The Potter Journal.

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Devoted to the Principles of True Democracy, and the Dissemination of Morality, Literature and News.

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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 promptnes 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,

TAILOR 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.

J. OLMSTED. S. 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. 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. 13:11-1y.

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.-13:20.

Poet's Corner.

From the Atlantic Monthly, April.

LOST BELIEFS.

One after one they left us;
The sweet birds of our breasts
Went flying away in the morning:
Will they come again to their nests?

Will they come again at nightfall,
With God's breath in their song?
Noon is fierce with the heats of Summer,
And Summer days are long!

Oh, my Life! with thy upward liftings,
Thy downward-striking roots,
Ripening out of thy tender blossoms
But hard and bitter fruit,—

In thy boughs there is no shelter
For my birds to seek again!
Ah! the desolate nest is broken
And torn with storms and rain!

THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE.

FROM TENNYSON'S "PRINCESS."

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy Autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns,
The earliest pipe of half-awaken'd birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more,

Dear as remember'd kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feign'd
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
O Death in life, the days that are no more.

Political.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

The People's Candidate for Governor,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

From the Philadelphia North American.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, the candidate of the People's party for Governor of Pennsylvania, was born the 22d of April 1817 in Bellefonte, a beautiful village in the county of Centre, so called because it lies in the very heart of the Commonwealth. This county is away from the great routes between the North and the South, the East and the West, and thus it is not as well known as it ought to be that it is exceedingly rich and lovely, abounding in iron ores, fertile valleys and fine streams. The rare facilities of this region attracted to it, at an early day, the energies and the residence of Roland Curtin, who for forty years, was a leading iron manufacturer in Centre county, accumulated a competent estate, and has left three sons, brothers of ANDREW, engaged in the great staple business of Pennsylvania. ANDREW G. CURTIN, comes of first-rate Pennsylvania stock.—His father married a daughter of Andrew Gregg, who was one of the great men of Pennsylvania in the early part of this century. He was a representative from the interior of the State in the first Congress under the Constitution, and sat in the House of Representatives for eighteen successive years. Then he was transferred to the United States Senate, and served a term of six years. Andrew Gregg was a steady supporter of the Administration of the earlier Presidents, and especially of Jefferson and Madison. He offered in Congress the famous war resolutions which preceded our last conflict with Great Britian, and which elicited the eloquence of Henry Clay and John Randolph. After his retirement from Congress he acted as Secretary of the Commonwealth during the Administration of Governor Joseph Heister. Every Pennsylvanian of middle age will remember the fierce and decisive State canvass of 1823, when the old Federal party, under the lead of Andrew Gregg as their candidate for Governor, made a last stand for victory and existence, and were defeated by the old Pennsylvania Democracy, under the lead of John Andrew Shulze. Andrew Gregg Curtin, standard bearer as he is of the real Democracy of the State at this day, will fare better than his grandfather.

The subject of our sketch was educated at the Academy of the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, still living in Allegheny county, who was one of the old style of instructors. He "turned out" his boys thoroughly impregnated with the classics and mathematics. It is quite a coincidence, that Governor James Pollock, President of the late State Convention which nominated Mr. CURTIN, and Messrs. Samuel Calvin and David Taggart, both candidates for the nomination, were educated by the same instructor. These three gentlemen, in their speeches to the Convention, endorsing its nominee, referred, in most touching terms to the happy memories of the sunny days when they were boys together in that good old Milton Academy.

After getting well imbued with as much Latin, Greek, and mathematics as any of our colleges afford, the young CURTIN was placed in the law office and law school of Judge Reed, of Carlisle—This school was one of the departments of Dickinson College, and as long as its Professor lived it flourished, and sent forth some of the best lawyers and public men of Pennsylvania. Judge Reed was well known for his "Pennsylvania Blackstone," one of the first attempt ever made to adapt the immortal "Commentaries" to our modern law. He was a first-rate lawyer, and an adept in teaching legal principles.

ANDREW G. CURTIN was admitted to the Bar in 1836, and began the practice of law in his native town. He immediately entered upon a large and varied practice, and has ever since been constantly and actively employed in the Courts of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Clinton. His great information, his vigorous mind, and candor recommended him to the Courts;—his winning style made him powerful with juries. He rapidly became one of the best known, and most rising young men in central Pennsylvania.

A man with the gifts and temperment of ANDREW G. CURTIN could not fail to be largely interested and concerned in public affairs. Strikingly amiable, genial and warm-hearted, of luminous, quick and extensive intelligence, of the most engaging address, endowed with a fluent, facetious, and captivating eloquence, and instinct with old Pennsylvania traditions of policy and patriotism, he threw himself at once into those political controverses, which, as Burke tells us, are the noblest employments of the cultivated man. He was an ardent and thorough going Whig, and in 1840 he took an active part in that enthusiastic campaign which made General Harrison President of the United States. In 1844 he was a fervent adherent of the illustrious candidate of the Whigs, and he stumped all central Pennsylvania for Henry Clay and Protection to American Industry. In that struggle, Mr. Curtin first acquired his wide spread reputation for effective and resistless popular eloquence. There is not a county from the Susquehanna to the Alleghenies, in which the name of ANDREW G. CURTIN ever fails to attract the very largest crowds, who eagerly gather to enjoy the feasts of wisdom and wit, of humor and pathos, of poetry, statistics, story, argument, and imagery, which spread out in his glowing and melodious periods.

In 1848 he was placed on the Whig electoral ticket, and again traversed many sections of the State in behalf of Gen. Zachary Taylor. He was an original supporter of the nomination of Gen Winfield Scott, and in 1852 he was again placed on the electoral ticket, and worked with his usual zeal to carry the State for the hero of the Valley of Mexico. Indeed, Mr. Curtin was at all times a thoro' and inbred Pennsylvania Whig, devoted to all those conservative and humane ideas which distinguished that party which now sleeps in the graves of Clay and Webster. He is by training, and by mature conviction, a believer in systematic and efficient Protection, in liberal internal improvements, in the policy of encouraging well-paid and wide-diffused Free American Labor. Such a Whig could not fail to be a leader and a counsellor of the party, and, accordingly, Mr. Curtin was an influential member of nearly every Whig State Convention which met during the last ten years of the Whig party's existence.

No man was ever more popular at home. He is endowed with much of that rare magnetism which neutralizes social and political differences, and makes the man stronger than his party. As an illustration of this, in the year 1849 Centre county composed part of the Senatorial district in which Gen. William F. Packer, now Governor, was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate. The Whig candidate withdrew from the canvass on the Friday before the election. At the earnest and general solicitation of the party, Colonel CURTIN took the field. There remained only three days to canvass a very large district. Yet, while Centre county gave a majority of eleven hundred for the rest of the Democracy ticket, she gave Gen. Packer a majority of only three hundred. Three days sufficed CURTIN, against as strong a candidate as Packer, to scatter two-thirds of the Democratic majority.

In the year 1854, Col. CURTIN was strongly urged by the counties of central Pennsylvania for the Governorship; and when Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland, received the nomination, CURTIN was made Chairman of the State Central Committee. Upon the election of Governor Pollock, he appointed Col. CURTIN Secretary of the Commonwealth. He discharged the varied duties of that office with signal ability and discretion. Gov. Pollock's Administration was singularly pure, moderate, and conservative. It was not distinguished by any startling measures, or any exciting innovations. The agitations and fluctuations caused by the breaking up of the Whig party, the pro-slavery Democratic outrages in Kansas, the rise of the American and the Republican organizations, and the tremendous political contest of 1856, withdrew the general attention from mere State affairs to those of national concern. But, in the midst of all, the Pollock Administration held its even way, maintaining the interests and the honor of Pennsylvania, condemning the barbarities which oppressed the people of Kansas, and the faithless servilities of the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations—uttering its voice for protection to the industries of Pennsylvania, and exhibiting, on every occasion, that dignified moderation which is so peculiar to the Pennsylvania character. That Administration steadily won the confidence of the people as it proceeded, and retired from power, attended by the respect of every citizen in the Commonwealth, and above even the suspicion of corruption or partiality. Ex-Secretary CURTIN, as the intimate friend and constitutional adviser of the Governor, is fairly entitled to a full share of the credit which attaches to the honest, wise, and benign Administration of James Pollock.

During that strenuous contest for the United States Senatorship, which distinguished the legislative sessions of 1855, Colonel CURTIN was strongly and persistently urged, by a large body of friends, for that high position.

His department of the Administration connected him closely with our Common School system as its Superintendent. He gave laborious attention to it, and took particular pleasure in perfecting its details and increasing its efficiency. The Commonwealth is greatly indebted to him for the legislation concerning Normal Schools, which affords the methods and means of systematically training a body of intelligent and highly competent teachers, and thus supplying the most pressing need of our free schools. Under the working of that law, one State Normal School is in efficient operation, and others are springing up in various parts of the Commonwealth.

Secretary Curtin was an original and active advocate of that great measure of the Pollock Administration—the sale of the Main Line of the Public Improvements. The measure was vigorously opposed before its consummation, but it is now agreed on all hands that it was timely and wise, and that the Commonwealth was thereby relieved of an incubus which annually depleted its treasury and corrupted its politics.

Since his retirement from the Secretaryship of the Commonwealth, Col. Curtin has devoted himself again to the practice of the law, and to the material and industrial interests of his region of the Commonwealth. He has been very active in promoting those lines of railroad which are to bring Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, and the adjoining counties into connection with the Pennsylvania Central, and the Sunbury and Erie railroads. He is a gentleman of unusual public spirit, and his whole soul is bound up in the development of the immense mineral and agricultural resources of his native State. By birth, education and life-long habit and association, he is a Protectionist, and a traditionary believer in Free Labor, and in that policy which purposely encourages, diversifies, and perfects all the arts, industries, and refinements of a free and civilized community.

Since that auspicious union of the Opposition in Pennsylvania, which has resulted in the formation and the continued ascendancy of the People's party, Col. Curtin has been, for at least two years, regarded from many quarters of the State, as a particularly worthy and suitable candidate for Governor. For that high position he is peculiarly well qualified. He unites an even temper, and a solid judgment, to great knowledge not only of books, but of men and affairs. No man in the Commonwealth is more familiar with its history, or with its various local interests; with its diversified capacities and requirements; with its legislation, its policy, and its public opinion; no one has such an extensive acquaintance all over the State. In all his private relations, and in the discharge of his official duties, he has achieved a high character for probibity and honor. In head and heart, in temperament and action, he is an ingrained Pennsylvanian. Within our broad limits there is none who can and will make a better Governor.

Col. CURTIN is not only above all reproach, but is beloved by his immediate neighbors and his personal acquaintances. A man of dignified presence, of gracious and gentle demeanor, kind-hearted, genial and sunny-tempered, remarkably instructive and fascinating in conversation, he is beyond all question, the most popular man of his age in Pennsylvania. In his native county, and all through the valleys of central Pennsylvania, every man, woman and child cherishes a feeling of personal attachment for "Andy Curtin." He is notorious at home for his open handed liberality and for his continual charities. Although he is not rich, and left office without a cent more than when he entered it, no man in Centre county has given away as much money to relieve the wants of the poor, and aid the struggles of the embarrassed. It was remarked in the late Convention, which nominated him so promptly and by such a rapidly increasing vote that no man in the State has such a body of devoted, enthusiastic personal friends. There never was a nomination more joyfully hailed, it gives equal satisfaction among the farmers and iron men of Centre, and the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia. The commercial metropolis of the State answers it with a wonderful general applause. The solid business men of the City and the State are delighted with it. From Lake Erie to the Delaware this nomination is regarded as the beginning of a brilliant campaign, and the harbinger of decisive State and National victory. The People's party could not have placed at the head of their army a more gallant, admirable, and formidable champion. He will make all Pennsylvania ring with his trenchant, sparkling and sonorious eloquence. He will be surrounded by the best men of the People's party—the flower and promise of its future—*young*, intellectual, well-informed, public-spirited and enthusiastic; who, fighting by his side, will insure a powerful and stirring discussion of our glorious ideas of Freedom, Progress and the Rights of Labor. ANDREW G. CURTIN is himself a young man, in the very prime of life, and, when he becomes Governor of Pennsylvania, his administration will exhibit all the virtues of a youthful maturity, solid enterprise, generous liberality, enlightened humanity, and a thorough Pennsylvania policy.

This sketch comes from the heart, as well as the head of a true Pennsylvanian, who, much as he admires and trusts the candidate, loves the man. But let no one, therefore, suppose that the warmth of friendship colors this picture too highly. ANDREW G. CURTIN will soon visit every part of the State himself. Wherever he goes, the crowds who will meet and know him will become his charmed and eager personal friends.

In October the people of Pennsylvania will attest the justice of this sketch by their votes, and the future course of events will only prove the correctness of their verdict, and turn our anticipations into facts.

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.

(Continued.)

A Democratic Congress brought Texas into the Union, stipulating practically for its future re-organization into four slave States. Mexico was incensed. War insued. The labor States asked that the Mexican law of liberty, which covered the Territories brought in by the treaty of peace, might remain and be confirmed. The Missouri debate of 1820 recurred now, under circumstances of heat and excitement, in relation to these conquests. The defenders of labor took alarm lest the number of new capital-States might become so great as to enable that class of States to dictate the whole policy of the Government; and in case of constitutional resistance, then to form a new slave-holding confederacy around the Gulf of Mexico. By this time the capital States seemed to have become fixed in a determination that the Federal government, and even the labor States, should recognize their slaves, though outside of the Slave States, and within the Territories of the United States, as property of which the master could not be in any way, or by any authority divested; and the labor States, having become now more essentially Democratic than ever before, by the great development of free labor, more firmly than ever insisted on the constitutional doctrine that slaves carried by their masters into the common Territories, or into labor States, are persons, men. Under the auspicious influences of a Whig success, California and New Mexico appeared before Congress as labor States. The capital States refused to consent to their admission into the Union; and again threats of Disunion carried terror and consternation throughout the land. Another compromise was made. Specific enactments admitted California as a labor State, and remanded New Mexico and Utah to remain Territories, with the right to choose Freedom or Slavery, when ripened into States, while they gave new remedies for the recaption of fugitives from service, and abolished the open slave market in the District of Columbia. These new enactments, collated with the existing statutes, namely, the Ordinance of 1787, the Missouri Prohibitory law of 1820, and the articles of Texas annexation, disposed by law of the subject of Slavery in all the Territories of the United States. And so the Compromise of 1850 was pronounced a full, final, absolute, and comprehensive settlement of all existing and all possible disputes concerning Slavery under the Federal authority. The two great parties, equal for the Union, struck hands in making and presenting this, as an adjustment, never afterward to be opened, disturbed, or even questioned, and the people accepted it by majorities unknown before. The new President, chosen over an illustrious rival, unequivocally on the ground of greater ability, even if not more reliable purpose to maintain the new treaty inviolate, made haste to justify this expectation when Congress assembled. He said:

"When the grave shall have closed over all who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxiety and apprehension. A successful war has just terminated: peace brought with it a great augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose bearing upon the domestic institutions of a portion of the Confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of security and repose to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Hardly, however, had these inspiring sounds died away, throughout a reassured and delighted land, before the national repose was shocked again—shocked, indeed, as it had never before been, and smitten this time by a blow from the very hand that had just released the chords of the national harp from their utterance of that exalted symphony of peace. Kansas and Nebraska, the long-devoted reservation of labor and Freedom, saved in the agony of national fear in 1820, and saved again in the panic of 1850, were now to be opened by Congress, that the never ending course of seed time and harvest might begin. The slave capitalists of Missouri, from their own well-assured homes on the eastern banks of their noble river, looked down upon and coveted the fertile prairies of Kansas; while a sudden terror ran through all the capital States, when they saw a seeming certainty that at last a new Labor State would be built on their western border, inevitably fraught, as they said, with a near or remote abolition of Slavery.

What could be done? Congress could hardly be expected to intervene directly for their safety so soon after the compromise of 1850. The labor hive of the Free States was distant, the way new, unknown, and not without perils. Missouri was near and watchful, and held the keys of the gates of Kansas. She might seize the new and smiling Territory by surprise, if only Congress would remove the barrier established in 1820. The conjecture was favorable. Clay and Webster, the distinguished citizens whose unquestionable devotion to the Union was manifested by their acquiescence in the compromise of 1850, had gone down already into their honored graves. The labor States had dismissed many of their representatives here for too great fidelity to freedom, and too great distrust of the efficacy of that new bond of peace, and had replaced them with partizans who were only timid, but not unwilling.

The Democratic President and Congress hesitated, but not long. They revised the last great compromise, and found, with delighted surprise, that it was so far from confirming the law of freedom of 1820 that, on the other hand, it exactly provided for the abrogation of that venerated statue, nay, that the compromise itself actually killed the spirit of the Missouri law, and devolved on Congress the duty of removing the lifeless letter from the national code. The deed was done. The new enactment not only repealed the Missouri prohibition of slavery, but it pronounced the people of Kansas and Nebraska perfectly free to establish freedom or slavery, and pledged Congress to admit them in due time as States, either of capital or of labor, into the Union. The Whig representatives of the capital States, in an hour of strange bewilderment, concurred; and the Whig party instantly went down, never to rise again. Democrats seceded, and stood aloof; the country was confounded; and, amid the perplexities of the hour, a Republican party was seen gathering itself together with much earnestness, but with little show of organization, to rescue, if it were not now too late, the cause of Freedom and Labor, so unexpectedly and grievously imperilled in the Territories of the United States.

I will not linger over the sequel. The popular sovereignty of Kansas proved to be the State sovereignty of Missouri, not only in the persons of the rulers, but even in the letter of an arbitrary and cruel code. The perfect freedom proved to be a hateful and intolerable bondage. From 1855 to 1860, Kansas, sustained and encouraged only by the Republican party, has been engaged in successive and ever