

COMMUNICATION.

For the Potter Journal.

Mr. Editor.—In looking over the Journal of March 11, my attention was attracted to an article headed "Social Affairs" and signed "B." My first impression, on passing it was, that the author had no definite idea in writing. After exercising my ingenuity for half an hour, I could discover nothing pertinent to "Social Affairs," excepting its extraordinary "communicativeness."

"At length, however, I graduated at the Smithfield school house next to the A. M. but with the B. B. (i. e. blue beech) badge of the Podagogue, (and by the by, I wish there were more such graduates now, that would use the B. B. instead of sending the noisyurchin home to prevent noise.")

"That the B. B. was once the badge of the Podagogue, I will not deny, but that such is now the case I cannot admit. Indeed, I do not think that "B." believes it himself, for after asserting it as a fact, he, in substance, contradicts it in the paragraph which follows. Although the B. B. is still, sometimes, used as a derisive epithet, yet the teacher who should make it the badge of his office, would be made the subject of ridicule by his fellow teachers, and richly deserve to lose his employment."

Notwithstanding "B."s" vain regrets, I think there are but few among us, who would be willing to go back to the barbaric customs of by-gone years. But if "B." feels disposed to attempt such a restoration, I have only to say to him, that I think he will find it a task, compared with which, "shouldering the Alps or draining the sea with an egg-shell," would be child's play.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

Thursday Evening, April 1, 1857.

I. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Considerable matter prepared for this number of the JOURNAL, is crowded out by advertisements.

We invite a perusal of the interesting account of "A Week in St. Louis" given by "Lit" on our first page. We hope she will favor us with more of her excellent communications.

We are under obligations to Hon. ALLISON WHITE, M. C., for a copy of Vol. VI. of the "Pacific Railroad Survey," a magnificent copy-book for students in Crayon Drawing—a fault, however, of Mr. White, as he is not the author of the work. Our Government is getting to be an advertising agency or artists and speculators; but we hardly think the people will get a very large dividend out of such a costly business. This volume could not have cost less than \$100,000, according to the rates of printers' and engravers' charges at Washington.

There are now in the larger cities and towns in Kansas, fifteen thousand men, ready at a moment's warning to take up arms to resist the enforcement of the Lecompton constitution, should it be passed. The army is regularly organized in accordance with an act of the Territorial Legislature, providing for the same, the companies drill nightly, and all things are prepared to resist oppression and fraud, no matter how soon or how powerfully supported it may come, to the bitter end. The Administration will find that, although it may be able, by bribery and almost unlimited patronage, to make ready the yoke for the necks of freemen, that to place it upon them is beyond its power! Gen. LANE has been appointed commander-in-chief.

We are glad to note a lively interest in the cause of Temperance as well as of Religion, in this community. The very naturally go hand in hand, and a revival of practical righteousness, can hardly fail to carry with it a Temperance revival. For the apostle said to "them that have obtained like precious faith with us," "add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and then brotherly kindness and charity. For he that lacketh these things is blind, and hath forgotten that he was purged from his old sins."

The meetings of Euphonia Division S. of T. have been attended during the past winter—better than for several previous winters. Religious sentiments are inculcated at nearly every meeting, and thus much good is done. We invite all friends

of Temperance, and of good order in society, to become members and thus aid in increasing the virtue, knowledge, temperance, brotherly kindness, and charity of this community.

Lecompton has Passed the Senate.

The great fraud which the Administration has contracted to engineer through Congress, has passed the Senate by a vote of 35 yeas to 27 nays. This is as we expected—except that we thought there would be fewer absentees, and NO PARTISANS. We are not at all pleased with Mr. Cameron, of this State, who paired with that rampant fulfiller, Jeff. Davis. The two votes would not have made any difference in the majority, but Mr. Cameron's vote against the bill would have been the voice of Pennsylvania against that greatest of all our national political evils—subservience. However much we may admire the general political conduct of Gen. Cameron, we are constrained to enter our solemn protest against his "pairing off" with the enemies of popular sovereignty—in times when a voice for freedom is so important.

The Next Congressman.

Already quite a number of the anti-Lecompton papers of this District have designated W. W. BROWN, editor of the Center Democrat, as their choice for this important office. While we cannot at this time commit ourselves to any man, we take great pleasure in endorsing all that has been said in favor of the talent, industry, tact and bravery of the editor of the Center Democrat. We say more even than has yet been said in his favor—that no paper in the State has done more to strengthen the cause of Republicanism than has Mr. Brown's. It is high-toned, full of valuable information, wide awake, and always at the head of the column in the army of freedom. Should the editor be put in nomination for Congress by the Republicans of this District, we shall give him the enthusiastic support which he has given to the cause. But we hope no effort will be made to forestall, or manufacture public opinion. There are several good men in this district, that we should like to see in Congress at the next Session, but only one of them can go there, and, unless the right candidate is selected, neither of them can go there. It may become advisable to support an anti-Nebraska Democrat. We judge from the last Look Haven Democrat, that ALLISON WHITE is to be renominated. If so, we shall deem it our duty to support the man who can beat him. And we trust that is the feeling with Republicans all over our district. Therefore, we say to our friends, keep your powder dry. There will be need of it.

"The King's Friends."

There are a large number of people in every age, who care nothing for principle. Their whole aim is to keep on the side of power. In this county, just now, this class are very busy in trying to quiet the people in relation to the attempt of the President to force through Congress a Constitution for the people of Kansas. As a specimen of this "no principle" class, take the following paragraph which we cut from a late Look Haven Democrat.

"Then why not permit the Kansas question to rest where it belongs, and thus avoid ill-feeling, division, and defeat? We are ready to sustain Mr. WITT's re-election to Congress, and Gen. JACKMAN's re-election to the Legislature or the Senate, let their courses on the Kansas humbug be what it may, and we hope to see the party maintain such an attitude of neutrality on the question as to enable every Democrat in the county to give a hearty support to the nominees of his party."

If a live Democrat can read that language without feeling contempt for the writer, then we have overrated democracy. Mr. Stokes drew a perfect picture of the class to which the writer of the above belongs, in his fearless and scathing speech in the 4th of March Convention. In describing "the king's friends" Mr. Stokes said:

"But this assumption of being the peculiar friends of Mr. Buchanan—what is it but the most despicable man worship, which he himself. I hesitate not to say, most heartily despises?"

"Why, sir, in the reign of George the Third, a faction sprang up, unconstitutional—having no voice only in deference to the whim of the reigning monarch. There were the Whig party and the Tory party of England—recognized and constitutional embodiments of political principles. But this faction arose—"The King's Friends," as they called themselves. The most despicable wretches that ever crawled upon their knees to the footstool of power, in order to eat the crumbs which fell from their master's table. History has recorded and will hand down to the last ages, the infamy of those wretches. And I know no parallel greater than that between "The King's Friends" of the reign of George the Third, and those who undertake to give all reverence to political principle, all reliance upon political teaching, by the simple declaration that they are the friends of Mr. Buchanan—Sir, I despise this thing, and I trust you are above it."

Legislative Prayer Meetings.

The "great awakening" is still on the increase, and we rejoice to note, its extending to places and people where it is much needed. A prayer meeting has been opened by the members of the New York Legislature. The following from the correspondence of the N. Y. Ecce Post will give an idea of its importance:

"The legislative prayer-meeting continues every morning from half-past eight to half-past nine. It is a novel sight, and a very impressive one, to see in the Court of Appeals room gr. y-headed legislators bowing before the Almighty, and imploring His grace, for wisdom and strength to do right and to discharge the solemn responsibilities resting on them. Some of them certainly need such divine aid to resist the temptations of Albany and the Devil. May His works and child's-gate reach here just now."

We hope to see from the fruits of this prayer-meeting that it is a Christian movement. If it is, those engaged in it will soon introduce into the Legislature, bills for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, houses of ill-fame and other nuisances.

Should this Albany Legislative prayer-meeting bear any fruit, we shall hope to see a Congressional prayer-meeting started at Washington, immediately. Lecompton would stand a poor chance, if a majority of the members of Congress would pay any regard to justice and honor, to say nothing of religion.

We are watching this religious agitation with great interest. We hope that it will increase the purity and honesty of those engaged in it. We desire to see a revival of religious feeling in Coudersport, and that we may aid in bringing it about, we call the attention of the ministers of the Gospel here to the following extract from Mrs. Stone's admirable letter to the N. Y. Independent:

"But those only are Christian revivals which make men like Christ; or, if they do not make them like Him, at least set them on the road of trying to be like Him. We say, therefore, to our friends, that the period of a great religious impulse has come; that there will be revivals all over the land, either false or true—either of a Christian or a heathen type; and by their fruits ye shall know them. We are glad to hear that some of the most effective revival preachers combine their attention very much to preaching to the church. We are glad to hear that. It is quite necessary that those who profess to be the exponents of religion before the community, should have some deeper and higher ideas of what religion is."

The People in Motion.

It is a grand sight when the people arise in their majesty to rebuke the President whom they elected, or their representatives in Congress, for a failure to do what was expected of them, such a sight may be seen at the present time.

Monster meetings of Anti-Lecompton Democrats have been held in nearly all the free states. Several of which were addressed by the Hon. F. P. Stanton, late Secretary and acting Governor of Kansas. The following notice of the Cincinnati meeting is full of significance:

"The most significant demonstration yet made by the Douglas rebels, was that last week in Smith & Nixon's Hall in this city—the hall that is a celebrity as the place where the Democratic National Convention that nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, and constructed the famous Cincinnati platform, held its sessions. The call for this meeting was signed by a vast number of "the best democrats" of the city. This county—"old Hamilton"—is familiarly known as the "Gibraltar of democracy," from the fact that it rolls up its many thousands of democratic majorities on all occasions. But if Lecompton is a test of democracy, it will do so no more. * * * * *

The Germans constitute one of the noblest elements of American society. The majority of them in Southwestern Ohio went for Fremont, and the minority that was retained for Buchanan, were retained only because they believed the cry of "Buck, Breck and Free Kansas," and were willing to trust the democratic name once more in behalf of the fair play they asked for free labor. Now they see that they were deceived; and the Buchanan minority of the immense German vote in this quarter is now unanimous, or nearly so, that the use of the term is allowable, against Lecompton. The only German of whom we have any knowledge, who is in favor of Lecompton, is one who has been making a desperate struggle to secure the appointment of postmaster at this place. If he don't get the appointment he will soon feel the error of his ways. Hundreds of German names were strung out in long array to the anti-Lecompton call, among them that of the editor of the daily German newspaper in Southwestern Ohio, that had the hardihood to support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The President of the Smith & Nixon's Hall meeting, Hon. Adm. N. Biddle, was one of the most influential of the "original Buchanan men" of this section. He was also chairman of the first meeting held in the United States, during the agitation

preceding the convention of '56, that took action in favor of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. Among the nine Presidents on the platform were half a dozen of the veritable old "war horses" of the democracy, who are notable as always in the thickest of the fight. The audience was all that the hall could contain; its capacity for comfortable accommodations being for about two thousand persons. The resolutions passed were heartily anti-Lecompton, tendering grateful thanks to Douglas, Walker, Wiss, Stanton, Bancroft, Forney, and our own representative Groesbeck. They were written by Mathews, Mr. Buchanan's District Attorney, but they contained no ban for old Buck. Mr. Mathews's speech was a compact, dispassionate, lawyer's view of the matter, very forcible but prosy. The speech of the occasion was made by Hon. H. B. Payne, who said that the South could retain the sympathy of the northern democracy no longer, for it had incurred dishonor in attempting to thrust its peculiar institution on an unwilling people. And as the administration had seen fit to make Lecompton a test of democratic loyalty, the only thing remaining was to hurl defiance in the face of the national Executive and all his constitutional advisers. These sentiments were pronounced with a fervid emphasis that thrilled through the hall, and the response was an astounding blunder of approbation. He inquired whether the representatives in Congress from this city could be re-elected if they voted for Lecompton, and the "no" that went up from all quarters was deafening. The scenes in the hall while he was speaking—the wholesome rellish with which the democracy heard emphatic and fiery declarations that the South had gone too far to carry the democracy of the North—that the South had lost for ever the affections, and forfeited the respect of the northern democrats who had gloried in insisting upon the full recognition of all the rights of all the states—were remarkable and impressive, and can never be forgotten by appreciative witnesses."

The Public Canals.

We tender our thanks to D. K. JACKMAN, member of the Legislature from Clinton county, for a copy of the "Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred bill No. 376, entitled 'An act for the sale of the Public Canals.'" The report strongly recommends the sale of the remaining portion of the Public Works, and we are pleased to see Gen. Jackman take so active a part in the movement. The Main Line of the Public Works having been disposed of, we think the Legislature will act wisely by passing a law for the sale of the remaining side lines which yet encumber the energies of the State Government.—The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company have, we believe, made an offer to purchase, and we think the interests of our people will be largely benefited if the works can be sold to this company, even if they have to be disposed of at a very cheap rate. Better give them away than retain them much longer, as the rapid increase of railroads is destroying the business and value of the canals, and they will soon become a source of expense rather than of revenue.

The bill, which was before the committee, proposes to sell to the Sunbury and Erie Road, and goes upon the calculation that the real value of the State canals, as estimated by their income, is somewhat less than \$1,500,000. "This bill," in the words of the Committee, "provides that the company shall issue \$7,000,000 in bonds, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to be secured by mortgage of all their property and franchises; \$3,500,000 of which are to be given to the State in payment of the purchase money, and the residue to be deposited with the State Treasurer, to be surrendered to the company by consent of the Governor, on certain conditions expressed in the bill."

This bill has many warm friends in the Legislature, of both parties, and it is thought that it will pass. We hope it may.—Dilettante Whig.

D. K. Jackman has proved himself to be a far better man for his post than his party generally offer. Instead of being a partisan, he proves to be a statesman.—His course in the Legislature entitles him to the thanks of all good citizens in the Commonwealth. We trust the friends of the bill will put it through, before they leave Harrisburg.

NEW COUNTY PROJECT.—Through the kindness of Senator SCOFIELD, we have received a copy of a bill reported in the Senate, entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a new county out of parts of the counties of Erie, Crawford and Warren." The bill proposes to take from this county the townships of Columbus, Spring Creek, Eldred and South West, with a number of townships from the counties of Crawford and Erie enough to make a good-sized county, to be called "Marion."

The second section of the bill provides for ascertaining the sense of the citizens of the counties of Warren and Crawford in regard to the erection of the new county. The Sheriff of each county shall give notice by proclamation in the usual manner that an election will be held in the several townships on the second Tuesday of October, 1858, for the purpose of adoption or rejection of the new county. The voters may vote "for the new county" and "against the new county."

The third section provides that if, after a proper return of votes, it shall appear that those in favor of said new county shall have cast a majority of votes therefor in

each of said counties respectively, then this act shall take effect. The remaining sections of the bill provides for the proper organization of Marion county, John H. Walker, Arnold Plumer, John W. Howe, James Foreman and Vicent Phelps are appointed commissioners to locate the county seat, within thirty days after the new county shall have been voted favorably upon in the counties of Crawford and Warren.—Warren Ledger.

The above bill has passed both Houses.

It cannot be too earnestly inculcated that knowledge is not the principal end of instruction, but habits. The acquisition of knowledge is the necessary result of those exercises which terminate in habits, and the maturity of the habit is measured by the degree and accuracy of the knowledge. But still the habits are the main thing.—Dr. Thorndell.

NOTICE.

Henry H. Dent, } No. 24, June Term, 1857, }
In the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County,
Daniel Haynes & Pleas of Potter County,
John Hayes, } Actors or Executors }
for a tract of Land in Hector Township, containing one hundred and fifteen and seven tenths acres, or thereabouts, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at twenty-five perches north from the S. W. corner of Lot No. 74 of the allotment of H. H. Dent's lands, now in possession of Joseph Smith, thence west one hundred and fifty perches, thence north seventy perches, thence east forty-four perches, thence north eighty-six perches, thence east one hundred and six perches to the west line of Lot No. 82 of the said allotment, thence south one hundred and fifty-five perches to the place of beginning, being Lot No. 73 of the allotment of H. H. Dent's lands, thence west one hundred and fifty perches to the west line of Lot No. 82 of the said allotment, thence south one hundred and fifty-five perches to the place of beginning, being Lot No. 73 of the allotment of H. H. Dent's lands (formerly Bingham Estate lands), and parts of warrants Nos. 1790 & 3180. And now to wit: February 16, 1858. On motion of F. W. Knox, Esq., Plt's Att'y, rule on Def't to appear and plead by the third day of next term or Judgement, and the court direct publication of said rule according to law.

Potter County, ss.—Certified from the records this 22nd day of March, A. D. 1858.
37-41. H. J. OLNSTED, Prothy.

NOTICE.

Henry H. Dent, } No. 24, June Term, 1857, }
In the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County,
Daniel Haynes & Pleas of Potter County,
John Hayes, } Actors or Executors }
for a tract of Land in Hector Township in said county containing six and five tenths acres, or thereabout, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Lot No. 60 of H. H. Dent's lands contracted to be sold to Samuel Royer, thence east thirty-four rods, thence south sixty-seven and three tenths perches to the N. line of Lot No. 74, thence west one hundred and nineteen and three tenths perches to the east line of Lot No. 73, thence north one hundred and six perches, thence east eighty-five and three tenths perches, thence south thirty-eight and seven tenths perches to the place of beginning, being Lot No. 58 of H. H. Dent's lands in said Township, (formerly Bingham Estate lands), and parts of warrants Nos. 1790 & 1790. And now to wit: February 16, 1858. On motion of F. W. Knox, Plt's Att'y, rule on Def't to appear and plead by the third day of next term or Judgement, and the court direct publication of said rule according to law.

Potter County, ss.—Certified from the records this 22nd day of March, A. D. 1858.
37-41. H. J. OLNSTED, Prothy.

NOTICE.

Henry H. Dent, } No. 14, Dec. Term, 1857, }
In the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County,
Amor Van Kurin, } Pleas of Potter County,
Amor Van Kurin, } Actors or Executors }
for a tract of Land in Jackson Township in said county, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north west corner of said H. H. Dent's lot No. 11 (formerly held by J. L. & C. P. Bingham) made a contract with the Trustee of the Bingham Estate on the line between Jackson and Ulysses Townships and about eighteen perches east of the west line of warrant No. 1811, thence along the west line of said lot No. 11, south seventy-four and six tenths perches, thence by lands now or late of the Bingham Estate west one hundred and ten perches, thence by the same north seventy-nine perches to the aforesaid Township line, thence along the said line south 87 degrees east one hundred and ten perches to the place of beginning, containing forty-nine acres and seven tenths of an acre, with an allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less, and known as Lot No. 10 of the subdivision of H. H. Dent's lands (formerly Bingham Estate lands) and parts of warrants Nos. 1811 & 1812. And now to wit: February 16, 1858. On motion of F. W. Knox, Esq., Plt's Att'y, rule on Def't to appear and plead by the third day of next term, or Judgement by default, and publication of rule directed by the court.

Potter County, ss.—Certified from the records this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1858.
37-41. H. J. OLNSTED, Prothy.

COUDERSPORT ACADEMY, 1857-'58.

REV. J. HENDRICK, Principal.

The Academic Year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each: The Winter Term commences, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1857. The Spring Term, commences, Tuesday, April 6, 1858. The Fall Term commences, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1858. Competent Teachers have been secured for every branch of Study. Classes will be so arranged that students may enter at advantage at any time. A Teachers Class will be organized, in which due attention will be paid to the studies usually taught in Common Schools, and the best method of imparting instruction.

EXPENSES PER TERM. Primary Branches, \$2.50. Common English, 3.50. Higher English with Algebra, 4.75. Higher Mathematics, 6.00. Latin and Greek, 6.00. Drawing (extra), 2.50. Music, with use of Piano, (extra) 10.00. French, (extra) 3.00. Without other studies, 3.00. Room Rent, each, 1.00.

The past success of this Institution under the Preceptorship of Mr. Hendrick has induced the Trustees to secure a continuation of his services. We trust an intelligent public will give it that support which seems to be due to such an Institution. ELI REES, Pres't. G. B. OVERTON, Sec'y. LEWIS MANN, AMOS FRENCH, SOBIESKI ROSS.

New Advertisements.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that, agreeably to an Act of Assembly passed the 13th of March, 1857, entitled "An Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, &c.," and the several Supplements thereto, the following tracts of unseated lands, in the County of Potter, will be exposed to public sale on outcry, for all arrears of taxes, at the Court House in the said county of Potter, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE next.

Table with columns: Warrant, Quantity, Warrant or Owner, Taxes. Lists various tracts of land in Albot Township, West Branch Township, and W. H. HAYDON, County Treasurer.

CONDESPORT, March 29, 1858.—57-41.

GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

The New York Mercury, THE LARGEST TWO DOLLAR WEEKLY IN THE WORLD! FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS OF CHOICE ORIGINAL MATTER IN EACH NUMBER. Splendidly Illustrated. TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

A Golden Enterprise!

No other paper can boast of such a galaxy of talented and celebrated authors as the contributors to the NEW YORK MERCURY, who furnish its columns, weekly, with the most absorbing and fascinating romances and stories ever printed. DR. J. M. BENTON, J. NED BENTON, LIEUT. J. POSTER BRANDON, T. HAMILTON VANDAN, and W. H. NEWELL, who are well known as the most successful and popular romancers of the age, constantly contribute their brilliant novelties, for the amiable pages of the MERCURY. And each number also contains more complete original stories and sketches—to say nothing of an immense amount of news and general miscellany—than any other two newspaper in America, without exception. In short, the NEW YORK MERCURY declines competition, and its immense superiority over the little six-by-nine mushroom publications of the day will be apparent at the first glance.

We now offer, in addition to a paper fully one-third larger than any of its contemporaries, and replete with an unprecedented variety of interesting reading matter, the following EXTRA IMPROVEMENTS: A Valuable Gift to Every Subscriber.

A Gift worth from 75 cents to \$500.00 in Gold will be presented to each subscriber, immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

Table with columns: One copy for one year, One copy for two years, One copy for three years, Three copies, one year, Five copies, one year, Ten copies, one year. Lists various items like Gold and Silver watches, Gold Chains, Gold Lockets, Brooches, etc.