The Potter Journal.

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Business Cards.

JOHN S. MANN,

ATTORNEY 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 corner of West and Third streets. 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 promptnes and fidelity. Office on Soth-west corner of Main and Fourth streets. 12:1

ISAAC BENSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office on Second st., near the Allegheny Bridge. 12:1

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.–11-1y.

O. T. ELLISON,

PRACTICING 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

C. S. & E. A. JONES,

DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.. 10:1

D. E. OLMSTED, B. S. COLWELL, A. C. TAGGART.

D. E. OLMSTED & CO.,

DEALERS 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

H. J. OLMSTED. : : : : : : : : : : S. D. KELLY.

OLMSTED & KELLY,

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,

D. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa. 9:44

ALLEGANY HOUSE,

SAMUEL M. MILLS, Proprietor, Colesburg Potter Co., Pa., seven miles north of Coudersport. on the Wellsville Road. 9:44

CHARLES MANNING,

BLACKSMITH, Fourth street, between Main and West Streets, Coudersport, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Produce taken in payment. 12:39

EZRA STARKWEATHER,

BLACKSMITH, would inform his former customers and the public generally that he has reëstablished a shop in the building formerly occupied by Benj. Rennels in Coudersport, where he will be pleased to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on the most reasonable terms. Lumber, Shingles, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for work. 12:34.

Z. J. THOMPSON,

CARRIAGE & 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.

POETRY.

THE DEAD MOTHER.

Why are you lying there, mother,
Under that cold, gray stone,
Always out in the wind and rain,
Lying so still and lone?
Little Minnie is very sick;
On her lip lies the gathering foam:
Why don't you come and mind her now?
O mother! come home! come home!

Harry and I, ere we fell asleep
Last night in our little bed,
Were trying to think what they meant by it,
When they told us you were dead!
When we asked our father, he answered,
The knowledge would come with years,
But his hands were clasped before his face,
And under them fell big tears!

He said, too, 'twas because you were good, mother;
That God took all who were such.
Harry thinks we might get you back again,
If we asked God very much!
But why don't you speak when I speak?
Why don't you come to us now,
To hear us say our prayers at night,
And to kiss us upon the brow?

Old nurse cries, and says to Minnie,
That with you she soon will meet;
For night after night on the candle
Is a little winding sheet.
I'd rather that you came back to us
And loved us as you used to do:
But if Minnie is going to see you,
O mother! may I go too?

The morning you spoke to us all last.
When you kissed us each and blessed,
You said, I was the eldest,
I should also be the best,
And indeed, I try to be good, mother,
Since you went 'neath that cold, gray stone,
Won't you come back and see how good I am?
O mother! come home, come home!

EDUCATIONAL.

Address of H. P. Shove, Delivered before the Potter County Teachers Institute, Thursday Evening, Nov. 22, 1860.

PRINTED BY REQUEST OF THE INSTITUTE.

Since you have conferred on me the honor of an invitation to address your Institute, I am here on this occasion to comply with your request and give my mite for the advancement of the cause in which we are all so deeply interested. In this lecture I shall treat of a department in the Teacher's vocation, which some of you may consider, if not entirely irrelevant, at least somewhat remote, for while we have been plied with abstractions as to his duties, responsibilities and relations, we have heard little or nothing concerning correct or incorrect personal habits, which go far to make up the character of the man, and which, oftener than mere want of qualifications, bring opprobrium on the profession, and shorten the days of him who adopts it,—when the latter prevail. Permit me to call your attention to this most neglected part of the question. In the whole list of professions there is no one which calls for a more full and perfect consecration of all the powers of body and mind on the part of its chosen representatives, than does the profession of the teacher. He not only teaches principles and imparts instruction, but he *impresses* his every peculiarity of thought, mind and action; and for this reason, if not for his own sake, he should be careful to preserve the original type of character in all its freshness and purity; and if while himself a child, before he ever thought of becoming a teacher, he acquired any habits which are odious in themselves, or pernicious in final effect, he is bound by every sentiment of honor, and principle of integrity, as well as by his love for human welfare, to offer it a willing sacrifice to the cause in which he is engaged. Therefore I am particularly anxious that the teacher should be not only temperate, but thoroughly correct in all his habits; and there is one which for its horrible filthiness, and debasing influences, stands preëminent among the scourges of society. To this habit—to their everlasting shame and disgrace be it said—not a few school teachers are addicted; to wit: feeding on tobacco.

It is of this that I propose to speak, in hopes that there may be at least one of my fellow students within the sound of my voice, who will take a firmer stand and a bolder opposition to an evil which every one of them must deplore. To a man of acute sensibilities and refined habits, there is nothing more intensely disgusting than the practice of chewing tobacco. It strongly offensive to his special senses, and equally abhorrent to his moral sense of decency and right. When a man through an error in his education, or by some strange hocus pocus of the imagination, comes to so monstrously invert the natural relations existing between himself, society and his Creator, as to look to such a foul and ungodly practice to fill the source of his inspiration, he is no longer fit to hold any position of trust or honor; much less to teach school; and he should never attempt to sway the scepter of his influence over a school room until he has learned to grasp it steadily with the hand of a man, and point to purer sources of enjoyment, and healthier means of keeping soul and body supplied with the necessary amount of stimulation. I am not one of those ultraists, who when a man deflects in the slightest degree from their arbitrary standards of virtue, are ready to decry him as a meuster no longer worthy the title of a man, for I believe a man may displace some few figures in the great type of his manhood, and still retain the general semblance and character of a man; but when he wantonly sullies the purity of his person, he has widely departed from the trusts which his Creator reposed in him, and clouded one of the brightest gems with which the crown of his manhood was first adorned. Of all the glorious ideals of God out of which the reals have grown, there are in this world none more gloriously beautiful than human beings. Man's peer is not upon the Earth; in his physical perfection he towers erect and alone—the finished monument of his Creator's inventive genius and architectural power; and there is something within the monument—a spirit which permeates every grain and fibre, and forever swells it grandly up to the appointed height and proportions, and on the fair front of this beautiful monument of material man, is engraved the throne of Reason, where she sits and holds her queenly sway over the hordes of passions that cluster at its base. And there eyes that shine and tones that speak, and faces lit up with the effulgence of feeling mingled with the calmer shades of thought, in a word: it is man; and all these gifts and graces of person are trusts. How sad a thing it is to once have been a man and ever become less; to betray these trusts, to form habits which tend to erase these signs of superiority, and leave in their place the blank of inferiority. Do you tell me, O trembling devotee at this shrine of unholiness, that you are as much a man as ever; that your shoulders are as broad, your limbs as strong, and that you can see and hear as well as the temperate and righteous? Then let me tell you, that you are mistaken; and even if you are not, I would add that an erasure of the senses and diminution of muscular power, are not the only means Nature has of expressing her indignation at the insults you have cast upon her; she does not always write herself in capitals to be seen, or speak in tones of thunder to be heard; but her delicate inscriptions are written on every feature of a perfect manhood, and she breathes in the gentlest intonations of the voice, as well as in the roar of the hurricane. She designed you to be the mirror of her freshness and youth, longer than during the period of merest infancy. She intended you should remain the embodiement of her beauty and power until the honors of long continued strength and maturity should be gradually changed for the benignities of a ripe and venerable old age. Let us see how you have entered into her plans—how you have cherished the spirit of her institutions. Lift your hat. Ah! here are threads of silver among your locks, and you are only twenty-five. Your eyes that should beam with a joyance deep and clear, are dim and weak; the light of trusting innocence which beamed from their teansparent depths in childhood, eclipsed by the fire of unholy passions. As Nature planned them, your teeth were to be sound and even, clean and white; but in that polluted chasm you call mouth, there is an assemblage of half decayed instruments of mastication, black as Erebus with smoke of unclean offerings you have burned before your deity. But this is not enough; as though decaying at the vitals, there comes an odor in your breath sickening to inhale, and it makes the frame shudder like a blast from the poison Upas. Do you suppose that a being, perfect in all His attributes, and near whom no unclean thing can approach, would acknowledge such a wretched caricature as the work of His hand? No! as at present, you are Satan's representative; not the Almighty's.

Beside all that concerns yourself, you have your relation to society, and here I pronounce you a robber of the worst description; for while the highway man only takes my purse, you enter a room where I have just as good a right to remain as you have, and deliberately commence to rob me of my share of that sweet and vital element which is of more worth than money and essential to my very existence. The robber of the common right to pure air, is no better than the robber of the public purse; on the contrary, he is just so much more an enemy to community, as the former transcends the latter in importance; and if he who lightens the National Treasury is made to feel the penalty of the law, so ought he who infringes on a still more indelienable right, to be punished with a corresponding severity; but as no legal action is to be had on the question at present, you chewers and smokers will be permitted to go on committing your nuisances until society can tolerate them no longer. In the mean time you are indebted to the superior courtesy of those with whom you associate for preserving your heads unbroken. But this is not all you are guilty of. Suicide and sacrilege are on your programme—under different names perhaps, but virtually the same. Your practices tend to kill and they do kill; slowly it is true, but not the less surely; and murder is murder, whether it be committed in one day or ten years; and unless I mis judge that good Being who cursed the murderous Cain, he could not have been more angry with *him*, when He saw the white face of the murdered Abel upturned to Heaven, and his blood crying from the ground, than he is with the steeped and reeking tobacco-chewer—a moral and social corpse—tarrying among men and poisoning the air they breathe with the exhalations of his decaying, yet living carcass. True, you have not driven the assassin's dagger, nor stolen within sacred precincts for unhallowed purposes; but you are the self-immolated victims to your own base appetites, and you have dedicated the temple of the immortal soul to profane uses; you have defiled its inner sanctuaries, and set up within them foul deity of carnal lust; at whose tyrannous behests you bow down and do homage.

A young man may forget his mother, and fooget God; he may become a debaucher and a libertine; a drunkard and despoiler of maiden innocence and beauty; oaths may flow like rivers from his lips; he may practice almost any species of vice in the whole black catalogue of sin; and he is not yet an utter apostate from virtue, he has not yet branded himself with a sign sufficiently palpable to all the world that he is a renegade from the ranks of decency and truth, until he has so infused the subtile poison of tobacco into his veins and mudded over the portals of his speech that his every imprecation may rush forth on a flood of its own appropriate incense; here his degradation is culminated; even Satan himself could ask for no more, now he is sure of his victim; for he himself has put on the finishing stroke which shapes him to the ideal of his master, and completes the insigna of the infernal order to which he henceforth belongs. And now if there are any of my cherished companions here who are taking the first step toward such an unnatural condition, I ask them for their own sake and for the sake of humanity to retrace those steps before entering on the occupation of training children "in the way they should go." There is a delicate point in this question; and that is where the sexes meet. Were I a young lady I would never suffer the addresses of a tobacco user; no matter what his other qualifications might be. He might be great in intellect as Napoleon, rich as Crœsus, beautiful as Adonis, and he might woo me with a voice whose tones were softer than Apollo's lute, and he should never get near enough to me to put an arm around my waist; at least not a conjugal arm. Nay: rather than walk through life by the side of such an incarnated pestilence, my feet should take the solitary path of celibacy, and the roses on my cheeks should "waste their sweetness on the desert air" of the surrounding region. Ladies of Potter County! I call on you to exorcise this evil spirit! bring against it your array of purity and loveliness. You can convert a dozen young men where I can convert one; and if you can not do it by argument, you can do it by showing him in unmistakable terms that so dark a planet as he, can never glide into the galaxy of your charms. Thus you will add weight to the issues of deconcy and indecency, and increase a thousand fold the chances of the former. There is one other habit to which school teachers in common with other people are addicted, viz: drinking tea and coffee; or in other words: taking stimulants. Every person who knows the differance between stimulation and nutrition, knows they are stimulants; and proceed in effect on the same principle of more powerful stimulants. The principle differance between them is in degree, not in kind. In view of becoming a teacher I should not use them; and for two reasons; in the first place: he should adhere closely as possible to the simplicities of nature; in the second place: they are pernicious in consequence. To the unperverted appetite, there is nothing so sweet as water; it is pure, it is beautiful and free; and one of the express uses to which it was ordained from the first, was to be a beverage for man. To believe, and act upon the belief, that we can make a better beverage than the Creator can make, is a burlesque on His wisdom and an insult to His goodness. Teachers, you who are to be examples to your pupils, should some inquisitive little fellow among them,—in obedience to your instructions to always find out the *why* of everything—inquire why you drank these decotions, could you explain to him how it improved the quality of water as a beverage to withdraw its delicious coolness and cloud its beautiful transparency?—Now while they are forming habits for life, your example may do great things for their future welfare. Discountenance these practices by every effort in your power; by precept, by authority, and above all by example. So shall they become children of Nature with hearts ever open to her benign influences, and in their daily lives obedient to the teachings of her who "as a mistress is gentle and holy and whom to obey is to live."

POLITICAL.

GEN. JOHN TYLER, JR., son of ex-President Tyler, is reported as having closed a secession speech at Norfolk last Saturday with the cogent exclaimation, "Let the Union go to hell!" We are sure there must be some mistake as to the remark or as to the person. Mr. John Tyler, jr., has now been a public character for a period of very nearly twenty years, during all which time no observation so energetic and forcible was ever till now even reported to have emanated from him. This is probably (deplorable as is the supposition) another John Tyler, making three of them. Happily for the rest of us, Virginia has to endure them all.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Union--It Must be Preserved.

From The Springfield (Ill.) Journal of Dec. 20.

There are not a few who seem to think that the Union will be dissolved whenever the South Carolina Secession Convention passes a resolution to that effect.—The Union cannot be dissolved by the passage of resolutions. South Carolina may resolve that she is no longer a part of this Union. She may hold Secession meetings, mount Disunion cockades, plant palmetto trees, make palmetto flags, trample under foot the glorious flag of our country, and proclaim from the housetops her treason and her shame, but all this will not dissolve the Union. She may compel her citizens to resign official place held under the federal government, she may close her courts and post offices, and put her own people to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble, but she will still be in the Union, unmolested. She cannot get out of the Union until she conquers this Government. The revenues must and will be collected at her ports and any resistance on her part will lead to war. At the close of that war we can tell with certainty whether she is in or out of the Union. While this government endures there can be no disunion. If South Carolina does not obsruct the collection of the revenue at her ports nor violate any other federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the laws, then comes the tug of war. The President of the United States, in such an emergency has a plain duty to perform; Buchanan may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the 4th of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln. The laws of the United States must be executed—the President has no discretionary power on the subject—his duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion, by armed force, is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards. This Union is not, and will not, and cannot be dissolved until this Government is overthrown by the traitors who have raised the disunion flag. Can they overthrow it? We think not. "They may disturb its peace; they may innerrupt the course of its prosperity; they may cloud its reputation for stability; but its tranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal biot on the memory of those who caused the disorder." Let the Secessionists understand it, let the press proclaim it, let it fly on the wings of the lightning, and fall like a thunderbolt among those now plotting treason in convention, that the Republican party, that the great North aided by hundreds of thousands of patriotic men in the Slave States, have determined to preserve the Union—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.

The Shoe Pinches After it is On.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22, 1860.

Charleston is now the scene of uncommon things. We have the Convention, the Legislature, the Governor, and we are the seat of Government, in fact. As a matter of course, a great many leading citizens from all parts of the State, and from other States, are drawn hither. Gov. Pickens exerts a marked influence in giving direction to affairs. He is a favorite with all sorts of people, and more than anybody else is an embodiment of the revolution. Last evening, the Minute-Men of the city gave him a serenade at the Mills House. The object was to get a speech from him—and they succeeded. The Governor declared that his reliance was on the military, but said that he was in possession of information that induced him to believe that there would be no appeal to force on the part of the Federal authority. At the same time, should force be resorted to, he professed himself prepared to meet any and every issue. He hoped that there would be no appeal to rash counsels, but that the people of the State would prove that they are not only free, but that their virtues and character entitled them to be so. With regard to the Forts, Gov. Pickens said that South Corolina would not present the issue until the Commissioners sent to Washington had formally demanded the forts and public places in the possession of the naval authority. In the meantime, should there be any attempt to reinforce the forts, "it should not be done without an appeal to arms." So far as I am concerned, said he, I desire to go through the present controversy without an appeal to arms or the issue of blood, but if it be necessary to vindicate the independence of the country, I vow to you that all the power I have shall be exercised to maintain to the last extremity the independence of South Carolina. She had triumphed alone before—she fought the battle of Fort Moultrie on her own resources, and—her own responsibility, and, if need be, can do it again. The Palmetto Regiment won Cherubusco, when the New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians faltered; that regiment marched alone to victory, and they can stand and march alone again.

The speech was belligerant throughout, and was received with tumultuous applause by half the fighting population of Charleston. It would not have been difficult for a "bold, bad man" to have wrought up the populace to an attack on Fort Moultrie within the same hour. The only thing that saves the Fort from an attack, under such circumstances, is the military despotism that prevails.

The Convention gets on slowly in providing for the exigencies of secession. As yet, we are as we were before the ordinance passed. The inconvenience of separation becomes more apparent as a substitute for the Federal machinery is sought after. Yesterday Mr. Cheeves brought before the Convention the following draft of an ordinance, which was referred to the appropriate committee:

Whereas, The Federal Government of the United States of America has, from time to time, with the consent of this State, created certain offices of profit and trust, as well within as without the limits of this State. And

Whereas, divers persons, as well as citizens of this State, as others, have, with the consent of this State, and by the appointment of the said Federal Government, undertaken the execution of the functions of the said offices; and become bound by official oaths and heavy penalties to the said Federal Government for the faithful performance of the same. And

Whereas, the sudden arrest of the functions of the said officers would work great inconvenience to the citizens of this State, and grievous hardship to the parties bound as aforesaid,

Therefore, for the convenience of this State; and for the relief of said persons,

Be it ordained, and by the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, it is ordained,

That all persons who were in occupation of any office of profit or trust under the Government of the United States of America immediately previous to the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession shall continue to exercise the functions of the same in like manner and form as before the adoption of said Ordinance until otherwise ordered.

And that all laws of the Federal Government of the United States of America, which shall have been abrogated by virtue of said Ordinance, are hereby declared of full force and effect for the above recited purposes, and no other.

And be it further ordained, that the operation of this Ordinance may at any time be suspended, in whole or in part, by the Governor of this State at his discretion.

And that the General Assembly of this State is hereby authorized and empowered to repeal the same whensoever it shall by them be deemed expedient.

This comes as near, to all intents and purposes, repealing the Secession Ordinance as possible and not do it in so many words. If the State has gone out of the Union, it still relies on the Union to do its business.

The Legislature, having spent a good deal of time in undertaking to wipe out the record so far as it reflected that the adjournment from Columbia to Charleston was a stampede from the small-pox, have gone into the consideration of measures designed to secure internal security; in other words, to provide against insurrection. It is proposed to contract the intercourse of negroes from plantation to plantation, and to provide for a patrol throughout the State. It is not the least remarkable feature of this Secession business, that measures initiated nearly a month ago as fundamenral necessities to Secession, have been suspended to allow those of the above character to be introduced and matured. Nothing could speak plainer, that the first thing to be attended to, as most likely to happen, is insurrection and kindred things.

A portion of the Convention must adjourn over to the 5th of January, to await the report of the Commissioners to Washington and the action of the other Cotton States, and an adjournment for a few days may take place, though nothing but the passage of the Secession Ordinance will have been accomplished.

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