The Potter Journal.

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

VOLUME XV.--NUMBER 39. COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 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 endeaver to aid in the work of more fully Freedomizing our Country.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following rates, except where special bargains are made.

1 Square [10 lines] 1 insertion,	50
1 " " 3 "	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion less than 13,	25
1 Square three months,	2 50
1 " six "	4 00
1 " nine "	5 50
1 " one year,	6 00
1 Column six months,	20 00
1 " " "	10 00
1 " " "	7 00
1 " per year.	40 00
1 " " "	20 00
Administrator's or Executor's Notice,	2 00
Business Cards, 8 lines or less, per year	5 00
Special and Editorial Notices, per line,	10

***All transient advertisements must be paid in advance, and no notice will be taken of advertisements from a distance, unless they are accompanied by the money or satisfactory reference.

***Blanks, and Job Work of all kinds, attended to promptly and faithfully.

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 of 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

S. 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.

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY.

SPRING MILLS, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

ELIAS HORTON, Jr., Principal
Mrs. ADA WALKER HORTON, Preceptress
Miss NELLIE WALKER, Assistant
Miss GERALDINE WOOD, Teacher of Music

The Fall Term commences August 26.
The Winter Term commences December 9.
The Spring Term commences March 25.
Tuition from Three to Five Dollars.
Board $1.50 per week.
Furnished rooms for self-boarding at low prices.
For further information address the Principal or the undersigned.

WM. COBB,
President Board of Trustees.

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 convenient, durable, and CHEAP. Dec. 1, 1860.—12

Suppose it were left with Jefferson Davis to decide who should be elected Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on the 13 day of October, for whom, think you, would that arch-traitor decide?

Would he declare in favor of a man whose time and energies have been given to the work of extinguishing the rebellion? a man who has been the right arm of the Government from the very outset of the war, and who is to day the most honored among loyal Governors, as he is hated by traitors everywhere? You very well know that Jeff. Davis would never decide in favor of ANDREW G. CURTIN. You know this as you know every self-evident fact.

But it is not in the nature of circumstances that Jeff Davis should be an uninterested spectator of the contest between Andrew G. Curtin and the loyal Republicans and Democrats on the one hand, and George W. Woodward and the Copperheads on the other. Jeff. Davis has a choice. *He desires the election of George W. Woodward.* This man Woodward declared for Jeff Davis's bastard Confederacy in his speech of December, 1860. He declared in that effort that we must arise and reassert the rights of the slaveholder; and that a time might arrive when the slaveholder might appeal to the sword to protect himself in the possession of his property; and that, in the opinion of some of the States, that time was then come.

As a matter of course, then, Jeff. Davis will desire the election of Woodward, who in the beginning, publicly proclaimed himself the champion of Secession.

Freemen, we have to please Abraham Lincoln, or Jeff Davis, when we deposit our votes on the 13th of October. Can loyal men hesitate whom to please?—*Agitator.*

☞ Col. Thomas C. M. M'Dowell, recently an editor of the Harrisburg Democratic State organ, said, in his speech in Beaver county, last Friday—

"He had been struggling for some time to discover how he could come out from his old party associations, and he found he was hugging a myth. His duty to his country, at the present time, was the result of his considerations. *The election of Mr. Woodward would inspirit the Rebels*, and intervension of foreign powers would happen as sure as night follows day."

The Pittsburg *Commercial* affirms that Gen. M'Clellan, speaking of Pennsylvania politics, expressed himself anxious for the re-election of Gov. Curtin, and that, if in the State, he should speak and vote for him.

We know not how that is, but we are told the letter pumped out of him for the Lewisburg demonstration was not enthusiastic for Woodward, but was "Unconditionally Union," which is not the style of a Judge who said, "Let South Carolina go peaceably."

Will somebody explain to us why the law of 1839, permitting soldiers to vote, was not declared unconstitutional at the time the Mexican volunteers were voting? Was it because they were fighting in the interest of slavery, and so entitled to enjoy peculiar privileges?

Was the constitutionality of that law ever questioned until the army vote of 1861 revealed the significant fact that five-sixths of the soldiers were Republicans? It was never questioned until then.

☞ Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, is announced to speak for Woodward in Pennsylvania. This is the Voorhees who called the Union Soldiers, "Lincoln's dogs," and who was with difficulty saved from being hung by soldiers in Indiana, riding in a car. His wife being along, they released him for her entreaties, but compelled him to leave the train, for they would not ride with him.

Is this True.

The Huntingdon *Globe*, a reliable Democratic journal, too loyal to support Woodward for Governor, and sufficiently independent to cast its influence for Curtin, makes the following startling statement:

Judge Woodward has a loyal son in the army. When this son was brought home, to his father's house in Philadelphia, badly wounded in one leg, and while he was receiving the kind attention of members of the family and neighbors, the Judge made his appearance at the bed room door of the sufferer, and raising his hands, he saluted his son with the following language; "*It is a pity you were not shot in both arms and the other leg for fighting in this unholy war!*"—This father traitor is now asking Union men to vote for him for Governor. The soldier or soldier's friend who can vote for him should be kicked out of all loyal society.

SLAVERY AND RELIGION.

On the 13th December, 1860, Judge Woodward, the present Democratic Copperhead candidate for Governor, delivered a speech in Philadelphia, in which arguing that the world cannot and will not live without cotton, and that cotton can be raised only by negroes in a state of slavery, he went so far as to say:

"And thus it happens that the providence of that Good Being who has watched over us from the beginning, and saved us from external foes, has so ordered our internal relations as to make Negro Slavery an incalculable blessing to us and to the people of Great Britain.

"It will be said that Slavery is a sin against God, and therefore, that all reasons drawn from our material interests, for favoring or abetting it, must go for nothing. If it be a sin, I agree there is an end to my argument. But what right has the Abolitionist to pronounce it a sin? I say Abolitionist, because the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in a sermon preached within a week, defined an Abolitionist to be one who holds that Slavery is a sin. I accept the definition, and according to it, many of our best Christian people must be accounted Abolitionists; for it is astonishing how extensively the religious mind of the North has admitted into itself that suspicion, not to say conviction, that slaveholding is a sin. If a sin, then it is a violation of some Divine law; for sin is the transgression of the law. Now I deny that any such law has ever been revealed.

"The burden of showing it is on him who alleges it; and when it is shown, I agree it shall rule out all that has been said or can be said for a Union founded on slavery. I bind myself never to raise my voice again in favor of such a Union. But so far from any such law being found plainly written for our instruction, *whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions will see the principle of human bondage and of property in man divinely sanctioned, if not divinely ordained;* and in all the sayings of our Saviour we hear no injunction for the suppression of a slavery which existed under His eyes, whilst He delivered many maxims and principles which, like the golden rule, enter right into and regulate the relation. So do the writings of Paul abound with regulations of the relation, but not with injunctions for its suppression.

"If we go to the most accredited commentators, or consult divines really wise and good in our own midst,—or, what is better, study and search the Scriptures for ourselves,—we shall fail to find a law which, fairly interpreted and applied, justifies any man in asserting, in or out of the pulpit, that the negro slavery of the United States is sinful. What right then, I ask again, has the Abolitionist to cheat tender consciences into hostility to an institution on which our Union is founded in part? Good people say, we do not wish to disturb slavery where it exists by local law, but believing it to be sinful and inexpedient, we will not submit to its extension, nor assist to restore the fugitive to his master. Such people soon come to conceive that the more unfriendly they can feel towards slavery, the more harsh speeches they can make about slaveholders, the more they help on the irrepressible conflict, the better they will recommend themselves to God."

It appears that Judge Woodward's teaching has not been without effect.—His present supporters maintain his false doctrines and proclaim these infamous notions without reserve. The following letter on this subject from Mr. Stroud, well known by his valuable work on "The Law of Slavery," appears in the *Philadelphia North American & U. S. Gazette*, and will "enable every one to judge for himself" concerning this new issue in party politics:

"From several pamphlets recently published and extensively circulated, it has become evident that a new issue in Pennsylvania party politics has been inaugurated, viz: Whether negro slavery, as it is maintained in the Southern States now in rebellion against the national government, is consistent with the Christian religion?

"I deem it proper, therefore, in order that every one may be enabled to judge for himself on this important subject, to give a very brief summary of the legal incidents of Southern slavery. Every part and parcel of this summary may be authenticated by the statutes of one or other of those States, and the reported decisions of their highest courts of judicature.

"It is a fundamental principle of negro slavery that a slave is a *thing*—a chattel wholly under the dominion of his master, subject to be bought and sold precisely as if he were a horse or a mule. He may be fed and clothed much or little as his master may prescribe—may be compelled to labor as well on one day as another, and as hard and as long as his master may direct.

"The slave has no legal right whatever—cannot own anything, may be forbidden all society with his fellows, may be kept in the most abject ignorance, is not allowed to be instructed to read, is without any legal provision for acquiring a knowledge of his religious duties, incapable of a lawful marriage, denied all authority over those who are admitted to be his natural offspring, liable to have them at any age torn from him, without the slightest consultation or deference to his judgment or his feelings, and liable himself to be torn from them and from their mother, with whom he has been permitted and encouraged to cohabit as his wife. He may be thus ruthlessly carried to a returnless distance, not only from his children and their mother, but from all else he may hold dear.

"The law also expressly sanctions his master in beating him with a horsewhip or cowskin, in chaining him, putting him in irons, compelling him to wear pronged iron collars, confining him in prison, hunting him with dogs, and when *outlawed*, as he may be for running away, he may be killed by any one to whom he may refuse to surrender.

"The whole of this summary I pledge myself to maintain in its literal and full extent, according to the law of one or another of the Southern Slaveholding States. GEO. M. STROUD."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 15, 1863.

Finances.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a proclamation stating the fact of the payment, cancellation, and extinguishment of $954,720 40, of the public debt of the Commonwealth, for the year ending September 7th, 1863. As this proclamation is made in obedience to law, we presume it can not be denounced as an electioneering trick.

This fact appeals to taxpayers. The enormous debt of the State, be it remembered, was mainly contracted under Democratic misrule. The amount of debt extinguished while that party was in power, in times of profound peace, seldom exceeded that extinguished by Gov. Curtin during this present year of war. Add to this fact that other, not less remarkable, that Gov. Curtin reduced the expenses of the State Government nearly $100,000 in 1862, in the midst of a costly war, and found himself able to recommend a considerable reduction of the rate of taxation in his last annual message, and what better recommendation can he have with the taxpaying public?

If you wish the burden of taxation to be increased; if you want foreign nations to rank Pennsylvania with States hostile to the Government; if you want to bring the realities of war home to every unsmitten fireside in the Commonwealth,—then suffer the election of Mr. Woodward But if you desire none of these calamities to come upon the people of Pennsylvania, work—work in earnest, for ANDIE CURTIN.

Two Kinds of Democrats.

The following is an extract from a speech of Ex Governor Wright of Indiana. It clearly shows the difference between true Democrats and Copperheads:

"The assertion has been made that none but the Democratic party could save the country. But what class of Democrats do you mean are to save the country? Thomas Jefferson was a genuine Democrat. [Applause.] He had a Vice President of the name of Aaron Burr. Mr Burr was inside of the Democratic organization. [Laughter.] Were they not both Democrats?—Coming from Jefferson to Jackson, we find that Andrew Jackson had a Vice President by the name of John C. Calhoun. Was not Calhoun inside of the Democratic organization as much as General Jackson himself?—Coming from Jackson we find Stephen A. Douglas: and was not he a representative of the old Jefferson Jackson Democracy? At that time the country had a Vice President in the person of John C. Breckinridge, who was a Democrat too. Then we have Jefferson and Burr, Jackson and Calhoun, and Douglas and Breckinridge, all inside of the Democratic ring. [Laughter.] Do you follow Jefferson, Jackson and Douglas, or Burr, Calhoun and Breckinridge? Do you follow these last? [Cries of "no, no."] When you hear a man saying that the only party that can save the country is the Democratic party be sure and ascertain what he means by the Democracy, whether it is genuine or bogus. There can be no such thing as a true Democrat who does not stand up for the war."—[Long Applause.]

BIRNEY'S PENN'A BRIGADE—a noble band of fighting men on the field—have issued an earnest plea for the re-election of the present Governor of the State, who they know, and in whom they have most unbounded confidence.

THE ISSUE SIMPLIFIED.

The Ohio soldiers now fighting for their country are authorized and enabled by law to vote at the ensuing and all subsequent elections; and accredited representatives of either party are now visiting the several armies distributing the necessary blanks and ballots. Mr. Griffiths, commissioned by the Vallandigham party to represent it in the Army of Gen. Rosecrans, reached that General's headquarters at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 5th ult., and was of course respectfully received. Gen. John A. Garfield, who is Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, (and M. C. elect from the old Giddings district), met him and had a conversation on politics, whereof the substance is thus reported by a correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette*:

Garfield remarked, in substance, that he understood the Vallandigham party professed to believe that the Government could not succeed in crushing the Rebellion, and that it was in favor of immediately and unconditionally stopping the war; to which Griffiths answered affirmatively.

Garfield—If, contrary to your expectations, the armies of the Government should succeed, your party would be disappointed, and its prospects badly injured.

Griffiths—Yes, to some extent.

Garfield—Now, in a few days, this army may be engaged in a terrible battle with Bragg's whole force. Possibly we may crush it. Would not your party be injured by such a result?

Griffiths—Well, you would affect the result of the election.

Garfield—Oh! then as a party, you don't want to see us succeed?

Griffiths—Really, we have no interest in the fight.

Garfield—You are perfectly indifferent, then, whether we or Bragg are crushed?

This, Griffiths rather evaded, saying his party had no interest in the issues of the fight, but carefully abstained from saying that his party sympathized with Rosecrans in the coming struggle.

Somewhat later Garfield expressed surprise that a man who had held the public position of Vallandigham should write a letter to the people of Ohio containing three important statements, which *he knew to be lies*. For example, he says in the Niagara Falls letter, that he met not a single man, woman, or child, in the South who did not express themselves willing and anxious to discuss the subject of a reconstruction of the Union, so soon as the Government should withdraw its troops. "Now," said Garfield, sternly and emphatically, "I hold myself responsible, as a man and public officer, to the Democratic party of Ohio, to prove that Vallandigham *knew* that he stated a stupendous falsehood. The Rebel Gov. Harris of Tennessee said *to him*, in the presence of many witnesses:—'Mr Vallandigham, you totally misapprehend us. *We will accept no terms that do not recognize the eternal separation of the South from the North. We will listen to no terms which do not* BEGIN *with these conditions. We will accept no boundary line south of the Potomac and Ohio.*"

Gen. Garfield added that he could give the names of many responsible citizens of Shelbyville, Tenn., who heard the conversation between Vallandigham and Harris.

In reply, Griffiths said that Vallandigham was steering as close to the wind as he could, when making that statement, to secure his political success. "*Vallandigham*" he said, "*has no expectation of the restoration of the Union!*"

As might have been expected, much feeling was created in the staff at his appearance.

The Army vote for Governor of Ohio, unless reduced by bloody battles during the four weeks ensuing, will doubtless exceed 50,000. We put it to the candor of every intelligent man to say whether Val. is likely to obtain 2,000 of the whole number. Then we ask every patriot to judge whether he *ought* to receive *any*.—*Tribune.*

☞ If the Democracy mean union, why is it that the pro Southern journals of Europe declare that the success of that party will prove that the North is tired of the war, and willing to recognize the independence of the South? Why is it that the Southern papers affirm that Mr. Vallandigham's election will teach the Administration that the rebellion cannot be put down? These are questions no Democratic paper dares to answer. The loyal voters will give the true reply.

☞ Vote for CURTIN, AGNEW and the Union forever, one and inseparable."

A Thrilling Sketch.

"Seated in my office one day shortly after the fall of Sumter," said Col. Montgomery, editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, "I was interrupted by an old gentleman, a familiar acquaintance, who came in as was his custom on returning from his plantation up the river, to learn the latest news from the North. He was a man of venerable appearance, past the allotted threescore and ten, his hair white with the snows of many winters, and his hearing somewhat impaired by the flight of years. He had been up to his plantation for a week or ten days, where he worked some three hundred niggers, and during that time had not heard anything of the mighty events that were succeeding each other with lightning rapidity in those early days of the Rebellion. Therefore, immediately upon his return to the city, he called at my *sanctum* to learn the news which had been received during his absence.

"I sat down before him and began to read the latest telegraphic dispatches. Among others:

"'*President Lincoln has called out seventy five thousand men for a term of service not to exceed three months.*'

"The old man's face brightened up. 'Thank God!' he fervently ejaculated. 'That looks as if the President was in earnest. May he be endowed from on high with that wisdom and courage which these trying times demand.'

"After some other stirring items of news, I came to the replies of the several Governors, in response to the President's call for the quotas of their respective States, which had been received from Washington but the day before. We at that time continued to have regular telegraphic communication with the North.

"'From the Governor of Missouri!—Missouri will not furnish one man for this unholy war!' Kentucky followed in a similar spirit of loyalty. As I ran down the column, one State after another, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Illinois—all the loyal States promising their respective quotas, I came upon the dispatch from Pennsylvania:

"'*Pennsylvania will furnish her full quota, and, if needed, three hundred thousand more.*'

"ANDREW G. CURTIN.'

"The old man rose quickly, trembling with excitement, fearful that he had not rightly understood the language of the dispatch, but yet with an eager hope expressed upon his countenance that he might not be mistaken. Coming up close to my chair, holding his hand to his ear, and leaning eagerly forward to catch every syllable—'What—what did you read there? What does Pennsylvania say? Read again—I'm afraid I didn't understand—I'm getting so *deaf*, you know. *Who* is it? *Again!*'

"I read slowly—

"'PENNSYLVANIA WILL FURNISH HER FULL QUOTA, AND, IF NEEDED, THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

[Signed] "ANDREW G. CURTIN.

"It was enough. He had understood aright. The old patriarch leaned back in the seat he had resumed, closed his eyes, raised his trembling hands to heaven, and, while the tears trickled down his furrowed cheeks, he prayed in fervid and eloquent language from his heart of hearts that God would especially bless this brave, far seeing, hope-inspiring Governor; that he would give him wisdom to discern the right path, and strength to pursue it; that he would be with him in the day of sorest need, and uphold his hands in the hour of our Nation's direst extremity.

"The heart of the aged patriarch was too full. He had heard enough. I read him no more. But his prayers and those of thousands and tens of thousands of Union men throughout the South, to whom the cheering words of your Governor came as the first sweet promise of hope, have been heard and answered in the extraordinary exertions which Pennsylvania has put forth since this rebellion burst upon us. Your Governor has been sustained and blessed, his hands have been upheld.

"And now, voters, the promise of his mighty legions, cheering the hearts of our Union men, was the first ray of sunshine to penetrate the midnight gloom settling around us. Many changes have taken place since then; many victories have been won; much territory has been reclaimed; until now the storm of war seems to have spent its fury, and the gloom to be fast disappearing. Shall these clouds again roll up? Shall this Cimmerian gloom again come back? Oh! will you send to staunch Southern Union men the news that will cause the sun of our grand political system to burst forth in his glory, shedding a saving flood of loyal light throughout our whole nation! Once more then send down news of good cheer from Andrew G. Curtin! It will thrill the hearts of true men there as nothing has thrilled them since his first dispatch was read, with tears of gratitude, prayerful hope and joy."