

THE POTTER JOURNAL,
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY
THOS. S. CHASE,
 To whom all Letters and Communications
 should be addressed, to secure attention:
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Agricultural, &c.

THE YANKEE FARMER'S SONG.
 O, what a happy chap the jolly farmer is!
 A pillar of the nation, and a lord in the
 State.

With a snug little cottage, a stable and a barn,
 And a gentle little wife for a mate.

CHORUS.
 O who has joys like the farmer's joys?
 The farmer! the farmer, farmer free,
 With his gentle little wife, and a half a dozen
 boys.

The farmer, the farmer's life give me.
 With a cultivated farm, and a handy joke of
 oxen,

A dog to bring the cows and to scare the
 pigs away,
 With a paper for the news, (the Printer al-
 ways paid.)

To tell the price of butter, of cheese and of
 hay.

With potatoes in the bin, and apples by the
 barrel,

A garret full of corn, ready, ripe and yel-
 low.

A pony in the stable, merino sheep and cattle,
 And a good supply of cider in the cellar.

With half a dozen turkeys, and chickens by
 the score,
 And sounds of contentment for ever hum-
 ming,

With forty cords of wood, and a thousand
 other things,
 With a certainty that Christmas is coming.

—A Mr. Bailey, of N. H., sunk a
 barrel of apples in his mill-pond last No-
 vember and took them out the 11th of
 May. They were free from speck, rot or
 wrinkle; as far and fresh as when taken
 from the tree.

THE cattle disease has made its ap-
 pearance in Berks and Chester Counties
 in this State, and is spreading rapidly in
 the New England States. New Jersey is
 also threatened, one or two cases having
 already been discovered. It is known as
pleuro-pneumonia, and is likely to bear
 heavily upon the agricultural interests of
 the country.

TRAINING BEANS.—Lima beans may
 be gathered at least two weeks earlier, if
 trained on lateral poles, instead of the up-
 right ones generally used. A correspon-
 dent of the *Gardener's Monthly* states
 that he ties on lateral slender rods to the
 upright poles, and trains the vines to
 them; in this way he has beans much
 earlier than when the vine is allowed to
 run upon upright poles. A fact that has
 been observed in other vines as well as
 the bean.

THE recent observations of aurora bore-
 alis by the scientific men of Europe,
 tend to confirm De la Bire's theory, which
 is that the vapors continually rising from
 the sea and the equatorial regions, carry
 with them to the higher regions, a large
 amount of positive electricity, and the
 union of this at the poles with the nega-
 tive electricity produces the splendors of
 the northern aurora.

How many Kinds of Potatoes
there are.

We have had the curiosity to ascertain
 the number of varieties of potatoes. The
 following list may be still incomplete.—
 Those in a brace are those which under
 different names are supposed to be iden-
 tical. There may be others identical un-
 der different names:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Round Pink Eye, | Holland, |
| Long | Peen Blow, |
| White Meshannock,* | Jersey, |
| Red | Sand Lake, |
| Blue, purple | California, |
| or black | Apple, |
| English White, | Globe, |
| Prince Albert, | Irish Gulp, |
| Mexican White, | Long John, |
| Saint Helena, | Rohan, |
| Cow Horn, | Merino, |
| Kidney, | Mountain Pine, |
| Six weeks, | Farmer's Delight, |
| Garter, | Baltimore Blue, |
| Scotch Grey, | Bibbo, |
| Lady Finger, | Blue Prolific, |
| Shipley, | Bermuda, |
| Mercer,* | |

*Resembling each other but not iden-
 tical; some, however, insist they are the
 same, the apparent difference being mere-
 ly the result of different soil and culture.

Opinions, however, vary as to the iden-
 tity of some of those included above, as
 identical under different names. An ex-
 periented dealer insists that the Prince
 Albert, the St. Helena, resembling each
 other, have marks of distinct variety.—
Summit Beacon, Ohio.

Thrilling Episode in the Life
of "Abe Lincoln."

As a Western man, I wish space to
 give vent to my enthusiasm over the
 nomination of Hon. Abraham Lincoln for
 President of the United States. Mr.
 Lincoln, or "Old Abe," as his friends
 familiarly call him, is a self-made man.
 A Kentuckian by birth, he emigrated to
 Illinois in his boyhood, where he earned
 his living at the mill, devoting his leisure
 hours to study. Having chosen the
 law as his future calling, he devoted
 himself assiduously to its mastery, con-
 tending at every step with adverse for-
 tune. During this period of study, he
 for some time found a home under the
 hospitable roof of one Armstrong, a farm-
 er who lived in a log house some eight
 miles from the village of Petersburg,
 Menard county. Here, clad in home-
 spun with elbows out, and knees covered
 with patches, young Lincoln would mas-
 ter his lessons by the firelight of the ca-

bin, and then walk to town for the pur-
 pose of recitation. This man Armstrong
 was himself poor, but he saw the genius
 struggling in the young student, and
 opened to him his rude home and bid
 him welcome to his course of study. How
 Lincoln graduated with promise—how he
 has more than fulfilled that promise—
 how honorably he acquitted himself alike
 on the battle field, in defending our bor-
 der settlement against the ravages of sar-
 vage foes, and in the halls of our national
 legislature, are matters of history, and
 need no repetition here. But one little
 incident of a more private nature, stand-
 ing as it does as a sort of sequel to some
 things already alluded to, I deem worthy
 of record. Some few years since the
 oldest son of Mr. Lincoln's old friend
 Armstrong, the chief support of his wid-
 owed mother—the good old man having
 some time previously passed from earth
 —was arrested on the charge of murder.
 A young man had been killed during a
 riotous melee, in the night time, at a
 camp-meeting, and one of his associates
 stated that the death-wound was inflicted
 by young Armstrong. A preliminary
 examination was gone into, at which the
 accuser testified so positively that there
 seemed no doubt of the guilt of the pris-
 oner, and therefore he was held for trial.
 As is too often the case, the bloody act
 caused an undue degree of excitement in
 the public mind. Every improper inci-
 dent in the life of the prisoner—each act
 which bore the least semblance of rowdy-
 ism—each school-boy quarrel—was sud-
 denly remembered and magnified, until
 they pictured him as a fiend of the most
 horrid hue. As these rumors spread
 abroad, they were received as gospel
 truth, and a feverish desire for vengeance
 seized upon the infatuated populace,
 whilst only prison-bars prevented a hor-
 rible death at the hands of a mob. The
 events were heralded in the country pa-
 pers, painted in highest colors, accompa-
 nied by rejoicing over the certainty of
 punishment being meted out to the guilty
 party. The prisoner, overwhelmed by the
 circumstances under which he found
 himself placed, fell into a melancholy
 condition, bordering upon despair; and
 the widowed mother, looking through her
 tears, saw no cause for hope from earthly
 aid.

At this juncture, the widow received a
 letter from Mr. Lincoln, volunteering his
 services in an effort to save the youth
 from the impending stroke. Gladly was
 his aid accepted, although it seemed im-
 possible for even his sagacity to prevail
 in such a desperate case; but the heart
 of the attorney was in his work, and he
 set about it with a will that knew no such
 word as fail. Feeling that the poisoned
 condition of the public mind was such as
 to preclude the possibility of impanelling
 an impartial jury in the court having
 jurisdiction, he procured a change of
 venue, and a postponement of the trial.
 He then went studiously to work un-
 raveling the history of the case, and satisfied
 himself that his client was the victim of
 malice, and that the statements of the
 accuser were a tissue of falsehoods.

When the trial was called on, the pris-
 oner, pale and emaciated, with hopeless-
 ness written on every feature, and accom-
 panied by his half hoping, half despairing
 mother—whose only hope was in a
 mother's belief of her son's innocence, in
 the justice of the God she worshipped,
 and in the noble counsel, who without
 hope of fee or reward upon earth, had
 undertaken the cause—took his seat in
 the prisoner's box, and with a "stony
 firmness" listened to the reading of the
 indictment. Lincoln sat quietly by,
 whilst the large auditory looked on him
 as though wondering what he could say
 in defense of one whose guilt they re-
 garded as certain. The examination of the
 witnesses for the State was begun, and
 a well arranged mass of evidence, circum-
 stantial and positive, was introduced,
 which seemed to impale the prisoner be-
 yond the possibility of extrication. The
 counsel for the defence propounded but
 few questions, and those of a character
 which excited no uneasiness on the part
 of the prosecutor—merely, in most cases,
 requiring the main witness to be defini-
 te as to the time and place. When the evi-
 dence of the prosecution was ended,
 Lincoln introduced a few witnesses to re-
 move some erroneous impressions in re-
 gard to the previous character of his cli-
 ent, who, though somewhat rowdyish, had
 never been known to commit a vicious
 act; and to show that a greater degree
 of ill-feeling existed between the accuser
 and the accused than the accused and the
 deceased. The prosecutor felt the case
 was a clear one, and his opening speech
 was brief and formal. Lincoln arose
 while a deathly silence pervaded the vast
 audience, and in a clear but moderate tone
 began his argument. Slowly and care-
 fully he reviewed the testimony, pointing
 out the hitherto unobserved discrepancies
 in the statements of the principal wit-
 ness. That which had seemed plain and
 plausible, he made to appear crooked as
 a serpent's path. The witness had stated
 that the affair took place at a certain hour
 in the evening, and that by the aid of
 the brightly shining moon, he saw the
 prisoner inflict the death blow with a
 slingshot. Mr. Lincoln showed that at
 the hour referred to, the moon had not
 yet appeared above the horizon, and con-
 sequently the whole tale was a fabrica-
 tion. An almost instantaneous change
 seemed to have been wrought in the
 minds of his auditors, and the verdict of
 "not guilty" was at the end of every
 tongue. But the advocate was not con-
 tent with this intellectual achievement.
 His whole being had for months been
 bound up in this work of gratitude and
 duty, and, as the lava of the overcharged
 crater bursts from its imprisonment, so
 great thoughts and burning words leaped
 forth from the soul of the eloquent Lin-
 coln. He drew a picture of the perjurer
 so horrid and ghastly that the accuser
 could sit under it no longer, but reeled
 and staggered from the room, whilst the
 audience fancied they could see the brand
 upon his brow. Then in words of thril-
 ling pathos Lincoln appealed to the ju-
 rors as fathers of sons who might become
 fatherless, and as husbands of wives who
 might be widowed, to yield to no pre-
 vious impressions, no ill founded prejudice,
 but to do his client justice; and as he
 alluded to the debt of gratitude which
 he owed the boy's sire, tears were seen
 to fall from many eyes unused to weep.
 It was near night when he concluded by
 saying that if justice was done—as he
 believed it would be—before the sun
 should set it would shine upon his client
 a freeman. The jury retired, and the
 court adjourned for the day. Half an
 hour had not elapsed, when as the officers
 of the court and the volunteer attorney
 sat at the tea table of their hotel, a mes-
 senger announced that the jury had re-
 turned to their seats. All repaired im-
 mediately to the court house, and whilst
 the prisoner was being brought from the
 jail, the court room was filled to over-
 flowing with citizens of the town. When
 the prisoner and his mother entered, si-
 lence reigned as completely as though the
 house were empty. The foreman of the
 jury, in answer to the usual inquiry from
 the court, delivered the verdict of "Not
 Guilty!" The widow dropped into the
 arms of her son, who lifted her up and
 told her to look upon him as before, free
 and innocent. Then, with the words,
 "Where is Mr. Lincoln?" he rushed
 across the room and grasped the hand of
 his deliverer, whilst his heart was too
 full of utterance. Lincoln turned his
 eyes toward the west, where the sun still
 lingered in view, and then, turning to
 the youth, said, "It is not yet snow-
 den, and you are free." I confess that my
 cheeks were not wholly unwet by tears,
 and I turned from the affecting scene.

"HURRAH FOR LICKEM AND HANG-
 EM."—A gentleman of Batavia was reading
 the Gazette on the day it was issued,
 containing the announcement of the nomi-
 nation at Chicago, when a little boy
 about nine years of age inquired of him,
 "who's nominated?" The gentleman in-
 formed him that Lincoln of Illinois and
 Hamlin of Maine. The boy started off,
 and shouted at the top of his voice "Hur-
 rah for Lickem and Hangem!" Not so
 bad a misnomer after all.

Forty hard-fisted laborers of the First
 Ward in the city of New York left the
 democratic ranks a night or two ago, and
 came out for the "Rail-Mauler" and "Car-
 penter" ticket. We notice many more
 such expressions of sympathy in other
 quarters, amongst the working people.
 It is one that breaks through all political
 ties, and must be felt in the grand
 result.

List of Vendues of Foreign Mer-
chandise in Potter Co., for
the Year 1860.

Names.	Class.	Licenses.
F. T. Sahr & Co.	14	\$7 00
Chas. Hepp	14	7 00
Chas. Missner,	14	7 00
Justice & Byam	14*	7 00
R. H. Howe & Co.	14	7 00
P. A. Stebbins	12	12 50
E. K. Spener	12	7 50
D. E. Olmsted & Co.	12	12 00
N. Schoemaker	12	10 00
Olmsted & Kelly	14	7 00
J. B. Smith	14	7 00
Smith & Jones	14	7 00
E. N. Stebbins & Bro.	13	10 00
Domestics.		
M. W. Mann	14	3 50
S. S. Roberts	14	7 00
Simmons & Perry	14	7 00
Mary Goodman	14	7 00
Wm. McDougall	14	7 00
C. H. Simmons	14	7 00
C. C. Kenyon	14	7 00
Colwell & Lyman	14	7 00
Mann & Nichols	14	7 00
Said Stebens & Co.	14	7 00
Edwin Wood	14	7 00
B. F. Jones	14	7 00
L. Canfield	14	7 00
P. B. Dedrick	14	7 00
Henry Andresson	14	7 00
Leroy Crittenden	14	7 00
A. Corey & Son	14	7 00
D. L. & M. H. Daniels	14	7 00
Larabee, Lewis & Co.	14	7 00
Moore & Burt	14	7 00
Barely & Brainard	14	7 00

NOTICE is hereby given that an appeal
 will be held at the Commissioners' office in
 Coudersport, on the 12th day of July next,
 at which time and place all persons aggrieved
 by the foregoing appraisal will be heard
 and such abatements made as are deemed
 proper and just. P. A. STEBBINS, Jr.,
 Mercantile Appraiser.
 Coudersport June 5, 1860.

NEW JEWELLER.
C. H. WARRICK.

HAVING rented a window in the Store of
 B. S. Colwell, one door east of the Post-
 office, is prepared to REPAIR WATCHES and
 JEWELRY on the shortest notice and in the
 most workman-like manner. Having a new
 and superior stock of tools, and a large ex-
 perience in the business, I offer my professional
 services to this community, hoping that my
 promptness and strict attention to my legitimate
 calling will secure me a liberal patronage. I
 give special attention to cleaning and repair-
 ing CLOCKS and Watches; and no way will
 be required unless the work is satisfactorily
 done. Terms, Cash on delivery of work.
 Coudersport, May 3, 1860.

GEO. T. WARREN,
 Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Boots, Shoes, Leather,
FINDINGS, &c.
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
 Main-Street, nearly opposite Baldwin Bros.,
 WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

WARREN'S
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,

Main Street, (nearly opposite Baldwin
 & Bros. Grocery.) Wellsville, Alle-
 ghany Co., N. Y.

BOOTS AND SHOES CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Terms Cash Only.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment
 having just returned from New York with
 a large and splendid stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather, Findings, &c.,

is now offering the same at prices much lower
 than they have ever before been offered.

Owing to his superior advantages in N. Y.
 City, he is enabled to purchase goods at much
 lower rates than other houses in the same line.
 Having an Agent in the market in New York
 City, he is enabled from time to time to take
 advantage of the rise and fall of the market,
 and thus obtain goods at very low figures.

It is only necessary to call, to be convinced
 of the above facts.

Strict attention paid to orders.
 A call is respectfully solicited.
GEORGE T. WARREN.
 Wellsville, Jan. 20, 1860.-20.

The Campaign
FOR 1860 IS
ALREADY OPENED,

A T
C. H. SIMMONS'
BLOCK,
 IN OSWAYO VILLAGE.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS
Just Received from New York
 THE
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. Hav-
 ing 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 me 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 on
 reasonable terms.

CASH FOR GOOD LUMBER
AND SHINGLES.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED A
BRANCH STORE
 At Ellsburg,
 under the name and style of
SIMMONS & PERRY,
 where a COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORT-
 MENT will be constantly kept on hand.
 C. H. SIMMONS,
 Oswayo, April 2, 1860.—17,64.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a Farm, containing
 212 acres, which he wishes to sell. Situated
 in the town of Sweden, about five miles
 from the county seat of Potter Co.; about 75
 acres under a good state of improvement, on
 which is growing a young Orchard of various
 kinds of Fruit; a good Barn and Shed; a
 comfortable House, with water convenient;
 a good Road through it, and an enterpris-
 ing neighborhood. Soil, Red Shale; Timber,
 Beech and Maple; land nearly level; Title
 unquestionable. Any person desiring a good
 and cheap property, well adapted for a large
 stock and sheep farm,
 cannot do better. The subscriber desires to
 sell the same because he is engaged in other
 business.

Terms.—A part can be paid down, and the
 balance on time. Any communication to the
 undersigned will be promptly answered.
 Address
JOHN B. SMITH,
 Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa.
 May 3, 1860.—34f.

IT IS WISDOM ACTED TO
ADVERTISE

To Housekeepers.
 SOMETHING NEW.—B. T. BABBITT'S
 BEST
 MEDICINAL SALERATUS.
 Is manufactured from common salt,
 and is prepared entirely different
 from other Saleratus. All the del-
 terious matter extracted in such a
 manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit,
 and all kinds of Cake, without con-
 taining a particle of Saleratus when
 the Bread or Cake is baked; there-
 by producing wholesome results.—
 Every particle of Saleratus is turned
 to gas and passes through the Bread
 or Biscuit while baking; consequently
 nothing remains but common Salt,
 Water and Flour. You will readily
 perceive by the taste of this Saleratus
 that it is entirely different from
 other Saleratus.

It is packed in one pound papers,
 each wrapper branded, "B. T. Bab-
 bitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus;" also,
 picture, twisted loaf of bread,
 with a glass of effervescing water on
 the top. When you purchase one
 paper you should preserve the wrap-
 per, and be particular to get the
 next exactly like the first—brand as
 above.

Full directions for making Bread
 with this Saleratus and Sour Milk
 or Cream Tartar, will accompany
 each package; also, directions for
 making all kinds of Pastry; also,
 for making Soda Water and Seid-
 litz Powders.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP,
 with

B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH,
 Warranted double the strength of
 ordinary Potash; put up in cans—
 1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 6 lbs. and 12 lbs.
 —with full directions for making
 Hard and Soft Soap. Consumers
 will find this the cheapest Potash in
 market.

Manufactured and for sale by
B. T. BABBITT,
 Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-street,
 New York, and No. 38 India-street,
 Boston. [11-34-15*.]

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every mem-
 ber of the human family is subject to disease
 or disturbance of the bodily functions; but,
 with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise
 of good common sense, they may be able so
 to regulate the system as to secure permanent
 health. In order to accomplish this desired
 object, the true course to pursue is certainly
 that which will produce a natural state of
 things at the least hazard of vital strength and
 life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has in-
 troduced to this country a preparation bearing
 his name, which is not a new medicine, but one
 that has been tried for years, giving satisfac-
 tion to all who have used it. The Bitters
 operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels,
 and liver, restoring them to a healthy and
 vigorous action, and thus, by the simple pro-
 cess of strengthening nature, enables the sys-
 tem to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nau-
 sea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious
 Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction
 of the stomach or bowels, producing Cramps,
 Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these
 Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhoea, dysentery or flux, so generally
 contracted by new settlers, and caused prin-
 cipally by the change of water and diet, will
 be speedily regulated by a liberal use of this
 preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is
 probably more prevalent, in all its various
 forms, than any other, and the cause of which
 may always be attributed to derangements of
 the digestive organs, can be cured without
 fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT-
 TERS, as per directions on the bottle. For
 this disease every physician will recommend
 Bitters of some kind; then why not use an ar-
 ticle known to be infallible? All nations have
 their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and
 strengthener of the system in general; and
 among them all there is not to be found a more
 healthy people than the Germans, from whom
 this preparation emanated, based upon sci-
 entific experiments which have tended to prove
 the value of this great preparation in the scale
 of medical science.

Every man and woman.—This trying and provok-
 ing disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on
 the body of man, reducing him to mere shadow
 in a short time, and rendering him physically
 and mentally useless, can be driven from the
 body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED
 BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated
 diseases can be contracted, even in ex-
 posed situations, if the Bitters are used as per
 directions. And as they neither create nausea
 nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary
 any change of diet or interruption of ordinary
 pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy
 digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily
 as is consistent with the production of a
 thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffer-
 ing from an enfeebled constitution and in-
 firm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a
 restorative of strength and vigor, and need
 only be tried to be appreciated. And to a
 mother while nursing her Bitters are indis-
 pensable, especially where the mother's nourish-
 ment is inadequate to the demands of the
 child, consequently her strength must yield,
 and here it is where a good tonic, such as
 Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to im-
 part temporary strength and vigor to the sys-
 tem. Ladies should by all means try this
 remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so
 doing, should ask their physician, who, if he
 is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters,
 will recommend their use in all cases of weak-
 ness.

Caution.—We caution the public against
 using any of the many imitations or counter-
 feits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED
 STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has
 the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters"
 blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped
 on the metallic cap covering the cork, and ob-
 serve that our aut