The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, Jan. 20, 1859.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The Teachers' Association meets at Roulet a week from to-day, (Thursday,) Jan. 27th. instead of the 7th inst., as our types made the notice say last week.

☞ We are indebted to our kind and attentive Assemblyman, LEWIS. MANN, Esq., for copies of the *Daily Legislative Record*, an early copy of the Governor's Message, the Canal Commissioner's Report, Report of the Auditor General, Reports of Banks &c, and other similar courtesies; and for which he has our sincere thanks. We are indebted, also, to Mr. Williston for an early copy of the Message.

HON. HENRY WILSON has been reelected to the U. S. Senate from Massachusetts; also, the Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN from Maine; Hon. KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, has been elected from Michigan, as the successor of Senator STUART, which gives the Republicans a force of twenty-three; Minnesota, New Jersey and Indiana yet to elect.

Hon. S. A. Douglas has been reelected from Illinois by a majority of 8 over Mr. Lincoln.

We are not "indebted to Messrs. Greeley & Co."—but to the fact of the possession of 13 cents, and the accommodations of Mrs. Mann's bookstore—for a copy of the *Tribune Almanac* for 1859. It is a very useful work,—absolutely necessary, in fact—and we find it cheaper to buy it for 13 cents cash, at home, than to give the publishers a dollar's worth of advertising and another dollar's worth of "editorial notice" for it. How is it, you that are "*indebted*" to the publishers for a copy?

☞ The Legislature has not done much worthy of note, since our last issue. The Governor, in the meantime, has been employing the time of the two Houses in the reading of his veto messages of bills passed at the last session. The Governor no doubt seeks notoriety through the channel of disagreeing with the Legislature as often as possible, and is in a fair way to accomplish his purpose.

We erred last week in stating that the election of State Treasurer was to have taken place the preceeding Tuesday.—Last Tuesday was the day provided by law; and accordingly the House made nominations last week. There were 16 candidates nominated.

The Lumber Business.—We learn from the Williamsport papers that for five years past the prospect of getting a suitable supply of logs to the mills upon the West Branch, have not been so unpromising as at present. Up to this time, nothing like the usual number have been put in readiness for the Spring freshets, and even with plenty of snow between this and Spring the deficit can hardly now be made up. The shipments of manufactured lumber, next season, will probably fall far below any one for a number of years past; for, in addition to the prospects of a very short crop of logs for next year's cutting, the quantity of dry lumber now in the hands of manufacturers is stated to be less than has been known in this month for the last six years. Serious doubts are entertained by lumbermen about being able to get in any logs, unless an unusual quantity of snow should yet fall. In consequence of these unflattering prospects, the price of lumber has already advanced two dollars, and holders show but little disposition to sell.

Does Republicanism Advance or Recede.

We are led to ask this question by reading a recent article in the Sacramento, (Cal.) *Union*, (for a copy of which we are indebted to some kind friend in California, who will accept our thanks if he sees this,) in which the editor of that paper notices the fact that the Nevada *National* runs up the name of Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, for President, and James S. Green, of Missouri, for Vice President. The editor of the *Union* remarks that Mr. Dickinson is brought forward by the Administration as their California candidate, to prevent Douglas from carrying that State into the Charleston Convention; and adds "Were he nominated by the Convention, we doubt whether there is a single Northern State that he could carry. He certainly would lose his own State—New York—if Seward were his opponent." The editor then goes on to say that Douglas is the only man who can or will be likely to unite the Northern democracy in 1860, and closes with the following paragraphs, to which we desire to call the attention of our readers:

"The character of the late canvass in Illinois, and the views expressed by Seward in his Rochester speech, may be considered as having determined positively that there will be but two parties from this time forward—the Republican and Democratic. The Republicans have fallen back upon their sectional platform of 1856, and upon that we understand the leaders have determined to plant themselves in 1860. In this move it seems to us that the Republican leaders committed a serious blunder. They should have placed their party in advance of 1856, by accepting "Popular Sovereignty" as the main plank of their platform, and prepared for contesting the next Presidential election upon that and other grounds. But instead of advancing towards nationalizing their party the leaders have taken a step backwards.

"Seward is pretty sure to be the Republican nominee for the next President, and his platform was laid down in his speech at Rochester, New York. It is anti-slavery—a single plank."

Now, the writer of the above is no doubt sincere in his belief that the Republican party are receding from nationalism—in other words, they are standing still upon the platform of 1856, while public sentiment is advancing by rapid strides to nationalization. But let us examine the premises and put our platform of 1856 properly before public sentiment.

A cardinal principle of that platform is, that "Freedom is national and Slavery sectional;" therefore, a nationalization of the Republican party can only be *properly* attained through the complete success of the principle of free and compensated labor. Hence, the platform of 1856 being the primary articles of faith upon which the Republican party was founded, they are *bound* to attain all their objects upon the principles which that enunciates. So soon as a party deserts its cardinal doctrines it ceases to exist—its strength is wrought away from it.

Mr. Seward, no doubt, had this in view when he enunciated his "heretical" Rochester doctrine. He only re-announced the principles of the Platform of 1856, when he declared that all States must be Free or Slave States before the Union could be permanently established; he only stated the issue in different words than those iterated by the resolutions of 1856. We hold to the same doctrine, because we believe it is the only one upon which the Republican party can be *consistently* successful. If we had adopted the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" we had at once yielded the groundwork of Republicanism, and, as a matter of course, surrendered all our party's vitality into other and ungenerous control.

Now, let us examine for a moment the proposition that our "party leaders have taken a step backwards" from nationalizing the party. In 1852, Pierce was elected President over Gen. Scott, the Whig candidate; and even up to the State elections of 1854 the Republican principles had made no attempt to reach organized force. In that year, in Pennsylvania, they organized and became just strong enough to defeat the then lusty American or Know Nothing party—and, unfortunately, just strong enough to inadvertantly give a consummate doughface (Bigler) a seat in the U. S. Senate. In the thirty-third Congress they could only boast of one Representative in each House, who were avowed reflectors of the cardinal doctrine which now finds twenty champions in the Senate and ninety-two bold defenders in the House of Representatives. In 1856 they carried 114 of the 288 votes in the electoral college; or a gain, in two years, of nearly fifty per cent. of popular endorsement. And yet, in the face of all this and the successes of 1858, we are asked, by this champion of "Popular Sovereignty," to believe that the Republican leaders have committed a blunder, and that the party is going backward! Republicanism going backward, when, four years after its birth is heralded over only *some* of the land, it "beards the lion in his den," and sets the lioness to wailing by carrying away her favorite whelps! Did Pennsylvania recede in political truth when, in 1858, she adopted the Republican principles by some 30,000 majority? We think she advanced.

Again, we have evidence of the progress of Republicanism in the rapid change of sentiment in portions of Virginia, Kentucky and Wisconsin. That is certainly a progressive element which claims the respect and awe of its former bitter opponents; and that is also a progressive practice which overthrows the conventionalism of non-progressive customs, and substitutes itself in their stead by the simple process of proving itself better by peaceful illustration. True progress, in society, is the abatement of deleterious customs and the substitution of such as commend themselves by their good effects upon the interests of a people. Is not Republicanism doing this happily, in portions of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri?

A few words more as to the last sentence in the above extract, and we are done. There is, indeed, a "single plank" upon which Mr. Seward has placed himself; but it does not require any very great stretch of a consistent mind to award each and every general and important principle of our government a place upon that plank. Its oneness does not render it too narrow for nationalization—indeed, it is the only true and correct principle upon which to base our national honor and glory—its success being entirely consistent with the original plan of our nationality. We must first establish the practice of Freedom before our other interests can be permanently established. We have no doubt but California, and every State whose interests are national, will stand on Mr. Seward's platform in 1860—notwithstanding all the sophistry of "Popular Sovereignty" demagogueism may endeavor to prove that Republicanism is a "serious blunder" and is taking steps backward. Upon his "single plank," Mr Seward and his friends will nobly swim out to the rescue of our ship-wrecked and storm-tossed government, in November, 1860.

Good for Williston.

In the proceedings of the House of Representatives of this State, Jan. 12, we find the following:

Mr. GRATZ presented the following:

Resolved. That the clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized to procure five hundred diagrams of the House, for the use of the members.

Mr. MILLER: I propose to amend by striking out "five hundred" and inserting "five thousand."

Mr. ROSE: Now sir, I would like to know what is the use of entailing this expense upon the State. We had diagrams last winter, and it seemed to me as if they were just copied from the old one that they had here for a number of years; there was no change at all, but the old faces exactly. You could not tell one face from another. Now, sir, I would like to know the use of that. They, perhaps, want to send them to their constituents. There might be some satisfaction for their constituents to know where they sit; but, for my part, I don't think my constituents care where I sit.

Mr. GRATZ: A large number of persons, sir, expressed to me the desire to have such diagrams. I do not see any objections to the resolution and I hope it will pass. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. M'CLURE moved to amend by striking out "five hundred" and inserting "three thousand."

Mr. WILLISTON: Will it be proper to say one word on this subject.

The CHAIR: It is in order.

Mr. Williston continued: I was going to say a word in regard to the amount expended for that which really amounts to nothing at all; and as I remarked to the House the other day, that when you gathered all these things together, it will amount up to about twenty-five thousand dollars for matter which is entirely useless to the members of this House.

Mr. ROSE moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely; which was seconded by Mr. WILLISTON.

The motion to postpone was not agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER: I move to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. M'Clure,) by adding the following:

"*Provided*, The same can be procured at a cost not exceeding per copy the cost of the diagrams used last session."

Mr. M'CLURE inquired what the cost was.

The CHAIR: I am informed by the Clerks that it was ten cents.

Mr. GRATZ accepted the amendment of the gentleman from Allegheny.

Mr. THORN: Is the amendment of the gentleman from Allegheny an amendment to an amendment.

The CHAIR: It has so been decided, sir.

Mr. THORN: I rise to a point of order, and suggest the question pending is a resolution to strike out "five hundred" and insert "two thousand;" and that the gentleman from Allegheny moves to amend by inserting a proviso. I ask, is that an amendment to the amendment pending, and can it be received?

The CHAIR: It has been the custom of the House to recieve amendments under such circumstances.

The question recurring on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. M'Clure,) it was agreed to; and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Thus, then, three thousand diagrams of the House was ordered at an expense of three hundred dollars. No great sum it is true, but the expense being a useless one Mr. Williston did well to oppose it. As Mr. W. says, these small, useless items, when all put together, amount to some *twenty-five thousand* dollars per session, and the people have to pay this money, the whole of it. For instance, every man in this county, who goes to the Recorder with a Deed to be put on record, has to pay fifty cents to the State, to be expended for these diagrams, or something else equally useless to him. And so of every man who is so unfortunate as to have judgement rendered against him in the Common Pleas, a State tax of fifty cents is added, which goes into the Treasury to be expended as above. We hope the people of this county will lose no time in petitioning to be relieved from this tax on Writs, Deeds and Wills, which already amounts to over *four hundred* dollars per annum, in this county, and is constantly increasing. Why should this money be collected from our toiling masses to be expended for diagrams, Bench Reports, and other useless expenses? We ask the members from this District to make a strong effort to relieve our people from this unequal and burdensome tax on Writs, Deeds, Wills, &c.

The Two Great Parties of the Present Day.

We cannot do our readers a better service than to give an extract from a description of a speech lately made in Congress by Mr. Washburne, from Maine.—He states the necessity of maintaining the position taken by the Republican party in 1856, so clearly, that we are sure every hearty Republican in the Free States, will feel grateful to him for the service rendered. He commenced his speech by saying that

"Two antagonistic ideas underlie the political movements of the country, and will be represented by its political organizations; and no party which is not founded upon, and is not true to one or the other of these ideas, can, in the elemental struggle which is going on, preserve anything more than a transient and unhealthy existence. * * * * *

"These two ideas are, the democratic and the aristocratic. The democratic affirms the equal rights of all men; while the aristocratic denies the existence of such rights, and divides mankind into classes—a governing and privileged class, and a governed and disabled class. And the real question before the American people is, which is the true government: that which recognizes the democratic ideas, or that which builds upon the aristocratic? I know of no better statement of the former than is to be found in the Declaration of Independence. Say the authors of that great instrument:

"'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

"A practical and authoritative exposition of the latter is contained in the Lecompton Constitution, the seventh article of which reads as follows:

"'The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; and the right of any owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.'

"The party which, by a strange misnomer, is called Democratic, is the representative of the doctrines of the Lecompton Constitution; the life of its life is derived from the ideas upon which that instrument rests. The Republican party draws its inspiration, its principles and its less one of duty from the Declaration of Independence.

"The business of the former is to consolidate an oligarchy in these United States, and make it perpetual; of the latter, to secure to the people "the blessings of liberty," and to the States "a republican form of government," and hence it is well called the Republican party, in contradistinction to the oligarchical (miscalled Democratic) party. And here, precisely, is the great, vital, central issue of the day: Shall this Government be a republic or an oligarchy? In other words, shall the Constitution, which guarantees to the States a republican form of government, be preserved in its integrity and power, through the efforts and faithfulness of the Republican party, or shall the doctrines of the so-called Democratic party be accepted, and its purposes accomplished, the Constitution subverted, and a baleful oligarchy established upon the ruins of our republican system?

"The self-styled Democratic party is essentially a Southern or Slaveholders' party. Its policy, in reference to all questions of national of political interests, is dictated by slaveholders. It has yielded to them, by a two-thirds rule, the nomination virtually of its candidates for President and Vice-President. In its National Conventions it permits a slaveholding minority to control a non-slaveholding majority, thus discarding the Democratic principle that the majority shall govern. It consents that a slaveholding minority may prescribe the issues upon which every national canvass shall be conducted, and pronounce the shibboleth which every Democrat shall repeat, from the Rio Grande to the Allegnash. * * * *

"If our idea is not the true one—if an oligarchy be better than a republic, or if there is no real danger, and the slaveholders do not deserve to be opposed—let us say so like honest men; but if, believing in Republican principles, and seeing that they are assailed, we desire that they may prevail, let us say *that*, and say it as if we were not afraid that we should fail in our efforts to maintain them. We cannot fail, if we are true. There were never any issues presented to the American people so strong as those which have been given into the care of the Republican party. They are stronger than the party, or than any party that ever was in this country; and the organization which is faithful to them is stronger than any man in it. We shall grow weak only as we ignore or deny them. In those States where the Republicans have been contented to abide in their own organization, and rely upon their own issues, the party is united and impregnable; and a like policy will be attended with similar results in every State. But if Republicans will encourage men not to depend upon their own principles, but rather upon coalitions, bargains and offsets—so much for so much—it will be impossible for them to preserve a party which will enjoy the confidence and respect of the people.

"A party must have faith in itself, and respect for itself, if it would be more than a mockery and a sham. To be powerful and respected, it must be positive and self-reliant. Its ideas and purposes must be clearly defined and well understood. It must have unquestioning faith in the truth, firmness, and necessity of its issues and objects; for its first duty is to be, in respect to them, as perfect as it knows; they should express its best thoughts and its profoundest convictions. A party careful to be right will be earnest; and earnestness is the hardest opponent that wrong and error can encounter; a mere opposition party is, of necessity, a failure; it rarely succeeds in carrying an election; and when it does, it inevitably falls to pieces afterward, for without unity of purpose, or homogeneousness of material, with nothing to keep it together but the "cohesive power of plunder," it quarrels about the spoils, and, by a poetic justice, finds its executioners in the causes of its apparent success."

Married:

GLEASON—NELSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the morning of the 9th, by Rev. M. H. Rice, FRANCIS A. GLEASON, to CARTHAGENIA NELSON, all of Potter County.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday, by P. A. STEBBINS, wholesale and retail Dealer in Groceries and Provisions. Main Street, COUDERSPORT, PA.

Apples, green, ₸ bush.,	$ 75	to 1 00
do dried, "	1 75	2 75
Beans, "	1 25	2 00
Beeswax, ₸ lb.,	20	25
Beef, "	5	6
Beef Hides, "	6	6½
Berries, dried, ₸ quart	10	18
Buckwheat, ₸ bush.,	63	75
Butter, ₸ lb.,	20	22
Cheese, "	8	12½
Corn, ₸ bush.,	1 00	1 06
Corn Meal, per cwt.,	2 00	2 50
Eggs, ₸ doz.,	15	18
Flour, superfine, ₸ bbl.,	6 75	7 00
do extra, "	7 25	7 50
Hams, ₸ lb.,	12	15
Hay, ₸ ton,	9 00	10 00
Honey, ₸ lb.,	10	12½
Lard, "	12	16
Oats, ₸ bush.,	50	56
Onions, "	75	1 00
Pork, ₸ bbl.,	20 00	23 00
do ₸ lb.,	10	12½
do in whole hog, ₸ lb.,	6	7½
Potatoes, ₸ bush.,	37½	56
Poultry, ₸ lb.,	5	6
Rye, ₸ bush.,	62½	75
Salt, ₸ bbl.,		3 50
do ₸ sack,		25
Sausages,	12	14
Trout, ₸ ½-bbl.,	5 50	6 00
Wheat, ₸ bush.,	1 25	1 50
White Fish, per ½-bbl.,	5 00	6 00
Wool, per lb.,	30	35
Sheep Pelts, each,	75	1 00

Special Notices.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

An Imposter.—One George W. Comstock, of the NOTORIOUS FIRM of COMSTOCK & BROTHER, is endeavoring to collect our Notes and Accounts, pretending that he has bought them. We never have sold him any Account, Note or Receipt, nor never shall; and we give this notice that our customers may not be imposed upon by him. This same Comstock is the one that was arrested for Counterfeiting Moffatt's Medicines and Townsend's Sarsarparilla.

A. J. WAITE & CO.,
New York.

NOTICE—In future all letters relative to DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS must be addressed to A. J. WHITE,
No. 10 Courtlandt Street, New York,
and they will meet with prompt attention.

TO FATHERS AND MOTHERS.

You know how important it is for your children that you should keep good health. How frequently do we see feeble parents dressed in mourning on account of the death of their beloved children. What a pity it is, when, by proper care and remedies, all these trials and troubles can be avoided. When health can be restored to the parent and life and happiness to the child. Restore the health of the mother and you obviate the necessity of Paragoric, Godfrey's Cordial and other injurious narcotics for crying children. We entreat you, as we desire to improve the condition of our race, to procure Dr. Morse's Almanac and read how diseases are cured in accordance with NATURE'S laws with innocent Roots and Pills.

PREGNANCY.

During this critical period Morse's Indian Root Pills will be required, because they cleanse the body from those morbid humors, and thoroughly drive away all pains, and give ease and comfort to the mother. From one to three of these Pills, taken two or three times a week during pregnancy, will cause the mother a safe and easy delivery, and will be sure to give a stout and healthy constitution to the child.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

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20 CLARK & PHILLIPS.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS of Potter County,

On the 1st day of January, 1859.

DR.

Amount of Commissioners' Orders outstanding,		$3,815 02
Bonds payable to Wm. Bell,		
" "	due in 1854,	1,000 00
" "	to J. F. Cowan, due in 1854,	926 18
" "	to Eli Rees, due in 1854,	500 00
" "	to Wm. Bell, due in 1855,	1,000 00
" "	to J. F. Cowan, due in 1855,	1,000 00
" "	to Wm. Bell, due in 1855,	1,000 00
" "	to H. H. Dent, due in 1857,	1,000 00
" "	to J. F. Cowan, due in 1857,	1,000 00
" "	to Wm. Bell, due in 1857,	1,000 00
" "	Wm. V. Keating, due in 1857,	1,100 00
Interest due on the above bonds,		1,510 48
		$14,070 68

CR.

By amount of outstanding taxes on unseated lands for the year 1858,	$3439 38
Balance due from collectors for 1858,	2025 59
" " from collectors for previous years	751 32
" " on Judgments,	766 90
" " on Notes,	114 03
Liabilities over assest,	6973 46
	$14,070 68

We, the Commissioners of Potter County do certify that the foregoing statement of the Funds of said County is correct and true as appears from the books and documents in this office.

S. S. RASCO,
JEROME CHEESBRO, } *Com'rs.*
Attest: L. H. KINNEY.
L. B COLE, *Clerk.*
Commissioners' Office, Jan. 13, 1859.

Statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of Potter County,

For the Year ending Dec. 31, 1858.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received for taxes on unseated lands for the yr's 1856 & 1857,	$5,540 3[illegible]
" received for taxes on seated lands returned as unseated,	106 4[illegible]
" received for taxes on unseated lands for the year 1858,	136 1[illegible]
" received for taxes on seated lands and personal property for the year 1858,	1,602 7[illegible]
" received for taxes on seated lands and personal property for previous years,	968 9[illegible]
" received on Notes,	42 7[illegible]
" " " Judgments and forfeited recognizances,	143 6[illegible]
" received from incidentals.	61[illegible]
	$8,547 0[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid County Commissioners' for services for th yeear 1858,	522 65
Paid County Commissioners for services for 1857,	70 00
Paid for Clerk hire for 1858,	287 08
Paid Clerk for extra serv's,	10 00
For qualification fees,	44 22
For Election expenses,	843 23
For public printing,	376 92
For distributing duplicates,	37 50
For counsel fees,	50 00
Repairs of public buildings,	38 09
Jail expenses,	20 52
Paid State Treasurer on account of exonerations of State Taxes,	106 88
Paid for sidewalks,	138 91
For damages assessed by road viewers,	7 30
For viewing and laying out roads,	410 52
For Prothonotor's fees,	143 67
For stationary,	92 26
For appropriation to the Academy,	300 00
For Assessors' wages,	520 80
For Coroner's interests,	17 50
For Wild Cat bounty,	27 00
For Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions,	49 44
For Auditors' wages,	38 00
For talisman,	11 00
For interests on Keating bonds,	66 00
For boarding prisoners,	33 62
For Constable returns,	116 59
For Commonwealth costs,	545 37
For Grand Jurors,	382 16
For Travers Jurors,	675 21
For Fuel,	85 44
For Justices returns,	10 02
For Constables attendance on Court,	10 50
For Township views,	5 00
For Court crier,	42 00
For incidental expenses,	38 72
For Tipstaves,	93 50
For money expended,	16 00
For Wolf bounty,	50 00
For Sheriff fees,	63 75
For care of Town Clock for 2 years,	57 57
For Recorder's fees,	1 50
Balance of Receipts over Expenditures.	2,096 38
	$8,547 0[illegible]

We the Commissioners' of Potter County do certify that the foregoing exhibits a true statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1858, as taken from the originals of the same remaining in our Office.

WITNESS our hands at the Commissioners' Office in Coudersport, the 13th day of January 1859.

S. S. RASCO,
JEROME CHEESBRO, } *Com'rs.*
Attest: L. H. KINNEY.
L. B. COLE, *Clerk.*

OLEAN HOUSE,

JAMES HUMPHREY, Proprietor, corner of Union and North St's, Olean, N. Y. ☞ Carriage runs to and from all the Passenger Trains on the New York and Erie Railroad. [11:22.