The Potter Journal.

SINGLE COPIES, } Devoted to the Principles of True Democracy, and the Dissemination of Morality, Literature and News. { FOUR CENTS.

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THE POTTER JOURNAL,
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Thos. S. Chase,
To whom all Letters and Communications should be addressed, to secure attention.
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Business Cards.

JOHN S. MANN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and M'Kean Counties. All business entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention. Office on Main st., opposite the Court House. 10:1

F. W. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties. 10:1

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office in Temperance Block, second floor, Main St. 10:1

ISAAC BENSON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office corner of West and Third sts. 10:1

L. P. WILLISTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wellsboro', Tioga Co., Pa., will attend the Courts in Potter and M'Kean Counties. 9:13

A. P. CONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wellsboro', Tioga Co., Pa., will regularly attend the Courts of Potter County. 9:13

R. W. BENTON,
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER, Raymond P. O., (Allegany Tp.,) Potter Co., Pa., will attend to all business in his line, with care and dispatch. 9:33

W. K. KING,
SURVEYOR, DRAFTSMAN AND CONVEYANCER, Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa., will attend to business for non-resident landholders, upon reasonable terms. References given if required. P. S.—Maps of any part of the County made to order. 9:13

O. T. ELLISON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promply respond to all calls for professional services. Office on Main st., in building formerly occupied by C. W. Ellis, Esq. 9:22

C. S. JONES. LEWIS MANN. A. F. JONES.
JONES, MANN & JONES,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Groceries and Provisions, Main st., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

COLLINS SMITH. E. A. JONES.
SMITH & JONES,
DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

D. E. OLMSTED,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

M. W. MANN,
DEALER IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, MAGAZINES and Music, N. W. corner of Main and Third sts., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

E. K. HARRINGTON,
JEWELLER, Coudersport, Pa., having engaged a window in Schoonmaker & Jackson's Store will carry on the Watch and Jewelry business there. A fine assortment of Jewelry constantly on hand. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired, in the best style, on the shortest notice—all work warranted. 9:24

HENRY J. OLMSTED,
(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES W. SMITH,)
DEALER IN STOVES, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE, Main st., nearly opposite the Court House, Coudersport, Pa. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware made to order, in good style, on short notice. 10:1

COUDERSPORT HOTEL,
D. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa. 9:44

ALLEGANY HOUSE,
SAMUEL M. MILLS, Proprietor, Colesburg, Potter Co., Pa., seven miles north of Coudersport, on the Wellsville Road. 9:44

Selected Poetry.

LITTLE FOOLS AND GREAT FOOLS.

* * * * * * *

And when in youth's too fleeting hours
You roam the earth alone,
And have not sought some loving heart,
That yo may make your own:
Remember woman's priceless worth,
And think when pleasures pall—
That little fools will love too much,
But great ones not at all.

And if a friend deceived you once,
Absolve poor human kind,
Nor rail against your fellow-man
With malice in your mind;
But in your daily intercourse,
Remember, lest you fall—
That little fools confide too much,
But great ones not at all.

CHARLES MACKAY.

Selected Miscellany.

Letter from Mr. Gerrit Smith.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: In your leader respecting my gifts of land to colored men, you find more occasion for commending me and for blaming them than the case really affords.

It was not I, but my father, who toiled to pay for the land. It is easy to give away what we easily get.

I sold the best and gave away the poorest of my land. Some of it was given to schools, some of it to white men, and some of it to colored men. My consenting to sell any of it shows that I was perhaps a better land-reformer in theory than in practice.

I confess that my expectations from this measure have not been fully realized. Of the three thousand colored men to whom I gave land, probably less than fifty have taken and continue to hold possession of their grants. What is worse, half of the three thousand, as I judge, have either sold their land, or been so careless as to allow it to be sold for taxes.

Much, however, can be said in excuse for them. The great body of the land, which I gave to colored men, is in the Counties of Essex and Franklin, some 20 to 30 miles west of Lake Champlain. The Winters there are long, the snows deep, and the soil thin. White men who dwell there can support their families only by very hard work and very frugal habits. Why, then, considering the character of the colored people, should we expect them to do much in such a country? Most of the parcels I gave them in the central part of the State they are occupying. Is it unreasonable to suppose that they would be occupying the other parcels also had they been equally inviting?

I referred to the character of the colored people. It is improving, but still far from what it should be. Among them are intelligent and noble men and women, but the mass are ignorant and thriftless. You and I have the right to complain of them, since we have demanded justice in their behalf, and have not contributed to form and perpetuate their undesirable character. They have not this right who deny their manhood and shut them away from the ballot-box, and school, and omnibus, and table; and thus do what they can to necessitate a bad character in the colored people.

Our colored people complain of your treatment of them. I think myself that it is sometimes too rigorous, though, in the main, I candidly approve it. You are their friend in demanding that they shall, by their own good conduct, redeem themselves from their deep debasement. You deal but justly with them, when you declare that their own bad influence goes further than the arts of the worst slaveholders to uphold Slavery.

So far from making their wrongs and outrages an excuse for their continued degredation, the free colored people should, in view of these wrongs and outrages, arouse themselves to the irresistable determination to equal and surpass their persecutors in all that honors manhood. They should swear that they will be Pariahs and lepers no longer. To this end, they should quit the towns in which they are wont to congregate, and where they are but servants, and should scatter themselves over the country in the capacity of farmers and mechanics. They should cease from the habit of wasting their earnings in periodical balls. They should never wet their lips with intoxicating drinks nor defile them with tobacco. They should never so war upon their self-respect as to join a church which spares Slavery, or join a political party which knows law for Slavery.

It was, perhaps, needless for me to say even this little in reply to your article before me. Our colored people well know that, for nearly a quarter of a century, my lips and pen have been urging them to save themselves and deliver their enslaved race.

GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro, Aug. 5, 1857.

The Deed for the Sale of the Main Line—Beautiful Piece of Workmanship.

The act of the drama, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 30th, was finally executed this morning, by the signature of A. G. Curtin, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the deed conveying the Main Line of Public Improvements to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These improvements, for which the State has spent an enormous amount of money, have finally passed into the hands of a company of the best business men in the State, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to manage them in such a manner as will reward the stockholders for their heavy investments. The State having lost large amounts in their management, we hope that the company may meet with better success, and be amply paid for their trouble.

The 30th day of July may, therefore, be hailed as a day of RELIEF by the taxpayers of this great State. Their State debt has virtually been reduced this day the sum of SEVEN MILLIONS AND A HALF OF DOLLARS; the Pennsylvania railroad having paid that amount in cash and bonds to the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania for the works, and this money must be applied immediately to the reduction of the State debt—although the company does not pay the whole amount of the purchase money in cash, yet they will pay interest on their bonds, consequently the people will be relieved from the payment of interest on the Srate debt to that amount.

The deed as executed is written on parchment in a bold and plain hand, handsomely bound in Turkey morocco in folio form. The book containing the deed, contains also, a handsomely embellished title page, decorated with a beautiful coat-of-arms and other suitable devices; the act providing for the sale of the Main Line; the proclamation of the Governor offering the same for sale are also bound in the book, and finally the receipts of the purchase money and bonds to the amount of seven millions and a half, signed by the proper accounting officers, closed this pleasing drama.

Subsequently the Governor made proclamation of the fact, and from and after Saturday last all the officers on the main line were in the employ of the Railroad Company. How long they will remain so depends on their behaviour, as inefficiency, neglect, drunkenness, dishonesty, and other relics of State management will no doubt hereafter meet with prompt reward in the shape of a dismissal.

A New Star in the West.

We observe in the *Missouri Democrat* some of the first fruits of the emancipation movement in that state:

"The sales of public lands in this district, within the last sixty days, have reached 400,000 acres—entered almost exclusively by persons from the free states—Ohio and Pennsylvania being largely represented among the purchasers. This amount of entries exceeds that of the three previous years at the Springfield office!

Our readers will recollect that the land register at Warsaw, published in this paper, some weeks ago, that 500,000 acres had been entered in that district within about the same length of time, and that the office was in consequence closed until further notice. About two thousand acres per day are being entered in the Jackson district. At Palmyra there are only, we are informed, about 50,000 acres of government land now subject to entry. In the northwestern part of the state, emigrants are crowding in from Iowa, where lands have become too high for actual settlers to purchase. They have consequently turned their attention to Missouri, where lands at reduced prices can be had, and a milder climate, and a more fertile soil offer greater inducements to farmers. The prospect of Missouri becoming a free state is a settled conviction in the minds of the people of the north, and to this significant fact we owe this unbaralleled activity in our land market."

These facts are eloquent. They show how promptly emigration responds to the call for labor in the slave states, and how simple is the remedy for the decaying tendencies of southern society. While their demagogues are quarrelling with every one who will not make the propation of slavery the chief end of government, their lands are wearing out under a wretched and impoverishing system of culture, labor is become more scarce with them, their property is depreciating, their enterprise discouraged, their schools are deserted their newspapers stop, and finally, private and publicly bankruptcy is hanging like a black cloud over all the states under the control of this class of men. How suddenly is the prospect changed in Missouri within the short period of two years, or less, by the free labor movements of the independent and vigorous band of young statesmen to whose hands fortunately, the future destinies of thes noble state seem about to be committed.

The facts stated by the *Democrat* go far to confirm an impression we have indulged for some months part, that Missouri will never again give her Presidential vote for a slavery propagandist.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

FROM MINNESOTA.

Third Week of the Constitutional Convention.

From The Minnesotian, July 31.

We again call the attention of the people to the fact that the third week of the session of the Constitutional Convention will close to-morrow, and as yet there is no sign of yielding on the part of the Democratic factious minority, who meet once a day in the Council Chamber.—They have raised the last man they can procure on any pretext, to take part in their illegal deliberations, and they only number 54—just one half of the number of members which they claim that the Convention consists of. Thus they have met and adjourned, doing nothing, from day to day. There they are, with six Pembina men seated as "Delegates," two of whom never received a vote for the place which they hold, and the third a resident of Hennepin County.

They have finally concluded to go on with this fifty-four—being less than a quorum—and make a Constitution.—Judge Flandreau shakes his Government gold at the Republicans, and brags that the Administration and Congress are on their side, and will sanction their Constitution let what may happen. These men, in fact, care not what the people of Minnesota thenk of their course. Their reliance is upon Government money and Government rascality. The legally-organized Convention is still hard at work, and progressing rapidly with its business. It almost seems that its members will have their Constitution completed and before the people before the bogusites commence work. The minority worthies may rest assured they have got themselves into a mortal warfare with their opponents, and there will be no letting up on that side.

From all parts of the Territory we have the most gratifying intelligence of the firmness of the Republican masses. The people of our party feel that their representatives are right, and bid them stand firm. During the past week many of the delegates have been home, and they all report, "all right." Large and enthusiastic meetings have been addressed in Steele and Waseca counties, by Messrs. Cogswell and McKune, and in Winona by Mr. Wilson. The people say to these gentlemen, "We know you are right—go ahead!" On the other hand, the Democratic press and the Democratic people, either say nothing, or else condemn the course of their members. *The St. Cloud Advertiser* (Democratic) considers both parties in the wrong.

The Influence of Slavery on the Fine Arts.

An interesting essay on the "Moral Influence on Slavery on the South," is contained in a pamphlet recently published by John P. Jewett & Co., of Boston, entitled "A Reply to Prof. Bledsoe's Essay on Liberty and Slavery." This pamphlet is written by an intelligent citizen of Virginia, and contains a firm but dispassionate protest against what the writer calls the great heresy of Calhoun, that slavery is a blessing.

We make the following extract from its pages which affords a curious illustration of the state of the fine arts at the capital of Virginia:

"There was once in Richmond a saloon of antiquities. We remember in that collection an Apollo, a Medicean Venus, a Borghese Gladiator and a Laocoön. Some evidence of the utter want of taste for the fine arts may be found in the fact that these priceless types of ancient art have disappeared, and in vain does some devotee to the sublime art of sculpture inquire 'whither?'

"We might suppose that some rapacious Verres, almost compensating for the vice of avarice by an appreciation of the beautiful, '*quod pulcherrimum fecit abstulerat*,' had secretly, in the dearth of taste elsewhere, appropriated these masterpieces to the decoration of his own abode.

"This would have been our own solution of the mysterious abstraction of these valuable models for the student of design, were it not that one of our civil rambles brought us suddenly in amazed and sorrowing contact with the noblest of them all, the Laocoön, defaced, mutilated, and weather stained, in the yard of the medical college, side by side with the huge bone of the fossil mastodon, as little regarded and certainly less comprehended than the mighty relic of the greater master, whose hand formed the one and whose inspiration dictated the other."

Mr. Buchanan's Southern Exposure.

The speech of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in to-day's paper, throws additional and highly important light upon the secret policy of President Buchanan, as well as upon the professions and pledges upon which he obtained his nomination, which Senator Brown was one of the committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention to communicate to him.

The acquiescence of the South in the nomination of so unreliable a man as Mr. Buchanan has always had a strange appearance, and gave room for a suspicion of a secret understanding between the two parties, and of concessions by the nominee more liberal than it would be prudent to disclose to the country at large; and now we have the proof "strong as holy writ" in the authoritativ declarations of his chief southern spokesman, the Senator from Mississippi.

It is well known that in Mississippi, Brown speaks for Mr. Buchanan, and is at the head of the Administration party, as distinguished from the states-rights or fire-eating faction, headed by General Quitman and Jefferson Davis, Brown's senatorial colleague. Senator Brown's avowals in Mr. Buchanans behalf are therefore virtually of an official character.

We do not doubt that the President would desire Mr. Brown to keep the information communicated in the speech published to-day to himself, but the exigencies of a hot contest for a reëlection to the Senate have compelled the oracle to speak out. The fire-eaters were denouncing him as the supporter of an Administration which had sent to Kansas Governor Walker, an avowed advocate of popular sovereignty, even when it might result in the exclusion of slavery from the territory. What reply does Mr. Buchanan authorize him to make? Why simply that "Mr. Buchanan pronounces squatter sovereignty one of the most damnable heresies ever broached," and promises that "he shall leave nothing undone to throttle it." Senator Brown, as the leading supporter of the President at the South, promises that, as a proof of the sincerity of this declaration, Walker shall be removed, and that if he is not, Mr. Buchanan will deserve and receive the execrations of the united South—that she would denounce him as "false" to the principles of the Kansas bill, and a traitor to her best interests."

We ask the Northern supporters of the Administration how they like this inside view of its policy. What do they think of Mr. Buchanan's southern exposure?—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT HIGHSPIRE.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that on Wednesday night last, a canal boatman, named Tomach, a resident nf Loyalsock, Pa., while lying asleep on the deck of his boat, came into collision with a bridge near Highspire, which struck on the back part of the head, and knocked therefrom the *perietal* bone, which was found shortly after as free from extraneous substance as if it had been extracted by the hands of a demonstrator of anatomy. The wounded man, of course, was instantly aroused by the concussion, and what is most remarktble, rose to his feet, perfectly unconcious of the extent of the injuries he had received by the collision. The slight pain in the back of his head gave him no trouble whatever, and it was only after he had dressed himself, and one of his comrades had found the bone on deck, that he was made aware of the unfortunate mutilation of his *caput*. After this discovery, the wounded man was taken to Highspire, when Dr. Rutherford, of our city, was summoned, who after *washing the man's brain, and replacing it*, and arranging the splinters of the adjacent parts of the skull in a proper manner, informed him that was all he could do for him. With this the wounded man departed, in a perfectly rational state, to his home at Loyalsock. We doubt if the experience of any member of the medical profession can show a similar case to the above.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—Away among the Alleghenies there is a spring, so small that a single ox, on a summer's day could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out in the beautiful Ohio. Thence it streaches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred vilages and cities, and many thousand cultivated farms, and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it streatches away and away some twelve hundred miles till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roll and roar till the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no longer. So with mortal influence. It is a rill—a rivulet—a river, an ocean, boundless and fathomless as eternity.—*Exchange.*

GOV. WALKER has raised his siege of Lawrence—the fourth to which that renowned citadel of Free Labor has been subjected—and sent off his dragoons in quest of hostile Indians on the further prairies. He has accomplished not one of the ostensible objects of his military demonstration; for the bogus taxes remain uncollected, the home-made Charter and Municipality are in full blast, and the People have just held their State Election under the Topeka Constitution, re-affirming that instrument by a vote in Lawrence of 652 Yeas to 2 Nays. Yet the real object of this bullying demonstration has been effected in the carrying of the South-Western Election for Buchanan. The thunders of the Southern Conventions against Walker's Inaugural and his repeated pledges that the People of Kansas should be secured a fair vote on the adoption of the bogus Constitution, were quelled by the parade of troops before Lawrence and the windy fulminations of "rebellion" and "treason" to which the people of that stiff-necked city were subjected by the worthy successor of Shannon and Woodson. Walker's dragoons have done good service in North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee, but none at all in Kansas, unless it be to place the few deserters from the Free-State standard in a position where they may be conspicuously observed and admired. Henceforth, we trust, there can be little or no difference among Free-State men as to the propriety of her coming into the Union if she is ever admitted on the application of her own people, under the denounced and vilified Topeka Constitution.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 10th.

TREMENDOUS BIGAMY—The fat woman, on exhibition last week near the post-office, we understand, was named Delany, and her husbands resides in New York city. She has been traveling about the country lately in company with an Irish agent, named O'Neal, and has done a very fair business. During their travels, the agent became enamored of the fair proportions of Mrs Delaney, (she weighs 550 pounds,) and last week attacked the mountain of flesh with a marriage proposition. The "frail, fair one" could not withstand the eloquent love of O'Neal, and accepted his proffer. They were married in this city on Sunday night, and on Monday night they departed for Memphis Tennessee. Yesterday a telegraphic despatch was received in this city, announcing that Wiliam Delaney would arrive here to-day to tarvel with his wife and unite their fortunes. What coure he will pursue when he learns that his wife is a bigamist, and has shared her charms with a "bould adventurer," we do not know, but presume he will follow their flight to the South—*Pittsburg Post.*

A RESIGNATION—*A Challenge*—*A Noble Champion*,—Judge WILMOT has resigned his Judgeship and challenged *General Packer* to meet him on the rostrum, there to discuss before the people the various political topics of the day.—Let Gen. Packer accept this challenge, and our word for it, if he has the intelligence it is said he has, and the honesty which a candidate for the Governorship *ought* to have, he will admit that he has no business to be a candidate at all in Pennsylvania, but might make a very suitable one in another latitude.

Come, gallant General, accept the challenge, and just permit Mr. WILMOT to convince your misguided adherents that there is no more Democracy in you than there is red blood in a frog.

Will you please accept the challenge, dear General, and your organs can publish your speeches instead of editorials.

After your defeat, General, if Gov. Walker has been disposed of, you might try your hand in Kansas.—*Phil. Sun.*

SALTING HAY.—This is now, we believe, extensively practiced, and judiciously done, we have no doubt it is well. Those who are in the habit of placing salt before cattle, know that during the winter season they will take but little. A cow consuming a ton of hay in the cold months, we are confident would not voluntarily consume two quarts of salt,—and yet many farmers are in the habit of applying *eight quarts* to a ton! This is probably the source of many of the recent diseases among cattle. It leads, also, to the slovenly practice of getting in the hay in a damp or partially cured state, under the idea that the salt will preserve all its virtues.

DANGER TO TOBACCO USERS.—Not only are liquor manufacturers engaged in the nefarious practice of using poisonous ingredients in their destructive business, but it is stated that tobacconists are now using *prussic acid* to give an almond flavor to the leaf, in consequence of which many smokers have lost the use of their lower limbs.