The Potter Journal.

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Business Cards.

JOHN S. MANN,

TTORNEY 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,

TTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties. 10:1

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,

TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptnes and fidelity. Office in Temperance Block, second door, Main St. 10:1

ISAAC BENSON.

TTORNEY 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

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

R. 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,

P. 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. A2:11-1y.

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.-12:20.

Z. J. THOMPSON,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKER and REPAIRER, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., takes this method of informing the public in general that he is prepared to do all work in his line with promptness, in a workman-like manner, and upon the most accommodating terms. Payment for Repairing invariably required on delivery of the work. ☞ All kinds of PRODUCE taken on account of work. 1 :35.

Poet's Corner.

RUINS.

BY HARRIET TYNG.

Over sea and over desert,
Wand'ring many a weary mile,
By the lordly banks of Ganges—
By the softly flowing Nile—
Travelers wander, seeking ever
Ruins which many tales unfold,
Of the rude, barbaric splendor
Of the mystic days of old.

And they watch with straining vision—
Watch as pilgrims at a shrine—
For a glimpse at those half-hidden
Castled crags along the Rhine.
O'er all ancient lands they wander,
Ever with a new delight,
Seeking ruins which are sacred
To their wonder-loving sight.

But they know not that around them,
Close at home, are ruins spread,
Strange as those that glimpses give them
Of the ages that are dead.
Crumbling fane or fallen turret,
Ruined mosque or minaret,
Teaches not the solemn lesson,
Which we learn but to forget.

Everywhere around are scattered
Ruined lives and broken hearts,
Wrecks of manhood far more shattered
Than these fragments of lost hearts.
And we need not go to seek them
Far from our native land,
For, unnoted and forsaken,
Near us many ruins stand.

But when eyes and hearts are heavy
Gazing on them comes the thought,
That, though corniced piles and column
Soon shall crumble into nought,
Still those darkened human ruins,
All rebuilt, shall one day stand,
Beauteous faces and noble structures,
Within God's most glorious land.

—*Home Journal.*

THE OUTCAST MOTHER.

BY EMILY J. BRONTE.

I've seen this dell in July's shine,
As lovely as an angel's dream;
Above—Heaven's depth of blue divine,
Around—the evening's golden beam.

I've seen the purple heather-bell
Look out by many a storm-worn stone;
And, oh! I've known such music swell—
Such wild notes wake these passes lone—

So soft, yet so intensely felt;
So low, yet so distinctly heard;
My breath would pause, my eyes would melt,
And tears would dew the green heath-sward.

I'd linger here a summer day,
Nor care how fast the hours flew by;
Nor mark the sun's departing ray
Smile sadly from the dark'ning sky.

Then, then, I might have laid me down,
And dreamed my sleep would gentle be;
I might have left thee, darling one,
And thought thy God was guarding thee!

But now there is no wand'ring glow,
No gleam to say that God is nigh;
And coldly spreads the couch of snow,
And harshly sounds thy lullaby.

Forests of heather, dark and long,
Wave their brown branching arms above;
And they must soothe thee with their song,
And they must shield my child of love.

Alas! the flakes are heavily falling,
They cover fast each guardian crest;
And chilly white their shroud is palling
Thy frozen limbs and freezing breast.

Wakes up the storm more madly wild,
The mountain drifts are tossed on high:
Farewell, unbless'd, unfriended child,
I can not bear to watch thee die!

HAWORTH, ENG., *July* 12, 1839.

Political.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES T. HALE,

(MEMBER FROM THIS DISTRICT,)

In the House of Representatives at Washington, May 3, 1860.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. HALE said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I think the Republican party has been more misrepresented than any one that ever existed in this country or any other. I propose to say a few words in regard to what I understand to be the principles of that party, to see whether they hold any doctrines that are inconsistent with the rights of any portion of the country; any doctrines not held by the fathers of the Republic, from the beginning down to the last very few years.

The doctrines of the Republican party, as I understand them, Mr. Chairman, are, opposition to the extension of human slavery and protection to American industry. These I believe to be the two cardinal principles of that party. This is the only one we hold on the subject of slavery, except those other incidental measures that grow out of the opposition to its extension. We are opposed to taking $200,000,000 from the people for the purchase of Cuba, and to the acquisition of territory from Mexico, for the extension of the area of human bondage.

We are also opposed to the reopening of the African slave trade. Have not these principles been held at all times, by all parties of the country, up almost to 1854? The North with one voice did so. They were also held by the founders of this Republic—not alone by those who belonged to the free States, but by those who belonged to the slave States; by the slaveholders of the country; patriotic men, who knew and admitted slavery to be an evil, which they were willing to do, and did all in their power to prevent extending, and expected and hoped finally to accomplish its overthrow. We hold no other principle on that subject than they held. We stand just where they stood; where Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, Pinckney, and other slaveholding fathers and founders of the Republic, stood. Is not this true? The history of the country shows that beyond any sort of doubt.

Who were the founders of the Missouri compromise line in 1820—that great and benificent act of patriotism? Were they the fanatics of the North? No, sir; they were the slaveholders of the South, with Henry Clay at their head. This measure, which gave peace and repose to the country, never was attempted to be disturbed, either by the North or by the South. On the contrary, up to 1854, the South in good faith regarded that compromise as one to be observed and kept by them. It is a remarkable fact, Mr. Chairman, that our southern brethren never understood that they were so degraded and cheated by that measure, as they now say they were, and never regarded it as a badge of inferiority, as they now claim it to have been. It remained, sir, for a Yankee to discover that the South had been so wronged and cheated and insulted by that compromise measure of 1820. A gentleman from the green hills of Vermont goes to Illinois, studies law, comes back to Congress in due time—as he had a right to do—and instructs our southern brethren as to their rights and duties, informing them that they have been most egregiously wronged by that act of 1820; that the men who framed and established it did not know what they were about—did not know that they were degrading the power and sacrificing the rights of the South It seems to me that this is an imputation on the patriotism and wisdom of the men of the South who framed that compromise measure, who sustained it, who were willing to abide by it for all time to come, and who did stand by it for so many years. Mr. Clay, that illustrious man, who was for a long time a favorite of the slaveholders of the South for the Presidency, always sustained it. Do you think that if he had been living it would have been repealed? Never. If Mr. Clay had been in the Senate in 1854, in my judgment, the South never would and never could have repealed that bill. Like Rhoderic Dhu—

"One blast upon his bugle-horn
Were worth a thousand men."

I should be perfectly willing and I believe the Republican party would be, if it was possible, to have that line restored. It would be an end of this slavery agitation forever. Our southern brethren tell us not to agitate this question. I, for one, have no desire to do so. I came here with no such purpose. The slavery question was thrust into our faces without any reason, in the most offensive manner; and when we repel the charges against us, we are told not to agitate the slavery question. I should be willing to have it banished forever from these Halls, and to never have the subject alluded to. But when we hear the subject constantly iterated and reiterated by the South, how can we help speaking? We have no design or desire to interfere with slavery in the States where it now exists. We have said so in every way in which a political party can speak—in our platforms, resolutions and speeches. We have declared that we would protect the rights of the South under the Constitution, and we mean to do it; but, sir, it is our duty and our intention to maintain inviolate our own rights under the Constitution as well as theirs.

The views we hold in regard to the extension of slavery are those which were held by all the people of the free States but a few years since. The Legislature of my own State declared, in 1847, that no territory should be received from Mexico, unless it was provided, as the fundamental condition of the acquisition, that slavery should be forever excluded from its limits. That was the doctrine of the Democratic party before the Republican party had an existence. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I ask the Clerk to read the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Clerk read, as follows:

"Whereas the existing war with Mexico may result in the acquisition of new territory to the Union; and whereas measures are now pending in Congress having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring of authority upon the treaty-making power to this end: Therefore,

"*Resolved by the Senate, &c.*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote against any measure whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Mr. HALE. The committee will perceive that that resolution requests the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania to vote against the acquisition of any territory unless slavery shall be excluded from it. It was voted for by every Democaatic member of the lower House of the Legislature, and by all the Senators but three—Mr. Bigler, the present Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, being in the Senate, and voting for it. If resolutions like that were now adopted by any party in Pennsylvania, they would be denounced by the Democratic leaders as treasonable, incendiary, and dangerous to the peace and welfare of the Union. A simple resolution, which was offered at this session, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting slavery where we have the constitutional right to do so, was considered a dangerous attack upon the rights of the South. They tell us now, that if we assert that freedom is the proper condition of the Territoires, and that slavery does not exist and must not go there, and if we should dare to elect a President holding these views, that he shall never take his seat, and that the Union shall be dissolved in consequence. Can it be that this course on the part of the South has caused this great change in the politicians of the North? Have we been frightened from our propriety and our rights by impotent and insolent threats? It seems to me that no other reason for the change can be ascribed. It this be so; if men will be deterred from holding their opinions by such reasons; then, I think, slavery of the baser sort may fairly be said to exist north of Mason and Dixon's line.

How would our southern brethren feel if we put a like proposition to them? We believe slavery to be wrong. We think that it is an evil. You, gentlemen, believe that slavery is right, and ought to go into the Territories. You favor the extension of slavery. Suppose we should say that if you elected a man to the office of President, who held the same views you do, and elected him in a peaceful and constitutional manner, we would never allow him to be sworn into office, but would, in that event, dissolve this Union and destroy the Government; would it not be fairly said that such a threat deserved only your scorn and contempt? Surely it would. So we treat it when it comes from you. No such threat will, I think, prevent the *men* of the North from exercising the sacred right of suffrage in the way they think proper. We intend, at the next election, to elect a Republican President—if we can get votes enough; and when he is elected he will take his seat. Of that you may be sure.

Mr. Chairman, the Republican party is a Union party. It is in favor of preserving this Union in its integrity, and with all the rights of all the sections. We do not desire the preservation of the Union, as our southern friends sometimes allege, for mercenary purposes. We disclaim that entirely. We have higher and nobler reasons for sustaining it. We would preserve it because it is a rich legacy from our forefathers, won by their toil and blood. We have received it unimpaired, and unimpaired we intend to leave it to our children. We believe it to be the best form of government on earth, and that its destruction would be the greatest political calamity that could befall us, and one that must be averted by almost any conceivable sacrifice.

My own State has suffered more from the acts of the South, within the last fifteen years, than all the southern States together have suffered from the acts of the North from the beginning of the Government. We have seen our interests struck down by the free-trade Democrats of the South, in the repeal of the tariff of 1842; our property depreciated in value; our manufactories closed; our business in a great manner ruined; and yet we have not threatened to dissolve the Union on that account. We did not claim the right to redress our grievances in that way. I have no hesitation in saying that we have lost more property by the repeal of the tariff of 1842 than you have by all the runaway slaves, from the foundation of the Government down to the present time.

Mr. Chairman, what have we done with respect to slavery that should bring upon us all this fearful storm? What principles do we now hold that should so excite their hostility. I live in a State bordering some three or four hundred miles upon slave territory; and yet the fugitive slave law, odious as it is to the mass of our people, is executed there without serious difficulty. To be sure, we require southern men to come after their slaves; we do not propose to run down their negroes and take them back. They should not ask that; but when they come to us and ask for their rights, their request is always respected, although it is opposed to the feelings of all our people. We were brought up to look upon slavery as a great moral, social and political evil; as a wrong in itself; and yet, as it is in the bond, we abide by it. We entered into this Union with States, knowing that they held slaves; and we feel ourselves bound to sustain that institution so far as the law and the Constitution require us to do so, but no further.

Does the South respect our rights as much as we do theirs? Why, sir, a free man cannot go into a slave State and speak what George Washington and Thomas Jefferson taught, without being considered an Abolitionist, an incendiary, a dangerous man; taken and punished in the most shameful manner, and sent out of the country; and he may think himself well off if he escapes with his life.—They break open the mails, and destroy what they please of the contents; and more than that, we are told that we must not exercise the right of suffrage in the manner we think proper. When we are ready to give up all these rights we shall be fit for slavery, but not before.

I propose to devote some remarks now to the discussion of that other principle of the Republican party—protection to American industry. Upon that subject I cannot expect to say anything very new or interesting; anything which has not been said by others better qualified to discuss it than I am. The best minds of this country have been turned to its examination; and I think I may safely say, that, when they have done so with an impartial desire to arrive at the truth, the decision has almost universally been in favor of the doctrine.

Before I proceed to the discussion of that subject, I wish to notice some remarks by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. MILLSON,] who addressed the committee a day or two since. I did not hear the gentleman's speech, but I see it reported in the Globe; and in order that he may not be misrepresented, I will read what he said on that occasion:

"But I understood the allusion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and it confirms me in the supposition that I have indulged for some time past as to the objects of the Republican party, with which the gentleman is avowedly associated. What is that party? Sir, I say, for one, that I do not fear the Republican party in any of its assaults upon slavery. I am not sensitive; because I do not fear you, gentlemen. You can do nothing that I dread. You will do nothing that can alarm me."

The gentleman said only what he believes, and what every other gentleman on that side of the House believes, if he would speak his true sentiments. The Republican party have no desire, have no design, have no power, have no wish, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. They have said so in every form, on every occasion, and gentlemen ought to believe us; and I am glad to find the gentleman from Virginia does. He says further.

"Yet you maintain your organization, hoping that the strong anti-slavery sentiment which you attempt to nourish and perpetuate will induce the people to remain with you, bound together as a Republican party; and when you are lifted into power, then you will give that protection to northern manufacturing and mining interests, and persecute those grand and gaudy schemes of internal improvement, that you have been prevented for so many years from accomplishing, by the stern opposition of the Democratic party."

I am obliged to the gentleman from Virginia for that candid and frank avowal of what he believes to be the position and objects of the Republican party.—That is, no doubt, the true secret of the opposition to that party on the part of our Democratic friends. They do not fear us on the slavery question. They themselves say so, speaking through one of their most distinguished leaders on this floor; but they oppose us because they believe that, when we do get into power, we will pass laws for the protection of northern industry. That is the true secret of their opposition. They are not afraid of us on account of slavery; and why should they be? Do we not hold the same principles on that subject that Henry Clay held in his lifetime? We stand precisely where he stood when he was supported by a large majority of the slaveholders for the Presidency. I ask leave to read what Mr. Clay says on that subject:

"So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins; so long as reason holds her seat enthroned in my brain, I will never, never aid in submitting one rood of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."

Does the Republican party hold any stronger position than this? No, sir.—What does he say again with regard to the moral, political, and social aspect of slavery?

"I have made no change from the earliest moment when I could consider the institution of slavery. I have held and I have said, from that day down to the present, again and again, and I shall go down to the grave with the opinion, that it is an evil—a social and political evil—and that it is a wrong as it respects those who are subject the institution of slavery. These are my opinions."—*Speech on the compromise of* 1850.

Now, these are the opinons of the Republican party, and as far as any member of that party has gone. Then why do they complain of us? They know well that so far as slavery in the States is concerned, they have nothing to fear from us; and as to the Territories, it would be a vain and useless effort for slavery to undertake to keep up with the activity and energy of freedom there. They have tried that once, in endeavoring to make Kansas a slave State. That lesson, I trust, will not soon be forgotten by them; and I also think the effort will not soon be repeated.

Give us, Mr. Chairman, the homestead bill, as I trust we will soon have it. Give us a fair and free election by the people of the Territories, and freedom, I think, would have nothing to fear from the result. The Territories are now free. They will be free. It is their right and their destiny. Why should our southern friends endeavor to force slavery on them? They have ample space within their own States for all conceivable wants of the system. According to the admission of a distinguished Senator from the South, made in the Senate a short time since, they have territory sufficient for two hundred million slaves within the slave States. As they have now but four million, they will scarcely need any more slave territory for the next five hundred years at least.

[The above embraces about half of Judge Hale's speech. The balance is mainly devoted to an able and practical argument of the Tariff question; but as we cannot make room for it entire in this issue, we hope our readers, as well as the Judge, will excuse the omission of it for the present.—ED. JOUR.]

From "Nursery Rhymes for Political Babes."

THE BABE IN THE WHITE-HOUSE.

I.

There was once a tale of the babes in the wood,
Which year after year among children has stood
As a high intellectual light-house:
But I know a story that's doubly as good,
About the one babe in the White-house.

II.

Oh! he was a beautiful baby to see;
His eye was cocked as cocked could be;
He wore a tremendous white choker;
The sweetest of all the Dutch infants was he,
And the nicest young practical joker.

III.

Now this little infant so chubby in face,
Oh, dear! he did have a most beautiful place,
Surrounded by verdure and neat-land;
A baby-house builded with infinite grace,
And called by the dear name of Wheatland.

IV.

Alack and alas! how short is each joy!
Soon trouble and danger arose to destroy
The peace of this baby so hearty;
A horrid old uncle betrayed the dear boy,
His name it was Demagogue Party.

V.

He told the poor child where the sweet apples grew;
He craftily sent him to gather a few
That had dropped from the tree of high office;
Not a word did he say, though full many he knew,
Of the dangers that threaten a novice.

VI.

On sped the young innocent, heedless of blame,
To the loftiest tree in the orchard he came,
And with sticks and with stones he attacked it;
When a monstrous big apple, Lecompton by name,
Dropped down on his forehead and cracked it.

VII.

Oh! the little *Black bird, and the little bird †Jake,
They sang all the day for the dead baby's sake,
And the owls they shrieked loud in the night-time;
They may sing, they may shriek; but they never can wake
The baby cut off in his bright time.

*Hon. J. S. Black. †Hon. Jacob Thompson.

How to Visit the Sick.

Always sit within the patient's view, so that when you speak to him he has not painfully to turn his head round in order to look at you. Everybody involuntarily looks at the person speaking. If you make this act a wearisome one on the part of the patient, you are doing him harm. So also, if by continuing to stand you make him continually raise his eyes to see you. Be as motionless as possible, and never gesticulate in speaking to the sick.

Never make a patient repeat a request, especially if it be some time after. Occupied patients are accused of doing too much of their own business. They are instinctively right. How often you hear the person charged with the request of giving the message, or writing the letter, say half an hour afterward to the patient, "Did you appoint 12 o'clock?" or, "What did you say was the address?" or ask, perhaps, some much more agitating question—thus causing the patient the effort of memory, or worse still, of decision, all over again. It is really less exertion to him to write his own letters himself. This is the almost universal experience of occupied invalids.

This brings us to another caution. Never speak to an invalid from behind, nor from the door, nor from any distance from him, nor when he is doing anything.

The official politeness of servants in doing anything, is so grateful to invalids, that many prefer, without knowing why, having none but servants about them.—*Florence Nightingale on Nursing.*