

New Advertisements.

Potter Co. Agricultural Society. NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Potter County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY EVENING of the February Court, (Feb. 21, 1859), at which time the Election of Officers will take place, and such other business be transacted as may be deemed necessary or advisable. A general attendance of those interested in the Agricultural prosperity of our County is expected.

LIST OF CAUSES. FOR TRIAL at February Term, 1859, in the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pa.

- Jones, vs. Bradlee, et al.
Jones, vs. Jackson & Rees.
Sheppard, vs. Lewis.
Carpenter, vs. Shays.
Krouse, vs. Mallory, et al.
Same, vs. Gilbert, et al.
Johnston, vs. Ives, gar. of Harding.
Jones, vs. Bradlee, et al.
Loring, vs. Hall.
Same, vs. Ives & Strait.
Edwards, vs. Nichols.
Jung, vs. Dodge.
Jones, vs. Jackson.
Furnham, vs. Ives, gar. of Harding.
Eldridge, vs. Morley.
Owen, vs. Ives, gar. of Harding.
Jones & Brother, vs. Lawton.
Buckus, vs. Benton.
Horton, vs. Schoonmaker & Jackson.
Clark, vs. Stewardson Trp.
Jackson School Dist., vs. Rohrbacher.
Simmons & Lane, vs. S. P. Lyman.
Maynard, use of Ives, vs. Wharton Township.
Jones & Co., do, vs. Same.
May, vs. Same.
Rooks, vs. Bessley.
Hopkins & Jones, vs. H. J. OLMSTED, Proly.

March Appointments.

DR. JACKSON, Indian Physician.

OF ERIE CITY, PENN'A. May be consulted as follows—Free of Charge. COUDERSPORT, PA. "Glas-smith's Hotel" Saturday & Sunday, March 12th & 13th. WELLSBORO, PA. "Stage House." Wednesday & Thursday, March 9th & 10th. WELLSVILLE, N. Y. "Van Buren's Hotel." Saturday & Sunday, February 19th & 20th.

INDIAN BOTANIC REMEDIES!

In treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Chest, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, Nerves, Skin, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, or any and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, FEMALE WEAKNESS and Female Diseases, of all kinds; also all forms of Chronic or long standing diseases, have given Dr. JACKSON'S World-wide reputation. INVALIDS SHOULD MARK WELL THE TIME, and CALL EARLY as possible. The time is limited and the appointments will be punctually kept as above.

Special Notices. WHY WILL YOU DELAY? Why will you neglect that disease which is taking such deep root, and which gives you warning by that hacking cough, that you are fast sinking for eternity? Why encourage that pain in the side, the raising of blood, those night sweats, or that difficult breathing, which silently whisper in your ear that something must be done to save you from the grave of the consumptive? Why act so carelessly by permitting that disease to destroy your health, and hasten you to the tomb from whence no traveler ever yet returned?

A STATEMENT of the FINANCIAL AFFAIRS of the BOROUGH OF COUDERSPORT.

For the Year 1858.

Table with columns for EXPENDITURES and RECEIPTS. Includes items like Clerk's Salary, Printing, Stationery, and Treasurer's Services.

NEW GOODS, Low Prices.

FAVORABLE TERMS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO Cash and Short-Time Buyers, AT THE EMPORIUM STORE!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I AM NOW RECEIVING my second Winter Stock, which embraces almost everything usually kept by the Country Merchant—

- DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOTS & SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, CROCKERY, &c.

all of which I propose to sell at low figures, for cash or approved credit. Call and see our GOODS and PRICES. Being thankful for past favors, I hope to be able now to offer more favorable inducements. P. A. STEBBINS. Coudersport, Feb. 1, 1859-25.

by receive more of his terrific fulminations. I have seen the expression that a man was "drunk with rage." Now if Pope Cotter was in that condition when he thundered these awful bulls against me and the JOURNAL, he will retract at the return of reason. But I believe reason has its seat in the brain, consequently where there is no brain there can be no reason. Thus according to my argument, that man is always drunk, and what he says, writes and prints, should be entirely unheeded. B.

Petitions and Memorials Presented to the Legislature.

JANUARY 27. Mr. AOKER, a memorial of the Kennet Monthly Meeting of Progressive Friends, asking the enacting of a law to prevent the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Mr. MANN, one from citizens of Potter county for the repeal of the act of April 20, 1858, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and also for the passage of an act to prohibit the peddling of alcoholic, malt or brewed liquors within this State.

Also, one from the surveyors of Potter county for an increase of pay when on road views.

Mr. ROHNER, one from 39 males and 72 females citizens of Wayne township, Armstrong county, for a prohibitory liquor law.

The friends of Temperance in Wayne township, Armstrong Co., are of the true stamp, we wish there were more such.— [Ed. JOURNAL.]

Mr. RAMSDALE, one from citizens of Venango county praying for an alteration in the mode of collecting State and County taxes.

Also, a petition of citizens of President township, Venango county, praying for a reduction of taxes for school and building purposes in said county.

Good for Williston Again. In the House of Representatives on the 21st of January, we note the following proceedings: Mr. FOSTER offered the following:

Resolved, That five thousand copies of the report and accompanying documents made by the committee to investigate the condition of certain Banks, appointed by the House of Representatives at the last session, be printed for the use of the House.

After the same had been read, Mr. GRATZ moved to strike out 5,000 and insert 3,000; which was agreed to.

Mr. WILCOX then moved to strike out 3,000 and insert 2,000 in English and 1,000 in German; which was agreed to.

And the question recurring, "will the House agree to the resolution as amended?"

Mr. WILLISTON remarked that they had done nothing so far but vote appropriations for the printer. He would, therefore, call for the yeas and nays; which resulted as follows: Yeas, 31; Nays, 58. Mr. Foster withdrew.

As one of Mr Williston's constituents, we say well done faithful servant. Thou hast commenced a good work, follow it up, energetically and unceasingly. There is no reason why the people should be taxed to print what not one in a thousand of them care to look at. Stop the leaks in the Treasury, and decrease the taxes. The people have paid them cheerfully for many years, but that is no reason for requiring them to pay them any longer than the necessity lasts. Cut off these useless expenses, and repeal the tax on Writs and Judgments. It seems to us that Mr. Foster is pretty often on the wrong side of these financial questions. What is the matter?

Another word with you, Williston. Was there any use in consuming the time of the House with so many resolutions and motions about the Legislative Record? On all subjects is it not better to adopt one plan, and then follow that up on all proper occasions?

Communications.

For the Potter Journal. Mr. EDITOR—The genius of the present age, is to elucidate, discuss and harmonize. "Come and let us reason together," is the common language to which all assent; and while our juvenile literati are discussing problems and solving questions and resolutions relating to the progress of school-keeping, I think we old folks, should have some question on which we can exercise our intellectual faculties, consequently I propose the following:

Resolved, That the man who drinks intoxicating liquors is not a man.

In support of the affirmative I remark: That in the process of creation, man was made. He was endowed with reason, mental powers, and qualities of mind sufficient to know the object of his creation. He walked erect, was lord of the new created world. To him was given dominion over all beasts, fish and fowl. With this instinctive fear, they fled at his presence. Reason, was the great designating point of difference between him and the brute creation. Whether in his primeval state he was a progressive being, is not now my purpose to prove. But if I can prove that he prostitutes his reason, by intoxication, or drunkenness, I have gained the point. When is a man drunk? I answer, when his reason and physical strength are gone. Well then, knowing the effect of the whisky, is he not drunk if he had the full exercise of reason? Hence I infer the absence of reason, when a man resolves that he will drink. This seems to me like logical reasoning, if it is not, I wish that Magistrate whom I saw drink so freely at the bee, would set me to rights. I am aware that this hypothesis will be rather severe upon your southern neighbor and his patrons, and we shall proba-

a few years more will add very much to our facilities for further improvement. J. HENDRICK, Co. Superintendent. Coudersport, September 15, 1858.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA. Thursday Morning, Feb. 10, 1859. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A meeting will be held at the Court House, on TUESDAY EVENING OF NEXT COURT, being Feb. 22d, for the purpose of organizing for the present year, and of transacting such business as the good of the cause may seem to require. It is desired that all Republicans who can attend, will be present, as it is proposed to make an important change in the representation in the next County Convention. A. C. TACGART, Chairman of Republican County Committee. Coudersport, Jan. 20th, 1859.

We are indebted to Hon. Simon Cameron for a copy of Hon. Lyman Trumbull's speech in the Senate, on the Pacific Railroad Bill, and for other Congressional favors.

Our columns are at present somewhat encumbered with advertisements, but will be relieved after this issue, when we will present our usual variety of reading matter. Advertisements are the life of us, and we owe no apology for filling our columns with them.

We are pleased to note a marked evidence of prosperity in the career of the THATCHERS, of the Lawrence Republican, given in the fact that a Daily is now issued from that office. We greet it, too, as a happy illustration of the progressiveness of Lawrence City. We pray you great and long success, friends Thatcher.

See the Borough Accounts, you that are interested. The special tax has enabled the payment of a large installment of the Borough indebtedness—about one-third; and consequently Borough Orders have "gone-up" one-eighth. Why not apply the same principle to the County debt. It is not so large, in proportion as the debt of the Borough, and could be paid without any great inconvenience to tax-payers. It is decreasing at all events—but why not make it decrease more rapidly, and save paying interest on it? We cannot be more exhausted by a successful concentrated effort to remove this burden than we will by a doubtful, protracted and careless submission to it. Why not petition for an enabling act at once to release ourselves of the burden? Let the people speak.

A DRENCH WOMAN, in the bloom of youth, passed our sanctum this morning. Pliable spectacles of this kind may now be witnessed almost daily. There are said to be dens in town where women of this class are furnished with all the liquor they can raise money to pay for. The keepers of such dens should be put through to the full extent of the law.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

So they should. But what of those dens all through the State, licensed by authority of the Legislature of last year, where men "are furnished with all the liquor they can raise money to pay for"? Is it our impression that far more injury is done to community by selling liquor to men, than to women; and we think the Legislature "should be put through" if it does not withhold its sanction from these dens.

We have been invited to attend a State Editorial Convention at Harrisburg on the 16th inst., which, it is said will be a large and interesting meeting; but we regret to say that our time is so precious that we cannot make the excursion. We however suggest two or three measures for the consideration of the Convention, viz:

I. A combined effort of the Editors and Publishers of the State to procure the passage of a law requiring the general publication in newspapers of the General Laws of the Legislature.

II. The formation of an Association in Philadelphia, with branches in the other cities of the Union, whose object shall be to protect country publishers against the liability of advertising impostors—by establishing an agency in each city, which, for a certain equal per centage from each party, shall issue reliable certificates to accompany the advertisement of each applicant—the Association being responsible for all bills lost to publishers in consequence of its certificates.

We could support this proposition by arguments, and better explain its object, had we more time and room. We hope the Business Committee will place it before the Convention.

III. The procurement of a law requiring that all the weekly newspapers published in each County shall be filed in the Commissioners' or Prothonotary's Office thereof, and authorizing the County Commissioners to subscribe for and get them bound annually.

We have other, but not very pressing suggestions to make, but defer for the

an examination for each district separately. The examinations have been better attended by the directors and public generally than at any previous time, and applications for private examinations have ceased entirely.

Travel.—In visiting the schools of this county, more than double the amount of time is required to travel between the schools than in visiting them, allowing two hours to each visit. A few of the schools are situated within two, three, or four miles of each other, but the majority are much farther apart; some, eighteen or twenty miles, and in one instance twenty-three miles travel is required to visit one school only, of about fifteen scholars. These schools are situated in the southern portion of the county, which is yet principally covered with forests. In order to visit the schools in these remote districts, my visits in the more populous portions of the county have been necessarily less frequent than they otherwise would have been.

Improvements.—I find a marked improvement in the method of teaching—instead of the dry and formal method of mere questions and answers, as found in text-books, oral instruction in connection with that furnished in books is given, and illustrations used, which tend to make a practical application of the principles of science, and thereby to create an interest for them in the mind of the pupil. By these means, orthography in many schools has been divested of its usual dryness, and rendered a matter of interest and pleasure to the younger, as well as the older scholars.

Mental arithmetic is also receiving more attention, and is more systematically taught than heretofore. In quite a number of the schools which I visited last winter, every pupil was engaged in the study of this important elementary branch of education, which, when properly taught, never fails to awaken an interest and effect a healthy discipline of the mind.—This has been the result of instruction given at the academy in Coudersport, where a large majority of the teachers principally receive their education, preparatory to the business of teaching; also of the institutes and associations held in the county, and suggestions made at the examinations.

Institutes.—A county institute was called in the month of November last to continue five days. Sixty teachers were in attendance. At the close of the institute, the "Potter County teachers' association" was organized. It has held two regular meetings, of two days each, within the school year, which were largely attended by teachers and friends of education.

Directors and Directors' Visits.—Throughout the county, directors have generally been very cordial in their cooperation to promote the interests of common schools. Some have taken more pains than others to procure first class teachers; in which Hebron and Sharon districts have been the most successful, and their schools have generally presented better indications of correct discipline and advancement.

The directors of Homer have been the first to establish and sustain a district association for the improvement of teachers, and the promotion of interest in educational matters; and the schools of this district have made a good advancement. They have also visited their scholars more or less regularly. But the case most worthy of notice, in this respect, is that of the secretary of Harrison district, who has visited all the schools, and most of them monthly, without any compensation, as this district, like all others of the county, except Hebron, have made no movement towards adopting the district superintendency. In other districts directors' visits have been only occasional, and in some none at all.

An Evil to be Remedied.—Among a few evils that might be mentioned operating against the interests of education, one stands out prominently, viz: The districts, with a few exceptions, are sadly in debt, so that teachers who have earned their wages and received their orders, are obliged to wait a long time for the money, or sell them at a discount of fifteen to twenty-five per cent. The cause of this is bad management, and looseness in doing business. Secretaries books are often kept in such a manner that it is impossible to tell by them what business has been done; duplicates of school taxes have frequently been put into the hands of collectors without requiring any bonds; treasurer's accounts, of long standing, remain unsettled, and in various ways the object in view is not accomplished. The result of this is, that many of the best teachers are leaving the profession, or going to other localities, and their places have to be supplied with others who are inexperienced and but partially qualified. It has also been the chief source of whatever prejudice may exist in the minds of some respecting the common school system. It is gratifying, however, to know that directors are becoming aware of the magnitude of this evil and its results, and are laboring with energy to right up matters, and bring about a healthy and efficient state of affairs. The evil is not one of recent origin, but its effects are severely felt at the present time.

Conclusion.—On the whole, we can safely say, that the friends of education in this county have no reason to be discouraged. The citizens of the county, generally, are a reading people, anxious to do what they can for the improvement of the youth, who are soon to take their places upon the stage of active life. There are obstacles to be overcome, but in spite of those obstacles, advancement has been made in the condition of our schools, and

with a half years of age, who can now read fluently, are German children, and would not utter a word of English when our school commenced. Their parents cannot even now speak English. They therefore still converse with their children in German, and can necessarily give them no instruction in their studies; nor can the children generally obtain instruction at home, as all the parents are ignorant of Phonetics.

The charge is constantly made by those who hear the children, that their astonishing proficiency is either owing to their own precociousness or to the extraordinary ability of the teacher. But the children have not been selected. That some of them are remarkably bright is too palpable to be denied. On the other hand, those who have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the school, cannot fail to perceive that several of the pupils are below the average standard of natural powers. Those powers have, however, been wonderfully elevated and strengthened by the system which they have learned. It is also clear, that the school is blessed with a good teacher; but we have yet to learn that she claims for herself, or that her friends have claimed for her, extraordinary ability.

We are confident that the results which these pupils have exhibited, can be obtained with any children of average powers, by any teacher who will devote herself to her duty with the enthusiasm, the faithfulness, and the ambition which Miss Lathrop has evinced, and which are a necessary consequence of a love of phonetic science.

Dr. Stone created considerable excitement by exhibiting the rare proficiency of phonetic scholars, and a challenge was given to any "common school" to produce children of the same age and school attendance who could surpass them. Rewards to the amount of \$500. were offered on some occasions, and children gratified to be the best scholars of their age in various romantic schools attended, but the phonetic children invariably bore off the palm. The judges selected were among the best known men of the State, such as Fitzpatrick, Sumner, the Senator, Sherwin, Pres. of Mass. State Teachers' Association, Prescott, the historian &c. We will close this already too long letter by a letter from Hon. Horace Mann in relation to this subject. We might give more instances of such classes but forbear.

West Newton, Mass., 3rd July, 1851.

To Dr. J. W. Stone—Dear Sir: Having witnessed the exercises of a class of nine children under your care in reading phonography or phonetic shorthand, and phonotypy, (for phonetic print), it gives me pleasure to assure you of the delight their performance gave me. I think the nine muses were never listened to by a more gratified audience. The children you exhibited had certainly made most wonderful proficiency, and were in several of the essentials of good reading and enunciation years in advance of most children who had been taught in the old way.

Yours truly, HORACE MANN. PHONO.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Potter County, for 1858.

SCHOOL HOUSES.—1st class, none; 2d class, 44; 3d class, unit, 36.

Material of School Houses.—Brick, none; stone, none; log, 9; frame, 71.

School Furniture.—1st class, none; 2d class, medium, 21; 3d class, unit, 59.

SCHOOLS.—1st class, graded, none; 2d class, classified, 30; 3d class, neither graded nor classified, 8.

TEACHERS.—Ages of Teachers.—Under seventeen, 25; between seventeen and twenty-one, 51; between twenty-one and twenty-five, 48; between twenty-five and thirty, 5; between thirty and forty, 7; between forty and fifty, 3; over fifty, 1.

Birth place of Teachers.—Born in Pennsylvania, 59; born out of Pennsylvania, 80.

Experience in Teaching.—Taught less than one year, 70; from one to three years, 47; from three to six years, 9; from six to ten years, 6; from ten to twenty years, 9; over twenty years, 2.

Professional Reading.—Number who have read books or periodicals on teaching, 41; number who have not, 98.

Permanent Teachers.—Number who intend to make teaching a permanent business, 31; those who do not, 108.

Grade of Teachers.—1st class, qualified, 46; 2d class, medium, 72; 3d class, unit, 21.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The changes in the condition of the schools during the past year, are not remarkably different from those of preceding years, since the present system has been in operation.—That decided improvement has been the result of the system, is now frankly admitted by many who were at first inclined to oppose it. Its beneficial effects have been felt in the agitation which it has occasioned upon the subject of education, as well as in those things more directly contemplated by the law. Agitation is more favorable to improvement than stagnation, even if it sometimes assume the form of opposition.

Visitations.—During the year for which this report is made, all the schools of the county have been visited once, and a majority of them twice. Each spring and fall also, examinations have been held in most of the districts, though not in all; for the reason that some have but one or two schools, each, and the teachers of those schools, not residing in the district, have generally been accustomed to meet me at other points; sometimes also, two or three districts having but few scholars may be accommodated at a point central for the whole, all the teachers together making a class of one, four or five. In such cases I have not thought it best, always to hold