

personal differences. There is not one unionist or disunionist among us all. We are altogether unconscious of any process of dissolution going on among or around us.

We have never been more patient, and never loved the representatives of other sections more, than now. We bear the same testimony for the people around us here, who, though in the very centre where the bolt of disunion must fall first, and be most fearful in its effects, seem never less disturbed than now. We bear the same testimony for all the districts and States we represent. The people of the North are not enemies but friends and brethren of the South, faithful and true as in the days when death has dealt his arrows precipitously among them on common battle fields of freedom. We will not suffer ourselves here to dwell on any evidences of a different temper in the South; but we shall be content with expressing our belief that hostility that is not deignedly provoked, and that cannot provoke retaliation, is an anomaly that must be traced to casual excitements, which cannot perpetuate alienation.

A canvass for a Presidential election, in some respects more important, perhaps, than any since 1800, has recently begun. The House of Representatives was to be organized by a majority, while no party could cast more than a plurality of votes. The gloom of the late tragedy in Virginia rested on the Capitol from the day when Congress assembled. While the two great political parties were peacefully, lawfully, and constitutionally, though zealously, conducting the great national issue between free labor and capital labor for the Territories to its proper solution, through the trials of the ballot, operating directly or indirectly on the various departments of the Government, a band of exceptional men, contemptuous equally of that great question and of the parties to the controversy, and impatient of the constitutional system which confines the citizens of every State to political action by suffrage in organized parties within their own borders, inspired by an enthusiasm peculiar to themselves, and exasperated by grievances and wrongs that some of them had suffered by tirades of armed propagandists of Slavery in Kansas, unlawful as their own retaliation was, attempted to subvert Slavery in Virginia by conspiracy, ambush, invasion, and force. The method we have adopted, of appealing to the reason and judgment of the people, to be pronounced by suffrage, is the only one by which free government can be maintained anywhere, and the only one so devised which is in harmony with the spirit of the Christian religion.

While generous and charitable nature will probably concede that John Brown and his associates acted on earnest though fatally erroneous convictions, yet all good citizens will nevertheless agree that this attempt to execute an unlawful purpose in Virginia by invasion, involving servile war, was an act of sedition and treason.

acted the public peace, and was destructive of human happiness and human life. It is a painful reflection that, after so long an experience of the beneficent working of our system as we have enjoyed, we have had these new illustrations in Kansas and Virginia of the existence among us of a class of men so misguided and so desperate as to seek to enforce their peculiar principles by the sword, drawing after it a need for the further illustration by their punishment of that great moral truth, especially applicable in a republic, that they who take up the sword as a weapon of controversy shall perish by the sword. In the latter case the lamented deaths of so many citizens slain from an ambush and by surprise—all the more lamentable because they were innocent victims of a frenzy kindled without their agency, in far distant fires—the deaths even of the offenders themselves, pitiable, although necessary and just, because they died under delirium, which blinded their judgments to the real nature of their criminal enterprise; the alarm and consternation naturally awakened throughout the country, exciting for the moment the fear that our whole system, with all its securities for life and liberty, was coming to an end—a fear none the more endurable because continually aggravated by new chimeras to which the great leading event lent an air of probability; surely all these constituted a sum of public misery which ought to have satisfied the most morbid appetite for social horrors.

(Concluded next week.)  
WHAT THEY THINK OF THEIR FRIENDS.—Senator Wigfall, of Texas, used the following language, a few days since, in Congress: "These northern people, of all parties, are a mean, despicable set of scoundrels, unable to see beyond a dollar, and caring for no consideration except money. Threaten them, and they will crouch to your feet like so many hounds. Only swear that you are going to dissolve the Union, and the timid creatures will get down on all fours, bite the dust and kiss the rod raised to chastise them."

This language was applied to Democrats and Republicans alike. As if to show that it is no piece of empty bravado, the Charleston papers declare that the houses of that city will never be so closely secured and watched as when the Democratic Convention shall be in session, with its hosts of retainers precipitated upon them! To such a depth of degradation has the democratic party descended, after getting on its marrow-bones to slavery and swallowing its very spines.—N. Y. Post.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We find in Forney's Press of Wednesday, a tolerably plain declaration of neutrality in the coming gubernatorial contest. It says that if Mr. Foster intends to do anything, he must immediately repudiate the Administration of James Buchanan. As Mr. Foster cannot repudiate Buchanan's iniquities without repudiating the plank in the leading platform, it is pretty evident

that he cannot get the support of Mr. Forney's paper. The Press highly eulogizes Col. Curtin in the same article.

### The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,  
Thursday Morning, April 5, 1860.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican State Ticket—1860.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ANDREW G. CURTIN,**  
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

### CONNECTICUT ALL RIGHT!

The news from Connecticut is glorious. A Republican Governor and State officers are elected by a decided majority, with a good working majority in both branches of the Legislature, thereby securing the election of a Republican U. S. Senator in 1861. Last Monday was a glorious day for Freedom, and a dead check to proslavery arrogance and corruption. Principle triumphs over wrong, despite the fact that New York Democrats sent a corruption fund of \$20,000 into the State to insure a corruption triumph, and that they presented their strongest man for the test. Seymour could not win.

The bill to erect the new county of "Cameron" out of parts of Potter, Clinton, Elk and McKean, has passed both houses of the Legislature. We do not know what the terms of the bill are, but our last advice were that it proposed to take only a small portion of Portage township in this county. At best, it is an outrage of the wishes of a majority of the people in at least two—perhaps three of the counties affected by it. It was projected by certain speculators in and around Shippen, who hope thus to make up their failure to secure the location of the railroad machine shops there. There is a very small population in the territory set off, who will find it extremely burdensome to meet the heavy taxes they have incurred.

### Snubbery & Erie R. R. Bill Defeated.

HARRISBURG, Friday March 30, 1860.—The Senate bill for the relief of the S. & E. R. R. was negatived in the house to-day, on the question of its final passage.

LATER.—A Committee of Conference to whom the bill was referred afterwards, reported it back so amended as to postpone all foreclosure claims, the sale of the road, and other embarrassments under the company's labor, until the 1st of May, 1861, and appropriating \$600,000, to satisfy creditors, claimants for labor, material, &c. The report was adopted by both Houses.

The Legislature was to have adjourned on Tuesday, but as the appropriation bill had not passed the House yet, an extra session will have to be held.

The President has written an argument to the House against its right to inquire into the manner in which he spends the public funds at election times. He declares "before God and my country" that he is not guilty of such a thing as corruption in all his life-time; and in the same breath almost declares that Congress has no right to attempt to disprove the assertion. Infused with the spirit of his southern masters, he calls it presumption for the Representatives of the people to institute an inquiry into the manner in which they are served by the executive department of their government; denies the right of inquiry without impeachment; and virtually proclaims that the President is above impeachment, by ordinary process—for impeachment must be based upon actual investigation, and he denounces the right of preliminary investigation.

What his party friends think of his last special plea in behalf of absolute freedom from investigation, may be inferred from the following editorial (entire) on the subject, in the New York Leader, a democratic paper.

"Our sincere respect for the office of President of the United States, compels us to avoid any comment on the Plea of Abatement sent to the House of Representatives last Thursday by the present tenant of the White House. When Thierites scolds he is often amusing, though impertinent; but when he drives and weeps we are obliged to turn aside our heads and escape from his neighborhood as soon as possible."

This is Democratic testimony of the weakness of a democratic President.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent thus notices the effect of the Message in the House:

"The President's message, protesting against Mr. Covode's investigation, created intense excitement in the House. He has done nothing so foolish since writing his Pittsburgh letter. The idea of the President pleading jurisdiction like a criminal at the bar, and looking to

avoid injury by technical pretenses, is discreditable to the office. The whole tone of this document is conceded to be weak and puerile in spirit. Mr. Sherman briefly, but effectively, vindicated the power of the House to pursue the investigation in every way, and cited the clauses of the Constitution bearing upon this power as the basis of impeachments. When Mr. Craig of North Carolina inquired why the inquiry had not been made through the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Sherman promptly answered that the House was the judge of its own propriety, and desired no instruction from the President."

The Free Banking Law has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and now awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. It passed the Senate last Friday. The Governor will no doubt sign it, as he recommended a similar measure in his inaugural address and all his messages. The people of this State are under great obligations to Mr. Williston for his untiring efforts in behalf of this measure. The main provisions of the bill are substantially as follows:

A certificate stating the particulars as to the bank to be established must be drawn up, approved by the Attorney General, published in the newspapers, recorded in the courts, and a copy deposited and recorded in the Auditor-General's office.

The Auditor-General has the notes engraved and printed. Every note must be signed by him or by his clerk, numbered and registered, and have stamped on it, "secured by the deposit of public stocks."

The stocks deposited must be either of this state or of the United States, and the amount of notes issued to the bank by the Auditor-General to be equal to the market value of the stock, less five per cent., provided that this is never to exceed ninety five per cent. of the stock.

Twenty per cent. in specie must be paid in before the bank can begin business, and it must always keep in its vaults, in specie, twenty per cent. of the amount of notes issued, as a security additional to the stock in the hands of the Auditor-General.

The capital stock cannot be less than fifty thousand nor more than one million of dollars. No note less than five dollars to be issued.

As soon as a bank stops the payment of specie, the Auditor-General appoints three citizens to make inquiry, and if they report the bank is suspended, he is to appoint a receiver, who is to turn all the assets into money and pay,

1. The noteholders.
2. The depositors.
3. The other debts.
4. Distribute the remainder among the stockholders pro rata.

The condition of each bank must be on each semi-annual dividend day a statement to be made, on the oath of the President and Cashier, which is to be sent to the Auditor-General and published.

Defalcation is to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to ten years.

A tax is paid on dividends to the state of from eight to thirty per cent.

D. W. C. James, of the Warren Ledger (well-known to our citizens as the editor of the Highland Patriot), and Hugh Young of the Tioga Agitator, were present at a levee of President Buchanan a week or two since. James gives his experience, in a letter to his paper, as follows, from which we infer that his appreciation of female charms have undergone a great change since his return to Warren:

"Last night I attended, for the first time in my life, the levee of President Buchanan. I will not undertake to give you a minute description, for I was so disgusted with the whole affair that I do not feel in a humor to say much about it. The reception lasted for two hours—from 8 to 10—and during that time Mr. Buchanan stood by one of the doors leading to the east room shaking hands with his visitors. This two hours shake must be tiresome indeed to the venerable old man who looked not too vigorous. Immediately behind the President stood the mistress of the White House, his niece, Miss Lane, who modestly went through the irksome task of receiving visitors. Miss Lane is not handsome by any means, but her position brings her hundreds of flatterers. The style of dress which the ladies at the levee, (and there were at least one thousand there during the evening,) chose to adopt generally was really disgusting. They seemed to delight in wearing their dresses as low as possible at both ends. A trail of silk, or satin dragging on the floor, in some instances, three or four feet in the rear, while the dress did not pretend to cover the shoulders, and reminded one of the aboriginal method of wearing only a waist-cloth. They might call this exhibiting their charms (?) but I looked upon it as heathenish. I have one pleasant exception to make, however. Wives of members of Congress were usually dressed with becoming taste and propriety and I had no difficulty in distinguishing those ladies from the rest of the crowd. From this fact I infer that the "rural districts" cultivate a higher degree of civilization than do the cities."

Hugh tells the sequel of James' visit

to the White House in the following paragraph:

"Twice we made the circuit of the room, and then we found ourselves in an inexpressible jam or cram. For safety's sake I parted company with my friend and allowed my way to the centre hall. The last I saw of the editor of the Warren Ledger in the East Room, he was sandwiched between a tall girl with projecting shoulder blades, and a chunky one with nothing noticeable about her except a very red face. He seemed resigned to his fate and bore his suffering like a man. I saw him half an hour afterwards, and got his opinion of the levee. In regard to the fair sex, he remarked that except as to clothes, he had seen as many pretty girls at one spelling school in Warren County, as he had seen at the levee. Thus ended our first and I think our last visit for a while to the White House."

This was characteristic of James—he always contrives to get mixed up with the ladies, some way or other, no matter how much he may have been disgusted with their peculiar deficiency of dress.

Hugh gives his impression of a levee as follows:

"The readers of the Agitator need no description of Mr. Buchanan from me. I saw before me the inevitable white cravat, the uncertain gaze, and the other characteristics seen in the prints. A few formal words, a bland smile, and a shake of the head—which said as plain as tongue could speak, 'Ah! you are Mr. Young of Pennsylvania; a very fine fellow no doubt, and I hope, a good Democrat, but I have not time to make your acquaintance which I shall doubtless regret all my life. I wish you to move forward and make room for the next man at your heels who wants to shake hands with me'—and we parted."

I stood at the other end of the room a moment and watched the old man and pined him. At least fifty were waiting for their turn to be introduced, and one thousand or more of those who thronged the east room and the halls had already shaken hands with him. Yet because he is President he has to submit to this infliction; has to speak the same meaningless words to every body; has to smile blandly and appear to be pleased, when he is in fact, worried and wearied and bored to death, almost. On reception night, who would be President? "Odds sake, not I, my Lord."

### Qualifications of Teachers.

For the Potter Journal.

MR. CHASE—Dear Sir: I saw an article in the JOURNAL of last week criticizing the action of Ulysses School Districts, respecting teachers' certificates. While the writer has more or less effectively torn down the "house we built," he has given us no better plan. It is true, this "arbitrary standard" may, in isolated cases, drive out of our schools a teacher who would be considered by all parties better qualified than one who answered the list of questions a little more promptly and obtained a trifle higher grade. The course pursued was doubtless a move in the right direction, but we are led by the article of Prof. Cooper to see—doubtless more fully than before—some of its faults.

It is to be hoped we can soon get so far along as to grade the pay to the qualifications; not only intellectual but moral qualifications. This is the point at which we aim, and we would recommend this course to every School District in the county. I think our own Superintendent advises it, and the Superintendent of Tioga County has made it a matter of special attention.

Now, a teacher of bad character should not be hired at all; for who would not prefer that his child should stay at home, than that he should be brought under the baneful influence of the profane, the Sabbath-breaking, the licentious, the ill-bred, the ill-tempered teacher. This being definitely settled, we say, pay the teacher according to the qualification. Pay the person who holds and deserves a good certificate and a good reputation for teaching higher wages than one of poor qualifications. If a teacher that is justly marked No 2 is worth \$9 00 a month, let No. 1 be paid \$10, and No. 1 \$11 00 a month; and if a No. 2 teacher is worth \$9 00 let No. 2 be paid \$8, and No. 3 \$5 50. By this I don't mean merely No. 1, 2, 3 &c. in the seven branches usually expected to be taught, but in all the points that go to make up the sum of true fitness for the station of teacher.

Perhaps I may be allowed a word to teachers. We often hear you say, "Why can't the schools be managed better?" "Why can't the business be arranged so we can get our pay when our term closes?" "I wish the Directors knew something!" Now, my dear girls (and boys) don't be quite so biting—quite so fault-finding. Consider some of the difficulties under which the abused Directors are called to act. We don't know much; for who has taught us? What teacher has published an article, pointing out our practical duties? We want instruction, and are then ready to act. True, the County Superintendent is our adviser; but he has not the time to devote to all the minutiae of the system. Tell us how to manage, and not find fault; or, be patient till we learn by experience how to do our part in working the great school machinery. When we were young (like you) we had not the advantages of schools that you have; and must do the best we can till we know how to do better.

L. B.

Brookland, April, 2d 1860.

[Correspondence of the Potter Journal.]

### Letter from Pike's Peak.

The Mines—Business at present—Towns and Localities—The Weather—The Duel.

DENVER CITY, Jefferson Territory, March 12, 1860.

### BUSINESS AT THE MINES.

MR. EDITOR: Being acquainted with many of the citizens of your county, I wish to give them a few items of this new Eldorado, through your JOURNAL. I suppose that in the face of all developments that have been made during the past season, and the extent and richness of the mines that have been discovered, there are persons in the States, who will brand everything that is favorable to this country as a falsehood. Now, sir, there is no doubt that in the vicinity of Gregory's Diggings, Gold Hill and many other places, there are as many and as good quartz leads within the same limited space of country as was found in California. It is true that the gulch or placer-diggings so far discovered on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, have not proved so rich as those of California, although there are Russell's, Gregory's, Nevada, Missouri and several other gulches which have paid from \$3 to \$10 to the hand per day. The reason of the gulches on the eastern slope not paying equal to California, is assigned to the total absence of heavy rains in this country in comparison to California; again, all gold countries on the west side of the mountains pay much better than the eastern, which we have no doubt will prove the case with this country, as the discoveries made last fall on the Blue River and tributaries pay much better than the former ones mentioned on this side of the Snow Range. I understand by several who operated on the Blue last fall, that they made \$12 a day to the man on an average, and the gold is more extensive throughout that country than it is on this side, except gold-bearing quartz. I think there are enough leads already discovered on this side of the mountains to keep 500 mills crushing quartz for years.

Also, there have been parties prospecting as far west as the Colorado who report very favorable of the country as being rich with gold. They say they have found as fine a thing as they wish. They intend to take their force, amounting to forty men, in there early in the spring, and others will follow. At present the Captain of that company is in Sonora, prospecting what he thinks to be the same range of mountains. Dr. Casto, while prospecting west of the Snow Range, found springs of hot and cold water within a few feet of each other, which are said to possess extraordinary medicinal properties. These springs are situated in the Middle Park.

The emigration to and from Denver is becoming very brisk. The past ten days several trains have arrived from the States laden with flour, nails, quartz-mills, and the usual things for this country; also, there have been from 10 to 30 men leaving town daily for the mines, the past two weeks. The mines are making from \$3 to \$5 a day to the man at present. There are two quartz-mills in operation at Gregory's. They are crushing from 2 to 4 cords of quartz per day, averaging from \$400 to \$700 a day. There are three mills nearly completed near Gregory's, and three at Gold Hill, which will be ready early in the spring. There are several now on the road to this country, which will be in operation by the first of July next. A man with a good quartz-mill on almost any of the leads now opened, has a fortune.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Of our numerous cities and towns Denver and Auraria are of most note, as they are the largest in the Territory. The above named towns lay on the south side of the Platte, Denver on the east and Auraria on the west of the noted Cherry Creek, which is waterless nine months out of twelve, with from 3 to 10 inches of sand to contend with in crossing from one town to the other, although they have commenced three bridges across Sand or Cherry Creek. There are two bridges nearly completed across the Platte. Denver begins to wear quite a city-like appearance. I understand that next season there will be several marble front houses built here, there being plenty of that beautiful building material in this country. At present there are some very fine frame and two brick buildings in town. The present population is estimated at 6000 people, in Denver and Auraria. The distance from here to the base of the mountains is 15 miles, which brings us to Golden City, quite a lively and handsomely located town of 200 or 300 people, several stores, two hotels and one printing press, The Mountaineer. Then we begin to ascend the mountains. One day's travel brings us to the summit of the first range of mountains, 40 miles from Denver, at Mountain City or Gregory's Diggings, where we can see or hear of nothing but mining. The quartz-crushers and the continual pecking of the pick-axes, is all the music one can hear from morn till night. The mining district already worked is about 10 miles in circumference. Being in a valley or gulch, it shuts out the Platte Valley from our view. Then strike west and travel 15 miles over high mountains and through deep gulches you will reach the base of the Snow Range, which I visited in August last. By ascending the south side of the Peaks, we could reach the summit in five or six hours, where, by the aid of a spy-glass, we had a most magnificent view of the Platte Valley and the Middle Park west of us. We calculated it to be about 100 miles across the Park. With the eye we could see the second Snow Range.

### THE DUEL.

A duel was fought here on the inst. It being the first duel ever witnessed. I will give the articles of agreement with a few comments, and also the result.

The duel was fought by and between L. S. Stone and L. W. Bliss. The duel was at the Broadwell House together. After dinner they commenced drinking toasts, when one was proposed by Mr. Bliss reflecting personally on Stone. The latter asked Gov. Bliss if he referred to him personally in his toast. Gov. Bliss replied, emphatically, "I do." Gov. Bliss then remarked, "You wish to see me?" Dr. Stone answered, "Not at present." The Dr. questioning Capt. W. H. Bates to accompany him, arose from the table and left the room, and soon after sent a challenge to Gov. Bliss, which was accepted. The seconds chosen were Capt. Bates and H. Warren, on behalf of Dr. Stone, Messrs. E. W. Wynkoop and J. B. Stone on behalf of Gov. Bliss, each also being a surgeon. The time and place being specified, also the weapons chosen, being about half a mile from town, citizens commenced winding their paths thitherwards about 2 o'clock p. m. at 3 o'clock, there were from five to six hundred persons awaiting the scene. When the parties arrived, preliminary matters were then arranged by the seconds, and by request of E. W. Wynkoop, Dr. McDowell read the articles of agreement as follows:

1. "Hoa. L. W. Bliss agrees to meet Dr. I. S. Stone on the following terms:—
1. The weapons shall be shot-guns, loaded with a single ball, one barrel loaded.
2. The distance shall be thirty steps.
3. The rendezvous shall be from 34 to 500 yards below the Denver bridge, on highland side.
4. The time for the rendezvous shall be 3 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, March 12, 1860.
5. The principals shall stand face to face, and the word shall be 'are you ready?'; the parties reply 'ready' or 'not ready'; five seconds, fire or halt. Either party may before or after the word is given, shall be to be shot on the spot by the opposite second.
6. Both parties shall be examined by opposite second, in order to ascertain if undue advantage is taken, and no such advantage shall be allowed.
7. Either principal shall have the privilege of a second, a friend and a surgeon."

After the above was read they were named and each led to his post. Both seemed to feel quite indifferent if it was of no importance. The duel was given by Mr. Warren, a few times practice, when the arms were presented to the combatants, the seconds took the positions, and the final word given. Stone fired first without effect; Gov. Bliss fired and Stone fell instantly. He was attended by both surgeons. Everything was very quiet. Dr. Stone is still living. Yours Respectfully, C. P. SIMMONS.

### The Campaign

FOR 1860 IS  
ALREADY OPENED

AT  
C. H. SIMMONS  
BLOCK,  
IN OSWAYO VILLAGE.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS  
Just Received from New York

Largest and Best  
Stock of Goods  
EVER OFFERED IN  
POTTER COUNTY

The assortment consists of

DRY GOODS,  
Hats and Caps,  
Boots & Shoes,  
HARDWARE, CROCKERY  
GROCERIES  
and  
PROVISIONS.

I am determined to sell goods as low as they can be purchased in Wellsville. Being purchased for Cash, no rents or interest to pay, and selling a large amount for READY PAY, I am enabled to Share the Usual Profits with my customers.

Having made arrangements with some of the best houses in the city, goods will be

Shipped to the Weekly,  
enabling me constantly to offer the LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITIES of Goods.

BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES kept on hand for sale. Pedlars supplied at reasonable terms.

CASH FOR GOOD LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED A

BRANCH STORE  
At Ellisburg,  
under the name and style of  
SIMMONS & PERRY,  
where a COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENT will be constantly kept on hand.  
C. H. SIMMONS  
Oswayo, April 2, 1860.—17, cat.