Devoted to the Principles of Irue 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 fined in Dixie's Land, during the summer and of Education, and the best good of Potter part of the autumn of 1862, being a correct county. Owning no guide except that of his capture, and their confinement, treatment, Principle, it will endeaver to aid in the work of more fully Freedomizing our Country.

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respectfully informs the citizens of the vilAnd then we took our prison beds, lage and vicinity that he will promply respond to all calls for professional services

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Claim Agent Couderport Pa. June 8, '64.-1y.

HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES,—for the La-STEBBINS'

### [Published by Request.] PRISON SONG.

[Lines written by Dr. Sutherland, a "Live Yankee, of the 92d N. Y. Regiment, who was captured by the Rebels during the batte of Fair Oaks, on the 31st of May, 1862, and confederacy."]

'Twas on the the thirty-first of May. In eighteen sixty-two,
The rebels met our Union force,

To see what they could do.

00 McClellan was near Richmond then, That nasty rebel den,
Where whites the gentlemen are crowned, Where negroes are not men.

00 They met and fought with iron will, 00 Each eager to obtain
00 The mead that every soldier loves— The victor's glorious name.

10 The cannon sent her iron hail, And strewed the field with dead.

The Ninety-Second stood firm in front, In Palmer's bold brigade, Until in "Dixie's land" they had Some scores of widows made

But when they saw they were out-flanked, They wheeled about and fled, While many of our Northern braves
Were numbered with the dead.

That nimble step I could not take,

Although so well inclined. The rebels came with savage yells,

They marched me down with many more, Through mud and mire to town. And there with bars and prison walls,

Your honor did surround. In times of peace and trade, But now the bedbugs and the lice

Hold nightly dress parades. They give us rations twice each day,

Gently crawling round our heads. Our morning rations were of bread,

And even tasted sweet. At night we had a little soup,

We were confined three days and nights Within those iron bars, When, oh! the welcome news then came,

To get aboard the cars. They marched us through their nasty streets

That all the crowd might see, The "living yankees" from the North, That in that land run free: The crowd was dense on either side, Composed of whites and blacks,

While many shouted in the crowd To shoot them in their tracks. We traveled all this day and night,

Oppressed by dust and heat; But nothing for to eat.

At length each man five crackers got, All counted out with care, And this they thought a libera thing, Considering who we were.

Again we traveled all day and night, As we had the day before, With nothing for our rations,

While our sents were getting sore. Again our scanty breakfast came :

Five crackers as before, And this they thought a heavy draft On old Jeff's three years' store.

receptress The North Carolina State,
Assistant With Salisbury's prison walls ahead,
r of Music Where we could read our fate.

We found Carolina on the fence, A leg on either side : She says it's Southern fashion For ladies so to ride.

She sends her troops to help the North, Then Northern prisoners keep; But vengeance sure is on her track And vengeance never sleeps.

Our prison walls were large and high, For spinning cotton made, When "old King Cotton" ruled as king, And negroes were in trade.

But when they found his glory gone, And cotton would not sel They turned their fields into burying-grounds Their factories into hells.

They fired upon our stars and stripes, They stole our arms and money, And then they cried, "Let us alone," In accents sweet as honey.

The rebels sung throughout the South In Dixie's land they'd stand, And, if they ever lived to die, They'd die in Dixie's land.

We found them standing when we came, When not too drunk or tipsy, "Right smart" they drather run and live, Than die to live in Dixie.

The people here are ignorant, And used as tools by rogues, They've herded with the blacks so long, They've got the laugh and brogue.

Schoolhouses here you never find. Such sights are seldom seen. With truant boys and red-cheeked girls, A romping on the green.

I'm proud to say I'm from the North, Where no one lacks for knowledge, For every mile or two jou go, You'll find a school or college.

They keep slave pens, and often sell Their very blood and bone, For crosses with the negro slave, There gentry never own.

They keep their slaves in ignorance, They're'never taught to read, For knowledge and old slavery Have never yet agreed.

They breed and sell the negro here, As Northern men would cattle, The whiter they can get the skin, The more value in the chattle.

They buy our hats, caps, coats and rings, And trinkets we have wrought, As keepsakes of those Yankee boys They, in their battles caught.

The only way they have to live, And save our precious lives, is to manufacture rings from bones, And trade for cakes and pies.

If they should get to Heaven's gate, And find all Union there, They would secede at once to Hell, And join their kindred there.

And now we've sung about the South, And of their doings there, Now let us step within the bars, And learn the prisoners' fare.

They give us rations twice each day, Their coarsest negro's fare, And this they think is generous, Considering who we were.

Our morning rations are of bread The loaves are very small, A little slice of bacon,

From which the maggots fail. They take the liquor from this meat, Stir in a little rice, And this we have for supper,

Our rations here are always fresh. Because they have no salt, And if they hear a man complain, He's told it's his own fault.

Its flavor very nice.

At might we steep upon the floor. We often lay in tiers, While body lice in whole battalions,

Charge upon our fronts and rears. They turn us out a while each day, Upon our prison hearth, To pick the lice from off our clothes,

To make some tom-cats' heads.

They keep a bake-house near our den, To bake our daily bread. You'd think some children had the dough,

The bakers take our flour and rice, To make sweet cake and pie, The half-starved Yanks think they must eat

So to the bakers fly. They give the prisoners scanty fare,

To rob them of their money, They say our hungry boys must have, Some cakes as sweet as honey.

Our generous keeper says to us. fear your daily rations May sometimes be too small.

If any want more rations here, To keep your souls alive, ust step into my sutler's shop.

And buy sweetmeats and pies. If any lack the dime or scrip, Or think his fare is hard

Just take him to the guard-house, Or "buck" him in the yard. and now we've sung about our den;

Now let us sing about our dead, In "Dixie's land so fair." When any of the prisoners die, No matter what their grades,

And how we live in there;

They get a negro with his cart To take him to the shades. They'd get a negro with his cart, Drawn by a stubborn mule,

To show their height of chivalry

If Southern power could fule.

The fifteenth of August, Carolina called, And to the prisoners said, Just jump aboard my cattle cars, With some of my "nice bread."

I'm pledged to take you to your lines; My pledges seldom fail. You'll find my seats are rather hard, But easier than my rail.

With bounding hearts we heard her through Then through the gate did spring, And when aboard her cattle cars, We made the welkin ring.

In highest glee we started off, No joys our tongues could tell; But instead of going to our lines, We went to "Island Belle."

Belle Island is a sandy plain; Without a tree or shade, Or cooling spring to quench the thirst, That heat and hunger made.

Our rations here are very small, Some bread and stinking best, Which only sharpens appetite, And gives but faint relief.

When beef is scarce we sometimes get A soup of bugs and flies; And if perchance there should be beans, They seldom show their eyes.

This nasty, stinking, secesh fare, We often fail to get; And then with rage we'd guash our teeth, Like madmen in a fit.

Here many of the prisoners lie Upon the burning sand; veak by far to walk around, While many cannot stand.

Starvation stares us in the face, His jaws are open wide; Unless our friends send quick relief, We down his throat must glide.

Our numbers here grow less and less, The strongest soon must fall, For old Grim death is on our track, And soon will on us call.

Some six or eight die every day, This fact none can deny; While many with their dying breath; For food and rations cry.

It's hard to die in distant lands, Without a kindred near, To wipe the death-sweat from our face, Or drop one friendly tear.

lady came into our camp, To bring us small supplies; They dragged her to the old guard-house, For selling cakes and pies.

They "gagged" and "bucked" a prisoner here Until he could not stand. The blood flowed freely from his mouth

The only crime he did commit, The only wrong he'd done— His Northern pride it would not stoop To scour their Southern guns.

Upon the burning sand.

We are a ragged set of men, This prison has no charms But "Uncle Sam" will own his boys, And give them all a farm.

I long to see my friends again,

Of which I fondly dreamt; But I'd rather see my country free, And old Jeff. pulling hemp. The Stars and Stripes again must float, O'er Dixie's sunny land:

And Southern rebels must soon obey; Old Abram's just demands. Now here's a toast for Uncle Abe, May he live one thousand years; And for his firmness in this war,

We'll give three hearty cheers. Now here's another for Jeff.— May the gallows claim its own: And when he dangles from the rope,

We'll give three doleful groans. Farewell old Richmond's prison wall, Farewell old Salisbury too; And now farewell to Island Belle-

Four weeks on you will do.

And now you've heard my story through, That happy day has come, When I can bid Secesh farewell. And leave this Isle for-Annapolis.

# SPEECH OF

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE,

doubt a peculiar one, a nation formed of On taking his seat as President of the States, and no nation except as these Union and the destruction of the States form it and these States are no Baltimore Convention. GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:-You cannot be more sensible than I am diate the nation than the nation had to Federal Government, the chief of which that the part which I have to perform here repudiate them. None of them had even to-day is merely a matter of form, and act- the shadow of a right to do this, and God ing upon the principles of my own life, I helping us, we will vindicate that truth, was inclined, when the suggestion was so that it shall never be disputed any more made to me from various quarters, that it in this world. It is a fearful utterance was in the minds of many members of the that is set before us, but there are great Convention to confer this distinction upon compensations for it. Those of you who me, to earnestly decline to accept it. Be have alluded to this subject know that cause I have never sought honors, I have from the foundation of the present Govnever sought distinctions. I have been crament before and since our present Con a working man, and nothing else. But stitution was formed, there have always certain considerations led me to change been parties that had no faith in our Govmy mind. There is a class of men in the erument. The men that formed it were country far too small for the good of the doubtful of its success, and the men who country. These are the men who-mere opposed its formation did not desire its ly by their example, by their pen, by their success. And I am bold to say, without voice-try to do good, and all the more detaining you on this subject, that for all in perilous times, without regard to the the outery about our violations of the Congood that may come. It is given to many stitution, this present living generation such men to understand, by the distinct and this present Union party are more tion conferred upon me, one of the hum- thoroughly devoted to that Constitution blest of their class, that there are mon than any other generation that has ever whom the country will cherish, and who lived under it. While I say this, and will not be forgotten. Here is another solemnly believe it, and believe it is cumotive relative to yourselves and the pable of the strongest proof, I may also country at large. It is good for you, it is add that it is a great error, which is progood for every nation and every people, pogated in our land, to say that our na-every State and every party, to cherish tional life depends upon our sustaining all general impulses, to follow all noble that Constitution. Our fathers made it fastincts (and where are men more noble, and we love it. I intend to maintain it. more generous?) to purge yourselves of But if it suits us to change it we can do all self-seokers and betrayers, and to con- so, and when it suits us to change it, we will fer offices, if it be only in mere form, up change it. If it were torn into ten thouon those who are worthy to be trusted, sand pieces, the nation would be as much and ask nothing more. Now, according a nation as it was before the Constitution to my convictions of propriety, having was made-a untion always-that declarsaid this I should say nothing wore. But ed its independence as a united people it has been intimated to me from many until now-a nation independent of all of the American people shall do one of quarters, and in a way which I cannot particular institutions under which they disregerd, that I should disappoint the lived, capable of modeling them precisely wishes of my friends, and perhaps the as their interests require. We ought to both war power and peace power, to put. just expectations of the Convention, if I have it distinctly understood by friends did not as briefly and yet as precisely as and enemies that while we love the in-

matters which have brought us here. - | with undoubted certainty put to death state of society, it is better than anarchy),

Therefore, in a very few words, and as friend or foe who undertakes to trample plainly as I can, I will endeavor to draw it under foot; yet boyond a doubt we will your attention to one and another of these reserve the right to alter it to suit ourgreat-matters in which we are all engaged. selves from time to time and from gener-In the first place, nothing can be more ation to generation. One more idea on plain than the fact that you are here as the that subject: We have incorporated id representatives of a great nation—volunthat instrument the right of fevolution; tary representatives, chosen without forms which gives us, without a doubt the right of law, but as really representing the feel- to change it. It never existed before in ings and principles—and if you choose, the the American States, and there is no need prejudices—of the American people as if of rebellion, insurrection or civil war, exit were written in their law, and already cept upon a denial of the fundamental passed by their votes. For the man that principles of all free governments that the you will nominate here for the Presidency major part must rule, and there is no othof the United States and ruler of a great
people, in a great crisis, is just as certain,
I suppose, to become that ruler, as any
of the whole. So that in one word, to
thing under heaven is certain before it is deny the principles I have tried to state; done; and moreover, you will allow me to is to make a dogmatic assertion that the say, though perhaps it is hardly atrictly only form of government that is possible proper that I should, but as far as I know with perfect liberty, and acknowledged your opinions, I suppose it is just as cer- by God, is a pure and absolute despotism. tain now before you utter it, whose The principles, therefore, which I am try-name you will utter, and which will be ing to state before you, are principles responded to from one end to the other of which, if they be not true, freedom is imthis nation, as it will be after it is has been possible, and no government but one of

ntfered and recorded by your Scoretary, pure force can exist or ought to endure Does any man doubt that this Conven among men. vention intends to say that Abraham Lin-But the idea which I wished to carry coin shall be the nominee? What I wish, out as the remedy for these troubles and however, to call your attention to is the sorrows, dreadful as they are, is this :-grandeur of the mission upon which you This fearful truth runs through the whole are met, and therefore the dignity and history of mankind that whatever else solemnity, earnestness and conscientious may be done to give stability to authority, ness with which, representing one of the whatever else may be done to give perpegreatest, and certainly one of the first tuity to institutions, however wise, howpeople of the world, you ought to dis- ever glorious, practical, and just may be charge these duties. Now, beside the the physiology of it, it has been found nomination of President and Vice President that the only enduring, only imperishable dent, in regard to which latter office I will cement of all free institutions has been say nothing, because I know there is more the bleed of traitors. No Government or less difference of opinion among you has ever been built upon unperishable but beside these nominations, you have foundations, which foundations were not other most solemn duties to perform. You laid in the blood of traitors. It is a fearhave to organize this party throughout ful truth, but we had as well avow it at once the United States. You have to put it and every lick you strike, and every rebel in whatever form your wisdom, will sug-gest, that will unite all your wisdom, en- it is to do it; you are adding, it may be a ergy and determination to gain the victo- year, it may be ten years, it may be a cenry, which I have already said was in our tury, it may be ten centuries, to the life power. More than that, you have to lay of the Government, and the freedom of down with clearness and precision the your children. Now passing over that principles on which you intend to carry idea, passing over many other things on this great political contest, and prose which it would be right for me to say, did cute the war which is underneath them, time serve, and were this the occasion. let and the glory of the country, which lies me add, you are a Union party. Your before us if we succeed, plainly not in a forigin has been referred to as having codouble sense, briefly not in a treatise, curred eight years ago. In one sense it is with the dignity and precision of a great true that you are far older than that. I see people—to utter by its representatives the before me not only primitive Republicans political principles by which they intend and primitive Abolitionists, but I see. to live, and for the sake of which they are also, primitive Democrats, and primitive willing to die, so that all men everywhere Whigs, primitive Americans and, if you may understand precisely what we mean, will allow me to say so. I myself am here. and lay that furrow so deeply and clearly who, all my life, have been a party to myhat while every man who is worthy to self. As a Union party I will follow you associate with freemen may see it and pass to the ends of the earth and to the gates over it, every man who is unworthy may of death, but as a Republican party, as an he either unable to pass it, or may be Abolition party, as a Whig party, as a driven far from it. We want none but Democratic party, as an American party, those who are like us to be with us. Now I will not follow you one foot. But it is among these principles if you will allow true of the mass of the American people. me to say it, the first and most distinct is however you may divide and scatter, while that we do not intend to allow this nation this war lasts, while this country is in to be destroyed. We are a nation, no peril, while you call yourselves as you do in the call of the Convention, the Union States form it; and these States are no lion, root and branch; and, in my judg-States form it, and these states in that ment one of the great errors that has been ment one of the great errors that has been nation. They had no more right to repuwe are about to nominate for another term of office-one of the great errors has been to believe that we have succeeded when whe have not succeeded, and to act in a manner which is precisely for those who have succeeded. You will not, you cannot succeed until you have utterly broken the military power of this people. I will not detain you on these incidental points, one of which has been made prominent in the remarks of the excellent Chairman of the National Committee. I do not know what I would be willing to do so far as, probably, he would, but I cordially agree with him in this, I think considering what has been done about Slavery, taking the thing as it now stands, everlooking chogether, cither in way of condemnation or approval any act that has brought us to the point where we are; but believing in my conscience and with all my heart that what has brought us to where we are in the matter of Slavery, is the original sin and folly of treason and Secession. Because you remember that the Chicago Convention itself was understood, and I believe it virtually did explicitly state, that they would not touch Slavery in the State .-Leaving it, therefore; altogether out of the question how we came where we are on that point, we are prepared to go further than the original Republicans themselves were prepared to go. We are prepared to demand not only that the whole territory of the United States shall not be made slave, but that the General Government two things, and it appears to me that there is nothing else that can be done, either to Slavery as nearly as possible back where I could, say something upon the great strument we will maintain it, and will it was for although that will be a fearful