# The Potter Journal.

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

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THE
POTTER JOURNAL
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***Devoted to the cause of Republicanism, the interests of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the best good of Potter county. Owning no guide except that of Principle, it will endeaver to aid in the work of more fully Freedomizing our Country.

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## BUSINESS CARDS.

EULALIA LODGE, No. 342, F. A. M. STATED Meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month. Also Masonic gatherings on every Wednesday Evening, for work and practice, at their Hall in Coudersport.
B. S. COLWELL, W. M.
SAMUEL HAVEN, Sec'y.

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.

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.

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,
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.

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.

COLLINS SMITH,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, and all Goods usually found in a country Store.—Coudersport, Nov. 27, 1861.

COUDERSPORT HOTEL,
D. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner o Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa.
A Livery Stable is also kept in connection with this Hotel.

MARK GILLON,
TAILOR—nearly opposite the Court House—will make all clothes intrusted to him in the latest and best styles—Prices to suit the times.—Give him a call. 13.41

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.

Ulysses Academy
Still retains as Principal, Mr. E. R. CAMPBELL, Preceptress, Mrs. NETTIE JONES GRIDLEY; Assistant, Miss ADA WALKER. The expenses per Term are: Tuition, from $5 to $6; Board, from $1.50 to $1.75, per week; Rooms for self-boarding from $2 to $4. Each term commences upon Wednesday and continues Fourteen weeks. Fall term, Aug. 27th, 1862; Winter term, Dec. 18th, 1862; and Spring term, March 25th, 1863.
O. R. BASSETT, President.
W. W. GRIDLEY, Sec'y.
Lewisville, July 9, 1862.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.
NEW YORK.
THIS Popular Hotel is situated near the corner of Murray Street and Broadway opposite the Park within one block of the Hudson River Rail Road and near the Erie Rail Road Depot. It is one of the most pleasant and convenient locations in the city.
Board & Rooms $1.50 per day.
N. HUGGINS, Proprietor.
Feb. 18th, 1863.

The Rochester Straw-Cutter.
OLMSTED & KELLY, Coudersport, have the exclusive agency for this celebrated machine, in this county. It is covenient, durable, and CHEAP. Dec. 1, 1860.-12

☞Now is the time to subscribe for your County Paper—THE JOURNAL.


## YES, I WOULD THE WAR WERE OVER.

Yes, I would the war were over,
Would the cruel work were done:
With my coutry undivided,
And the battle fought and won.
Let the contest now before us,
Be decided by the sword,
For the war cannot be ended
Till the Union is restored.
Yes. I would the war were over,
Would the cruel work were done;
With my country still united
And the many States in one.

Dead upon the field of battle,
Husbands, sons and brothers lie;
Friends are waiting—wives and mothers,
Looking for them—bye and bye,
Far Away from home forever,
Many a noble boy lies slain;
Look not for thy child, fond mother—
Thou shalt see him not again.
Yes, I would &c.

Yes, I would the war were ended,
And the cruel struggle o'er;
But our flag must be defended,
And our country as before.
Peace indeed, is Heaven's blessing,
Though its joys are easy lost,
Still we'll battle for our nation,
Whatsoe'er it yet may cost.
Yes, I would &c.

## The Medicine Tester.

John Hews was ready for fun, and never wilfully missed an opportunity for a laugh. He was once employed in a drug-store on Market street, and one day a youth, fresh from the country, entered and asked for a job.

"What kind of a job?" asked John.

"Oh, a most anything. I want to get a kind o' genteel job. I'm tired of cuttin' wood, and can turn my hand to most anything."

"Well, we want a man—a good strong fellow—a sample clerk. Wages are good; we pay a man in that situation a thousand dollars."

"What has a feller get ter do?"

"Oh, merely to test medicines, that is all. It requires a stout man, one of good constitution, and after he gets used to it he don't mind it. Before we dare sell our medicines we always try them. You will be required to take six or eight ounces of castor oil some days, with a few drops of rhubarb, aloes, croton oil, quinine, strychnia, and similar preparations—try the strength of cowage by spreading it between the sheets in warm weather, and try the quality of sand-paper by rubbing yourself down with it. You can count on from twelve to fifteen doses per day. As to the work, that don't amount to much; the testing department would be the principal labor required of you; and as I said before, it requires a strong, healthy man to endure it. We should like to have you take right hold; if you say so, we'll begin to-day."

"Well," replied our child of nature, "I don't care much."

John stepped back into the store, followed by his brother clerks and the victim. He reached from a shelf a box of Sedlitz powders, and taking therefrom a blue and a white paper, mixed them separately with water in two glasses.

"Now drink this, and that immediately afterward, and inform me as to their respective tastes."

Unsuspecting innocence complied with John's request, when horror of horrors! what a sight was there! Nothing could equal the grotesque figure cut by the victim. He swelled up like a toad until one would have thought he was about to burst. From his widely opened mouth ran rivers of foam. He gasped for breath, threw his arms into the air, twirled round on his heels, flew in behind the counter among the glass jars, etc., and amidst the uproarous laughter of the lookers on, he fell to the floor and roared like a lion.—John then gave him a mixture which brought instant relief, and the poor fellow once more stood among the clerks with such a woe-begone expression that it caused another outburst from John and his friends. The man becoming indignant was about to leave the store, when John accosted him with—

"Here's a barrel of castor oil—I'll just draw an ounce, and—

"No, no; I guess not to-day, anyhow. I'll go down to the tavern and see my Aunt Tabitha; and if I conclude to come, I'll come to-morrow and let you know.

As he did not return, it is supposed he considered the work too hard.

"Pap," observed a young urchin of ten years to his "fond parent," "does the Lord know everything?" "Yes, my son," replied the hopeful sire. "But why do you ask that question?" "Because our preacher, when he prays, is so long telling him everything, I thought he wasn't posted." The parent reflected.

An old Yankee, who, when he was told by an English tourist in this country, that the Fourth of July would soon be extinct, answered—"See here, stranger, don't talk that way. I tell you when the Resurrection Day comes round, the first thing done in the morning will be to read the Declaration of Independence."

## Union State Convention.

PITTSBURG, Aug 5, 1863.

The Union State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court met to-day. The State was fully represented in the Convention. A large number of strangers from all parts of the State were present.

There was great excitement about the choice for Governor, but Curtin had evidently the inside track, and it was conceded early in the day that he would receive the nomination. The friends of Covode and Morehead were still equally active.

The Convention was called to order by C. P. Markle, Chairman of the Executive Committee, when the names of the delegates were read.

Judge Maxwell was elected Temporary Chairman, and Messrs. W. H. Strickland and W. J. P. White Temporary Sec'y's.

A Committee on resolutions was then appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the disposal of the question of contested seats, the Committee on Organization reported the Hon. Lemuel Todd of Cumberland for President, with thirty Vice-Presidents and several Secretaries.

Judge Todd, on taking the chair, made a neat and appropriate speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, hoping the Convention would be harmonious in selecting candidates worthy of the principles of the Union party, and who would unite the entire vote in the October election.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McKennon, stating that an unfortunate difference had sprung up between two of the leading candidates for Governor, and that the best interests of the country and party demanded that a man should be put into the field whose nomination would reconcile the differences.

The resolution elicited some discussion, and was shelved by a vote of 45 yeas to 84 nays.

Mr. Campbell then nominated Gov. Curtin. The nomination was received with applause.

The following additional nominations were made: Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, J. K. Morehead of Alleghany, John Covode of Armstrong, J. P. Penny, of Alleghany, Major Francis Jordan, J. J. Pearson, F. C. Brewster of Philadelphia, and Jas. Veech of Fayette.

Considerable debate followed on the merits of the candidates, during which a letter was read from John Covode declining a nomination in order to harmonize the party.

At about 7 o'clock a ballot was had, which resulted in the choice of Andrew Curtin, by a vote of 93 against 43.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Hon. Daniel Agnew of Beaver was nominated by acclamation for Judge of Supreme Court.

On motion, the delegates present were instructed to name a person from each county, to constitute a State Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions report the following:

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partizanship, knowing no cause but that of their country, declare for themselves and their constituents,

*First:* The inflexible purpose to maintain by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice the National Union, as the first, highest, most solemn and most overshadowing of all political duties.

*Second:* That the Rebellion, which threatens the existence of the Union, was, without cause, conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, and is stained with every crime and detestable in object, and informal in purpose; and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties, and overthrow of whose free institutions it is tajuriously aimed.

*Third:* That in the momentous contest now raging there are, and can be, but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof, and in protecting the principles upon which the Government rests, forming at once the party of law, of liberty, and of patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore the parent of mobs, enemy of order, and participant in treason—a class whose detestable practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of Rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies; and to whom part is this day justly chargeable of whatever vitality the Rebellion possesses, and whatever calamity or affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathizers with Southern treason, and the hopes that their treasonable existence inspires, the Rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blow dealt at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

*Fourth:* That wholly without sympathy for men who have made this war against a free Republican Government, or for the system of human bondage in whose interest it was instigated, or for the desperate principles to which it is now devoted, this Convention declares all engaged to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and in like spirit we denounce as doubly recreant and base the residents of loyal States who would tolerate this treason, would affiliate with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

*Resolved*, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, for his discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; and, always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world, and to him, his administration, its principles, and its policy, we wive our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support.

*Resolved*, That the amendment proposed to the Constitution, in giving to our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, meets our hearty approbation.

## THE WORK OF JULY.

Below will be found a chronological statement of the success achieved by the Union forces during the month of July. This does not include miner skirmishes, in which our troops were successful; neither does it include the captures by our blockading squadrons:

July 3—Meade's victory over Lee at Gettysburg, with rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 35,000.

July 4—Capture of Vicksburg by Grant, with 31,000 prisoners and over 200 heavy guns.

July 4—Gen. Prentiss fights the Rebels at Helena, Ark., and defeats them with a loss of 2,700 in killed wounded and prisoners.

July 4—Rosencrans compels Bragg to evacuate Tulahoma. (Rebel loss in the series of engagements, over 4,000.)

July 5—General Buford whips Stuart, and captures 967 prisoners and two guns.

July 8—Banks captures Port Hudson with 6,000 prisoners.

July 8—General Pleasanton defeats the rebel cavalry near Funkstown, capturing 600 prisoners.

July 9—Buford and Kilpatrick engage the enemy near Boonsboro, and defeat them, taking a number of prisoners.

July 10—Attack on the approaches to Charleston commenced, and the batteries on the lower end of Morris Island captured by our forces.

July 13—Yazoo City captured by our gunboats, and several hundred prisoners, six heavy guns, and a gunboat taken.

July 14—Battle of Falling Waters, 1,500 rebels and several guns captured.

July 14—Fort Powhattan on James River, taken by Admiral Lee.

July 16—Our forces under Gen. Sherman occupy Jackson, Miss., capturing a large amount of stores, railroad rolling stock, etc., etc., and driving the rebel Johnson into Central Mississippi.

July 16—General Blunt obtains a victory over the rebels at Elk Creek, Ark., killing sixty rebels, capturing one hundred prisoners and two guns.

July 17—An expedition up the Red River captures two steamers, several transports, 15,000 Enfield rifles, and a large amount of ammunition.

July 17—An expedition sent by General Grant to Natchez captures 5,000 head of cattle, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and several pieces of artillery.

July 18—The guerrilla Morgan "cornered" at Buffington, and 1,000 of his men captured.

July 19—300 of Morgan's guerrillas bagged near Buffington.

July 19—Col. Hatch attacks the rebels at Jackson, Tenn., and captures two companies and an artillery train.

July 20—1,500 of Morgan's men including Basil Duke, captured at George's Creek.

July 22—Expedition from Newbern attack Tarborough, N. C., 100 prisoners captured and an iron-clad and two gunboats destroyed.

July 23—Brashear city, La., surrendered to our forces under Col. Johnson.

July 24—Colonel Tolland captures Whitesville, and takes 125 prisoners.

July 26—Morgan bagged at Salinville; also 200 of his men.

July 28—Our troops under Colonel Hatch encounter the Rebels at Lexington, Tenn., routing them and capturing a Colonel, two Lieutenants, twenty-five privates and two pieces of artillery.

July 29—General Pegram is engaged by our forces at Paris, Ky., and repulsed with serious loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

July 30—Colonel Sanders attacks the rebels (2,000 strong) at Winchester, Ky, and routs them with considerable loss.

July 31—Our forces attack the enemy at Lancaster, Ky., kill and wound twenty and take 100 prisoners.

Thus we have an aggregate of twenty-eight successful engagements against the rebels within the compass of a single month. Over eighty thousand of the enemy were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and no less than three hundred pieces of heavy artillery and a hundred thousand stand of small arms taken. A pretty good July's work!

Woman is like tar—melt her, and she will take any form you please.

## General Grant as a Joker.

THE STORY OF A PUMPKIN PIE.

The *Spirit of the West*, published at Chicago, gives the following illustration of General Grant's tendency to indulge in joking:

"The hero and veteran, who was citizen, Captain, Colonel, Brigadier and Major-General within the space of nine months, though a rigid disciplinarian and a perfect Ironsides in the discharge of his official duties, could enjoy a good joke, and is always ready to perpetrate one when opportunity offers. Indeed among his acquaintances, he is as much renowned for his excentric humor as he is for his skill and bravery as a commander.

"When Grant was a Brigadier in Southeast Missouri, he commanded an expedition against the rebels under Jeff. Thompson in northeast Arkansas. The distance from the starting point of the expedition to the supposed rendezvous of the rebels was about one hundred and ten miles, and the greater portion of the way lay through a howling wilderness. The imaginary suffering that our soldiers endured during the first two days of their march was enormous It was impossible to steal or confiscate uncultivated real estate, and not a hog or a chicken, or an ear of corn, was anywhere to be seen.—On the third day, however, things looked a little more hopeful, for a few small specks of ground in a state of partial cultivation, were here and there visible. On that day Lieutenant Wickfield, of an Indiana cavalry regiment, commanded the advance guard consisting of eighty mounted men.

"About noon he came up to a small farm house, from the outward appearance of which he judged there might be something fit to eat inside. He halted his company, dismounted, and with two second-lieutenants entered the dwelling.—He knew that Grant's incipient fame had already gone out through all that country, and it occurred to him that by representing himself to be the General he might obtain the best the house afforded. So, assuming a very imperative demeanor, he accosted the inmates of the house, and told them that he must have something for himself and staff to eat. They desired to know who he was, and he told them that he was General Grant. At the sound of that name they flew around with alarming alacrity, and served up all they had in the house, taking great pains all the while to make loud professions of loyalty. The lieutenants ate as much as they could of the not over sumptuous meal, but which was, nevertheless, good for that country, and demanded what was to pay—"Nothing"—and they went on their way rejoicing.

"In the meantime General Grant, who had halted his army a few miles farther back, for a brief resting spell, came in sight of and was rather favorably impressed with the appearance of this same house. Riding up to the fence in front of the door he desired to know if they would cook him a meal.

"'No,' said a female in a gruff voice, 'General Grant and his staff have just been here and eaten everything in the house except one pumpkin pie.'

"'Humph,' said General Grant, 'what is your name?'

"'Selfidge,' replied the woman.

"Casting a half dollar in at the door he asked if she would keep that pie till he sent an officer for it, to which she replied that she would.

"That evening, after the camping ground had been selected, the various regiments were notified that there would be a grand parade at half-past six for orders. Officers would see that all their men turn out, &c.

"In five minutes the camp was in a perfect uproar, and filled with all sorts of rumors; some thought the enemy was upon them, it being so unusual to have parades when on a march.

"At half-past six the parade was formed ten columns deep, and nearly a quarter of a mile in length.

"After the usual routine of ceremonies the A. A. A. G. read the following order:

"'HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD.—SPECIAL ORDER, No. ——. Lieutenant Wickfield, of the —— Indiana cavalry, having this day eaten everything in Mrs. Selvidge's house, at the crossing of the Ironton and Pocahontas, and Black River and Cape Girardeau roads, except one pumpkin pie; Lieutenant Wickfield is hereby ordered to return with an escort of one hundred cavalry, and eat that pie also.

U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g.

"Grant's orders were law, and no soldier ever attempted to evade them. At seven o'clock the Lieutenant filed out of camp with his hundred men, amid the cheers of the whole army. The escort concurred in stating that he devoured the whole of the pie, and seemed to relish it."

Make it the rule of your life to do one thing at a time. *Get done* slandering your neighbors, then say your prayers.

## EDUCATIONAL.

MR. EDITOR: In the JOURNAL of the 22d ult., I noticed a proposal from L. Bird to have a column devoted to original educational matters. This would be pleasing to me, and probably to other beginers in teaching; though we might not contribute at first for fear of not writing "well enough," but let the older teachers begin, and I think we will join in.

Those formulas might be improved, perhaps not perfected, thus:—

If Henry has 10 marbles and James 5 they both have 10 plus 5 which is 15; therefore they both have 15 marbles.

If Mary is 9 years old and Alice 4, the difference between their ages is the difference between 9 and 4 which is 5; therefore the difference between their ages is 5 years.

The principal fault with these is that the solution comes after the "therefore." In the second formula the question is altered, putting years older for difference, which should never be done

If for 2 cents I can buy 1 orange, for 18 cents I can buy as many oranges as 2 is contained times in 18, which is 9 times, therefore at 2 cents each for 18 cents 9 oranges can be bought.

If one yard of ribbon cost 7 cents, 6 yards will cost 6 times 7, or 42, therefore 6 yards of ribbon at 7 cents per yard will cost 42 cents.

Should the pupil be required to repeat the example before solving?

I have a class in Grammar which has studied it some before, but in such a way as to get a dislike for it. Will some one tell me through the JOURNAL, the best way to overcome that evil? Perhaps others will be benefited by their remarks too.

K.

## A Model Composition.

WINTER.—Winter is the coldest season of the year because it comes in the winter. In some countries winter comes in the summer, then it is very pleasant. I wish winter come in the summer in this country. Then I could go skating bare foot and slide down hill in linen trowsers. We could snow-ball without our fingers getting cold—and men who go out sleigh-riding wouldn't have to stop at every tavern, to warm, as they do now. It snows more in the winter than any other season of the year. This is because so many cutters and sleighs are made at that time.

Ice grows much better in the winter than in the summer, which was inconvenient before the discovery of ice houses. Water that is left out of doors is apt to freeze at this season. Some people take in their wells and cisterns on a cold night and keep them by the fire so they don't freeze.

Skating is great fun in the winter. The boys get their skates on when the river is frozen over, and race, play tag, break thro' the ice and get wet all over (they get drowned sometimes;) fall and break their heads, and enjoy themselves many other ways. A wicked boy once borrowed my skates and ran off with them and I couldn't catch him. Mother says a judgment will overtake him one day. Judgment will have to be pretty lively on its legs, for he runs bully.

There ain't much sleigh-riding except in the winter—folks don't seem to care about it in warm weather. The grown-up boys and girls like to go sleigh-riding. The boys generally drive with one hand and help the girls hold their muffs with the other. Brother Bob let me go along a little way once when he took Celia Crane out sleigh-riding, and I thought he paid more attention to holding the muff than he did to holding the horses.

Snow-balling is another winter sport: I have snow balled in the summer; but then we used stones and hard apples.

STOP FINDING FAULT AND PRAY.—"Mother," said a little prattler, who had seen five summers, "are you sure Jesus is alive and up in heaven now?"

"Yes, my son."

"Can he stay in heaven and do great things on earth, as he did when he lived here?"

"Certainly my dear! All power is His in heaven and on earth."

"Does Deacon Jones know it?"

"Yes, child."

"Then why don't he stop finding fault with the Generals, and Mr. Lincoln, and everybody—and pray?"

"What good do you think prayer would do the war, Charley?"

"Jesus says in the Bible, 'if ye ask anything in my name, I will do it;' and my Sabbath School verse yesterday, said, 'If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father who is in heaven.' Are there not two people in all this great country who agree in wanting the rebels whipped, and the Union and our beautiful banner saved?"

"I hope there are a great many who agree in that, my son."

"Then why don't they ask God for it?" Don't they believe what he says; or are they afraid it is too hard for him to do?"