The Potter Journal.

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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 in 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 corner of West and Third sts, 10:1

C. L. HOYT,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN, Bingham, Potter Co., Pa., will promptly and efficiently attend to all business entrusted to him. First-class professional references can be given if required. 11:29-1y

CHARLES REISSMANN,
CABINET MAKER, having erected a new and convenient Shop, on the South-east corner of Third and West streets, will be happy to receive and fill all orders in his calling. Repairing and re-fitting carefully and neatly done on short notice.
Coudersport, Nov. 8, 1859.—11-1y.

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

MARK GILLON,
DRAPER and TAILOR, late from the City of Liverpool, England. Shop opposite Court House, Coudersport, Potter Co. Pa.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to CUTTING. 10:35-1y.

A. OLMSTED. E. D. KELLY.
OLMSTED & KELLY,
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,
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

LYMAN HOUSE,
C. LYMAN, Proprietor, Ulysses, Potter Co., Pa. This House is situated on the East corner of Main street, opposite A. Corey & Son's store, and is well adapted to meet the wants of patrons and friends. 12:14-1y.

D. L. & M. H. DANIELS,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Ready-Made Clothing, Crockery, Hardware, Books, Stationery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., Ulysses, Potter Co., Pa. Cash paid for Furs, Hides and Pelts. All kinds of Grain taken in exchange for trade. 12:26.

Poet's Corner.

From the Atlantic Monthly, March.

IMPERIA: PACE.

No more Joy rosest, their perfume to
To this dull pain brings short surcease;
But tell me, if ye know, where bloom
The golden lily-bells of Peace?

Heap winnowing all the air of light,
Ye wild wraiths of the waterfall!
But for the fabled fountain's sight,
That giveth sleep, I'd give you all.

Bound, gay barks, o'er the bounding main!
Shake all your white wings to the breeze!
My joy was erst the hurricane,
The plunging of the purple seas;

My hope to find the mystic marge
Of all strange lands, the strange world o'er:
But bear me now to yon still barge,
Calm cradled by a tideless shore!

Wild birds, that cleave the crystal deeps
With May-time matins loud and long,
Oh, not for you my sick heart weeps!
Its pulses time not to your song!

But know ye where she hides her nest,
Beneath what balmy dropping eaves,
The Dove that bears on her white breast
The sacred green of olive leaves?

Not when the Spring doth rosy rise
From white foam of the Northern snows;
Not when 'neath passion-throbbing skies
The fire-pulsed June in beauty glows:

But when amid the templed hills,
Deep drained from every purple vine,
Soft for her dying lips distils
The Summer's sacramental wine;

While all her woodland priests put on
Their vestures dipped in sacrifice,
And, as 'twere golden bells far swing,
A rythmic silence holds the skies;

What time the Day-spring softly wells
From Night's dark caverns, till its sets
In long, melodious, tidal swells,
Toward the wide flood-gates of the West;—

Oh, open then my dungeon door!
Let Nature lead me, blind of eyes,
If haply I may *feel* once more
The pillars of the steadfast skies;

If haply there may fall for me
Some strange assurance in my fears,—
As he who heard on Galilee,
That stormy night in wondrous years,

The "It is I," and o'er the foam
Of what seemed phantom-haunted seas,
Saw glory of the kingdom come,
The footsteps of the Prince of Peace!

Miscellany.—

A Disconsolate Widow.

After nine miles of the most lonesome, dreary and hilly road that ever mortal man traveled, in Litchfield Co., Conn., I came in sight of what I supposed to be the widow's house. It was a low cabin, at the foot of a hill, with a tremendous oak in front of it. I saw some one sitting under the tree, and, as I approached nearer, I discovered it was a woman, with her face buried in her hands, and weeping violently. As soon as I reached the spot, I addressed her somewhat in the following words:

"I do not wish to be impertinent, madam, but I feel some concern to know what is the matter with you?"

"O! boo-hoo—ee! ouh! oh, me! Hoo oohoo hoo."

"My dear madam, what is the matter?" I demanded, becoming really concerned at the manner in which she was acting. She kept up her agony of distress, while a group of six or seven children began to come from the neighboring bushes and gather close about her.

"Madam!" cried I, "in the name of all that's good, tell me what ails you!"

"O, stranger!" she exclaimed, raising her eyes, blood-shot with weeping, "my—boo hoo! hus—boo—band is—boo-hoo—dead!" and once more she relapsed into her fit of weeping. I was truly affected by the poor woman's distress, and though a poor sinner myself, I could not refrain from offering her some consolation.

"My dear madam, don't give up to distress. Heaven has promised to be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless. Cheer up my good woman; the cloud may be dark, but the sun will eventually dissipate it. You may have to labor hard for your children, but Heaven will aid you!"

"That arn't nothin', stranger!" exclaimed the woman; "as for the children, I han't got but seventeen, an' I make a'port for thim easy enough. Heaven must be my husband, and I has no doubt he'd make mighty good husband, but I want a sure 'nuf husband, a real live one like my poor John was afore he died—poor John!—poor! O, me!—hoo-hoo-ee ee!"

When I had listened to this speech, there was something so absolutely and purely original in its ridiculous ideas that I could not help laughing at the mourner. As soon as possible I recovered myself and changed my tactics.

"Well, ma'am," I said, "if that's all, for Heaven's sake don't give yourself any trouble. There are plenty of men in the world; surely you can get another husband."

"I mout git another husband, stranger, but oh! I couldn't find nary 'nother like John—poor John!—poor John! oh, me! hoo hoo ee!"

"What was there remarkable about him, ma'am? If he was uncommonly likely, there are plenty of handsome men left in the world. If he was an extraordinary strong man, I know of some giants in strength. Was he good, kind and gentle, there are such still left on earth. Washed man of extraordinary intellect, wisdom or genius, depend upon it there are others equal to him on earth. Depend upon it, that no matter what extra gift he may have possessed with patience and diligence you may find another to smooth the rough way of life for you, and fill that vacancy which now distresses you so."

"O, stranger!" returned the woman, "I know it's your *faithfulness* what makes you speak so, but 'taint worth Jon wasn't nothin' extraordinary in none o' them things as you speak of. But still I never, no never! I know I never kin find the likes of John again on earth! O, John! poor John!—poor John!—boo hoo—ee!"

"Well, madam, I have guessed till I'm tired. What was there about John so remarkable?"

"Markebull!" she exclaimed, "why stranger, John was the best fiddler on yearth. How he'd lay back behind his fiddle and roll his beautiful red head about from side to side, as he played; 'Sugar in de Gourd,' 'Pig in de Tatar Patch,' 'Oie dan Tucker', an' all them tunes! Just to think! It ha'nt been a month since he sit rite here under this tree and played for me while I got up and danced just this way to that good old tune:

'Oh, she wouldn't an' she couldn't, an' she wouldn't come at all!
Te um tum diddle dum doodle addy day!"

And here the woman jumped up and cut two or three very difficult steps—half way between the pigeon wing and old Virginia back step—while she sang the above tune; then falling, she screamed in all the agony of distress—

"And now he's gone?—dead?—O, me!"

I gazed at the woman for one moment, and then told her I knew some very good fiddlers. She immediately became calm, and looking up into my face with an inquiring glance, she said:

"Stranger, maybe you is a good fiddler; I'll go an' git John's fiddle!"

And off she started for the house! As soon as she was out of sight, I struck spurs to my horse.

Few can understand the depth of such feeling as that.

Natural History—The Flirt.

This brilliant insect of the butterfly species is common to all latitudes, but flourishes best in a warm climate. It revels in the atmosphere of the ball room, the matinée, the artistic reunion; and while it loves publicity, it is not loth to lurk in shaded alcoves or to nestle among cushions in quiet corners.

The plumage of the female Flirt is very dazzling. It is clad in the most radiant smiles, and compliments of the softest and most delicate shades, while its eyes have a strange, deep and penetrating lustre.

It diffuses a faint yet thrilling perfume caught from crushed flowers, scent-bags, billetdoux. Its music is a low, persuasive hum. It can be true to no tune, but sings snatches, and at the piano runs over the keys with light and tremulous touch.

The volatility of this insect has long perplexed naturalists. It baffles pursuit. Strange to say, it dissolves to the touch, and when caught is a handful of ashes, cold and colorless.

The sting of the Flirt is very severe. Some say it is poisonous. Instances have been known where it has proved fatal to happiness and hope. It is inflicted with perfect impartiality, but seems to strike deepest into fresh and honest hearts.

The Flirt languishes at the first chill breath of sorrow. When storm is in the air it is pitiful to see it seeking shelter, its gay plumage so beaten and soiled, and the color and the perfume gone, and the low inviting music changed to a despairing plaint.

The flame that it flutters around generally burns it at last, as is the case with many a poor moth.—*Vanity Fair.*

HUMAN NATURE.—An Eastern paper tells a good anecdote of an opulent widow lady, who once afforded a queer illustration of that cold compound of incompatibles called "human nature." It was a Christmas eve of one of those old-fashioned winters which were so cold.—The old lady put on an extra shawl, and as she hugged her shivering frame, she said to her faithful negro servant: "It's a terrible cold night, Scip. I am afraid my poor neighbor, widow Green, must be suffering. Take the wheelbarrow, fill it full of wood; pile on a good load, and tell the poor woman to keep herself comfortable. But before you go, Scip, put up some more wood on the fire, and make me a pipe-mug of flip." These last orders were duly obeyed, and the old lady was thoroughly warmed, both inside and out. And now the trusty Scip was about to depart on his errand of mercy, when his considerate mistress interposed again: "Stop, Scip. You need not go now. *The weather has moderated.*"

Political.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The Labor States vs. the Capital States.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD,

Delivered in the U. S. Senate, February 29th, 1860.

MR. PRESIDENT, The admission of Kansas into the Union, without further delay, seemed to be equally necessary, just and wise. In recorded debates I have already anticipated the arguments for this conclusion. In coming forward among the political astrologers, it shall be an error of judgment, and not of disposition, if any interpretation of the feverish dreams which are disturbing the country shall tend to foment, rather than to allay the national excitement. I shall say nothing unnecessarily of persons, because, in our system, the public welfare and happiness depend chiefly on institutions, and very little on men. I shall allude but briefly to incidental topics, because they are ephemeral, and because, even in the midst of appeals to passion and prejudice, it is always safe to submit solid truth to the deliberate consideration of an honest and enlightened people. It will be an overflowing source of shame, as well as of sorrow, if we, thirty millions—Europeans by extraction, Americans by birth or discipline, and Christians in faith, and meaning to be such in practice—cannot so combine prudence with humanity, in our conduct concerning the one disturbing subject of Slavery, as not only to preserve our unequalled institutions of Freedom, but also to enjoy their benefits with contentment and harmony.

Wherever a guiltless slave exists, be he Caucasian, American, Malay or African, he is the subject of two distinct and opposite ideas—one that he is wrongly, the other that he is rightly a slave. The balance of numbers on either side, however great, never completely extinguishes this difference of opinion, for there are always some defenders of Slavery outside, even if there are none inside of a Free State, while, also, there are always outside, if there are not inside of every Slave State, many who assert with Milton, that "no man who knows aught can be so stupid as to deny that all men were naturally born free, being the image and resemblance of God himself, and were by privilege above all the creatures, born to command and not to obey." It often, perhaps generally, happens, however, that in considering the subject of Slavery, society seems to overlook the natural right or personal interest of the slave himself, and to act exclusively for the welfare of the citizen. But this fact does not materially affect ultimate results, for the elementary question of the rightfulness or wrongfulness of Slavery inheres in every form that discussion concerning it assumes. What is just to one class of men can never be injurious to any other; and what is unjust to any condition of persons in a State, is necessarily injurious in some degree to the whole community.

An economical question early arises out of the subject of Slavery—labor either of freemen or of slaves—is the cardinal necessity of society. Some States choose the one kind, some the other. Hence two municipal systems widely different arise. The Slave State strikes down and affects to extinguish the personality of the laborer, not only as a member of the political body, but also as a parent, husband, child, neighbor or friend. He thus becomes, in a political view, mere property without moral capacity, and without domestic, moral, and social relations, duties, rights and remedies—a chattel, an object of bargain, sale, gift, inheritance or theft. His earnings are compensated and his wrongs atoned, not to himself, but to his owner. The State protects the slave not as a man, but the capital of another man, which he represents. On the other hand, the State which rejects slavery encourages and animates and invigorates the laborer by maintaining and developing his natural personality in all the rights and faculties of manhood, and generally with the privileges of citizenship. In the one case capital invested in slaves becomes a great political force, while in the other labor thus elevated and enfranchised, becomes the dominating political power. It thus happens that we may, for convenience sake, and not inaccurately, call Slave States capital States, and Free States labor States.

So soon as a State feels the impulses of commerce or enterprise or ambition, its citizens begin to study the effects of these systems of capital and labor respectively on its intelligence, its virtue, its tranquility, its integrity or amity, its defence, its prosperity, its liberty, its happiness, its aggrandizement, and its fame. In other words, the great question arises, whether Slavery is a moral, social and political good, or a moral, social and political evil. This is the Slavery question at home. But there is a mutual bond of unity and brotherhood between man and man throughout the world. Nations examine freely the political systems of each other, and of all preceding times, and accordingly as they approve or disapprove of the two systems of capital and labor respectively, they sanction and prosecute, or condemn, and prohibit commerce in men. Thus in one way or in another, the Slavery question which so many among us, who are more willing to rule than patient in studying the conditions of society, think is a mere accidental or unnecessary question that might and ought to be settled and dismissed at once, is, on the contrary, a world-wide and enduring subject of political consideration and civil administration. Men, States and nations entertain it, not voluntarily, but because the progress of society continually brings it into their way. They divide upon it, not perversely, but because owing to differences of constitution, condition, or circumstances, they cannot agree.

The fathers of the Republic encountered it. They even adjusted it so that it might have given us much less than our present disquiet, had not circumstances afterward occurred which they, wise as they were, had not clearly foreseen. Although they had inherited, yet they generally condemned the practice of Slavery, and hoped for its discontinuance. They expressed this, when they asserted in the Declaration of Independence, as a fundamental principle of American society, that all men are created equal, and have inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Each State, however, reserved to itself exclusive political power over the subject of Slavery within its own borders. Nevertheless, it unavoidably presented itself in their consultations on a bond of Federal Union. The new government was to be a representative one. Slaves were capital in some States, in others capital had no investment in labor. Should those slaves be represented as capital or as persons, taxed as capital or as persons, or should they not be represented or taxed at all? The fathers disagreed, debated long, and compromised at last. Each State, they determined, shall have two Senators in Congress. Three-fifths of the slaves shall be elsewhere represented and be taxed as persons. What should be done if the slave should escape into a labor State? Should that State confess him to be a chattel, and restore him as such, or might it regard him as a person, and harbor and protect him as a man? They compromised again, and decided that no person held to labor or service in one State by the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from such labor or service, but shall be delivered up on claim to the person to whom such labor or service shall be due. Free laborers would immigrate, and slaves might be imported into the States.

The fathers agreed that Congress may establish uniform laws of naturalization, and it might prohibit the importation of persons after 1808. Communities in the south-west, detached from the Southern States, were growing up in the practice of Slavery, to be capital States. New States would soon grow up in the north-west, while as yet capital stood aloof, and labor had not lifted the ax to begin there its endless but beneficent task. The fathers authorized Congress to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the management and disposition of the public lands, and to admit new States. So the Constitution, while it does not disturb or affect the system of capital in slaves, existing in any State under its own laws, does, at the same time, recognize every human being when within any exclusive sphere of Federal jurisdiction, not as capital, but as a person. What was the action of the fathers in Congress? They admitted the new States of the south-west as capital States, because it was practically impossible to do otherwise, and by the ordinance of 1787, confirmed in 1789, they provided for the organization and admission of only labor States in the north-west. They directed fugitives from service to be restored not as chattels, but as persons. They awarded naturalization to immigrant free laborers, and they prohibited the trade in African labor. This disposition of the whole subject was in harmony with the condition of society, and, in the main, with the spirit of the age. The seven northern States contentedly became labor States by their own acts. The six southern States with equal tranquility, and by their own determination, remained capital States. The circumstances which the fathers did not clearly foresee were two, namely: the reinvigoration of Slavery consequent on the increased consumption of cotton, and the extension of the national domain across the Mississippi, and these occurred before 1820. The State of Louisiana, formed on a slaveholding French settlement, within the newly acquired Louisianian Territory, had already been admitted into the Union. There yet remained, however, almost region which included Arkansas and Missouri, together with the then unoccupied, and even unnamed Kansas and Nebraska. Arkansas, a slaveholding community, was ready to apply, and Missouri another such territory, was actually applying for admission into the Federal Union. The existing Capital States seconded these applications, and claimed that the whole Louisianian Territory was right fully open to Slavery, and to the organization of future Slave States. The labor States maintained that Congress had supreme legislative power within the domain, and could and ought to exclude slavery there.

The question thus oponed was one which related not at all to Slavery in the existing Capital States. It was purely and simply a national question whether the common interest of the whole Republic required that Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, should become Capital States, with all the evils and dangers of Slavery, or be labor States, with all the security, benefits and blessings of freedom. On the decision was suspended the question, as was thought, whether ultimately the interior of this new continent should be an asylum, for the oppressed and the exile, coming year after year and age after age, voluntarily from every other civilized land, as well as for the children of misfortune in our own, or whether, through the renewal of the African slave trade, those magnificent and luxuriant regions should be surrendered to the control of capital, wringing out the fruit of the earth through the impoverishing toil of negro slaves. That question of 1820 was identically the question of 1860, so far as principle, and even the field of its application was concerned. Every element of the controversy now present entered it then; the rightfulness or the wrongfulness of Slavery; its effects, present and future; the Constitutional authority of Congress; the claims of the States, and of their citizens; the nature of the Federal Union, whether it is a compact between the States, or an independent Government; the springs of its powers, and the ligatures upon their exercise. All these were discussed with zeal and ability which have never been surpassed. History tells us, I know not how truly, that the Union reeled under the vehemence of the debate. Patriotism took counsel from prudence, and enforced a settlement which has proved to be not a final one; and which, as is now seen, practically left open all the great political issues which were involved. Missouri and Arkansas were admitted as capital States, while labor obtained, as a reservation, the abridged but yet comprehensive field of Kansas and Nebraska. Now, when the present conditions of the various parts of the Louisianian Territory are observed, and we see that capital retains undisputed possession of what it then obtained, while labor is convulsing the country with so hard and so prolonged a struggle to regain the lost equivalent which was then guaranteed to it under circumstances of so great solemnity, we may well desire not to be undeceived if the Missouri Compromise was indeed unnecessarily accepted by the Free States influenced by exaggerations of the dangers of Disunion. The Missouri debate disclosed truths of great moment for ulterior use:

First: That it is easy to combine the capital States in defense of even external interests, while it is hard to unite the labor States in a common policy.

Second: That the labor States have a natural loyalty to the Union, while the capital States have a natural facility for alarming that loyalty by threatening Disunion.

Third: That the capital States do not practically distinguish between the legitimate and constitutional resistance to the extension of Slavery in the common Territories of the Union, and unconstitutional aggression against Slavery established by local laws in the capital States.

The early political parties were organized without reference to Slavery. But since 1820 European questions have left us practically unconcerned. There has been a great increase of invention, mining, manufacture, and cultivation. Steam on land and on water has quickened commerce. The press and the telegraph have attained prodigious activity, and the social intercourse between the States and their citizens have been immeasurably increased; and consequently their mutual relations affecting Slavery have been for many years, subjects of excited discussion. It is in no way only to show how such disputes have opened on the course of political events, not to re-open them for argument here. There was a slave insurrection in [illegible], Virginia and Kentucky declared [illegible] to the great sorrow of the [illegible] jected the system of voluntary labor. The Colonization Society was established with much favor in the capital States. Emancipation Societies arose in the Free States.