

The Prospect Before us.

It is not to be supposed that the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of these United States—conspicuous and glorious triumph as it is—will at once restore the country to political harmony and quiet, though we are convinced that the agitation raised in the South will gradually and surely subside into peace.

But the Republicans must prepare themselves to encounter something much more formidable—a combination of all the elements of the Opposition to nullify so far as possible the victory we have obtained, and so to delay for a while longer these reforms in the administration of our Federal affairs the main objects which the Republican party has in view.

A POPPED CHESTNUT.—Senator Chestnut resigned his seat in the United States Senate on Saturday. The report states that the "reading of the letter was followed by applause." This was rather an equivocal compliment.

Allegany County gives Lincoln 10,000 majority, the largest ever given for any candidate whatever.

The Potter Journal.

Mr. Douglas was rotten-egged at Montgomery, Alabama, on Friday preceding the Presidential election. Three eggs were thrown at him and his party by the Breckenridgers, as they were entering the hotel; one of the eggs striking Judge Douglas on his hat and bespattering the face of Mrs. Douglas, who was leaning on his arm.

California and Oregon cannot, of course, be heard from for two weeks, but it is presumed they will both give Lincoln a majority.

If their President proves true to his oath of office and sees that "the laws be faithfully executed," and treats the Southern people as though they were entitled to the same regard as other sections of the Union, then the very heart and soul of his northern supporters will leave him.

We propose that our President shall be the President of the Union, and not as yours has been, the President of the South only. Mr. Lincoln will never,

however, truckle to the behests of a minority at the expense of the majority—if he is partial at all it will be in behalf of "the greatest good of the greater number." "The very heart and soul of his northern supporters" will never find fault with him for treating "the southern people as though they were entitled to the same regard as other sections of the Union."

As for the cancered heart of the Republicans; that is all in your mind's eye, Dieffly. That cancer has a wonderful healthy look, just now, in the way of over half a million Republican majority in the Union.

Official Vote of Potter County for President.

Below we give the official canvass for Presidential electors in this County. The Bell-Everitt ticket received one vote in the whole County, and that in Coudersport. A plucky fellow is Joe. It will be seen that the majority is increased 220 over that for Curtin, and the whole vote 41.

Table with columns: Districts, Lincoln, Fusion, Rep. Maj., Fus. Maj. Lists names like Abbott, Allegany, Bingham, etc.

Total vote of the county in November, 2,066. Total vote of the county in October, 2,025.

The Election.

The smoke of the great battle of Nov. 6th is clearing away slowly, but is surely developing the fact that the American people have been true to their natural love of freedom.

Table with columns: State, Votes. Lists Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

Total reported for Lincoln 169. Necessary to a choice 152.

In Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan, the Republican candidates for State offices are elected by majorities not much below Lincoln's.

in the Legislature, thus securing the reelection of Judge Trumbull to the U. S. Senate. The popular majority for President is about 35,000.

In this State the plurality of Lincoln is about 75,000, and his majority about 50,000 over all others.

Altogether the victory is one of stupendous grandeur, not only in its result but in its influence on the world at large.

Milton on Modern Democracy.

Milton was the great politician and a no inconsiderable statesman of Cromwell's time; in fact, he was the balance-wheel of the Commonwealth.

But his reflections on those corruptions and their tendency were not intended for that present necessity only—they were for all time; and we make an extract from his "Character of Cromwell," addressed to the people of England, which we regard as pertinent interrogative portraiture of modern democracy.

"For who would vindicate your right of unrestrained suffrage, or of choosing your representative you liked best, merely that you might elect the creature of your own faction, whoever they might be, or him, however small might be his worth, who would give you the most lavish feasts, and enable you to drink to the greatest excess?"

Who could endure such treacherous servants, such vice-generals of their lords? Who could believe that the masters and patrons of a banditti could be the proper guardians of liberty?

South Carolina Venteth.

The great little nullification State of South Carolina has at last "found a fit occasion" to give vent to her long-confirmed revolutionary spleen, which has been bottled up ever since Gen. Jackson corked it up in 1833.

In Alabama the feeling finds utterance through the presses calling for the organizing of companies of "minute men," and in unfriendly treatment of resident northerners. It will soon subside.

President will resist nullification but not secession," says a telegram from Washington to the Charleston Courier.

We are not sure that a State has the right to secede, and it certainly looks reasonable that having become a joint partner in a perpetual partnership, it is dependent on the will of the majority of the partners.

But the question here arises: What is the character of the provocation of South Carolina for secession? Has the Union violated any of her State rights? Certainly not.

Why, a majority have exercised their constitutional right of choosing an administrator of the laws, which choice is adverse to the will of the minority!

Georgia and Alabama are also slightly afflicted with the disunion mania, but it is not so virulent as in South Carolina; it is more conservative in its tone, though more revolutionary in its development.

The undersigned will meet Directors and Teachers for the purpose of examining teachers at the following times and places: Nov. 24th, at the school house at Lewisville.

Collectors of Potter take Notice.

You are required by the act of Assembly passed April 21, 1853, entitled "An Act to regulate the Militia of this Commonwealth," to designate upon your rolls the amount paid by each person under this act.

Teacher's Examination.

The undersigned will meet Directors and Teachers for the purpose of examining teachers at the following times and places: Nov. 24th, at the school house at Lewisville.

The Sentence of Byerly.

The motion for a new trial in the case of William Byerly, who was convicted a short time ago on the charge of making a fraudulent return of the result of the October election in the Fourth ward, was Wednesday considered by Judge Thompson.

Legislature made the law and the Commissioner-in-chief appointed me Inspector because the law directed him to appoint some one to the office of nullification.

This sentence furnishes an admonition to other unscrupulous partisans which they should not be slow to heed.

Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M.—Dear Sir—After a thorough practical test in the counting room of the knowledge acquired at your hands I am perfectly convinced that there is no similar Institution in the United States.

PRICE CURRENT.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Lists Apples, green, do dried, Beans, etc.

New Advertisements.

Application in Divorce.

To James B. Churchill, Respondent: Wherefore as a subpoena and alias subpoena, having been issued, and returned nulli, you are hereby notified to be and appear at my next Court of Common Pleas for Potter County.

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Each brigade, regiment, battalion, troop and company, shall conform, as near as possible, to the regulations of the United States, but a regiment may consist of five companies.

Now, we find that we have the privilege to train or pay an equivalent. That equivalent is fixed by law to be fifty cents. I sincerely hope that there are not as many in this county willing to resist the General Militia laws of the State as has already been found to resist the temperance laws of this County.

ULYSSES ACADEMY.

JOSEPH A. COOPER, A. B. Principal. MISS M. GILLILAND, MISS H. JONES, ASSISTANTS.

The ULYSSES ACADEMY was commenced in the spring of 1859 and opened to students in the following September. Its object is to afford to the youth of its vicinity, and to others who may choose it, as a place of study, the requisite facilities for obtaining a thorough and practical education.

This Institution is better furnished with maps, charts and Reference Books than any similar institution in the country.

There are three Sessions a year, of fourteen Weeks each; Commencing as follows: 1st Session Tuesday Aug. 21st, 1860.

Tuition, per Term of 12 Weeks, INVAARIABLE IN ADVANCE.

Common English—embracing Reading, Writing, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, History, Calligraphy and Drawing, \$5.00.

Will cleanse better and preserve the teeth and Gums longer than any other known substance. One box will last 12 months for only 15 cents.