

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

- For President Judge, ROBERT G. WHITE of Tioga Co.
For Assembly, B. B. STRANG, and S. B. ELLIOTT, of Tioga.
For Associate Judges, G. G. COLVIN of Bingham, CHAS. S. JONES of Coudersport.
For Commissioner, L. S. ROBERTSON of Harrison.
For Auditor, E. O. AUSTIN of Sylvania.
For Coroner, W. C. BLAKESLEE of Ulysses.

Of the course to be pursued, of the principles involved, and of the result to be attained in the present crisis much is said, thought, and published by both the learned and unlearned. Differences of opinion are natural, and where one counsels one course and another a different, we derive no actual benefit from either, and are compelled to adopt one of the propositions, or upon individual thought erect one in accordance with the particular ideas we may have. In seeking relief for an injury being inflicted upon us we instinctively look first to the cause of that injury, and from the cause we derive a principle for our defence. The natural inquiry, in the present contest between our Government and its rebellious subjects, is, what is the first great cause and the end for which the majority of the Southern people are now contending? From their own words and actions we must of course take their reasons. After the election of Lincoln, upon a platform opposing the extension of Slavery, the South deemed the restriction of its unholy institution a sufficient cause for revolt and the bringing from its grave the defunct principle of Calhoun, that a State could go out of the Union and then settle its difficulties as other foreign nations would. And as Slavery was their war-cry then so Slavery is their war-cry now. And in this contest the motive power of the South presents the arm of Slavery, and the end for which it strikes the blow, the spreading of Slavery and the overthrow of Free Republican institutions, and the establishing upon the ruined foundations this hydra-headed monster, Slavery. Seeing the cause of the South's opposition to the Government, the most effective course we can take is to remove this powerful stimulant from the wheel of their Government. Up to a very late day the men of the North were divided in opinion as to the mode to be adopted; but Fremont's proclamation opened their eyes to the fact that although the theoretical Abolitionists of the country formed but an inconsiderable number, the practical Abolitionists numbered among their numbers all of those who have taken their places in the ranks of the Union; that while considering it an insult to be called an Abolitionist, their feelings were such as to hail with joy the proclamation of Gen. Fremont. The best way to accomplish the overthrow of the Slave power, and indeed the only feasible plan that presents itself, without the shedding of the blood of the bravest of Northern men, is the adoption of a principle of "Liberty to all the Slaves of those who are disloyal." Gen. Fremont made the first great move in this direction and the free sentiment of the whole country sustained him, President Lincoln restricted him to the laws and the people found fault with him for it. True, the South deny the right of proclaiming their property free, but if we wait till they are satisfied we will see the rebellious flag of "set of blackguards." We never could see the justice of this general and all-including assertion. Our political course has not been a long one, yet we have made a principle to assail no man personally; for our success in this we refer the reader to all or anything we have written since taking charge of the JOURNAL. In another column will be found a communication from "One of the Commissioners" in regard to depositing County orders with speculators, which is expressed in stronger terms than we are in the habit of using, yet some may think that the occasion called for something more severe. It is rather a serious matter to be called a thief by any man, and it does not tend much to cool one's anger when he knows that he was thus called in a public assembly, and so situated that to have resented the insult at the time would have seemed like a desire to disturb an opposite party meeting.

Can men who are Republicans consistently support Democrats for office? Persons who join a party with the full intention of sustaining its principles for the sake of the principles alone and who believe that the principles professed and upheld by its opponents are wrong, should hold themselves in honor bound to support the men placed in nomination for office by their party. We care not by what name they are known, whether it be Republican or Democrat—the same obligation rests upon them. Where is the honesty, or where the consistency when a man professes to believe that slavery is wrong, yet supports men who believe it is not. The fact that the man he votes for has no direct control over the question of slavery does not change the principle of support. Direct or indirect, it is still the same. The Democratic party has always been the supporter of slavery, both in resolutions of Conventions and in the support of men whose lifelong work has been the promulgation of doctrines tending to advance the interests and strength of the institution. Hence: supporting men of the Democratic party is supporting the principles they have preached these many years; and can Republicans do this consistently? The whole of the matter is this: in this county at the present time is a party, calling itself Union, and who have in nomination lifelong Democrats; they are supported by men who have always opposed the measures of the Republican party, and if they elect any of their men it will be taken by them as evidence of a revolution of feeling, and at the next election they will use their success as a very strong argument in favor of a more open opposition to Republicanism. The overthrow of the Democratic party was brought about in this same way—splitting their tickets and getting Republicans and Republican influences in the County and State offices. Democrats know this: their desire is to get Republicans divided and theirs will be an easy victory. We know the question of slavery, or any other of the great questions upon which the two parties hold opposite views, does not to any considerable extent affect the present contest, and that the one great question, nationally at the present time, is the honest and earnest support of the Government, in which we are all united. But yet there is this about the election, the main movers of the so-called Union Convention are our opponents politically, they always have been working against the "Black Republican nigger-slipping Abolitionists," and if they can use us in their present contest they will, after the election, doubt if we ever did have a very strong love for the principles professed. And it becomes our duty as Republicans to oppose them in every honest way—to poll a full united vote at the election, and to see that every man's ticket is the right one. As to the principle of Republicans voting for Democrats, we never could see its truth, except in some cases where, by some trickery or political jugglery an insufficient man of our own ranks was put on the ticket; then we would say vote for any man instead of him. But this is not the case; every man of our ticket is an honest upright citizen, against whom naught of truth can be said for which the most law-abiding or law-desiring could refuse his support. The men are all well known in the County; they have transacted business with almost all our people; some of them have been officers before and have faithfully performed the duties of their positions. We need no better men for our law-givers or for the taking care of our taxes.

France and America. France, which was the earliest, indeed the only friend of the United States during our great struggle for national Independence, has loyally adhered to its alliance with us, until the present time, with the exception of the difficulty arising out of the delay in settling the indemnity question, a difficulty caused by the shifting and mean policy of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and speedily settled by the firmness of ANDREW JACKSON, then President. Since the commencement of the Civil War in which this country is now unfortunately involved, there has been doubt of England, there has been doubt of Spain, but there has been no doubt of the thorough neutrality of France. We complain that aid and comfort have been given, in the ports of English Trinidad and Spanish Cuba, to the privateers of the rebellious States; but we have not had any cause to complain of anything of the sort on the part of France. We can well understand how, with fears for the future of Cuba, the Spanish authorities might be induced to aid the South against the North. We can thoroughly realize how, at variance as her rulers are with Republicanism, and urged by the cottonocracy who waste the children of the poor with excessive labor, England should promise a neutrality which she does not carry out. But France has ever been so true to us,—true to the traditional policy that reigns in her councils, that we think it impossible, though all else should fail us, that she could be faithless. In a word, we believe that France will continue practically neutral throughout our battle for freedom and against rebellion. The astute Prince who governs France, by the supreme will and unanimous election of that great people, knows very well, even though his power is almost autocratical, while our Executive must rule within the limits of the written Constitution and under the check of the Legislature,—he knows what manner of strife we are engaged in. This is no contest between two parties, but it is a strife between the elements of Good and Evil. It is a trial of strength between Freedom on one side and the worst sort of Tyranny on the other. A more important issue has never been presented in the annals of nations, and the result will decide whether the Few, assuming powers above all law, shall crush down the Many who desire to live under and by the law. That is the issue—no more, nor less. The Emperor NAPOLEON, who himself represents the Government under which France has become the most formidable, as she bids fair, ere long, to be the most flourishing of European nations, has lived in this country, has studied our institutions, has had so much intercourse with well-informed citizens of this republic, that few men, not American,—more thoroughly understand the situation in which the destinies of this nation are now placed. Himself a potent ruler, he knows that, in all empires, the hydra-headed monster, Rebellion, must be put down, and it would therefore be alike against his reason and his policy to take any step which would give, we will not say support, but even the appearance of toleration to Revolt. By and by, perhaps, other great Powers may follow in his track—when they have slowly comprehended what his subtle talent has seen from the first. France, we repeat, is the least likely of all our allies to permit a violation of neutrality in a war between the nation and some of its revolted members. We might go farther and say, that the real neutrality of France is a chief reason why England has not already recognized the South.—Press.

Hon. A. Kendall on the Peace Movement. The Hon. Angus Kendall has addressed a letter to the Bridgeport Farmer, on the peace movement, in which he says: The Democratic party has, for half a century, witnessed the rise and fall of many other parties, always maintaining the honor of its name. Its vital principle has been devotion to the Constitution and the Union. But for the wanton rebellion of the Cotton States, it would now be the ruling party in Congress and the country. You call the Southern conspirators our brothers. So was Cain Abel's brother. Shall we stop and cry peace while the club of the fratricide is aimed at our heads, and his bowie-knife at our throats? Shall our unresisting blood cry from the ground for vengeance against murderers who would kill a nation that their brothers—traitor not only to their country, but to the cause of liberty in all time and throughout the world? Democrats! No, they are no Democrats. The shades of Jefferson and Jackson disown them. They mistake their proper name, and their true home. They are the white slaves of King Cotton, and their true home is in his presence. Let them go to the Cotton States and flaunt their peace flags in the presence of their king. Let them get up a peace party there who are willing to live in peace under our benign Constitution, and they will then be responded to by all true Democrats of the North. Some men, in their zeal for party, seem to forget that they have a country, and that the President, to whatever party he may belong, is the representative of that country. What if you or I do not like some of the principles of Mr. Lincoln, or approve of the means by which he was elected? Still he is our country's President, and to sustain our country in its present conflict, we must sustain him. What, if, in discharge of the tremendous responsibilities which depend upon him, he sometimes exercises doubtful powers, or violates the letter of the law; shall we therefore abandon the cause of our country by withdrawing from him the men and money necessary for its defence? Shall we go further, espouse the cause of the enemy, and throw every possible obstruction in the way of our own Government? If so, the traitor's doom and the hangman's halter would be our just reward. Let us save our country first, and then call its rulers to account for any unnecessary usurpation of power. It were madness in the crew of a sinking ship to deprive their commander of the power to save it. It is madness to quarrel about the Administration of our Government until we make sure that we shall have a Government to administer. Does interest influence any man to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace? If that interest be one of trade, it can only be promoted by suppression of the rebellion. If the armed resistance were put down in the South, trade would at once resume its former channels, and the North would continue to profit by selling its manufactures to the people of the South. But should the rebellion succeed, Northern men may bid farewell forever to all profitable trade with the South: it is one of the avowed objects of the rebel leaders to relieve themselves from all commercial dependence on the North, and to that end they have already commenced to lay heavy duties on Northern products and manufactures. To the end of reconciling their people to giving a preference to Great Britain and France, or any other foreign power, they inculcate upon them a deadly hatred of "Yankees" and of everything Northern. Is it not strange that men of Northern blood are found to sympathize with those who have thus not only struck a blow at their business, but are daily heaping contumely and insult upon them and the land which gave them birth? SHAME!—SHAME! P. S.—Since the above was written, I have met with an extract from a leading rebel paper in Georgia, which commences as follows, viz: "We claim to be superiors of the Northern men in every respect, and we are; but we have got to prove it to their satisfaction before we can expect peace." Yes, Northern men, you have got to be whipped into the admission that the Southerners are your "superiors in every respect." It is only when you make this admission that you can have peace. Who so base as ever to make it on such terms? Who so craven as to raise the white flag of peace in response to pretensions so insulting? No true Jacksonian Democrat, I am sure.

The letters attributed to Prince NAPOLEON, now on his tour through the United States, written from Washington, and published in the Paris National, are a happy contrast to the miserable panegyrics of RUSSELL, the penny-liner of the London Times. The Prince is delighted with the American people, and delighted with the Government, and clearly on the side of the loyal States. As an evidence of this, we give the following passage from his last letter, a translation from his last letter, a translation of which appears in the New York Herald: I have found in the United States that which, despite my inclination to admire everything, I did not expect to meet with, on the word of even the most favorably disposed travellers, and that is perfect order, honesty, eagerness to be of service; if not urbanity, life comfortable, easy and regular; in fine, an habitual intercourse by all classes of society which neither soils, wounds, nor kills any one. I do not pretend to predict the new political form under which America will pursue the career of her destinies; but this people has a vitality too great, a practical sense too powerful, resources too vast, for us to fear that she will not profit wisely from the experience of the past; and that, she will not be immovable in her errors, nor, to avoid them, throw herself into the opposite extreme. The crisis will pass; the elements of vitality which America bears within her will give her strength to surmount it. Soon you will see this country greater, more full of future, than ever.

Those Deposits. The doughy leader, head manager and chief engineer of the late Union Convention, alias Whiskey Convention, when called upon to deliver his set speech, charged the County Commissioners with depositing County orders for the relief of the families of volunteers in the hands of certain parties who were speculating out of said families. Now the great whiskey leader either knew that he was deliberately lying, or he knew nothing about it; for not a dollar has been deposited with any one. In either case the charge was inexcusable. Either the Union in Potter or Whiskey, which is more probable, must have been considered in great danger when charges of this kind are brought against public officers without a shadow of proof or truth in them. The books of the County Commissioners are at all times open to the inspection of any one who chooses to examine them and they will show to whom all such orders have been drawn and who has received them. Nothing was and is easier than to find whether such deposits had been made. But it seems passing strange that whiskey, or any other cause, can make any man, however depraved he may be, audacious enough to get up in a public meeting and charge his neighbors with conspiring together to rob the poor families of volunteers who have come to defend our glorious Union, without even taking pains to cross the street to find whether such things were true. The motive must be painfully evident to all that he considers the reputation of anyone as naught when the success of the wolf whiskey clothed in the sheep's garment Union is at stake. "A bad cause is always held up by bad means." If the the voters of this County can be deceived by such transparent falsehoods, they deserve to suffer all the evils which an unlimited sale of liquor will inevitably bring upon them. ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS. Election Proclamation. PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, WM. F. BURT, Sheriff of the county of Potter, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Potter on the Second Tuesday (eighth) of October, 1861, at which time State and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit: One person for President Judge of the 4th Judicial District, comprising the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, and Cameron. Two persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the county of Tioga, to represent the counties of Tioga and Potter. Two persons for Associate Judges for Potter county. One person for Commissioner of the county of Potter. One person for Auditor of the county of Potter. One person for Coroner of the county of Potter. I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who holds any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to be voted for. Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1860, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be construed as to prevent any Military Officer or Borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or

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 corner of West and Third streets.
ARTHUR G. OLMSTED, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office on South-west corner of Main and Fourth streets.
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.
F. W. KNOX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties.
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.
C. S. & E. A. JONES, DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.
D. E. OLMSTED, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.
M. W. MANN, DEALER IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, MAGAZINES and Music, N. W. corner of Main and Third sts., Coudersport, Pa.
COUDERSPORT HOTEL, D. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa.
L. BIRD, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKLAND, Pa., (formerly Cushingville.) Office in his Store building.
ANDREW SAUBERG & BROS. TANNERS and CURRIERS.—Hides tanned on the premises, in the best manner. Tannery on the east side of Allegheny river, Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.—July 17/61.
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.
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.
EZRA STARKWEATHER, BLACKSMITH, would inform his former customers and the public generally that he has re-established 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, and he is 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. ED. All kinds of PRODUCE taken on account of work.