The First Temperance Association in Potter.

HEBRON, Dec. 16, 1860.

EDITOR OF THE POTTER JOURNAL—*Dear Sir:* As I was present at the temperance lecture delivered in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, in Coudersport, on the evening of the 8th of this month, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, I was highly gratified while listening to his excellent remarks for the glorious cause of temperance, for which I have been an advocate for the last thirty years. My mind was carried back to the first start of the temperance movement in this county. I will give you the circumstances that transpired in the summer of 1831. I came in this town in the winter of thirty-one, there were but three families in the town at that time; all was a waste wildernes where nothing but the howling of the wild beasts of prey was to be heard. But since that time our noble school system has been established and school houses and churches built, and light has shone forth as it were in a dark place, where now we hear the sweet anthems of praise and the songs of the redeemed. Not only this to cheer our hearts, but the glorious, blood stained banner of liberty and the cause of temperance has been unfurled in our towns and county, by which many hearts with mine, have been made to rejoice exceedingly—may the breeze that has unfurled these banners continue to wave them until the last vestige of intemperance and sham-democracy be swept from Potter county and throughout our land. True it is we have achieved a great victory in the last elections through the ballot box, I think as great as the revolution. He who rules the destiny of all nations has led us on to victory as he did our fathers under the great Washington. We shall still be led on to greater victories by our Heavenly Father and our standard bearers elect, if we keep our eyes on the mark set before us. Is there no balm in Gilead and no physician to heal the malady of our nation? I answer, there is. Mr. Lincoln will shine forth clear as the sun—Mr. Hamlin fair as the moon. They will hold out the olive leaf and pour in the oil and the wine and administer the healing balm, both to the South and the North; while our noble Representatives will shine like stars in the firmament under them.

We have got the foe Alcohol to face next fall who lives to see the time roll round. Now is the time, as Mr. Parsons remarked, to commence the rolling of the temperance ball anew in this county. I fear it is getting tarnished. Let us have our lamps trimmed and burning, and meet it in earnest, and say no, and raise the puny arm of abstinence, and tell the demon no, we will have no commerce with the unfruitful works of darkness. We shall reap in due time if we faint not.

I will now give a statement of the circumstances referred to above, in the commencement of what is called the Crandal Hill settlement, in this town. The few that had settled there in the spring of 1831 united together in a solemn compact not to have liquor at raisings or bees or use it except for medicinal purposes. It has been sustained to the present, through all opposition. This was the first move made in this county in the good cause. The following summer Mr. Nelson Clark built his first saw-mill. Previous to the raising of the frame I met him one day. He told me he thought of trying to raise his mill without whisky. He asked me what I thought—if it could be done. I told him it could. Accordingly he invited the hands to raise without whisky, and he would get supper for them. The day came and every man was on hand. While the timbers were putting together, six robust, stout fellows drove up near the place in a waggon (one of them that is now in the silent grave,) came up to Mr. Clark and told him that they had come to help him if he would consent for him to bring a two gallon jug of whisky on the ground. Mr. Clark told him no; and that if his mill could not be raised, without whisky, it might lie there till the morning of the resurrection. The gang staid until the first bent was raised, with yells and hoots to prevent the operation. They see their desires to be defeated, and left like a gang of desperadoes. The frame went up securely—thanks for that victory. The next was, Capt. Ross, in the same summer, raised a house frame on the side hill south of the Academy, that is now down and gone, with about the same defeat, tried, but failed in the effort.

The cause has grown to what it is in our county. May it run and be glorified. The first start of the cause of liberty was about in the same channel. My heart is filled with gratitude to our Heavenly Father for what I have lived to see in Potter county, with my locks frosted with 65 winters. Yours truly,

J. M. GREENMAN.

The Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory for 1860.—The Sixth Annual volume of the *Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory* is on our table. To those not acquainted with the previous numbers, we would say that the *Rural Annual* is a handsome book of 120 pages published in Rochester, N. Y., at the office of the *Genesee Farmer*, and designed to furnish a large amount of valuable and interesting information in a cheap and permanent form. A new number is prepared each year, containing entirely new matter. Among the contents of the present number we notice treatises on the Farmer's Kitchen Grader, Shade and Ornamental Trees, management of Window Plants, cultivation of Immortelles or Everlasting Flowers, Ornamental Hedges, Sulphur for Mildew on the Grape, designs for Farm Houses, Cottages, Suburban Residences, Barns, &c.; Ornamental Water Fountains, Constructions of Gates, Calendar of Operations, Cultivation of Pears, with many other articles of interest and practical value to the Farmer, the Fruit Grower, and the Horticulturist.

It is illustrated with 80 beautiful wood engravings.

The *Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory* for 1861, will be sent, prepaid by mail, on the receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Publisher of the *Genesee Farmer*, Rochester, N. Y.

THE *Tribune* states that H. C. Spalding, of Prepared Glue notoriety, has given that paper an order to insert an advertisement of one column in length to appear in each of the daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions during the year, commencing Nov., 12, 1860, *at a charge of over thirty-one thousand dollars!* An enterprising man, truly.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, Dec. 27, 1860.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

☞See the Prospectus of the *Tribune* for 1861. It speaks for itself.

☞No paper was published from this office last week, because we were disappointed in getting paper. Consequently most of the matter in this paper was prepared for publication last week. We will give Court proceedings &c., in our next. Christmas is past, and New Years is coming—no turkey for either.

Secession in Practice.

South Carolina has gone and did it.—The following ordinance was passed in the Convention, on Thursday, by a unanimous vote. It did not frighten Congress, and that body quietly proceeded with its business, while Messrs. Boyce and Ashmore the remaining M. Cs from Nullificationdom, retired from the Hall. Every sensible man *in* the Union says "let her go." She is already asking us to carry her letters for her. Particulars next week:

AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States, united with her under the Compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us, in Convention, on the 23d day of May in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

No Kidnapping in the Old Keystone.

In 1847, under the administration of that genuine democrat, F. R. Shunk, an act was passed to prevent kidnapping in this State. It is the *only* act of assembly of this State, passed in fifty years of which freemen have reason to be proud. We believe the chief credit of this act belongs to the Hon. John C. Knox, then a member of Assembly from Tioga county. He not only worked hard for its passage, but he urged the Governor to put his signature to the glorious bill when the weak-kneed men of the party tried to frighten the Governor from approving it. All honor to the men who did what they could to protect the freedom of *all* the inhabitants of this State. But in 1852, under the administration of that chief of doughfaces, William Bigler, the work of Knox, Shunk and others, in behalf of freedom was attempted to be undone, and was so far successful as to repeal the 6th section of the act of 1847, which prevented the jails of this Commonwealth from being used as Slave-pens by United States Marshals. As the Republicans are now in the ascendant at Harrisburg, we hope the people will *demand* the restoration of the 6th section of Francis R. Shunk's bill to prevent kidnapping in Pennsylvania. It will be a shame if a Republican Legislature does not wipe out the dirt eating legislation of William Bigler. Let the act of 1847 be restored and preserved in its entire nobleness as bequeathed to us by a Democratic administration. There is no constitutional, much less moral, obligation resting on the people of Pennsylvania to build Slave-pens for the lords of the lash.

The Spirit of Douglas Democracy.

It is humiliating to see how abjectly even the Douglas men in this State crouch under the threats of the Slaveholders. One would suppose the abuse heaped on Douglas, and the rotten eggs broken in his wife's face by the minions of Slavery, would make his northern supporters stand upright and assert that *something* was due to freedom. Not a bit of it. The Douglas men of this State are flat on their faces eating all the dirt asked of them by the Slave-holders.

The Harrisburg *State Sentinel* is the chief exponent of Douglas in Pennsylvania. Here is the way it raves at those laws of the Northern States passed to prevent the kidnapping of free colored people. Speaking of the vote in the Vermont Legislature against the repeal of the Personal Liberty law of that State, the *Sentinel* says:

"It is disheartening to see how fanaticism clings where it once takes hold.—Nevertheless, there is, in the case before us, something encouraging in the fact that twenty-five out of one hundred and fifty Republicans, had the good sense, patriotism, and courage to record their votes with the Democratic minority in favor of the repeal of the obnoxious law. It showd a disposition to sacrifice personal prejudice on the altar of public good, to yield something for the sake of soothing Southern exasperation and bringing about a state of feeling more favorable to the preservation of the Union. The inflexible majority of mad Abolitionists who, by their votes against the repeal of an odious, unconstitutional law, have sought to add fuel to the flame of secession, deserves the severest denunciation, and unmitigated execration of every patriot in the land."

The Vermont Personal Liberty Bill is *undoubtedly very odious* to Southern Slave-holders and Northern doughfaces, but we challenge the *Sentinel* to show that it is unconstitutional.

The people of Vermont are as intelligent, and as honest as the men who surround the *State Sentinel*. They claim to be as devoted to the Union, and as obedient to the Constitution, as those are who yielded everything to Slavery. We think there has been ranting enough against these Personal Liberty bills. Instead of repealing those already passed, every free State should immediately pass a law that would effectually prevent the return of every person claimed as a Slave until that claim was legally made out "by due process of law." Is there anything unconstitutional in that?

What the South Costs.

Just at this time, when such a horrible ado is made over the threat of Southern secession, it may be a favorable time to enquire what the Slave States have already cost to get and keep them in the Union. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

"During the last nineteen years, from 1841 to 1859, inclusive, the fifteen slave States have cost the Post Office Department $50,544,416 13, and they have contributed to its support only $27,549,620 68, while fifteen free States have cost it $69,891,293 34, and they have contributed to its support $68,648,519 70—that is, the slave States have cost the Government $22 994.795 for mail facilities more than they have paid, and the same number of Free States have contributed $7,757, 218 more than they cost, being the round sum of $30,000,000 against the former! The expenses of South Carolina alone to the Department in 1858, beyond the amount she paid, were $211,531 98."

That is but a single item, but it shows the impudence of the complaints made by the Slave States. But the enormous sums expended for Slave Territory, and for wars for the benefit of Slavery, ought to reconcile the most conservative man in the North to the loss of such expensive "Brethren."

Here are the chief items we have paid for Slave Territory and the expenses of the Mexican and Florida wars.

Louisiana (purchs'd of France)	$15.000,000
Interest paid	8 387,333
Florida (purchased of Spain)	5,000,000
Interest paid	1,430,000
Texas (for boundary)	10,000,000
Texas (for indemnity)	10 000.000
Texas (for creditors, last Con.)	7,750.000
Indian expenditures of all kinds	5.000,000
Mexican war	217.175,575
Soldiers pens's & bounty lands	15,006,000
Florida war	100.000.000
Soldiers' pensions	7 000,000
To remove Indians	1,000,000
Paid by treaty for New Mexico	15,000 000
Paid to extinguish Indian titles	100,000.000
Paid to Georgia	3,082,000
Total	$524,830,928

So much we have paid in money for the benefit of South Carolina and the other cotton States; and now because the majority of the people have concluded to administer the National Government for the benefit of the masses, the States for whose benefit all these expenses are incurred, threaten to secede. Enormous as these money expenses are, the Slave States have cost this nation far more than all we have named. In order to secure a union with the Slave States, and to maintain such a union, we have submitted to degrading Fugitive Slave Bills, and other immoral measures, until the whole country is demoralized. The history of the last ten years is a history of corruption. The public funds are stolen. State Legislatures and the National Congress are bribed. How could it be otherwise when the public *conscience* was debauched that the Fugitive Slave bill and other pro-slavery measures might be submitted. Such is the cost of keeping South Carolina and the cotton States. Will it pay to continue this any longer?

Concession vs. Secession.

None of the plans of arranging the present political difficulties of the country, thus far presented, have met the expectations of either section, and the Southern Senators and Congressmen boldly declare that no compromise can be effected that will satisfy the South—they demand the control of the government, or they will secede. Concession if made at all must be entire, utter. That is, the people must recede entirely from the victory they have just so nobly and constitutionally accomplished—surrender all their principles for which they have contended for the last ten years, and kneel humbly and eat the dirt which the South and its northern doughface allies are throwing before them. This is the sum and substance of the concession demanded, and the least that will be accepted.—"The whole hog or none" is the principle and nature of the demand—that of conciliation is for patching up the rents by underlaying the whole surface with plentitudes which shall only appear at the rent, but will result, as the breeches become worn in a complete renunciation of the grand principles of freedom.

We are opposed to any concession whatever, inasmuch as none but the most ultra will be accepted. We believe that the North has back-bone, and now if ever is the time to make it bear its burden. We are opposed to it on the principle that the rights of one section constitutionally attained are as good, as worthy of being preserved, as those of another unconstitutionally demanded and which are proposed to be unconstitutionally acceded to. We are opposed to it also, because we know that any qualified or unqualified departure from the principles of the Chicago platform, by Republican representatives, will result in the utter overthrow of all public confidence in representative integrity hereafter.

Within the last few days we have heard many of the firmest Republicans in this county say, that as soon as the Republican members of Congress receded one iota from the Chicago platform, they would leave the party—and they will do it. Therefore, if our Representatives in Congress desire to preserve the phalanx of Liberty, they must resist all efforts to annul the victory just won—they must stand by the Chicago platform in every particular.

Literary Notices.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: a Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Vol. I., "A" to "Aragnay"; Vol. II., "Araktsheeff" to "Beale." D. Appleton & Co., 443 & 445, Broadway, N. Y.

We are in receipt of the two first volumes of this absolutely necessary and indespensable work. It is of that class which, while beyond the means of the general masses because of its voluminous character and large cost, is at the same time entitled to a place in the library of of every educationist and business man of whatever character, and which cannot be comprehended in any list of works of a more general character, however comprehensive. Embracing as it does every class of literature—educational, moral, religious, biographical, historical whether written or heretofore unwritten, science, arts, geography and ethnology, it has no national predecessor and no foreign rival of even approximate scope. It may best be comprehended under the title of a general educator, for such is its character.

It is no doubt erratic, but it is infinitely less so than works of its character are liable to be—and its errors are not so apt to mislead as they are to be misapprehended; and they are more of local than of general significance. In the two volumes under notice, we see no errors within our comprehension, and can only judge of the errors of the work from the critical notices of it which have come under our notice. Errors are easily forgiven in a work of so stupendous a character.

The editors of the Cyclopædia are men well fitted for the work they have undertaken, and have so nearly successfully completed—for we believe but five more volumes, (some of them already in press) are yet to be published to complete the 16 large crown-sized volumes of about 750 pages each, to which the work is limited. They have critically compiled and revised the work from the contributions of more than a hundred different writers of the first rank of the age, and embracing every class of scientific and literary pursuits. The editors are both learned and practical business men—Mr. Ripley being a finished lawyer, and Mr. Dana the energetic manager in the *sanctum* of the New York *Tribune*.

The publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., are known throughout the world as the most extensive and energetic book publishers in this country; and of that class who have built up their business and themselves by indomitable perseverance and unswerving probity of character. They are worthy of the work, as it is preëminently worthy of them. They have already secured it a large sale by subscription, (the manner in which it is sold), and canvassers are daily meeting with flattering success in obtaining subscribers for it. Elder H. Daniels, of Wyoming, N. Y., who recently visited this place, obtained eight or nine subscribers, to whom he has already delivered the first two volumes.

The cheapest edition of the work costs $48, but is delivered two volumes quarterly if desired, thus making its cost gradual and little felt. Eleven volumes are already published, which can be had at one time if desired. We would not take twice what ours will cost for the work if it were out of print. It is a book we have long desired, and which we can cheerfully pay for as it comes to hand.

THE TRIBUNE
FOR 1861.
PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to,

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

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The Rochester Straw-Cutter.

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L. BIRD,

I am prepared to do jobs of Surveying in Ulysses, Hector and Pike Townships, and anywhere within 8 or 10 miles of my home, and can undoubtedly give satisfaction, having had over 6 years experience.

L. BIRD.
Brookland, Potter Co. Pa.
Oct. 24, 1860. 7tf.

THE LAST CALL.

THE Accounts of P. A. STEBBINS must be settled, or costs made. A word to the wise is sufficient. Dec. 13, 1860.—13

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Flour, Meal, Feed, &c.,
constantly on hand and for sale,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
at fair prices.
Coudersport, Sept. 4, 1860. —51

1000 SHEEP PELTS, wanted immediately at STEBBINS'.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the title of SMITH & JONES, in the Drug and Variety business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are in the hands of C. Smith for settlement and collection, and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

COLLINS SMITH,
E. A. JONES.
Coudersport, Nov. 26, 1860.—3t.11

Horse-Team for Sale.

THE subscriber desires to sell a Team of BAY MARES, 6 years old, both with foal. They are well matched, gentle, and so far as I know, sound. They are well broken to farm use, and will be sold at a very reasonable price. Terms easy. Apply immediately at the Jewelry Store. C. H. WARRINER.
Coudersport Nov. 28, 1860.—11