The Potter Journal.

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VOLUME X.--NUMBER 47. COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1858. TERMS.--$1.25 PER ANNUM.

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 to 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 corn. 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

R. W. BENTON,
SUSVEYOR 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

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. R. HARRINGTON,
JEWELLER, Coudersport, Pa., having engaged a window in Schoomaker & 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. 9:34

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.

"KISS ME."

"Kiss me!" said an artless child,
Tossing her sunny curls aside,
And clasping then, with dimpled arms,
A youthful mother's neck with pride:
"Kiss me!" she said, "my mother, now!"
As though unseen electric chords
Were charged with eloquence of love,
Which might not breathe or speak in words.

"Kiss me!" said a maiden fair,
As she twined, with graceful hand,
Her parting lover's raven locks
Ere he sped to a far off land;
"Kiss me!" she said in sweetest tone,
"And leave thy truest love with me;
My heart shall blend its own with thine,
And bring them both unchanged to thee."

"Kiss me!" said a dying boy,
As a tear strayed down his pallid cheek,
And nearer drew his sister's ear,
To catch that voice so soft and weak:
"Kiss me!" he said, "I'm dying now,
As fade the sunset hues of even;
But, sister, I will watch for thee,
And meet thee at the gates of Heaven!"

Choice Reading.

From Bancroft's last volume.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

Lexington and Concord.

BY GEORGE BANCROFT.

The period embraced in this volume reaches from the arrival of General Gage in Boston, May 17 1774, to the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Of the events which precipitated the crisis during this year of suspense and struggle, the first was the closing of Boston harbor, according to the provisions of the port-bill, which had been enacted by Parliament in March, and reached the devoted town May 10. During the time which intervened between its reception and execution—scarcely the space of three weeks—the whole continent was moved in sympathy and indignation, and "one great commonwealth" made the cause of Boston its own. The immediate consequences of this measure may be easily imagined.

"On the 1st of June, Hutchinson embarked for England; and as the clocks in the Boston belfries finished striking twelve, the blockade of the harbor began. The inhabitants of the town were chiefly traders, shipwrights and sailors; and since no anchor could be weighed, no sail unfurled, no vessel so much as launched from the stocks, their cheerful industry was at an end. No more are they to lay the keel of the fleet merchantment, or strengthen the graceful hull by knees of oak, or rig the well-proportioned masts, or bend the sails to the yards. The king of that country has changed the busy workshops into scenes of compulsory idleness, and the most skilful naval artisans in the world, with the keenest eye for forms of beauty and speed, are forced by act of Parliament to fold their hands. Want scowled on the laborer, as he sat with his wife and children at his board. The sailor roamed the streets listlessly without hope of employment. The law was executed with a rigor that went beyond the intention of its authors. Not a scow could be manned by oars to bring an ox, or a sheep, or a bundle of hay from the islands. All water carriage from wharf to wharf, through but of lumber, or lime, or brick, was strictly forbidden. The boats between Boston and Charlestown could not ferry a parcel of goods across Charles River; the fishermen of Marblehead, when from their hard pursuit they bestowed quintals of dried fish upon the poor of Boston, were obliged to transport their offering in wagons by a circuit of thirty miles. The warehouses of the thrifty merchants were at once made valueless; the costly wharves, which extended far into the channel, and were so lately covered with the produce of the tropics and with English fabrics, were become solitary places; the harbor, which had resounded incessantly with the cheering voices of prosperous commerce, was now disturbed by no sounds but from British vessels of war.

"At Philadelphia, the bells of the churches were muffled and tolled; the ships in port hoisted their colors at half mast; and nine-tenths of the houses, except those of the Friends, were shut during the memorable First of June. In Virginia, the population thronged the churches; Washington attended the service, and strictly kept the fast. No firmer or more touching words were addressed to the sufferers than from Norfolk, which was the largest place of trade in that "well-watered and extensive dominion," and which, from its deep channel and nearness to the ocean, lay most exposed to ships of war. 'Our hearts are warmed with affection for you," such was its message; "we address the Almighty Ruler to support you in your afflictions. Be assured we consider you as suffering in the common cause, and look upon ourselves as bound by the most sacred ties to support you."

"Jefferson, from the foot of the Blue Ridge of the Alleghanies, condemned the act, which in a moment reduced an ancient and wealthy town from opulence to want, and without a hearing and without discrimination, sacrificed property of the value of millions to revenge—not repay—the loss of a few thousands. "If the pulse of the people beat calmly under such an experiment by the new and till now unheard of executive power of a British Parliament," said the young statesman, 'another and another will be tried, till the measure of despotism be filled up.'"

Passing over the anxious counsels of the next ten months, we come to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, which is described in a singularly compact narrative, of which we give a few paragraphs of the sequel:

"In the disparity of numbers, the Common was a field of murder, not of battle; Parker, therefore, ordered his men to disperse. Then, and not till then, did a few of them, on their own impulse, return the British fire. These random shots of fugitives or dying men did no harm, except that Pitcairn's horse was, perhaps, grazed, and a private of the 10th Light Infantry was touched slightly in the leg.

"Jonas Parker, the strongest and best wrestler in Lexington, had promised never to run from British troops, and he kept his vow. A wound brought him on his knees. Having discharged his gun, he was preparing to load it again, when as sound a heart as ever throbbed for freedom was stilled by a bayonet, and he lay on the post which he took at the morning's drum beat. So fell Isaac Muzzy, and so died the aged Robert Munroe, the same who, in 1759, had been the ensign at Louisburg. Jonathan Harrington, Jr., was struck in front of his own house on the north of the Common. His wife was at the window as he fell. With the blood gushing from his breast, he rose in her sight, tottered, fell again, then crawled on his hands and knees toward his dwelling; she ran to meet him, but only reached him as he expired on their threshold. Caleb Harrington, who had gone into the meeting house for powder, was shot as he came out. Samuel Hadley and John Brown were pursued and killed, after they had left the green. Asahel Porter of Woburn, who had been taken prisoner by the British on the march, endeavoring to escape, was shot within a few rods of the Common.

"Day came in all the beauty of an early Spring. The trees were budding: the grass growing rankly a full month before the time; the blue bird and the robin gladdening the genial season, and calling forth the beams of the sun which on that morning shone with the warmth of Summer; but distress and horror gathered over the inhabitants of the peaceful town. There on the green, lay in death the gray-haired and the young; the grassy field was red 'with the innocent blood of their brethren slain,' crying unto God for vengeance from the ground.

The British troops drew up on the village green, and, after a halt of less than half an hour, marched on for Concord. Upon their approach, children and women fled for shelter to the hills and woods, and men were busy in hiding the military stores. The rural militia of Concord formed on the usual parade ground, near the village meeting house. About two hundred of them appeared in arms on that day. The minute company from Lincoln and a few men of Acton pressed in at an early hour, but amounting in all to not more than a quarter of the British. They retired, accordingly, to an eminence about a mile to the north, where they waited for aid. The British entered the village at about seven in the morning, and at once proceeded to search for stores in different places. Meantime, the minute men of Acton, under the command of Isaac Davis, with small bands of husbandmen from the neighboring hamlets, had increased the number of Americans on the rising ground above Concord bridge to more than four hundred. The whole was a gathering not so much of officers and soldiers as of brothers and equals, of whom every one was a man well known in his village, observed in the meeting-house on Sundays, familiar at town meetings, and respected as a freeholder or a freeholder's son.' They saw before them within gunshot British troops in possession of their bridge, and in the distance a still larger number occupying their town, which from the rising smoke seemed to have been set on fire. They had as yet received only uncertain rumors of the events at Lexington. At the sight of fire in the village, their first impulse was to rush to its defence.

"The officers, meeting in front of their men, spoke a few words with one another, and went back to their places. Barrett, the colonel, on horseback in the rear, then gave orders to advance, but not to fire unless attacked. The calm features of Isaac Davis, of Acton, became changed; the town schoolmaster, who was present, could never afterwards find words strong enough to express how his face reddened at the word of command. 'I have not a man that is afraid to go,' said Davis, looking at the men of Acton; and drawing his sword he cried 'March.' His company, being on the right, led the way toward the bridge, he himself at their head, and by his side Mayor John Buttrick of Concord, with John Robinson of Westford, lieutenant colonel in Prescott's regiment, but on this day a volunteer without command.

"Thus these three men walked together in front, followed by minute men and militia, in double file, trailing arms. They went down the hillock, entered the byroad, and there turned into the the causeway that led straight to the bridge. The British began to take up the planks, the Americans, to prevent it, quickened their steps. At this, the British fired one or two shots up the river; then another, by which Luther Blanchard and Joseph Brown were wounded. A volley followed, and Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer, the latter a son of the deacon of the Acton church, fell dead. Three hours before, Davis had bid his wife and children farewell. That afternoon he was carried home and laid in her bedroom. His countenance was little altered, and pleasant in death. The bodies of two others of his company who were slain that day, were also brought to her house, and the three were followed to the village graveyard by a concourse of the neighbors from miles around. God gave her length of days in the land which his generous self-devotion assisted to redeem. She lived to see her country touch the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, and when it was grown great in power and wealth, the United States in Congress paid honors to her husband's martyrdom, and comforted her under the double burden of sorrow and more than ninety years.

"As the British fired, Emerson, who was looking on from his chamber window near the bridge, was for one moment uneasy, lest the fire should not be returned. It was only for a moment; Buttrick, leaping into the air, at the same time partially turning round, cried aloud, as if with his country's voice, 'Fire, fellow-soldiers, for God's sake, fire;' and the cry, 'fire, fire, fire,' ran from lip to lip. Two of the British fell, and several were wounded. In two minutes all was hushed. The British retreated in disorder toward their main body; the countrymen were left in possession of the bridge. This is the world-renowned BATTLE OF CONCORD; more eventful than Agincourt or Blenheim."

The retreat of the British from Concord was attended with the lavish effusion of blood. During the day, the loss of the British was 273 in killed, wounded and missing; while on the American side 49 were killed, 34 wounded and 5 missing. The next night, the men of Massachusetts streamed in from every quarter to the number of thousands, though without artillery or warlike stores, but with brave hearts, determined to rescue the liberties of their country. The spread of alarm is described in one of those episodes of poetic eloquence with which the historian occasionally diversifies the course of his narrative.

"Darkness closed upon the town, but it was no night for sleep. Heralds on swift relays of horses transmitted the war message from hand to hand, till village repeated it to village; the sea to the backwoods; the plains to the highlands; and it was never suffered to droop, till it had been borne north and south, and east and west, throughout the land. It spread over the bays that receive the Saco and the Penobscot. Its loud reveille broke the rest of the trappers of New Hampshire, and ringing like bugle notes from peak to peak, overleapt the Green Mountains, swept onward to Montreal, and descended the ocean river, till the responses were echoed from the cliffs of Quebec. The hills along the Hudson told to one another the tale. As the summons hurried to the south, it was one day at New York; in one more at Philadelphia; the next it lighted a watch-fire at Baltimore; thence it waked an answer at Annapolis. Crossing the Potomac near Mount Vernon, it was sent forward without a halt to Williamsburg. It traversed the Dismal Swamp to Nausémond along the route of the first emigrants to North Carolina.—It moved onward and still onward through boundless groves of evergreen to Newburn and to Wilmington. 'For God's sake, forward it by night and by day,' wrote Cornelius Harnett by the express which sped for Brunswick. Patriots of South Carolina caught up its tones at the border, and despatched it to Charleston, and through pine and palmettos and moss-clad live oaks, still further to the South, till it resounded among the New England settlements beyond the Savannah. Hillsborough and the Mecklenburgh districts of North Carolina rose in triumph, now that their wearisome uncertainty had its end. The Blue Ridge took up the voice and made it heard from one end to the other of the valley of Virginia. The Alleghenies, as they listened, opened their barriers that the 'loud call' might pass through to the hardy riflemen on the Holston, the Watauga, and the French Broad. Ever renewing its strength, powerful enough even to create a commonwealth, it breathed its inspiring word to the first settlers of Kentucky; so that hunters who made their halt in the matchless valley of the Elkhorn, commemorated the 19th day of April by naming their encampment LEXINGTON."

Educational.

Proceedings of the Potter Co. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The second regular meeting of this Society, was held at Oswayo village on the 27th and 28th of May, 1858. The following members were present at the meeting:

J. Hendrick,	Coudersport.	S. S. Greenman,	Harb'n.
F. B. Hacket,	Ulysses.	Louisa Hydorn,	"
W. A. Monroe,	"	Jane Hydorn.	"
Coe Kilgore,	"	E. Cordelia Hydorn.	"
O. Dwight,	Allegany,	Jennie Lyman,	Oswayo.
D. H. Judd,	"	Sarah M. Lyman,	"
Althea L. Judd,	"	Caroline Hawley,	"
Mary L. Judd.	"	J. C. Wilkinson,	"
J. M. Spafford,	Lymansville.	W. Dexter.	"
		Ellen Dexter.	"
O. J. Rees,	Coudersp't.	O. H. Perry,	"
M. O. Crosby,	"	H. B. Harris,	"
J. W. Bird,	Sweden.	Fidelia A. Babbit,	"
O. P. Rooks,	Bingham.	Zeruah A. Babbit,	"
D. H. Chesebro,	Homer.	Sarah J. Estes,	"
D. H. Cobb,	Spring Mills, N. Y.	H. H. Lyman,	"
		Sylv'r Greenman,	"
		L. D. Estes,	"

May 27.—The forenoon session met and adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order by the Pres't, J. M. Spafford. Prayer by Rev. J. Hendrick. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. On motion, J. W. Bird, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, presented the report of that Committee. On motion, the report was accepted.

Each article of the report was then read separately, some slightly amended, and adopted. A motion to insert an article in the Constitution requiring all members present to vote on any question requiring a vote, which may arise in transacting the business of the Association, was, after a short discussion in which J. W. Bird, O. J. Rees and Rev. J. Hendrick participated, declared to be lost.

On motion, the Pres't appointed J. W. Bird and O. J. Rees, as a Committee to take the names of persons desirous of joining the Association. The meeting then listened to a report of the Committee of arrangements as follows:

The Committee recommend that this afternoon be occupied in discussion: That this evening be occupied in listening to the addresses of M. O. Crosby and H. H. Lyman: That to-morrow at 10 o'clock we listen to an Essay by E. Cordelia Hydorn, to be followed by a discussion; and, that we next listen to an Essay by J. W. Bird, to be followed by a discussion. On motion, the report was accepted.

On motion, the resolution laid upon the table at our last meeting was brought up for discussion. Rev. J. Hendrick opened the debate by some very appropriate remarks. On motion the Rev. M. Hill was invited to participate in the discussion, whereupon he favored us with a very able and interesting discourse on the importance of good moral and religious principles, to be a Teacher; after which remarks were made by O. J. Rees, J. W. Bird, O. Dwight and Caroline Hawley.

The following amendment was then offered by H. H. Lyman: *Resolved*, That the attainments of a high degree of morality and religion in him or her, on whom devolves the duty of instructing the youthful mind, is an element of success, not only of imparting a knowledge of the branches taught, but in governing his or her schools, by imbuing them with a proper degree of respect for the character of their Teacher.

On motion, the resolution was adopted, as amended. S. S. Greenman then offered the following: *Resolved*, That any Teacher who bedaubs his house with the filthy juice of Tobacco, is a disgrace to his profession. Remarks by O. Dwight, S. S. Greenman, Rev. Wm. Hill and J. W. Bird. On motion, the resolution was unanimously adopted. J. W. Bird then offered the following:

Resolved, That the practice of giving rewards and prizes, as now practised, is calculated to work injury, and should be discontinued. Rev. J. Hendrick spoke in opposition to the resolution, and was followed by J. W. Bird, who made some very able remarks in favor of the same. Remarks were made by several members present, when, on motion, the resolution was laid upon the table. On motion, adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. Wm. Hill. Music by the Choir. The Association then listened to an able and interesting address by M. O. Crosby. Cheers. Music by the Choir. A very able and interesting lecture on Astronomy was then delivered by H. H. Lyman, Esq. Cheers. The thanks of the meeting were cordially tendered to Messrs. Crosby and Lyman, for their excellent addresses.

Rev. J. Hendrick then proposed that we meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and spend one hour in talking upon the subject of teaching Orthography.

On motion, Mr. Rooks was invited to deliver his address as a closing exercise for to-morrow's session.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 9 o'clok to-morrow morning.

May 28.—Meeting called to order by the President, at 9 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. J. Hendrick. The discussion of the Orthography question was opened by Rev. J. Hendrick, followed by J. W. Bird, O. J. Rees, J. C. Wilkinson, Miss Caroline Hawley and others. Music by the Choir. A very interesting and able Essay upon the Intellectual Qualifications of the Teacher, was then read by Miss E. Cordelia Hydorn. Remarks by Mr. Hendrick, upon the subject of the Essay. J. W. Bird then read an excellent Essay upon the Art of Teaching. Remarks by the Pres't and Rev. J. Hendrick. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Essayists for their able productions. J. W. Bird read the report of the Committee on Text Books.

On motion, the report was accepted and the Committee thanked for their diligence in preparing it.

On motion, the Article of the Constitution requring the Association to hold its Annual Session on the third Tuesday of November, was suspended.

On motion, the President appointed Rev. J. Hendrick to prepare a review of Brown's Grammar, Mr. C. H. Allen one of Weld's, and Miss Caroline Hawley one of Kenyon's, all of which are to be read at our next meeting.

Moved, that we publish in the County paper, the names of all those members in attendance at this, or any future meeting.

A resolution, tendering our most cordial thanks to the people of Oswayo Village, for the kindness shown to the members of this Association, was unanimously adopted.

The warmest thanks of the Association were also tendered to the Editor of the *Potter Journal* for his kindness in publishing our notices, proceedings, &c.

A motion to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the *Journal*, was carried. The House then instructed the Pres't to solicit such of the Essays and Addresses as he saw fit, for publication.

The Pres't then appointed S. S. Greenman and Harland Bird, as orators for our next meeting, and Jennie Lyman and Caroline Hawley, as Essayists.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Coudersport, on Monday the 15th day of Nov., 1858, for a session of five days.

J. M. SPAFFORD, *President.*
WM. ANSON MONROE, *Secretary.*

MALE "FLIRTATIONS."—While you were "harmlessly" flirting with the girl, you knew she loved you—that her heart would quicken at the sound of your footfall, and the blush that she could not conceal flash into her cheek at the tones of your voice. You knew that during a long time you were drawing tighter and tighter around the heart of your unsuspecting victim the chains from which she could not release herself without suffering, which might be greater to her than death. Don't tell me your intentions were harmless—you never proposed—never told her you loved her, aye; a thousand times you told this, by tone and deed, and look, just as emphatically though your lips had sworn it. And then, how calmly, how courteously at last, you said farewell to her—wishing her lifetime that happiness which your work had forever blasted. And now, sir, whatever be your social position—how deep soever be the coffers of your gold, you have debased yourself and dishonored your manhood. Go forth into the world and let your carriage be as proud, your air to woman as chivalric, your honor as untarnished as ever, but remember that the stain is on your soul You have stolen, basely, deliberately stolen, the one precious treasure of a woman's heart—its affections. You have robbed her of trust in human goodness and truth, and though if she be a pure woman she will summon pride enough to her aid to hide from the world its pain, it will not be borne.

You have robbed another of the love and confidence which should have been his, for the heart will never learn its sweet song of youth again, and though the wife of his bosom she sits in the shadow of his hearthstone, still the fountain from which you took the seal, will never yield its fresh waters as before.

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY.—Parson Howe will not believe that Eve was tempted. In a late number of his unique paper, the *Pine Knot*, he thus gives his views on "temptation:"

I cannot and will ne'er believe,
A serpent *tempted* lovely Eve!
If there was any tempting done,
Then woman was the tempting one!
Since, from Creation's primal hour,
She has possessed the *charming* power.

DR. HARE, of Philadelphia, known for his connection with spiritualism, died in that city on the 17th ult. He was a Professor in one of the Medical Colleges, an eminent physician and a much esteemed citizen.