# The Potter Journal.

SINGLE COPIES, } Devoted to the Principles of True Democracy, and the Dissemination of Morality, Literature and News. { FOUR CENTS.

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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 floor, 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,
ABINET 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.
oudersport, Nov. 8, 1859.-11-1y.

O. T. ELLISON,
RACTICING 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,
EALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

D. E. OLMSTED,
EALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

M. W. MANN,
EALER IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, MAGAZINES and Music, N. W. corner of Main and Third sts., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

J. OLMSTED. S. D. KELLY.
OLMSTED & KELLY,
EALER 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,
AMUEL 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. 12:11-1y.

D. L. & M. H. DANIELS,
EALERS 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. 1.

Z. J. THOMPSON,
ARRIAGE & 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.


## Political.

*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*

### The Bobolink's [Campaign] Song.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

[When the bobolink migrates to the South, he stops singing, changes his plumage, and is known as the rice-bird of Georgia and the Carolinas, and the reed-bird of Maryland.]

When I am at the sunny South,
I dare not sing my mellow strains;
A song of freedom from my mouth
Would drown amid the din of chains:
So I think-on—think-on—think-on,
Until my visit there is spent.
Now Abe Lincoln—Lincoln—Lincoln
Is to be our President.

So, in the clover meadows here,
I spread with joy my happy wing,
And long before another year
In the fair South-land I can sing:
Now I'll drink-on—drink-on—drink-on
From the soft flower-cups filled with dew;
Cousin Lincoln—Lincoln—Lincoln,
*Here's my best respects to you.*

May every man who feels and thinks
The time of triumph is at hand,
Repeat the songs of bobolinks,
Now ringing through our happy land.
If long Lincoln—Lincoln—Lincoln
Falls, notwithstanding my sweet strains,
I shall get, I'm "think-in"—"think-on,"
*A coat of feathers for my pains.*

I can be chief musician here;
Only a reed or rice-bird there;
I hush my notes for half the year,
And change the plumage that I wear.
In bright fields I blink-on—blink-on;
Now I am not a plumed poltroon,
I'll vote for honest cousin Lincoln,
To take the Presidential throne.

They have no bards nor bobolinks
To sing for liberty divine
In the fair land where slavery clinks
Her chains across the border line.
They will clink on—clink-on—clink on
Until the Union breaks in twain,
Unless votes for Lincoln—Lincoln,
Fall like storms of summer rain.

### SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM! Speech of Hon. John Hickman,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

*Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, May 1, 1860.*

[*Concluded.*]

Mr. Chairman, in the last half of the eighteenth century, when the republican patriots of France and America affirmed the freedom and equality of all men by birth and nature, our colonies accepted the declaration as an axiom, and rested upon it as the rock of their hope.—Around it they kinkled and fed the fires of the Revolution, and shivering and in rags upon the ice of winter, and fainting and wasted upon the sands of summer, they defended it with their lives, their fortunes, and their honor. They saved it and consecrated it. On it rests all our institutions. It is the great shrine which our fathers covered with their blessings, as the Cherubim covered with their wings the ark of the covenant of the Lord.—Now, it is assaulted so frequently it neither excites interest nor occasions remark. A new gospel has been preached to the nation, and the man who values either his character or repose will be careful not to molest the modern orthodoxy by vain attempts to resusitate the past.—Those traitor zealots, who were so misguided as to give their labors to God, and posterity, died too soon to learn the lie they had advocated, and how little they had achieved. It is well it was so, for they barely escaped the day when, if living they would have been followed and taunted by derisive and detractive ephithets; and when a Federal chief, sitting giddy-headed in the chair of Washington and Jefferson, would have opened upon them the vials of his indecent wrath and demanded them in sacrifice, to appease the vengeance of those who must always despise him. Largely connected with the institution, they did not permit the consideration of slavery to interfere with the discharge of that plain duty they believed they owed the cause of mankind. Thinking it right to rebuke wrong, they did so in plain and unambiguous language.—They were not theorists merely, but practicalists. They looked forward to an unconfined liberty, and declared absolute, perpetual bondage inimical to the education, opinions, social life, and every moral quality of those who were surrounded by it. We are not permitted to follow their example or their precepts. Silence even, will not leave us unmolested. We are now required, under the impending pains and penalties of party anathemas and proscription, to declare the enslavement of a weaker race to be patriarchal and heaven-ordained; and that those who fought out battles, and framed and shaped our government, were banded infuriates and silly philanthropists. In this land there are as yet no chains forged for the intellect which may not be broken; and we will never allow either our faith or our confidence to be shackled. It was this exaction made of believing Christians, to array themselves against the sentiment of the world, and to proclaim slavery a sacred institution, which has divided the churches, and laid the foundation for that remarkable propagandism which professes to rely upon the Divine favor for its ultimate ascendency and success. The conquest of the southern church to the sanction and interest of slavery has given it a city of refuge which it always before lacked, and has made it bold in the enormity of its demands. We are required to fall down and worship it. This is a sectional view that we never can sanction; and we appeal to the justice of God and the moral sense of men to sustain us in our refusal.

The effort to justify the origin of slavery, however it may be regarded by those taught in a different theology, cannot be more objectionable than the means used to coerce them into the adoption. Some of these it is my purpose to refer to; and I regret that I cannot command the time to speak of them with that particularity which is demanded by their importance.

The people of the northern States entertain a loyal attachment to the Constitution and the Union. Those who would deny the declaration have fallen into the mistake of assuming the singularities of a few to the type of the mass. We will maintain the Federal compact in its integrity. There is no law written, organic or statute, against which we will raise the hand of rebellion; and we are fast forming the determination to restrain others from doing so. There is no record of a time when we fell short of a discharge of our whole duty. We have not only fought our own battles, but the battles of a common brotherhood. We have striven long because we loved well, and we gathered victory because we were devoted. We have branded treason, rebuked the fanaticism, and kept the faith. And now, having thus acted, strategy makes use of our patriotism to overcome us. Those in the South for whose rights and welfare we have struggled and exhausted ourselves through long and arduous campaigns, feeling our passion for ths Union to be our weakness, break in upon our needed rest and startle our fears with its threatened dissolution. This cry always comes from the same quarter, and is sectional. It has been wonderful, magical in its office. It has secured tribute, subsidies, and esteem. Where our judgments would deny, our hearts have granted; and stung by our wrongs, we have even caressed their cause. This cry that has so often startled the nation in the past, "*the Union is in danger*," has by no means been a groundless one. It has been in danger. It has been placed in surroundings of danger by the political speculator for the mere purpose of having it saved. It will be again in danger; how frequently it may be so, it is not for me to predict; but this I will venture to declare, that danger will periodically assail it until the lessons of justice shall be better learned on one hand, or concessions shall be refused upon the other. Whenever that danger has existed, security, transient from its very nature has been easily purchased, and always at the same price—by weakening the strength of one portion of the Union and by strengthening the weakness of another portion of the Union. The consumptive system of slavery can no longer feed upon itself and live. It is to be nourished by milk drawn from the healthy breast of vigorous liberty. The sinking energies of the one are to be invigorated and sustained at the expense of the stalwart natural energies of the other. In this way is an equilibrium to be maintained in the Republic. The laws of God and nature are to be counteracted, and principles of vastly unequal forces, and always at war with each other, are to be made coequal by human enactments. Shall God or man rule? Shall the temporal law repeal the eternal law? If the Union is to be preserved, it will be by bulwarks and not by flight. Secession, now so flippantly promised, is a violation of more than sworn obligation; it is worse than treason; it is the destruction of the happiness of a numberless posterity; it earns the felon's death; and we trust its punishment first to him whom we shall call to rule over our destinies, and if he fails us, then to self-preservation and the unconquerable energies of truth as it presides in the hearts of educated freemen.'

The years from 1844 to 1850, inclusive, will long be remembered from the most remarkable, as it was the most bold and adroit sectional movement known to our history. It had for its object a gigantic slavery extension; but under a pretext very different in its form. It was nothing less than its forcible acquisition of one half, if not the whole of Mexico, for the purpose indicated, under color of the annexation of Texas. It is worse than folly to suppose that the determination to sustain what the South call the balance of power, but which would be more appropriately named the supremacy of power, has only just been determined upon. It has long been a settled policy with southern leaders, recognizing in it, as they do, the condition of the life of slavery. And how is the correctness of their views to be resisted?. That man who has read the history of his race, and has not closed his eyes against the plain teaching of events transpiring daily around him, will never be convinced that there can be an enduring peace between slavery and freedom. Truces may be agreed upon, but they will be like the compacts of kings; made to be broken, whenever interest, ambition, passion, or progress, shall will it. Air lines may define rival States, but they can never bound conflicting sentiment. The vigorous and the true will invade the sickly and the false. The light of the press, the mechanical agencies and other productions of highly cultivated art, the green fields and profuse harvests of scientific agriculture, the wide-spread wings of prosperous commerce, and the floodings wealth of ceaseless thrift, are not to be restricted by river banks, or corner stones, or parallels of latitude. These influences are forever and ever at work. They are your zealots, your fanatics, your traitors, your Abolitionists, eternally preaching of the noblest triumphs of civilization, and impressing their lessons upon the hearts of the most inconsiderate and wayward. They are the invincible antagonists of ignorance, indolence, sterility, and poverty, and none but the unwise or disingenuous should attempt to deny it. When you can wall them in, you can control the travels of reason and the mightiest impulses of humanity. Then you may "bind the influences of Pleiades and loose the bands of Orion." Then you may "bring forth Mazzoroth in his season," and "guide Arcturus with his sons."

It is not the handful of men planting sedition and warring openly against legal institutions and fundamental law, which the States South fear, and against whose acts they seek protection through expansion. It is the reflection from the whole surface of the States North—their intelligence, skill, production, enterprise, and prosperity, which threaten and disturb. To foster and encourage these is to augment the danger. Not to attempt to counteract them would indicate abandonment of the struggle—the breaking down of the Trojan bridge. I see here the cause of all the agitation upon the slavery question, in Congress and out of Congress, for the last fifteen years. Herein lies the secret of the contests for the Territories, the violation of covenants and compromises and the appalling aggressions upon the sovereign rights of the people. The South seek the acquisition and tenure of the Territories; and what better agency, let me inquire, can they employ to fortify themselves? Once surrounding us by a belt of States which should regard our institutions as inimical to theirs, we might well anticipate the fate of the man in the Iron Shroud. With the powers of the General Government thus placed beyond our control, the walls would constantly contract upon us until, at last, we should be crushed by the pressure; or, if left to survive, it would be upon some rugged mountain-top, dwarfed to the insignificance of San Marino. Here I point to the cause and source of that sectional antagonism which must continue until either the North or the South shall gain the ascendency. Time will cast our country's horoscope; but let us trust that it will remain her good fortune to exercise a humanizing and christianizing sway over an injured and distorted humanity. There is such a thing as "manifest destiny;" and the destiny of the South is perfectly manifest to every one except themselves.

Sir, a few foot-prints in the past point out unmistakably the direction in which events have been hurrying us. The least noticed of these, at the time, was the daring resolve of party leaders to set aside the expressed and known will of the Democratic voters in the selection of a Chief Magistrate. As Mr. Van Buren was cast off in this way, and without damage to those engaged in the plot, it has never since been considered unsafe for a delegated body to engage in usurpation, or to give to their edicts the force of obligation. This is a great mischief, but by no means the most grievous result of the act; for upon it may be charged one of the greatest outrages, as I conceive, our people have ever been called upon to endure. I allude to the enactment of the compromise measures of 1850, and the fruits they have produced. By the great body of the then dominant party of the country, Mr. Van Buren had been virtually placed in nomination for the Presidency; but because he failed to see that necessity for the immediate annexation of Texas which was felt by others, delegates from Pennsylvania, even, who had given written pledges to sustain him, were among the earliest to sacrifice their plighted faith and the wishes of those they presumed to represent. The contrivance was successful, and the issue born. But, I am glad to know, the monster proceeded from no northern womb; we did but act as midwives at the birth. The annexation achieved, as was foreseen by its parents, the war with Mexico, and an acquisition of her soil foreordained, as was supposed, for slavery, followed as closely-linked resulting consequences. But as God sometimes ventures to overrule the plottings of men, even the wisest of men, an unseen hand was at work to disappoint purposes, bringing good out of evil. As Arlotta's bath in the brook, by attracting the attention of Duke Robert of Normandy, led to the establishment of the British empire, so a shovel-full of earth, carelessly thrown up near Sutter's old fort, wrested California from blight and mildew, and converted it into Arcadian pastures and vine-wreathed vales. The discovery then made was the real philosopher's stone, which gave a golden throne to Freedom, and planted her victorious banners on the shores of the broad Pacific. So far, well; but now the folly and submission began. Those who had secretly played with stocked cards for the prize, and lost it, still made claim and showed their hands; and the winners, always magnanimous—rich in present gains—agreed to pay bounty for their daring and their enterprise. Yes, California, with an area enough to make three States as large as New York; with a population more than sufficient to entitle her to two Representatives in this Hall; and with a constitution desired by her people, was denied admission into the Union because of her choice of institutions, although purely republican in her form. Preferring the energy and productiveness of white labor to the sloth and sterility of black, we were required, I may say constrained, to buy her in as sister, and at a price fixed by the usurer. As I am on the subject of sectionalism, it may be expected I should be particular as to the consideration yielded.

In the first place, we gave the fugitive slave law, and bound three million adult freemen, engaged in professions, trades, and agriculture, to leave their books and tools and plows, to seek after and retake the running property of those who refused the captors the equality guaranteed by the Constitution and the justice demanded by the spirit of the Government

In the second place, having, by the resolutions of annexation, conceded to Texas, with a title to less than one hundred and seventy thousand square miles of territory, the astounding right to multiply her power—to divide and subdivide herself by at least ten Senators—we in the flooding of grateful hearts, but with eyes blinded as by cataracts, made her a free gift of additional domain, sufficient in extent to constitute two States as large as Ohio, and bound the public Treasury to pay her ten million of dollars and interest, that she might the sooner avail herself of the monstrous prerogatives conferred upon her.

In the third place, although the father of "the compromise measures" declared that slavery did not exist, by law, in any of the territory acquired from Mexico, the demand was made and agreed to, that it might be entended over Utah and New Mexico, comprising near half a million of surface. In a word, these were the humiliating concessions made to the South as far back as 1850, not in return for acts of grace or good will; but seemingly, as a propitiation for the enormity of having petitioned for a plain right. Such is the statesmanship of barratry and the statesmanship of bungle, over which praises have been sung to cover up disgrace.

The South have a settled policy; the North have none. The South have the policy of sectional interest and advantage; the North lack even that of consistent and persistent opposition. When they would make oblations to their peculiar institution, they clothe themselves in the mantle of pretended patriotism, and declaim on the sacredness of the Constitution; but when we venture to ask a sustaining hand for ours, they would disfigure us by attempts to gird us with sackcloth, and filling our ears with the yelp and taunt of sectionalism. And I should like some one to name to me a President who, within the last decade, at least, has not contemptuously turned his back upon those to whom he promised fairness, whose votes were necessary to his promotion, and who really constitute the right arm of the nation. Let him be named, if possible, for I confess I have never known him, even by repute. They have all—yes, all—been living commentaries upon the insecurity of platform professions and the spirit of submission, if not forgiveness, in the betrayed elector. The present Executive has not so much rendered himself notorious by his mere partiality, as he has by the disgusting subserviency displayed in his rule. His cajolery and deception as a candidate have only been excelled by his cynical demeanor to his true friends, as a true officer.—He has valued praises of flattery above the honest support of disinterested friendship, and prefers retirement, amid the execration of his neighbors to the eulogies which wait upon faithful service. A self-relying and self-sustaining manhood would induce him to look above and beyond the artificial or painted horizon by which the trickster seeks to limit his vision, and not allow himself to be made a partisan and dupe. But when we find our confidence betrayed, and decency insulted, let us not blink the cause.—Those communities which harmonized by a common concern, take advantage of our want of unity and purpose, impress the placeman and spoilsman with the notion that they hold the keys of honor and of fortune. There is something here to study and to learn.

The South have necessities, and act upon them. The North have necessities and sink into dreamy slumber. We fail to observe the steady steppings of the invader, but get into a frightful bustle when his guns begin to thunder at our city walls. The South are vociferous for party as long as its machinery works unerringly to their advantage. The North are satisfied with declarations of governmental policy, without regard to its success: and exult over platforms whilst all their embodied principles are violated. I cannot sanction the course pursued either by the South or by the North; it is unfair, it is unjust. That of the South is sectional and aggressive; that of the North, yielding and self-destructive.—Deprecating anarchy and war, I desire, above all things, an honest maintainance of the compact between these United States and its integrity. Sustaining Democracy, I protest against its being made a catch and a cheat. Born and living in one of the most powerful, prosperous, intelligent and generous of the free States, I will not admit a right of superiority over our citizens, either by nature, education, or grace.

In 1856 there was nothing better understood than the doctrines and pledges of the national Democracy. They were plainly written, and received but one interpretation. Popular sovereignty over all domestic institutions was declared to be as perfect and complete in the resident of a Territory as in the citizen of a State; and that party bound itself to its faithful maintainance. If it was sound and undeniable before the election, it was not the less so afterwards. But no; it failed in practice. It failed to accomplish what it was believed by many it would accomplish, and therefore it was repudiated. It failed to give Kansas to slavery. It failed to make eight million of men, without industrial habits and colonizing capacity, superior to eighteen million with these auxiliaries, in their race for new sovereignities; and henceforward it was enrolled in the catalogue of humbugs. It failed to aid the sectional purposes of the South, and thenceforward to favor it became heterodox; and all who have done so from that day to this, have been branded with treason and trodden down beneath the iron heel of a fearstruck, renegade President. The end ought to have been seen from the beginning. On the 19th of March, 1856 when this doctrine was at the flood-tide of its popularity. I ventured to use this language here:

"Sir, the supporters of that bill (the Kansas-Nebraska bill) have proclaimed to the nation that the Territories of the United States are to constitute 'a fair field' and that there is to be 'a free fight' there, between the North and the South, to decide whether slavery or freedom shall rule them. If the energy, the enterprise, the active modes of life, the available capital, and the numbers of the North, shall not be able to compete successfully with their opposites in the South and secure freedom to the Territories, then I will admit that there is a vitality and a power in slavery which we of the North have never dreamed of. In my opinion, the Representatives of the South in the Thirty-Third Congress 'have sown the fire, and they will gather fire into their own garners.'"

I have only to add, that the correctness of my views has been proven at an earlier day than I then anticipated, and that the pang of repentance now comes too late.—The choice to be made by the South—and I admit it is for them a severe one—is between the rigid observance of existing law, which will shut out slavery from the Territories by popular vote, and congressional intervention directly to exclude it. The next census if fairly taken, will show such a preponderance of population on the side of the North as to convince the most skeptical on this point.

But there are more appalling evidences of the sectionalism I charge. These are found in acts of glaring lawlessness and disorder, and in the determination to cripple and impoverish northern labor.

Sir, there are eighteen States of this Union, and soon there will be twenty-three, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and across fifty-eight degrees of longitude, teeming with millions of men, controlling and directing the literature, commerce, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts, of the whole country; fruitful in peace and able for war, who will not soon forget the early history of Kansas, and the suffering of their friend and kinsmen there through violence and fraud. It was there the lesson was dustriously taught and fully learned the rightful rule of the people over their institutions meant but the sans