

And yet this same Buchanan will not, if possible, divest the people of that foreign power which he then declared was inherent in them.

Who are we? Shall we close our mouths? No, in God's name, open them—let the true democracy arouse, and, in the majesty of their power and the holiness of their cause, overthrow the Tyrants. Let them break the chains that are now forged to bind them hand and foot. The liberties bought for us by the blood of our fathers are now in danger! Up, then, and at them. Gird on your buckler! Remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."—*Make that 7th resolution bite the dust.*

Page, March 16, 1858. K. M. J.

A PLEA FOR POTTER COUNTY.

So far as we have spoken about farmers attending to their business we mean to apply to all other professions. The principle which we advocate is this, that every man (no matter what may be his calling) ought to labor at with diligence and perseverance. We are not of those who deem the humbler professions of life dishonorable. But lest we should be misunderstood here we would say, that we mean every lawful profession, which by its own legitimate operation will produce good and not evil. It is not the labor at which a man may toil, that will disgrace him. He may be an upright, honest and benevolent man, although he has to dig ditches or saw wood for his living, and he constantly clad in coarse habitations. Now, should we render obedience to a man because the luxuries of foreign climes supply his table, and who dresses with all that money can command; he may after all, be the most despicable being upon earth, he may be the subject of general hate, and live unscarred for, and die unwept. The elements of a man's intrinsic worth must lie within himself, and be unaffected by externals that merely surround him. This much we think is sufficient to define our views of the various classes of men in the world. We judge a man by his actions, no matter whether he is white or black, high or low, rich or poor. Having said so much we are now brought to the point where we are prepared to say, that every man in this county ought to manifest a spirit of mutual encouragement towards each other. In a certain sense this might be of universal application, but not in the light in which we are viewing the thing under consideration. The difference we might explain thus: In the former it is a general truth, but in the latter, it is a truth clothed with the power of a personal interest. And should it be thoroughly acted upon, its direct tendency would be to develop the mental and physical resources of the county. To show this in its true light suppose we take a glance at the actual practice of men, and the mutual encouragement which they render to each other, and then see what the effects are which such a regimen produces. Since we have spoken about the farmer already we will take up his case first. Suppose a farmer goes to town to sell some grain which he has raised. He is told by the Merchant that he must sell it for so much \$—for he will give him no more, because he can bring in the flour for that amount and be just as good to him. Well, the farmer yields to the argument, and he goes home dissatisfied. In a few days he tries his luck again and takes to town a load of hay to sell. He asks for this ten dollars per ton, but the Merchant or some other one tells him he is foolish to expect that, and then enters into a general reckoning as to what it cost him to raise it; and what he ought to sell it for; and that he must not expect to get as much for his hay as farmers do who live near cities and whose land costs two hundred dollars per acre; that we are all poor acre and have to work for our living, and that if he gets eight dollars for his hay it is as much as he ought to expect. The farmer sees the rule, which before was so potent, now reversed. He sees the inconsistency, and his force begins to waver within him. He passes over the present condition in which he is placed, but the thing is not forgotten; he only consoles himself by thinking that his time to do better may come, and to this directs his attention. Well, it is found in the course of time that he has 25 or 30 dollars, off he goes with this to Wellsboro, or some other place,—buys what he wants, and (as he does not value his time very much) he has found that he has saved from three to five dollars, and this is worth saving. He is so elated with this trip that he busies himself to tell his neighbors, so that a few join together and go off for a load. Here a system of Dog eat Dog begins; the farmer will only bring to the Merchant what he cannot dispose of elsewhere, and the Merchant cannot afford to give him as much for it, as he could, did he do all his trading with him. We have heard farmers say that they will not buy an article from the Merchants in town, only what they cannot possibly do without. Now without blaming either party, we say that this is wrong if our views be right. We believe that the price at which an article can be brought from abroad, is not the criterion by which to determine what the same article shall be sold for, which is produced here. To show this, just let us try how it works. A farmer is compelled to sell his wheat and corn, in order to be even with (if not below) the same grains brought from abroad. Now we think from what information we have had, that the farmer who sells his wheat for less than \$1.25 per bushel, and corn for less than \$1.00, them for less than their actual cost. These grains cost

farmers more labor to raise them in this county than some other places. Now then if they must sell these for the same as those who bring them from abroad, can they not give them the same price for oats, buckwheat, potatoes, hay and all such, which these articles would have to be sold for, if purchased abroad and brought here. The argument if good in one case, ought to be good in all, and so applied. Yet it is a noted fact that the Farmer does not get over one half of the price for these things which they would cost, if brought from abroad. The rule is wrong and should never be applied. The Farmer's antidote is wrong too; because by going off with his cash, he makes the Merchant less able to sell moderately. He must make his living by selling, for it is his business, and his capital is invested in it; and by carrying the cash to a foreign market, no person in the county gets the benefit of it. The Merchant has a claim upon you for your patronage, and if you withhold it, you suffer by it indirectly. Before you go off to purchase your goods, just reflect upon whether the county is not a sufferer by it, and whether after all, you yourself are no gainer. And let the Merchant reflect upon whether it is good policy to subject the Farmer to any such rule as the one about which we have been talking. We know that it is often argued that it is our duty to buy, where we can do it the cheapest. We think this rule is faulty, which we will endeavor to show before we are done with our "Plea for Potter." At any rate, we feel confident about being able to show that Merchants would not like others to adopt such a rule. It is the duty, as well as the best policy, for both Farmers and Merchants to encourage and patronize each other. By so doing, the community at large receives a benefit. The cash which the Merchants send out of the county to pay for flour &c., might and ought to be paid to the Farmers in the county, if they would exert themselves to raise crops as they ought to do. This sum of itself, scattered over the county would help greatly all classes in it. Why should this constant drainage of cash be still continued? Is there not cleared land enough in the county to raise enough to feed all its inhabitants?

A FRIEND TO POTTER.

The Higher Law.

Mr. Editor: I would like to ask why the Higher Law can be recognized by certain individuals, when they suppose their immediate neighbors have sinned against it, and why said individuals do not recognize it when it comes in conflict with the delights of Slavery? "The institutions of our country" are prayed for, and among these is Slavery, which separates and "puts asunder" thousands and tens of thousands of Christians "whom God has joined together." That is all right, or, if wrong is passed by in silence: "but the laws of Pennsylvania on the subject of marriage, are a foul blot on our Christian Civilization," and are made the subject of pulpit invective.

I would like to ask, too, why some ministers can pray loudly for thieving, lying John Chittenden, but don't care to ask any favors for our own Sambo? Or would praying for our own poor niggers endanger the perpetuity of the Union?

PETER.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, March 25, 1857.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE U. S. Senate was recently the scene of another exhibition of Southern manners and Northern pluck. In the course of a tongue-bout between Mr. Cameron of this State and Mr. Green of Missouri, the lie direct was given by the latter, reciprocated by the former in more gentlemanly terms, and a personal encounter only prevented by the interference of the friends of both parties. Green apologized the next day—he thought old Simon was entirely too willing to fight.

In the State Senate, Messrs. Gazzan, Gregg and Shaeffer, the minority members of the Kansas Committee, have made a lengthy report. The report is doubtless from the pen of Dr. E. D. Gazzan, and its firmness, facts and logic, are characteristic of the man. Mr. Buckalew's cold unatural logic in behalf of the damning scheme which is receiving the open aid of the National Administration, is completely overwhelmed by the incontrovertible arguments of our good friend from Pittsburg.

We are under obligations to Senator Gazzan for a copy of his report.

A LUCKY FELLOW.—L. T. FARMER, Esq., who went to the Harrisburg Convention as Senatorial delegate for the district composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren, and voted to endorse the Lecompton Constitution, has returned home with a commission of an Inspectorship in the Custom House at Philadelphia. We congratulate friend FARMER upon his good luck. He is fully capable of filling the position satisfactorily.—Warren Leader.

Why not extend your congratulations to all people who are paid for acting dishonestly?—or, even to the thief who has appropriated a large portion of his neighbor's goods? Wonder what Timothy lives obtained for his support of Lecompton in the State Convention? Certainly not the approbation of the party in this county.

Gen. D. K. JACKMAN, Senatorial Delegate from this district to the late Lecompton State Convention, voted against the Lecomptonites from first to last. We admire his noble independence. He considers himself capable of thinking and acting for himself, and will not allow the wool to be pulled over his eyes by Buchanan and his pets. Right.—Bellfonte Whig.

And we say right. What a blessed thing it would be for justice, and honor, and "popular sovereignty," if D. K. JACKMAN now occupied the seat in Congress which Allison White has disgraced.

We are indebted to Hon. Simon Cameron, of the U. S. Senate, for a copy of Hon. Wm. H. Seward's great speech on the Kansas question. We propose to give copious extracts as soon as our columns become less crowded. We also acknowledge from the same hands a copy of Messrs. Collamer and Wadsworth's minority report on the Kansas question.

Hon. Allison White, of the House, will accept our thanks for parts 1, 2 & 3, of the "President's Message and Accompanying Documents."

Isaac Bonison, Esq., of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for regular copies of the Legislative Record.

Senator Crittenden of Ky., recently made an able and eloquent speech against the Lecompton Swindle, in reply to Toombs, of Ga. He presented the question in a new light, and thoroughly vanquished the man who wants to call the roll of his slaves at the base of the Bunker Hill Monument. Senators Wade, of Ohio, King, of N. Y., Foote, of Vt., Foster, of Conn., Clay, of Ala., and others also made able speeches for and against the measure.

In the House, Mr. Montgomery, a Democrat of this State, (one of the few faithful representatives of real northern sentiment in Congress), made a forcible and quite eloquent speech against Lecompton, on the 19th inst.

Undermining the Judiciary.

Undermining has undertaken to make departments of government subservient to the Slave Power. Hence the monstrous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, when Judge Taney said: "Black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect."

It is to carry out this idea of subjecting everything to the Slave Power, that a bill has been introduced into our Legislature to abolish the District composed of Susquehanna and Bradford, and to Legislature Judge WILMOR out of office. This is in perfect keeping with the Lecompton movement. No regard is paid to the wishes of the people in Susquehanna and Bradford counties, nine-tenths of whom prefer to have the district remain as it is.

What do the advocates of Lecompton care for the wishes of the people? Party is their God, and whatever party requires, that must be accomplished. The men engaged in this work rely upon a new press, and the distribution of patronage from head quarters to keep the working people in the traces. It can't be done. Light is reaching the people

from numerous sources, and as fast as they get hold of the true position of the Lecompton Leaders, they abandon them. The people are in favor of good faith, honesty and fair dealing. They hate oppression in all its forms; and they are "rising in their majesty to the rescue."

Every paper in the State that prefers the honor of the Commonwealth, to the success of partisan spite, will protest against this attempt to abolish the Wilkes-Barre District.

No Marriages among Slaves.

One of the darkest, foulest features of American Slavery, is its destruction of the marriage relation. How any Christian at the north, can remain silent upon such a scandal, is more than we can understand. Indeed, we doubt if a real Christian can keep silence on this sin and shame of the Nation. Some people try to convince themselves, that the Slaves really are married sometimes; but a moment's reflection will convince every person that it is impossible for a Slave to be married. A Slave is the property of another. Now property is subject to sale—frequently against the wishes of the owner, and at the owners death goes into the hands of guardians, administrators, auditors or other agents of the law, so that no person in all the south, held as a Slave, can by any possibility be a husband or wife; for these no man can put asunder. We are led to these reflections by the notice in a New Orleans paper of a pretended marriage of two Slaves, which the "Crescent" of that city commends to "the careful perusal of Northern friends." "who are so much interested in the 'wretched' slaves." There was, of course, a good show of dry goods and fancy, which the reader can imagine, and then follows this passage:

"About 10 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Collins came in, and they were soon followed. First, Lewis and Caroline Lawrence, with two bridesmaids and groomsmen, took their places, and Mr. C. performed the service beautifully, and the whole service of the Methodist Church, BUT IT MADE ME VERY SAD INDEED WHEN, INSTEAD OF THE WORDS, 'until death do part ye'; HE USED THE WORDS, 'unless you are unavoidably separated.'"

Will anybody pretend that these Slaves were married?—Can he be a minister of the Gospel who will lend his influence to a union of the sexes that is only to last till the master or the Sheriff shall separate them? Can he be a minister of the Gospel who keeps silence on such a public and notorious sin? What is that religion good for, that encourages and embraces such public adultery? Is Mormonism more loose in its indecencies than American Slavery?

The 7th Resolution.

We publish this week an able paper from a prominent Democrat of this county, protesting against the audacious 7th Resolution of the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg 4th March. The tone of this communication cannot be mistaken, and is no doubt the sentiment of a large majority of the Democrats of Pennsylvania—notwithstanding a majority of their representatives in the Convention were suborned by the National Administration. We annex the 7th and 8th resolutions of the Convention, in order that the author of the communication may be properly understood. Democrats of Potter county, are you willing that your "mouths should be forever closed" against the advocacy of your inherent rights? If so, you can endorse the following—if not you will have an opportunity this fall to protest against it through the ballot-box:

7. Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the Free State-men in that Territory their own obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

8. Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists, in Kansas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call the "slave power," they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union.

We told the Democrats of this county in the campaign of 1856, that they would be deceived; and no one was more loud in his declaration that we were mistaken than this same correspondent of ours, who now discovers that he was in error then—too late, indeed; but better late than never is true repentance. Our correspondent now discovers what we discovered in 1856; namely, that the present party organization bearing the cognominal distinction of Democracy, is more sectional, under the current administration, than the most ultra-abolitionists of the north dare to be. Indeed, they have presumed to arrogate to themselves the right to merge the great national principle of Popular Sovereignty in a sectional issue of their own invention. To this party belongs the Congressional Representative of this District, and in whose behalf "K. M. J." labored zealously

during the canvass for his election. Our friend, and his democratic friends who are not suborned with government patronage, are wonderfully deceived; not only in their President but in their representative. We regret, as much in their behalf as that of political integrity, that it is so; and we are truly glad that they are speaking out their sentiments upon the question. The question with them now is, "will we submit to the domineering attempt of the State Convention in which we had no voice—no representation—to forever close our mouths—or shall we boldly declare our independence of thought and action when an attempt is made to estrange us from our duty? Shall we be slave-democrats or free-democrats?" We invite free-democrats to an expression through our columns.

The Honesdale Democrat is one of the strongest and best of our exchanges. Just now it is giving Lecompton and its advocates hard knocks that it will be difficult to pay. The following is a faithful exhibition of the position of the nominee of the Harrisburg 4th of March Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court. Says the Democrat:

"William A. Porter is trying to ride two horses. He is for or against Lecompton just according to the company he is in or the persons he is writing to. In this particular, he is like many Locomptones who know of in this vicinity, who are for the swindle or against it, precisely as they think best to promote their chances of getting office or keeping office. Such duplicity is not a recommendation for a man who aspires to a judicial station. A Judge ought, above all other functionaries, to be a man with whom the consideration of what is right and true is paramount. If he can be for the Lecompton (fascality or against it, at the demand of his ambition or interest, would make a first grade pirate or robber, but is of all persons most unfit to be trusted with the administration of public justice. As well set up a courtesan as the model of female purity."

Schnabel.

The N. Y. Evening Post says that a genteel young fellow named Ellis B. Schnabel, hailing from Williamsport, Pa., has been playing Jeremy Diddler very successfully in that city. He represented himself as being a brother-in-law of Gov. Packer, and gave drafts upon that worthy functionary which invariably returned protested. It is further stated that the immortal Schnabel practiced the same game in Washington in Philadelphia with distinguished success.

Is this the self same in-com-pre-hen-si-ble, unapproachable and incomputable Schnabel, who revolutionized Bradford and Susquehanna, under the auspices of Ward, Piolette & Co., in 1857? Is this the unapproachable Schnabel of the Pennsylvaniaian? Is it—can it be the virtuous Schnabel of the Montrose Democrat? Will somebody say "No?"—Tioga Agitator.

We "kind a reckon he is," for we have the best evidence that he is the same identical Schnabel who, under the auspices of the would-be Democracy held forth in the court house in this place, a few days previous to the last Presidential election, and certified to Buchanan's Democracy, and that he, the said Schnabel, was more in favor of making Kansas a free State than John C. Fremont was. A party must be hard up for material when they have to get such men as this to tell honest people how to vote. We think this is the same individual who gained such notoriety in New York a few years ago with a notorious woman.

One thing we wish to remark, that if the laws are strictly executed up on all the leading Lecomptonites, that in less than two years that party would be without leaders, and those of them who are now serving their party and the State, would be serving their country in another position not quite as respectable as the position which they now hold.—Lock Haven Watchman.

Won't the Locompton Gazette come to the rescue?

Town and County.

We advise all who are interested in the Unseated Land Sales to preserve a copy of this or the next number of the Journal, as there is usually a great demand on sale day. They will be published in but one more edition.

Harper's Monthly for April is already received, having a list of contents which are well calculated to prove a rich literary repast. The wonder is how they afford so much reading for \$3 a year.

The McKean County Democrat is the name of a paper recently started at Smethport, by Messrs. OVIATT & BARBOE. It presents a neat typographical appearance, but we think it will meet with very little success in the "North Tier," as all papers will and ought to that support the Lecompton swindle.

We notice that Hodges' Journal of Finance quotes, among its Penna. Banks, the "Bank of Shamokin, Shamokin Dam, Potter Co." We have once corrected this for our friends Peterson, of Philadelphia, and hope our New York contemporary will do the people of this county the justice to correct so bad an impression as that there is a discredited Bank within its boundaries. The Bank of Shamokin belongs to Northumberland county, we believe.

Sunday evening last, we saw a drunken man parading our streets with a bottle of "blue ruin" in his hand, from which he occasionally made copious draughts. He was not, we are happy to say, a citizen of the county or State, though we believe he has been residing in the county the past few months. He has the reputation of being a good mechanic in his trade; and while he was thus disgracing his craft, he was also insulting our citizens in a manner unusual; by a public exhibition of his own folly and degradation. There should be a Borough "jug law" provided for such cases; and it is the duty of every good citizen to inquire who sold him the rum with the effects of which he insults our village peace.

We would call the attention of our readers to the card of the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Co. The invention of the Sewing Machine was the accomplishment of the great desideratum of woman—something to straighten her fingers, release her chest from oppression, and give rest to her toil-worn fingers—in fact, it has filled a great void in "Woman's Rights." There are various patents upon the public; but we do not know of any machine having superior or equal claims to the Grover & Baker.

Among the proceedings of the Legislature, we find the following local bills reported by Mr. Benson:

An act to protect fruit trees in Potter Co.

An act providing for the collection of additional taxes in the townships of Allegany and Sharon, Potter county.

An act relative to the duties of Township Auditors in the county of Potter.

An act to increase the Town Council of the Borough of Coudersport; also an act to increase the Borough taxes.

An act declaring Portage creek, in Potter county a public highway.

The two acts last named are laws, we believe, and the others have passed the House.

DIED.

WATSON.—At Titusville, Crawford Co., Pa., very suddenly, of heart disease, on Sunday morning, 14th inst., Mrs. JOANNA L., wife of Mr. JONATHAN WATSON, and daughter of Joseph L. Chase Esq., aged 39 years.

[To the casual or general reader, the above announcement will have but a common significance, and will elicit only the momentary thought and feeling that another mortal has parted the spirit of life—while the religious mind will go still further in its pursuit of christianity, and feel that another immortal soul has found a haven of welcome rest in the bosom of its Redeemer; but to us, kind reader, it bears the solemn, sad intelligence that a much loved sister is no more on earth; it pulls our heart with the deep tributary, mourning of affection; and turns our thoughts for a time at least, more to the contemplation of the Past, Present and Future; it tells us that the shaft of Death has again entered the family circle from which we alone are absent living, and stricken down a favorite daughter and sister; it reminds us that a kind and noble husband is called to mourn the loss of a wife who never kindled a desire or felt this reproach—that five months children, (one an infant babe but a few months old, who received her last embrace in the death-struggle), are thus suddenly bereft of a mother who was tender of them almost to a fault; it tells us that a wide circle of relatives and friends mourn their loss; which is her gain; that "in the midst of life there is death"—a solemn warning to all. We can pay no more exalted tribute to her memory, than to say that she was a good and true daughter, sister, wife and mother.—T.]

CARTEE.—SARAH CARTEE died in Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., March 16, 1857, aged 58 years, 7 months and 16 days.

[Mrs. Cartee was born in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt. At the age of nine years she removed to Onondaga Co., N. Y. where she lived about 20 years, and then removed to Tioga Co., in the same State, and finally removed to Coudersport, where she remained until her death. Her family made the first permanent settlement in the place, then an almost unbroken forest. She was possessed of great energy and perseverance, and bore up nobly under the toils and privations consequent upon settling in a new country. Mrs. Cartee was one of a family of eleven children, nearly all of whom have attained to advanced years in life; five of the family are still living. She was twice married, first to Mr. John Knight, and subsequently to Mr. John L. Cartee; she was the mother of three children, two of whom survive her; the daughter (Mrs. Mary A. Ross), with whom she has lived for some time past, and who kindly cared for her in her sickness, is a resident of Coudersport; the son is in the far west. Immediately upon her removal to Coudersport she connected herself with the first Methodist Society ever formed in the place, and has ever since remained a consistent member of the M. E. Church.—For a few years past her health has been failing; the last time she appeared in public was on a Sacramental occasion in May of 1857. She was shortly after taken sick and confined entirely to the house, nor going out unless carried. About the 5th of March she was confined to her bed by sickness, which she bore with a good degree of fortitude and patience. During the last few days of her life she was much of the time unconscious, her mind was clear only at intervals, and then but for a moment at a time. In these short intervals she could be heard frequently to commence repeating a well-known passage of Scripture, or some favorite stanza of a hymn. Towards the last her tongue refused utterance, yet we have the one fitting hope that the religion of heaven which she professed in life, sustained her in death. Mrs. Cartee was a kind neighbor, excellent in sickness, a useful member of society as well as a consistent christian. In this bereavement, not only children, but grand-children and great-grand-children are left to mourn her loss.—A. M.]

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LOST!

ON Tuesday evening, March 16, instant, between the last toll-gate on Plank Road from Wellsville to Brindville, and the house of John Wright, an old fashioned sheep-skin POCKET—SOK, considerably worn, containing \$3.35 in cash and the following described papers, all drawn to the subscriber: A note signed S. S. WATZ, for \$300.00, due March 1, 1858. A due-bill against the "Tana Lumber Company," signed by D. Harrower, for \$20, due March 25th. Order of J. B. Fleming on—Bradley, of Olean, for \$2. Isaac Benson's receipt for S. S. White's note for \$465.75, for collection. Isaac Benson's receipt for note of E. O. Austin and Thaddeus Stone for \$167.00, for collection.

Any person finding the above will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the office of the POTTER JOURNAL, PETER SMUTTS, Coudersport, March 20, 1858.—T.