The Potter Journal.

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

VOLUME XV.--NUMBER 38. COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863. TERMS.--$1.50 PER ANNUM.

THE
POTTER JOURNAL
PUBLISHED BY
M. W. McAlarney, Proprietor.
$1.50 PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

***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 endeavor to aid in the work of more fully Freedomizing our Country.

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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.

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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

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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.

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY.
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ELIAS HORTON, JR., Principal
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The Fall Term commences August 26.
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Tuition from Three to Five Dollars.
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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

NORTHERN TREASON.

The Concord (N. H.) *Democrat* has received from Capt. Wm. H. Gibbs, of the 15th Illinois, now at Natchez, Miss., a letter from ex-President Pierce to Mr. Jeff. Davis, written in January, 1860, and found among the papers of the latter at Jackson. It is a valuable contribution to the history of the Rebellion, and, tho' nobody will be surprised that Mr. Pierce should have written it, its publication will be a sore perplexity to those who insist that the Abolitionists were the instigators of the Rebellion, that it was not premeditated by Southern politicians, and that their plans were not known and approved of by their Northern associates. It proves two things conclusively, if anybody still doubts, that the question of Seccssion was the subject of discussion between Northern and Southern Democratic leaders as long ago as January, 1860; and that the proposed Secessionists received assurances from their Northern sympathizers that the Rebellion at the South would be aided and enforced by Northern traitors in arms against the Government and the loyal people of the North. We doubt if Jeff Davis ever received from the most rampant of his Southern fellow-conspirators more unequivocal assurances of sympathy and aid than Franklin Pierce gives him in this letter. It is an evidence of premeditated treason which no words can explain away or excuse. Let loyal Democrats read herein the character of the men to whose guidance they so long submitted:

CLARENDON HOTEL, Jan. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shipley, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with you as the standard bearer, in 1860, than under the auspices of any other leader. The feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is, I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New England. Our people are looking for "the Coming Man." One who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians. A man really fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism. Col. Seymour (Tho's H.) arrived here this morning, and expressed his views in this relation in almost the identical language used by Mr. Shepley. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington, and throughout the country, no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth. Let me suggest that in the morning debates of Congress, full justice seems to me not to have been done to the Democracy of the North. I do not believe that our friends at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling hurrying at this moment to the pitch of interse exasperation between those who respect their political obligations, and those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic Slavery imparts. WITHOUT DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF RIGHT,—*of abstract power to* SECEDE, *I have never believed that actual disruption of the* Union *can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason, and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations, will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home.* Nothing but the state of Mrs. Pierce's health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service. I have tried to impress upon our people, especially in New Hampshire and Connecticut, where the only elections are to take place during the coming Spring, that while our Union meetings are all in the right direction and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written unless we can overthrow political Abolitionism at the polls and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which in the cause of "Personal Liberty" have been placed upon our Statute books. I shall look with deep interest, and not without hope, for a decided change in this relation.

Ever and truly your friend,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, Washington, D.C.

☞It is generally understood that, at the cordial wish of the President, Gen. Burnside has withdrawn his resignation for the present.

Our Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 19, 1862.

FRIEND MAC: As soldiers who have voluntarily come forth to the field to fight the battles of our common country and who have by such voluntary act deprived themselves of the privilege of the elective franchise—that privilege of which every true American is so justly tenacious—we claim the right in view of the near approach of the Gubernatorial contest, to speak a few words through the columns of the JOURNAL in reference thereto.

When in the Fall of '61 the people of Pennsylvania chose ANDREW G. CURTIN Governor, they doubtless did so with the expectation that he would faithfully perform the duties devolving upon him; that he would prove himself worthy the responsible position in which the people chose to place him. Though we expected this; yet there was a certain degree of uncertainty. Strange things had happened in our time, and we might find ourselves "sold." But now, after the lapse of two years of his administration there remains in the minds of all honest, loyal citizens not a shadow of doubt. He has not only fulfilled, but *more* than fulfilled the predictions of his most ardent supporters and admirers. Holding such a responsible position during the most trying epoch in our nation's history, he has proved himself equal to any and every emergency. Most ably has he seconded the efforts of our National Government in its endeavors to put down the rebellion which for a period of more than two years has so arrogantly defied the laws of God and man; entailed upon the national exchecquer an expense of hundreds of millions of money, clothed our once happy land in sable garments, left numberless widows and orphans to mourn the untimely, cruel death of husbands and fathers, and has cost the nation hundreds of thousands of her brave sons; steadfast and unwavering has he stood by the Government during all this time of deadly peril.

We can look about us, and among the many bright examples furnished by the Chiefs of other States, none stand out more conspicuous than our own noble ANDY CURTIN. We can contrast his official conduct with some we wot of, and it is as light compared to pagan darkness. Did the general government require more men for the prosecution of the war, who could bring them armed and equipped into the field with the same dispatch! A bloody battle fought; hundreds, thousands of Pennsylvanians lying wounded, dying, on the field, and who to the relief? Our kind-hearted Governor is on the ground with medical assistance. Depend upon it were the soldiers at home, the ides of October would witness a most brilliant triumph for the "soldier's friend." We have tried and not found wanting the man who for two years has so nobly stood by us, devoting his time and energy to the unconditional support of the *whole* country; to the bettering the moral and physical welfare of the men who in the field, were marching, fighting, bleeding, dying in the same cause. He is known throughout the entire army.—Let Governor Curtin come to see us, every one speaks in his praise. The New Yorker standing by, looking gloomily on, says "Boys, youv'e a *noble* Governor!" Do you think he makes a mental comparison that he turns away with a sigh?

We say, that in times like these, having found a good man, "the right one in the right place," let us keep him rather than try the hazardous experiment of taking a new one. We know many soldiers from Pennsylvania, numbers of them life-long Democrats. We have heard nearly all of them express their preference, and have yet to find the man who does not desire to vote for Curtin. Show us the man from the "Keystone of the arch" who says differently, and we will show you a man "tired of the war." Undoubtedly *all* are tired of it; but nevertheless there is a distinction. One class is so completely tired out, and worn down, that they would be glad to see the war close on any terms, even to the dismemberment of the Union. The other class, though quite as anxious for the end, desire to see it only when it shall come resplendent with glory and honor, when peace shall come laden with the fruits which shall make it lasting. It is the former class that the soldier (if any such there be) who would appose the election of Gov. Curtin belongs to. Let each contribute their influence and the result cannot be doubtful. The ladies may do much to the desired end. If you wish the speedy return of fathers, husbands, and brothers to the homes made gloomy by the long deferred return, urge the re-election of the "Soldier's Friend," spare no pains to induce your friends and relatives to turn their influence in the right direction.

Of you, who by the exercise of the elective franchise must, after all, decide the momentous question; let us ask that you candidly, honestly ponder the great issues involved, and cast your votes—prompted not by partizan spirit, but by the earnest wish to promote the best interest of our country. Fearful is the responsibility resting upon. Take heed from the past; remember the warnings a year since to the people of a sister State, of how little avail they were! Take a careful retrospect of the past year, and then if you can, say that this war has not been prolonged, that the enemy have not received substantial aid and comfort from the mad pursuit of a contrary course to that which we now recommend. Remember Seymour! It needs but a crushing victory for the Government at the polls, and the Rebellion lies broken and helpless at our feet. G. W. C., JR.

Ex-President Pierce.

The Dover *Enquirer* says: "Gen. Pierce thinks that moral suasion is the only weapon which should be used to enforce the laws and maintain the government. He didn't think so when he was President. Then a fugitive slave case occurred in Boston, and he took very good care that a competent armed force was at hand to maintain the law. Had Boston resisted there is no doubt that he would have put forth all the power of the Army and Navy, and laid the city in ashes, had it been necessary, to carry a negro back to his master." Jeff. Davis said in a speech in Mississippi, after his return from a Northern trip in 1859: "I am happy to state that during the past summer I heard in many places, what previously *I had only heard from the late President Pierce*, the declaration that whenever a Northern army should be assembled to march for the subjugation of the South, they would have a battle to fight before leaving the limits of their own states, and one in which *our friends* claim that the victory will be at least doubtful!" Some people claim that the newspapers are abusing Gen. Pierce, but what terms of indignation and censure can be too harsh for the man who now, in accordance with the above prediction, is doing even more than he could by open resistance to paralyze the arm of the government? He would now rely on "moral suasion," a "mausoleum of hearts," "peaceful agencies." Who ever heard of his advocating moral agencies in the John Brown raid?—*Congregationalist.*

Woodward's Complicity.

On the 13th Dec., 1861—*after* six or eight States had taken more or less action to dissolve the Union—and *after* Buchanan's weak but infamous Message, arguing that the U. S. had no power to preserve itself—*after* Cobb had resigned, and Floyd & Co. had done all in their power to disarm the Government.... AFTER all this, *Judge Woodward* said, in his 13th Dec. speech in Philadelphia—

"We hear it said, Let South Carolina go out of the Union peaceably. **I say let her go peaceably**, if she go at all.—But why should South Carolina be *driven out* of the Union by an ir-repressible conflict about Slavery?"

South Carolinaians boast that they have been thirty years seeking independence, so that this pretence of being "driven out" is a fiction volunteered to cover up their treason.

But what shall be said of Woodward's *defending* the Rebels in this manner by assuming that they are "driven out?" and what of his condemning the use of arms to hold them to their allegiance?

The U. S. Constitution—which Judge Woodward is sworn to sustain—clearly requires obedience to itself, and enforcements of its laws, above all State laws. The President is commander in chief. Washington, Jackson, Tyler, Fillmore, and Buchanan (in Utah,) all suppressed Rebellions *by force*. But Woodward says—in defiance of the Constitution—LET THEM REBEL "PEACEABLY."

Gen. Jackson said, "The Union must and shall be preserved," and he sent Gen. Scott with men to "coerce" South Carolina. They did so. All wrong, according to Woodward; they should have been allowed to nullify "peaceably."

Gen. Dix said, "If any man tears down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Woodward's argument is, let them do it "PEACEABLY."

—We have three "opinions," then, of Woodward. 1st. That soldiers defending the Union shall not vote. 2d. That States may leave the Union "peaceably." 3d. That "negro slavery is an incalculable blessing."

Taking into view the *time* of this speech, who can resist the conviction that Woodward was really in the plot to divide the Union, and then "re-construct" it by adding Penn'a, N. Y. &c., to the Slave Government?—*Union County Star & Chronicle.*

Remember, Tax-payers, that in one year the ordinary expenses of the State Government were reduced NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN DOLLARS, ($95,317 00,) by ANDREW G. CURTIN!

LEAD MINE FOUND.—It is said that a lead mine has been found in the vicinity of New Bethlehem, Clarion county,

Irish Advice to Irish Americans.

From the United Irishman (Dublin) Aug. 29.

"From the tone of the British journals we are induced to believe that England is at the bottom of the resistance to the draft for the Federal army. It is quite natural that men should be opposed to conscription of the kind, and that such a measure would be more especially unpopular in a free country like America. It is, therefore, the more easy to stir up opposition to it.—English gold is at work in New York. Her emmissaries are there taking advantage of the popular prejudices and doing more to damage the cause of the Union than if she had actually pecognized the independence of the Southern States. * * * * *

"The London Times has an article, gloating over the anticipated resistance of Gov. Seymour to the draft. It would certainly be playing the game of the enemy to perfection. England would give the Governor a million pounds sterling if he could be induced to take such a step. It might tend to the prolongation of the war or the destruction of the Union, *but most unquestionably to the annihilation of the Irish influence in America, and an end of all hope for the freedom of fatherland in our generation. Let them stand, till the last, by the flag that has been borne alongside their own in battle, and under whose folds alone they can find freedom and protection.*"

The Issue.

The issue made by the Copperheads is, opposition to the Administration. In reality, they aim at the Government, but dare not meet the popular will in so open a manner. To weaken the Administration is to weaken the Government, for the vigor and strength of the former give life and authority to the latter. Said a venerable Democrat, one of the delegates at the late Democratic Convention, to a younger delegates to whom he was conversing: "Sir, we must make these nominations without regard to the loaves and fishes." True, in a measure," said the young Copperhead, "*but we must first overwhelm this nigger Administration.*" This is the issue, plainly stated. The Union must be sacrificed to gratify party spleen. The Government must be overthrown because a few public measures do not please the Democratic taste. Let the people keep this issue before them, and we shall have no fears for the result. The Keystone State is loyal, and has given noble proof of its devotion to the Union. Let its voice in the coming election, silence forever the enemies who plot its ruin.

☞If there is a man living, says the *Indiana American*, whom loyal men can *trust*, Andrew G. Curtin is he. First of all, he is for the Union. He wants to see this great country at peace, and the old prosperity restored to the North and South. No bitter feeling against the South exists in his mind; but no one more earnestly detests the principle of rebellion, and the bold and wretched men who have dragged their countrymen into its coils. He firmly and independently upholds the Government, knowing that it needs the support of us all, and that *if it falls our country goes with it.* From all sections of the State, we hear the glad tidings of his immense popularity, both with the civilian and the soldier, and, to insure his election, it only remains for us to *work*, WORK, WORK, from this day forth until it is accomplished. Every man, be he ever so humble, has some influence, and let all use the influence they have, and all will be well.

A "DEMOCRATIC" RESOLUTION.—The following resolution was passed by the Democratic Convention, held at Greenport, L. I., on the 7th inst:

Resolved, That we favor the immediate withdrawal of every Federal Soldier from the Southern soil, and the abandonment forever of the claim warranted by no clause in the Constitution, nor by any consideration of natural or moral unity; that we have no right to invade the territory of any State, to impose by force upon the citizens of such State, a government to which they never consented, and they will never voluntarily obey.

The convention which passed this traitorous proposition sent a delegate to the "Democratic" State Convention, at Albany, who aided in making the "Democratic" nominations.

There will be no draft in Indiana under the present call. She has furnished 83,895 three years' men, which is 28,501 more than her quotas for 1861-2. This surplus being more than one-fifth of the whole number enrolled under the Drafting law, she has done her duty and no draft can be made.

☞Gen. Gilmore has been appointed Major-General of volunteers, in consideration of his services before Charleston.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

"Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and, Whereas in the judgment of the President, the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in the case where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, seamen enrolled, or drafted, or mustered, or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, OR FOR ANY OTHER OFFENSE against the military or naval service.—Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, and make known to all whom it may concern, that the PRIVILEGE of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And *I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and* CIVIL *officers within the United States*, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension and to give it full effect and *all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly*, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, in such cases made and provided. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

If you are in favor of denying to the Union soldiers the exercise of the right of suffrage, we know of no shorter way to accomplish that thing than by voting for George W. Woodward.

If you desire to see this old Commonwealth arrayed against the government and made to play second fiddle to Jeff Davis, vote for George W. Woodward.

If you want to prolong this war five or ten years, vote for George W. Woodward.

If you want another draft or two to be made necessary, vote for Woodward. It was through the conduct of that man and his friends that any draft has been necessary. They discouraged enlistments, and so voted, wrote and talked, that the rebel leaders have made two raids into this State expecting aid from their Copperhead allies. If you want another raid or a dozen of them, signify to the rebels your sympathy with them by voting for Woodward.

But if you hold that bearing arms in defence of the Government should work no forfeiture of rights and privileges to freemen; if you want to clear up this war soon, with honor and credit to the nation; if you want Pennsylvania to present an unbroken and unblotted record of loyalty to posterity—why, vote for our true, and tried, and loyal ANDIE CURTIN.

Judge Woodward thinks that "slavery is an incalculable blessing." What, then, is his opinion of freedom? We trust one equally enthusiastic. In that case, we have the singular creed, "Slavery and Freedom are incalculable blessings,"—which is much the same as complimenting Christianity and Atheism in one breath, or praising at once Washington's farewell address and Mr. Woodward's speeches.

Remember, Loyal Men, that in two years, nearly *Two Hundred Thousand Men*, to aid in crushing a wicked and causeless rebellion, were furnished from Pennsylvania alone, by ANDREW G. CURTIN!