party in Kansas. We have watched with much interest the course of that journal for the past few months, and each succeeding issue diminishes our respect for its opinions and position. When the editor of a public journal, engaged in whatever cause, will permit a question of personal veracity to stand between it and the promulgation of a great principle, we are of the opinion it is no longer entitled to the respect of honest men; and such a journal at once forfeits all claims upon the courtesy of a co-laborer with it in that cause. The *Herald*, not satisfied with making the question of its editor's veracity a detriment to the Free State cause, has, to gratify its personal spleen towards Gov. Robinson, taken to lauding every movement of the smooth-tongued pro-slavery Gov. Walker, irrespective of the tendency of that movement, and has even gone so far as to indicate a preference for a pro-slavery over the Topeka Constitution. It refused to publish the message of Gov. Robinson, and in the meantime takes particular pains to promulgate the messages, speeches &c., of Gov. Walker and toady Perrin.

We have not time or room now to further notice this matter, but before we have done with it, we shall place our readers in full possession of the true policy and principles of the *Herald of Freedom*, and which we are invited to do by the above extract.

The Administration at Work in Kansas.

The great question at issue in the last Presidential election, was, whether the National Government shall continue to be an instrument of the Slave Power in extending and perpetuating the curse of Slavery. At the South, no man doubted Buchanan's devotion to the Slave interest, and therefore he got a nearly unanimous vote in that section. We thought, and still think, the same evidence which satisfied the Slaveholders that he was their man, should have satisfied the Northern men of the same fact. But the attachment of a good many people for party, is stronger than their attachment to principle, and they were induced to vote for Buchanan under the pretence that he was for freedom in Kansas.

This decision of Northern men secured his election, and now after four months, what has the President done for Kansas? He has kept the infamous Lecompte on the Bench; and has appointed some of the worst Border Ruffians to important offices.

But in order to throw dust in the eyes of the Free State men, he sent out Gov. Walker, a smooth tongued Southerner, with instructions to deceive the Free State men into submission to the Bogus laws, the attempt to enforce which was the chief sin of President Pierce. But even these fair words, which mean nothing, are distasteful to the South, and they require the administration to stop them, and now see how the Washington *Union*, the organ of the President, upsets all of Walker's smooth words about submitting the Constitution of the Bogus Convention to the vote of the people:

"We think, for these reasons, that Gov. Walker, in advocating a submission of the constitution to a vote of the people, acted with wisdom and justice, and followed the only line of policy which promises to settle this vexed question either rightly or satisfactorily. In this respect at least he has done nothing worthy of death or bonds.

But who are the people? What shall be the qualifications of a voter on the constitution when it comes to be submitted? We answer that this is for the convention to settle. Those who think that the convention might declare the constitution in full force by virtue of their own will, can hardly deny that they might append to it a condition requiring it to be first approved by the people. If they can do this, they can also say what classes of persons shall be counted as being part of the people."

If the Slave holders are not satisfied with that explanation, they must be determined to crowd the mourners unreasonably. "Don't you see, says the President what a fix I am in. Last fall I "was elected on the pretence that our "party was in favor of allowing the *people* of Kansas to decide this matter for "themselves, and now unless I make a "show of doing this, the party in the "North will be blowed sky high. But "gentlemen, just keep cool and I will "make it all right for you, the Convention "can determine who the *people* are, of "course it can; and it can just say, that "the list registered by the Bogus officials "are the people; and so the same men "and *none others*, who voted for delegates "to frame a Constitution, will vote on its "adoption." If that is not the meaning of the above extract from the *Union*, then it has none.

Then take the following which closes the *Union's* defence of Walker's cause in Kansas, and we think none but the wilfully blind, can fail to see that the Republicans were true prophets. Says the President's organ:

"Governor Walker is a southern man; he has been sent out by an administration pledged to the defence of southern rights; he is surrounded by a corps of officers, most of them from the South, and every one of them sound national men; he was instructed to regard the territorial authorities as legal, and sustain them against the rebellion of the Topeka Abolitionists; he is acting in concert with the friends of the South, and gallantly fighting their enemies. We cannot help but think that such a man, so sent, so instructed, so surrounded, and so acting, is entitled to sympathy, comfort and aid from the South whenever they can be given with a conscientious regard to truth. With such a battle raging in his front, it was harsh and ungracious to open this fire on his rear."

So we think. It was not only ungracious, but it was the height of folly, because it has compelled the administration to come out and say, that the fair words of Walker to the Free State men of Kansas mean nothing, and therefore the game of double dealing is up. Hereafter Walker will appear in his true colors, the ally and leader of the pro-slavery men of Kansas, for says the *Union*:

"A southern man himself, he has been a uniform and consistent champion of southern rights. The extremest men of that section pressed him upon Mr. Buchanan for the highest place in his cabinet. He is besides, an able, far-seeing and sagacious statesman, as little likely as any other in the country to impale himself upon a point of mere prudence. This alone might raise a presumption that he neither did harm nor intended any to southern interests. But when we see, in addition to this, that he is actively cooperating with the democratic party in Kansas, including all the pro-slavery men in the territory; when we find his whole course sustained by the pro-slavery presses there; when we hear of no complaint whatever from the quarter whence complaint ought to come, if there were any cause for it, we are constrained to think that the Georgia and Mississippi democracy have pronounced their judgment rather hastily."

A Talk with You.

"Reader, honest thinking reader, you who have at heart the welfare of freedom, can you point to any course which the *Herald of Freedom* has advised the people to pursue, or any course which it has itself taken, which has proved an injury to the cause you love? Have we ever opposed men without reason, or measures without good grounds therefor?"—*Kansas Herald of Freedom.*

As I have been a constant reader of the *Herald*, and a warm friend of the paper, I feel as if the enquiry was addressed to me in common with thousands of others; and I shall answer the enquiry through the press, the medium by which it is made public.

To my humble judgment, the number of the *Herald* from which the above was taken, contains very much that is well calculated to injure the cause which the friends of freedom love, and which they have supported at so great a sacrifice.

The first article under the editorial head has that tendency, because the whole tenor of that article is to discredit the action of the Free State men, from the commencement of the trouble up to this time. If that is not injuring the cause, I should like to know what would do it.

I should also like to know how an honest reader of the *Herald* at this distance from the scene, was to reconcile different parts of this same article. Take these assertions for instance:

"Now peace and tranquillty reigns on every hand. Others may prognosticate evil, and tell us it is the quiet which precedes the storm, yet the calm observer knows such is not the case. Our civil rights are now within our reach, and nothing but impolitic action or "masterly inactivity" can defeat us."

That is a hopeful view of thing, but contains a back stroke at the course adopted by the Free State men. But see how this compares with the above:

"Freemen of Kansas! Do you not see the progress of the enchanter? The last hope is dying out. Another period lost, and we are *last*—irrevocably LOST."

There is more evil "prognosticated" in those four lines, than we have ever seen in any column of printed matter outside of the *Herald*, and every "honest thinking reader" who loves the Free State cause, will be grieved at the purpose and effect of such language.

But the next article, that in relation to the Topeka Constitution, is to the same purport, and its whole influence is bad. Several Conventions have *unanimously* endorsed that Constitution, and no meeting of Free State men, that has come to the knowledge of the public, has opposed, why then this opposition of the *Herald*? Is the object distraction and defeat? such would be the effect, if the paper was received as a reliable advocate of Freedom in Kansas.

I have no heart to pursue this investigation further; and will close by saying, that whenever an editor feels compelled to assert over and over again his devotion to a cause, we may be pretty sure there is something wrong in his *actions*, otherwise there would be no occasion for him to trumpet his own praise.

This article is free from innuendoes, and there is no mistake about its authorship. J. S. M.

☞Three of the Republican candidates in Paris have been elected to the Legislative Assembly.

Town and County News-Gatherer.

Messrs. Rudd & Carleton, have just issued a splendid edition of "Nothing to Wear," one of the most telling books that has been published for some time. See advertisement.

☞What has come of the *Quindaro Chindowan?* We have not received a copy of it for several weeks. We like you too well to well to forego your weekly visits, so, let us see your smiling countenance regularly, Mr. *Leader.*

A set of vulgar, low-bred, drunken, lawless rowdies, are among us, who carry away signs, and commit many other disgraceful acts of mischief upon our citizens, and whom we would suggest should be detected and properly punished. Who are they? Will not our borough officers investigate the matter?

We invite the attention of our readers to the host of new advertisements to which we surrender a large share of our paper this week. Our readers must not complain either at the room they occupy, for they are the very existence of a country paper.

The tearing down of the old dwelling house recently occupiyd by J. S. Mann Esq., adds much to the appearance of our opposite corner; giving as it does an excellent view of the superb new dwelling into which he has just removed. Our former associate should, and no doubt does, feel quite comfortable in his new mansion.

Side walks.—Our village is being rapidly redeemed from its unseemly and muddy footpaths, by the general disposition of the property owners to obey the Ordinance providing for the building of Sidewalks. Our citizens are fully awakened to the advantage which it will give them in the increased value of their property. We are pleased to see them thus make their own advantage a public benefit, and engage in so good a work with so much zeal.

The Welcome Visitor, published monthly by COSDEN &Co., Philadelphia, at the low price of 50 cents a year, is a sprightly little paper of 30 pages, well filled with entirely original matter, and well worth double the money asked for it. It is not, as we naturally concluded from the price at which it is offered, a sheet to advertise patent nostrums, but a strictly family paper, containing but one advertisement aside from its own prospectus. We cheerfully commend it to our readers. For any further information see prospectus on our last page.

The Rev. J. A. Woodward, of the Episcopal Church, in the course of his Sermon Sabbath afternoon last, very justly reproved our citizens for their proneness to desecrate the Sabbath,—mentioning most particularly the practice of driving teams, loaded with goods through our streets on that day. This is a practice which every good citizen should labor to procure the discountinance of, and which can be most effectually stopped by our buisness men discountenancing it, by requiring those who haul for them to either arrive or depart on week days.

As a Medicine—Hurley's Sarsaparilla.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred on mankind. Its distinctive peculiarities and superiority consists in its purity, speed and uniform efficacy, and entire freedom from those dangerous ingredients which form the major part of most sarsaparillas. The efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this one of the most important discoveries of the age. During the spring it is a most valuable remedy, and no family should be without a good supply.—*Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer.*

☞The *Cayuga Chief*,—by-the-bye, one of the best papers we have on our "list," and a deadly enemy of the rum traffic—came to us last week "ensmalled"—its size is reduced and its columns narrowed two or three "ems." We annex the closing paragraphs of his "reasons," for doing so. The name of the paper is also changed to that of the *Wisconsin Chief*, for which friend Brown gives no reason. We think the old name more euphonious—but here is the promised "cut" from the *Chief's* tomahawk;

"In conclusion: The paper will not abate one jot or tittle in its vigor or worth. *The same labor will be expended upon it editorially*, and just as many living, throbbing thoughts, crowded into its columns as before. Indeed we may as well out with it and say, that a small, well filled, neatly got up sheet, is our beau ideal of a newspaper, and that, although the *Chief* is said to grow better with age, we are determined to make it still better for many years to come, and when our business or list warrants, we shall spread our wings to meet the demand.

☞Our friends do not want us to publish a $1 50 newspaper for $1 00; our enemies have no business to say a word in the matter. If there is a subscriber who wishes us to take money out of our pocket to give him such a paper for so small a price, he has but to enter his complaint at the office and his time now paid up to, shall be put ahead accordingly.

THE Louisville *Journal* says that all the old lumber of Henry Clay's home at Ashland has been sold to Wm. S. Rand, of Maysville, Ky., a democrat, for the manufacture of canes, boxes, etc.—*Exchange.*

Shame upon the paltry spirit that desecrates the home of the "old man eloquent." It should stand a Mecca for the patriotism of the world, until time and the elements have done their worst. As it is, the hand of a degenerate son of Mr. Clay, traffics on the greatness of his father, and commits an act of vandalism disgraceful to the age. Shame upon him.—*Miner's Journal.*

☞Col. FOSTER, of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, is one of the Republican nominees for Assembly in Allegheny county. A deserved compliment this, to the man and the craft. The "signs of the times" indicate a growing appreciation of the merits of those upon whom the *hard work* of every election campaign devolves—the editorial fraternity.

BAYARD TAYLOR is about to be married to Miss Maria Hausen, daughter of the eminent German astronomer of that name. The wedding will take place at Gotha in the coming fall; the happy couple will spend the winter in Moscow.

MINNESOTA CONVENTION.—We have full returns from the Minnesota election, at last. The St. Paul *Times* of the 20th ult., says that all the Districts have now been heard from, and that the delegates are divided as follows:

Republicans	59,
Democrats	43
Republican majority	16

☞The U. S. District Court in Illinois has decided that watches are not mailable matter within the meaning of the law, and that a postmaster who was accused of appropriating to his own use two watches sent through the mails, is not liable to a prosecution under the United States laws, but is amenable only to the State laws for larceny.

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From the Boston Courier and Providence Journal.

"Nothing of the kind that we know of has ever been produced in America, within a long way of the excellence of these wood engravings. The third and fourth in order, in both of which the heroine of the tale is more prominently introduced, show that this Artist is not second to John Leech in the delineation of the most luxurious type of female beauty. The *nonchalant* expression of face, where Miss Flora is interrupted at the glass, has never been surpassed even in Punch. The last design—in which the highest insolence of wealth, luxury and fashion, is brought to the bedside of an emaciated dying wretch, writhing in a garret, with the rude rafter, the mice and cobwebs in the back ground—shows a power of pencil, which we are happy to see exists on this side of the Atlantic."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

"The clever satirical poem of 'Nothing to Wear,' which has been so universally read and admired—which has done and is doing so much good—has had the benefit of a kindred art to swell its attractions."

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