

The Potter Journal.

SINGLE COPIES, }

VOLUME XII.-NUMBER 42.

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

FOUR CENTS.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1860.

TERMS.—\$1.25 PER ANNUM.

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The Potter Journal.

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

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Republican Ticket—1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
Saml. Pollock,
Thos. M. Howe,
Representatives.

DIST. 1. Edward C. Knight, 14. Ulysses Mercur.
2. Robert P. King, 15. George Dressler.
3. Henry Bunn, 16. A. B. Sharp.
4. Robert M. Foust, 17. Daniel O. Gabr.
5. Nathan Hills, 18. Samuel Califia.
6. John M. Broomall, 19. Edgar Cowan.
7. James W. Fuller, 20. Wm. McKennan.
8. Levi B. Smith, 21. Jm. Kirkpatrick.
9. Francis W. Christ, 22. James Kerr.
10. David Mumma, Jr., 23. Rich'd P. Roberts.
11. David Taggart, 24. Henry Souther.
12. Thos. R. Hull, 25. John Grier.
13. F. B. Penningan.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The Congressional election in Oregon, as far as heard from, looks favorable for the election of Mr. Logan, by a small majority, though only two counties are reported, in which he gains largely over his vote of last year.

The Republicans of Crawford county have nominated the following excellent ticket. For Assembly, Hiram Butler, nominated by acclamation; Sheriff, P. Shattuck; Prothonotary, Jos. T. Chase; Register & Recorder, Cyrus Kitchen; Clerk of Courts, Wm. Beatty; Commissioner, Thoren Beard; Coroner, David Compton; Auditor, J. M. Rodgers.

The event of the day has at last transpired—the mammoth ship *Great Eastern* has crossed the Atlantic to New York, arriving at the latter place on the 28th ultimo. She had 40 passengers, among them three ladies. She left Southampton, England, on Sunday the 17th of June, and made the passage in 11 days from “the Needles” to “the light-ship” off Sandy Hook.

The dimensions and capacity of the *Great Eastern* are as follows:—Length, 602 feet; breadth across the beam, 83 feet—across the paddle-boxes, 120 feet; 4 paddle engines and 4 screw engines, giving a total driving power of 4,000 horse power, and requiring 250 tons of coal per day to keep up the steam—diameter of cylinders to paddle engines 74 inches with 14 feet stroke, screw-engines 84 inches bore and 4 feet stroke; tonnage capacity 27,000 tons. She can carry 4,800 passengers with good accommodations, or 10,000 soldiers. Some say she is larger than Noah's Ark; “but be that as it may,” says the *Scientific American*, “we know that the clipper ship *Great Republic*, the frigate *Niagara*, and the steamer *Adriatic*—all fully loaded—would make about a fair cargo if taken within her capacious sides.” She cost \$4,000,000 when she landed at New York. On Tuesday last she was opened for public examination at New York for \$1 per head, adults, and 50 cents for children under 12 years of age; and it was estimated that over 10,000 persons would visit her at that price on that day. The *Scientific American* says she is a scientific success, though a pecuniary failure; but will lead to the building of other large vessels for the Pacific and East India trade, where that class of vessels will pay.

The Japanese Embassy left New York on their return to Japan, the same day that the *Great Eastern* arrived—thus giving New York another wonder to behold, while its latest sight was departing.

The Democratic State Executive Committee met at Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. An attempt was made to compromise on Douglas, but it was discovered

that only 24 of the 60 members present were Douglasites. A hot discussion was had between the factions, and a motion to declare Douglas the nominee of the Democratic party for President was voted down by yeas, 19; nays 43. At length the following proposition, offered by Mr. McDowell, of Dauphin, was adopted by 45 to 15:

First, calling on the Democracy of the State to unite in support of Gen. Foster for Governor, and to bury all differences on the Presidential question in the local elections; second, recommending the Democratic party of the State to unite on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the following basis: If it should appear on ascertaining the result in other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Douglas it would elect him, said electors shall be under obligation to cast said vote in that way; if the said vote would not elect Douglas, but elect Breckinridge, then shall be cast for Breckinridge; if the said vote will elect neither Douglas or Breckinridge, then the electors may divide according to their own judgment—the basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all good Democrats, however differing about men and minor points of principle, to unite firmly against the common enemy. The Chairman of the Committee was authorized to communicate with the electors, and obtain their pledges within thirty days to act under this obligation.

Harmonious Democracy!
The leaders of the factional Democracy everywhere are engaged in a war of extermination—and it will result in the total wiping out of the factions. Both of them acknowledge the success of Lincoln to be a foregone fact.

Forney's Press denounces the State Committee, and calls for a Mass Convention to purge the State of seceders altogether. It also recommends a union of Lincoln, Bell and Douglas voters.

Senator Fitzpatrick having declined the Douglas nomination for Vice President, the Hon. Herschel V. Johnston, of Georgia, has accepted the nomination.—Mr. Fitzpatrick declined because he desired to harmonize the party—and he desired to be free from party faction.

Circumstances have conspired to compel us to issue at least a half-sheet this week. A certain legal notice, which may be found among our new advertisements, has called the *JOURNAL* out in half size, much against our will; but we have become so much accustomed to having our private wishes defeated by the exigencies, and not unfrequently negligence, of others, that we (all hands) resign ourselves to this exigency with—hope—philosophic patience.

By-the-by, this is a good opportunity to turn the following article to account. It is from the *Lancaster Express* of some time in November last, and has reference to our suspension at that time. We have only one objection to it, and that is it puts us down in the “single list” when we had been done up in a “package,” at least a month previously. The ignorance of our friend Geist, in this matter, is evidently attributable to his living among the “Bushwhackers.”

EDITORIAL TROUBLES.—The editor of the *POTTER JOURNAL* announces in his last issue, that having run out of paper, money, and the large stock of patience which has kept him going for nearly three years, he has concluded to suspend publication for a couple of weeks, and turn his attention to collecting and canvassing during that time—thinking that as harvest is over now, he ought to be very successful. He concludes the record of his vexation thus:

“A number of persons promised to bring us provisions, &c., when they came to the Fair, but we have seen nothing of them yet. We cut short our visit home, expressly to be here to receive the produce promised, but all to no purpose. Have those persons treated us right? We think not.”

Now, we protest against such conduct on the part of any portion of the citizens of this free and glorious old Commonwealth. To keep an editor out of money is bad enough, but to tempt him with a reasonable hope of something good to eat, and then disappoint him at the last moment, is really too bad. However, as we believe our friend Chase is a single man, we commend to his earnest meditation “the latest Parody,” entitled

THE PRINTER'S CONSOLATION.
Tell me, ye gentle winds,
That round my pathway play,
Is there no place on earth
Where printers get their pay?
The whispering breeze went by
With accents filled with woe,
A voice borne on the sorrowing air,
In sadness answered “No!”

Tell me, ye flowing streams,
That smoothly glide along,
Is there no cherished place
Where printer's meet no wrong?
The gentle brook replied—

In murmurs soft and low—
And winding on its verdant way,
And meekly answered “No!”

Tell me, ye murky clouds,
Now rising in the west,
Is there upon the globe
One spot by printer's blast?
The flashing clouds outspoke
With an indignant glow—
A voice that filled the heart with awe,
In thunder answered “No!”

Tell me, ye hard-hearted men,
Withholding day by day,
Is there no honor in thy breast,
The printer's bill to pay?
Unanswered turns he round—
How plain his actions show
An uttered oath-capped sound is heard,
His actions answered “No!”

Tell me, ye gentle nymphs,
Who blessed life's hours through,
Is there no sacred shrine
Where printers get their due?
A mantle bluish her cheeks diffused.
Did tenfold grace impart—
A soft responsive sigh replied,
“'Tis found in woman's heart.”

Tell me, angelic hosts,
Ye messengers of love,
Shall suffering printers here below
Have no redress above?
The angel bands replied—
“To us is wisdom given—
Delinquents on the printer's books
Can never enter Heaven.”

There—if our Potter cotemporary will close up his delinquents with that appeal, he can hardly fail to find his way to their pockets, or to some of the ladies' sympathizing hearts!

FOSTER AND THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.—It is well known throughout the State that Hon. Henry D. Foster, the democratic candidate for Governor, was an exceedingly warm Douglas man. He went to Baltimore especially to promote his nomination, and he declared openly, beforehand, that if Douglas were not nominated he would at once decline.—He will, of course, when he takes the stump, pitch into the Breckinridge men—what will they do? Support him in return? They are an amiable set of men, and perhaps they will.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Communications.

Free-Speech in Egypt—Pro-Slavery Intolerance in a Free State.

[The following letter has been communicated to us by Rev. Jas. Blakeslee, of Ullyses, with the request to publish if worthy. We find it so. It was written by his daughter.—ED. POTTER JOURNAL.]

JONESBORO, Union Co., Ill., June 3, 1860.

MY DEAR MOTHER—The *Tribune* which I received from you yesterday have afforded me much gratification, as they are the first which I have had the privilege of reading in some time. I received one in March from Miss Cooper, of Ceres, who, I suppose, felt sympathy for me, being situated as I am, out of reach of all Anti-slavery reading, except as sent to us by friends at the North, and I have often felt to thank her for her consideration, and it was read with exceeding interest, both by myself and Mr. Pierce and wife, the only Anti-slavery people in the place with whom I am acquainted. I speak of “being out of reach of Anti-slavery documents,” not because the mail would refuse to bring me the *N. Y. Tribune*, or any other reading matter which I should direct to have sent to me, but the question is “expediency.” The question lies right here;—Shall I sacrifice the little good I might do by coming out in opposition to *rigid public opinion*?—express any sentiments antagonistic to every preconceived idea of the popular mind; ruin what influence I might have by remaining quiet; or come forward and discuss freely a subject which is feared and hated by everybody around me; fearlessly and plainly assert my abhorrence of the cursed, degrading system of Slavery; and thereby enjoy the Heaven-born blessing of Liberty and Free Speech, and at the same time receive the curses of those who now respect me, and the scorn and hisses of the public generally? Here is a point where conscience ought to direct, and if I could be certain that was the path of duty I would walk therein whatever obstacles intervened; whatever mountains came in my way-way. Expediency says, “be silent,” and its conscience does not seem to countermmand; I remain speechless, mute! I am really ashamed of it! Liberty of speech is a God-given right, and in this, one of our “FREE Western States” it ought to be sanctioned, it ought to be defended and sustained. But, say they, people can say what they please; can express their sentiments; no one prevents. So could Rev. Daniel Worth, of North Carolina; so could the Jacobins, of France; so could John Huss and Wick-liffe; so could the subjects of Henry VIII, of England; but what was the result? A person can speak what he pleases, but he must abide the consequences. For instance, in my own case, let me say in the presence of Col. D—, the most influential man of this town, a gentleman of rank, a member of the Charleston Con-

vention, who is a decided friend of our Academy. President of our Board of Trustees, and besides, a warm personal friend of my husband and myself; I repeat, let me say in ever so quiet and lady-like a manner, that I had been brought up to look upon American Slavery as an evil, a crime against humanity, and therefore a sin against God; the first thing would be a coldness in the treatment of me by the whole family, as though a dangerous associate; next his children taken from school, and the news quietly spread throughout the community that the teachers of the Union Academy were Black Republicans, and should not be patronized; scholars would fall off, of course breaking up the school; patrons regretting that their children had ever been under such debasing influence; friends becoming distant, and strangers rejoicing that they had not had the misfortune of forming the acquaintance of so unworthy a person; in fact the whole community would turn me aside as unworthy of notice, and yet make me the subject of discussion at every private gathering. The churches would refuse to take me into their membership unless I would publicly renounce my private opinions upon this all-important subject, deeming them akin to murder, robbery, fraud, treason, and every thing dark in the category of crime.

This, perhaps, is an overdrawn picture, but I think not. I am sure I do not wish to try it. But I do know a circumstance similar to what I have just written, of a lady who lived in this place during last winter. She was from Michigan, and declared herself an Abolitionist; and at every sewing-society, and wherever she was, she was not afraid to make known the fact that she was an Abolitionist, and she received the same treatment which I have described and had to leave the place or suffer abusive slander. Also a gentleman here offering his letter to the Baptist church, was not accepted, merely because he was known to be Anti-slavery. Is the picture therefore overdrawn? Am I wrong then in saying that I cannot express my sentiments; that I have not the freedom of speech? Even Mr. Chase, in Vienna last winter, soon after we were married, when it became known that his wife was Anti-slavery, was reported as being a Black Republican himself, which like to have destroyed his school until he declared his innocence of this heavy charge. And am I wrong in saying that I cannot take an Anti-slavery paper? That very fact would ruin me here. I am glad to observe that you took the precaution which I suggested, viz: to fold the title page of the paper inside, so as not to be exposed to view. I hope you will continue to send them. I have been reading them to-day until I became so “warmed up” upon the subject that I felt that I must give vent to my feelings some way, and as I cannot talk I can write, and this must apologize for this long “speech” upon Slavery. And pardon me, I have a little more yet to say. In the first place to change public opinion here, one would need to commence at the first principles of moral science, and teach and convince them that “the negro has rights which the white man is bound to respect”—teach him in the first place that he is man and not “brute” or a “connecting link between man and brute”; teach them that he has a soul, an immortal part, an intellect capable of cultivation; that he in fact belongs to the race of man; and that he was not made merely for the benefit of a certain portion of God's creatures. These would have to be established first, and it is an utter impossibility to convince a man against his will, and will generally follows in the channel of early training, and preconceived opinions. These are the sentiments which prevail in lower Egypt, and although a finer, more beautiful country cannot be found—although the climate and productions are all that the heart can wish to find on earth, yet this course of public opinion rests upon it, and renders it unattractive to those reared amid the freedom of the Allegheny Mountains and stern morals of eastern society. Affectionately your daughter,

SARAH BLAKESLEE CHASE.

For the Potter Journal.
Our Farmers.
(CONTINUED.)

Order and manure are the true life-elements on a farm. It is therefore a gross mistake if farmers begin to work an area of land without being able to give full attention to it, as it ought to be done. A small farm can be made profitable by the industry of a good farmer, without rubbing himself down; on the contrary, a man with a small capital can easily prosper, because he will be the best-hand himself—especially when he intends to have work done very particularly. He will cut his grass and clover in blossom because it possesses in that state the most nutrient, and he will have to expect another crop. He will reap his grain—not only heading it—and will secure for himself not only even more grain and straw, but nearly one third of the

crop for manure. A careless manager will wear out a farm very quick; but a careful one will increase his fodder and will make that into money which the careless one would think not worth mentioning. Let us look at the idea on both sides. The first is in a great hurry to get quickly through with the job and then he is done with it; the other takes it cool and easy, but works steady and does his work workmanlike.

He has no high stubbles left, but all his straw is saved. What his stock would eat, he uses for bedding, and there is the profit. The other got bedding to for his “critters,” but not always as much as the latter. The more bedding the more manure, although never use more than is necessary. The ammonia will settle in the hollow straw and it will be three years on the soil (except sandy) before its entire effect is gone; that is, front manure made in a tank; but barnyard manure is used up in one year.

A cow will yield double by a proper management. The first yield in milk; the second in manure; and is equal in worth with the other; therefore, it is wise to keep cattle, over night at any rate, under shelter, where the manure can be gathered and brought to the heap. Would that not be profitable? Yes, more! it would save us all from traveling through the mud and droppings around the barns and near the highways, and nobody would be obliged to inhale, against his will, a well known odor.— Save these farmers; bring it on your meadows and pastures, and mark it. If every one sweeps before his own door, then will it soon look clean everywhere.

J. SCH.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration to the estate of Ben Howe, late of Allegheny township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to
ADALINE S. HOWE, Administrator.
R. W. BENTON, Agent.
Allegheny, May 28, 1860.—36.

The Campaign FOR 1860 IS ALREADY OPENED,
AT
C. H. SIMMONS' BLOCK,
IN OSWAYO VILLAGE.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS
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. Having purchased for Cash, no profits 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 us Weekly, enabling me constantly to offer the LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITIES of Goods, BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES kept on hand for sale. Peddlars supplied on reasonable terms.

CASH FOR GOOD LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED A
BRANCH STORE
At **Ellisburg,**
under the same name and style of
SIMMONS & PERRY,
where a COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENT will be constantly kept on hand.
C. H. SIMMONS.
Oswayo, April 2, 1860.—19, 646.

IT IS WISDOM ACTED TO
ADVERTISE

Business Cards.

JOHN S. MANN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKean Counties. All business entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention. Office on Main st., opposite the Court House. 10:1

F. W. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties. 10:1

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

ISAAC BENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office corner of West and Third sts. 10:1

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-ly.

O. T. ELLISON,
PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promptly respond to all calls for professional services. Office on Main st., in building formerly occupied by C. W. Ellis, Esq. 9:22

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

O. T. ELLISON,
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,
B. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa. 9:44

ALLEGANY HOUSE,
SAMUEL M. MILLS, Proprietor, Coleburg Pottery Co., Pa., seven miles north of Coudersport, on the Wellsville Road. 9:44

LYMAN HOUSE,
C. C. LYMAN, Proprietor, Ullyses, 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-ly.

D. L. & M. H. DANIELS,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Ready-Made Clothing, Crockery, Hardware, Books, Stationery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Paints, Oils, &c., Ullyses, 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 MAKE and REPAIRER, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., takes this method of informing the public that he is 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 the work invariably required on delivery of the work. All kinds of PRODUCE taken on account of work. 1:35.