The Potter Journal.

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

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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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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.-13

The Economy of the State Administration.

Tax-Payers! Attention!!

When Andraw G Curtin assumed the powers and duties of the Executive office of Pennsylvania, we will not say that the condition of the State, in the various departments of her government, in the industrial pursuits and corporate enterprises of the people was not prosperous It was at a period of profound peace, not withstanding it was a time when the Democratic slave drivers of the south, with their dough face sympathizers of the north, were completing their plans to overthrow the National Government.

In the year 1862 *the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue were in excess of receipts from the same sources in* 1861, *one million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents,* [*the excess of interest paid in* 1862 *over that of* 1861 *beeng* $144,095 37.] *and that the ordinary expenies for* 1862 *were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous!!!*

This healthy condition of the revenues and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the rigid and general economy which was insisted upon by Governor Curtin in every department of the State Government, induced him to recommend to the Legislature a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to the legalizing of the burdens of taxation At the same time, Gov. Curtin also recommended to the Legislature the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, which has been and still is, in some parts of the Commonwealth, oppressive.

Considering the increase of taxation by the National Government, and considering, too, the enormous enlargement of the war expenses, those figures at once redound to the credit of Gov. Curtin, and the people of Pennsylvania We want the tax payers carefully to ponder these facts. We want the tax payers to remember, in the first year of Andrew G. Curtin's administration,

That he increased the revenues of the State, one million, thirty thousand, one hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-two cents; and,

That the ordidary expenses of the State for the year 1862, *were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars less than the year previous,* and,

That Andrew G. Curtin, by the rigid economy which he enforced during his entire administration, even while he was equipping and sending out thousands of soldiers, while he was relieving the wants of the soldier's family, while he was succoring the sick and wounded, and bringing the dead from the battle fields home to be buried among their kindred, he was enabled to recommend, in the face of these extraordinary expenses, a revision of the revenue laws with a view to the reduction of the rate of local and State taxation!!!

The administration of no other State Government in the Union, can point to such a record for the past three years The history of no government in the world exhibits such results. These facts prove a rigid economy and a wise statemanship entirely due to Andrew G. Curtin. They put to rest all doubts as to his claims to a re-election. They prove that in his hands, the interests of the State and the welfare of the people are safe. Will the tax payers of Pennsylvania accept the proof? Will the people continue to repose in Andrew G. Curtin, the confidence and approval with which they attended his steps during the past, for the coming three years? If they do not, they must expect increased taxation and enlarged indebtedness. *If they do—if the people of Pennsylvania decide, (as we believe they will,) to re-elect Andrew G Curtin, Governor of the State, just in proportion ai the revenues have been increased and the State taxes were reduced for the past, so will those revenues be increased and that taxation reduced in the coming years of another administration.* This is an important fact. It can be viewed only in one light. It cannot be distorted or misrepresented. The result in figures, of the increase of our revenues and the reduction of the State taxes, depend entirely upon the contingency that *Andrew G Curtin be Governor of Pennsylvania, for three years after the expiration of his present term!*

Tax puyers of Pennsylvania! remember these facts!!!—Harrisburg Telegraph.

AT WORK.—The Springfield Republican says that the young men who have neglected to support their mothers for several years, have suddenly set about earning something, so as to claim exemption as being the sole support of a dependent maternal. We may now expect to see the gatherings on the street corners subside.

Maryland and Gov. Curtin.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania assembled at Pittsburg, and by a vote of ninety-eight to thirty six re-nominated Hon. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor—Judge Woodward is his Democratic or Copperhead opponent, and the contest between them bids fair to be a close one—close only, however, because the fifty or seventy thousand soldiers from the State who are engaged in fighting the battles of their country will not be permitted to vote. Could they have an opportunity of recording their ballots there would be little or no doubt about the result, for as Governor Curtin nobly stood by them at all times and under all circumstances, it is but fair to presume that without distinction of party they would cheerfully and gratefully sustain him

But we shall not believe that, even though he should be deprived of the soldier's support, important and decisive of the election as it would be he can be overcome by the numerous snake species of disloyalists opposed to him. Party prejudices may be aroused against him, and political malice may and doubtless will do its worst to encompass his defeat, but we shall not believe that the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania can be alienated from so noble and faithful a public servant until the ballot boxes speak the damnable act of ingaatitude in language which cannot be misunderstood. The adder stung the breast which warmed it into life, but blacker would be the ingratitude of the sons of the Keystone if they should strike down or turn their backs upon Governor Curtin, who has undoubtedly rendered them inestimable services in these perilous times.

When the rebels inaugurated this terrible civil war, they fixed their eyes and hearts upon the invasion and despoilation of Pennsylvania. This was their settled purpose early in the war, and if Pennsylvania had been cursed with a weak or semi-loyal Executive, they would have rushed their desolating hordes across Maryland and into the Cumberland Valley long before they did, and would have remained until they had reduced it to a blank waste. But Governor Curtin watched them closely, sent troops by thousands and tens of thousands to the seat of war to keep the rebels employed at home, and thus for two years, except last fall when they failed to get farther than the State line, prevented them from carrying out their policy of invading and robbing Pennsylvania

And when at last they did come, but through no derilection of duty on his part, he promptly and fearlessly flung the battle-flag to the breeze, and after a herculean effort succeeded in overcoming the panic which the suddenness and appalling magnitude of the invasion had produced among the people of his Commonwealth. In response to his patriotic appeals they took courage and rallied to the defense of their homes and firesides. They rushed to Harrisburg twenty thousand strong and prevented the Capital from falling into the hands of the enemy, and when at last that enemy beat a hasty retreat across the Potomac, they were close upon his heels, and guarded the Potomac, the true line of defence and protection, until the emergency was entirely over.

Few men would or could have done for Pennsylvania what Governor Curtin has in these trying times; and feeling as Marylanders, and citizens of the old county in Maryland which has materially suffered from the rebel invasion that our perils were identified with those of our neighbors across the line, and our relief from those perils the same, we should be wanting in gratitude were we to withhold this poor meed of praise from one who so richly deserves it.—*Hagerstown Herald and Torch.*

Considerable surprise has been expressed that so many drafted men are exempted because of physical debility. The opposition journals are elated about it, and many loyal persons are led into the belief that the draft will, on this account, prove comparatively a failure—Two or two things in this connection, however, are worthy of consideration The surgical examination is very close; that is to say, it is very merciful to the conscript and very just to the Government. No man is taken whose physical organization is defective in any way that would peril his life or health were he exposed to the fatigue of a soldier's life, or that would disable him from efficiently serving the Government. Then it is to be borne in mind that an immense army has already been raised by volunteering, and such has been the ardent patriotism of the people that a very large per cent age of the able bodied male population—the men who, having no physical ailment, but were in the flush and vim of perfect health and organization—have already tendered their services to their country. And further, it is a demonstrable fact that the conscripts who aae conscious of physical disability, and therefore confident of exemption, are the first to answer the summons of the examining board.

From the 46th Penn'a.

CAMP NEAR KELLY'S FORD, VA.
August 23, 1863.

FRIEND MAC—Being in the army and of course a foreigner, I have but one method of assisting a soldier's friend; that method may be considered of very little importance by your readers, yet my duty forces me to accept it.

Our State election will soon be around and none have greater interest in that election than the Pennsylvania soldiers. We have voluntarily laid aside our right of franchise for the present, and taken the stronger argument of force, with the firm belief that our interests would be sacred to the people at home and our feelings respected We now claim it as our right that the people vote for our interests, as by so doing they will assist the common cause of our country's freedom and re-assure the brave men from Pennsylvania that their friends at home are giving their countenance and assistance to the great work in which we are engaged. Gov Curtin has been the staunch friend of the Pennsylvania soldier, as well as the firm supporter of the Government; he has always had an interest in our welfare and been prompt in redressing our grievances and ministering to our comfort. Shall we now experiment upon a new man when we have all we could desire in our old friend, thereby giving a victory to our enemy, one upon which they would dote more than upon our repulse at Chancellorsville? Should you elect another think you he would come in person and seek out your sick and wounded sons, attend their wants, send home and prepare quarters and conveniencies for their comfort, and have them removed and cared for as men from our State have been cared for during the past two years? After the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg the Governor of Pennsylvania came and looked after the welfare of the men from his State. This is known to persons from every State in the Union, and many a wounded soldier has wished that he could claim the protection of such a friend.

People of Potter County! think of these things. Many of you have been debarred by circumstances from taking an active part in this war for the salvation of our nation, not but that your intentions were good, as is plainly denoted by the whole-souled manner in which you have given your sons and brothers to the cause. Those sons and brothers have won many bloody victories; they now look to you win as grand and crushing a victory and one which will startle all traitors North and South as did Gettysburg. Could the soldiers attend the election the victory would be easy As it is remember the facts and labor as energetically for that object as your sons are for the same in another manner. If you care for the welfare of your sons, vote for Governor Curtin! If you wish to see them soon, get your neighbors to do the same! Should you succeed in electing him, we will send up three cheers in Virginia that will echo upon the hill tops of Potter and carry dismay to the copperheads at home, and more honest traitors at the South

Very Respectfully your friend,
O. J. REES. R. Q. M., 46th Pa

☞The above is from one who has been in the army during the past two years, has always been a Democrat, but never a copperhead or traitor, an intelligent and observing young man he knows whereof he writes. There is but this one opinion among Pennsylvania soldiers as to the coming election. Their most ardent wishes and hopes are for the success of the soldier's friend, ANDREW G. CURTIN. There is no single way by which an Executive can more effectually benefit the Common Cause than by laboring for the interest and happiness of those who are fighting our battles; Gov. Curtin understood this. Prompted not only by his love for the Union, but also by a humanity that instinctively seeks to alleviate suffering, he has, even when suffering from bodily ailments himself, sought out the wounded and dying on the battle field and ministered to their wants This will not be forgotten. Every loyal heart in Pennsylvania will labor for his election.

A BROAD HINT, RATHER.—An editor from the Hoosier state, says this is the style in which the fair ones in his vicinity, convey the hint to backward swains:

"Why don't you get married?" said a young lady, the other day, to a bachelor friend.

"I have been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply.

"I guess you haven't been up our way," was the insinuating rejoinder.

Our Special Correspondent.

FIFTY-THIRD PA., AUGUST 24. 1863.

FRIEND MAC: Sitting here in my canvass shebang the other day I thought to myself that the JOURNAL ought to afford a "special correspondent" in the army Therefore I held a special meeting and appointed myself a committee of three to find some responsible gentleman who would accept the arduous and responsible duties incident to such a position, and I have the exquisite felicity of informing you and your readers that I have obtained the services (at an immense pecuniary consideration,) of an intelligent young officer who has agreed to write you a letter once in two weeks, provided your humble servant will furnish you with a letter during each interval. Thinking that you wouldn't mind being troubled once in two weeks by my correspondence provided you had a good letter every other week, I accepted the conditions, and here goes for my first literary production.

Ideas are very scarce here. I know but few who have any new ones, and they hold them at an immense premium. This corps (the second) is lying quiet, south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and about five or six miles from Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and about eighteen miles from Falmouth where we spent last winter The weather is intensely hot and active movements are, and probably will be at a discount until cooler weather and our long looked for conscripts arrive. Water is very scarce and very poor when found Hardtack and gutter-snipe make up our living.

We had some excitement here a few days ago. A deserter was shot in the Second Division of this Corps. It was a hard sight, but such things have to be done occasionally. It was the first case of the kind in the Second Corps. We have picketing once in four days to do, and about five miles to go, which is not the most comfortable kind of work this hot weather.

Well, I guess I have broken the ice sufficiently for my successor, so I will close

Very Respectfully, GEO. W. C.

Their Record.

When the bill for raising money for paying our soldiers in the field was put upon its final passage in the United States House of Representatives, it received a vote of one hundred and fifty in favor to five against it. The names of those five members who voted against paying our brave troops were: Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, now an exile in Canada, having been charged with complicity with the enemy. Benjamin Wood, of New York, re-elected Representative to Congress. H. C Burnett, of Kentucky, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, now in the rebel camp Elijah H. Norton, of Missouri, who ran away from his home, and now is in the rebel army. John W Reid, of Missouri, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, and now, or lately, in the rebel army.

A PEACE DEMOCRAT'S CREED.—A Peace Democrat is one who believes in the doctrine of State Rights, as interpreted by the South—that is, that Southern States have rights, while Northern States have none. South Carolina has a right to imprison citizens of Massachusetts. A Southern State has a right to array her citizens in arms against the Government of the United States, but the Northern States may not call upon her sons to defend it.

He believes in the rights of men, but the most sacred of these rights—indeed, the only one worth mentioning—is the right to take from other men their rights.

He believes in maintaining the Constitution as it is interpreted by rebels in arms to destroy it.

He believes all men to be equal before the law—especially he believes the poor man to be the equal of the rich man, the laborer as good as the capitalist; yet he actively and cordially sympathizes with those who deluge his country in blood, because they are too good gentlemen to submit so the election of a rail-splitter.

He believes the Democratic party to have a divine right to govern the country, whether it has a majority of votes or not, and he is convinced that the question, which is the "Democratic" party of the country at the present crisis, is absolutely determined by the name which itself has assumed. Call a horse "Spry" and you can safely bet upon him for speed.

He calls it fair play to go to an election, and refuse to abide by its clear result. He likes the views of a two fisted countryman of Rob Roy, who played cards with some Hebrews, and lost his money. He at once seized the "pile" and shook his fist at his fellow gamblers, saying, "Dom me, ye are all enemies of our Lord!"

He thinks the United States have a right to Cuba, and no right to prevent Kentucky from being stolen from us.

These several points of belief show on how solid a basis of consistency and intelligence the faith of the peace Democrat rests.

A FEARFUL SCENE AND WITHERING REBUKE.—Ex-President Buchanan and suite, *en route* from Bedford Springs to Wheatland, passed through Harrisburg on Saturday last. After Mr. Buchanan had changed cars, and a few minutes before the train started, a crowd was collected in front of the car he occupied, gazing with mute curiosity at the infirm old man, whose unsteady look wandered from object to object, as if he hesitated to meet the gaze of the citizens and the soldiers present upon the occasion Just then, a soldier who had lost an arm, began to shake the stump in the face of the O. P. F, exclaiming fiercely, "I am indebted to you for this!" (pointing to the maimed arm) "*and the Devil will liquidate the debt when he gets you!*" At this point the whistle of the locomotive screamed the signal of departure, and Buchanan, with the rebuke of the wounded soldier blanching on his already pale and withered cheek, was soon lost in the distance, with the train. But, what an existence! What a career for an American President!

"Living! to forfeit fair renown,"

Living to endure the neglects of his fellow citizens! Living, to receive the reproaches of his neighbors! Living to be cursed and rebuked by his country's defenders! Surely the life of the damned in hell is not much more horrible than the life of a traitor to his country on earth.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Sound Doctrine in Tennessee.

The Union men of Tennessee are becoming radical. Their organ, the *Nashville Union*, says:

"The path to safe and enduring peace, for Tennessee, lies straight through the complete destruction of Slavery. To dally and tamper with conservatism or proslaveryism, will surely involve her in still greater trouble and difficulty. If she wishes to obtain happiness, she must first be just. She can not, at this day, expect to enjoy her own rights, while she cruelly and dishonestly disregards and withholds the inalienable rights of others. And we are pleased to know that thousands of her citizens are warmly in favor of the removal of slavery, and that their ranks are recruiting continually. All see the astonishing change which is coming over the people on this question."

This is sensible and manly, and sounds immeasurably above the pitiful whinings of party-hacks in the Free States who are co-operating with the Secesh to perpetuate the curse and crime of Slavery!

DRAFTED MEN GIVEN THE SAME BOUNTY AS VOLUNTEERS.—There are few who understand that the provisions of the conscription act place drafted men on terms of perfect equality with volunteers, giving them the same Government bounty, the same title to pensions, the same pay, the same everything. When the statement has been made heretofore, many have discredited it; and to end all question upon the subject, we quote from the act itself:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment to be called into the military service of the United States, and continue in the service during the present rebellion, not however, exceeding the term of three years, and when called into service *shall be placed on the same footing in all respects, as the volunteer,* for three years or during the war, *including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.*

☞Three reasons operate to induce the copperhead leaders in this State to oppose the draft.

1. They are as absolutely on the side of the rebellion as the rebels are, and, consequently, opposed to strengthening the hands of the national government.

2. They know that because full three quarters of the volunteers are Republicans, at least two thirds of the men drafted will be locofocos, and they want this latter class at home to help Judge Woodward, in order that he may so use the gubernatorial authority as to frustrate the efforts of the National government to suppress the rebellion.

3 They do not want the war brought to a close by the subjugation of the rebels, prior to the next Presidential election, not only because such a result would spoil their chance of cartying said election, but because such a result would leave locofocoism for all time a "dead cock in the pit."

Fun is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means. People never plot mischief when they are merry. Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue.—It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

A man surprised is half beaten