The Potter Journal.

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

VOLUME XVI.--NUMBER 18. COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY JULY 20, 1864. TERMS.--$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons.
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.
C. H. WARRINER, W. M.
A. Sidney Lyman, Sec'y.

JOHN S. MANN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and M'Kean Counties. All business entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention. Office corner of West and Third streets.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptnes and fidelity. Office on Soth-west corner of Main and Fourth streets.

ISAAC BENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office on Second st., near the Allegheny Bridge.

F. W. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties.

O. T. ELLISON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promply respond to all calls for professional services. Office on Main st., in building formerly occupied by C. W. Ellis, Esq.

C. S. & E. A. JONES,
DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods. Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

D. E. OLMSTED,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

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

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

E. 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.

Pension Bounty and War Claim Agency.

PENSIONS procured for soldiers of the present war who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contractracted while in the service of the United States; and pensions, bounty, and arrears of pay obtained for widows or heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service. All letters of inquiry promtly answered, and on receipt by mail of a statement of the case of claimant I will forward the necessary papers for their signature. Fees in Pension cases as fixed by law.
References.—Hon. Isaac Benson, Hon. A. G. Olmsted, J. S. Mann, Esq. F. W. Knox, Esq.
DAN BAKER,
Claim Agent Couderport Pa.
June 8, '64.-1y.

HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES,—for the Ladies,—at STEBBINS'

THE CONTRAST.

We sit at home, nor feel that they
Who fight upon the distant plain
Are falling faster day by day,
A harvest of the slain.

We lightly walk the busy street,
Where trade and gain roll swiftly on;
They march a battle-field to greet,
And die as it is won.

The trumpet calls them in the night
To die for Freedom; and the boom
Of cannon from the forest height
Still call them to their doom.

Unmoved we read of how they fell
To shield the starry flag from shame;
Doubtless through storms of shot and shell
In the red battle's flame!

Brave hearts are beating for us there
Amid the conflict's feverish breath;
This hour, what soldier's hurried prayer
Is said for you in death.

They lie upon the lonely hill
Or blackened plain in dreamless sleep.
Their rest eternal! Never will
They wake, like like us, to weep.

We rise each day to weary toil
And hourly strife—their work is done!
Their blood will consecrate the soil
Their lives so noble won.

Ludicrous Scene in a Conversation.

A correspondent reporting the scenes and incidents of the Cleveland Convention of intense "radicals," thus describes a ludicrous episode: "Some very important business is before the convention; a dozen men are trying to get the floor, and the affable Cochrane has risen to his feet, and, with appealing gestures and au horitative tones, is trying to restore order, when suddenly, pealing over the tumult, like a boatswain's shrill whistle in a storm, comes a shriek of 'Mr. Speaker!' Every body stops to ascertain the author of this remarkable noise; the chairman glances just at his feet, and there, with upturned face and extended hands, is a thin, short-haired, small-headed man, still vociferating in a shrill treble, 'Mister Speaker!' 'What name?' inquired the chairman, as he looks with a puzzled air at the little fellow below him. 'Mr. Carr, of Illinois!'

"Silence reigned in a moment, and all eyes were fixed on Mr. Carr, of Illinois, with wondering expectancy. Taking his slouch hat in his right hand, and giving the air a preliminary paw, as if to smite down an invisible foe, Mr. Carr, of Illinois, in a voice which twanged in good old Methodist prayer-meeting style, commenced as follows, occasionally ending his sentences with a repetition and a monstrous shout:

"'I live out in Illinois, and I done two days' work in one, and I went to bed at noon tired out. And I was reading in the *Try bune* about the Cleveland Convention, and I says, Wife, I am tired out, but I must go to the Cleveland Convention, and that afternoon a neighbor come in, and I says to him, says I, Neighbor, must come to the Cleveland Convention. And I come. Although I was all tired out, I come! Yes, sir, I come hundreds of miles to attend this Convention, and I don't want to be favored a mite! *Not a single mite!* Not a single MITE!'"

This singular and unexpected climax produced a roar of laughter, which disconcerted the gentleman for a moment but, in a few moments he resumed by saying, after giving a fierce scowl at the audience—"These are solemn times *these are* SOLEMN TIMES!" at which the audience burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. This evidently annoyed Mr. Carr, of Illinois; for, as the Chairman restored a little order, he commenced savagely with—"I believe that there is a God, who holds this universe in His hands as you would hold an egg—*hold an egg*—HOLD AN EGG!"

Another tumult of uproarious laughter from the innocent Dutchmen, in which the Chairman and everybody else joined, overwhelmed Mr. Carr, but he, a moment after, emerged from the inundation, and, shaking his fist frantically at the top of his voice—"Don't you believe in a God—*don't you believe in a God*—DON'T YOU BELIEVE IN A GOD?"

The manner of the idividual was so irresistibly ludicrous that the whole convention was fairly convulsed with laughter, at which the horrified Mr. Carr commenced backing to the door, bowing ironically to the Chairman and audience, at every step, and turning at each motion to beg pardon of somebody behind him who was pushed out of the way by the back-action motion resulting from bowing. Mr. Carr probably went straight home to Illinois, as he was seen no more in the convention. [The correspondent says the name of this eccentric delegate is James H. Carr, of Jo Daviess county.]

☞ A bill has been reported to the legislature of Massachusetts, providing for a fine of twenty five dollars upon railroad companies that neglect to carry a certain quantity of good drinking water in their passenger cars.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The London *Railway News* has the following article in relation to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway:

Atlantic and Great Western Railway.—On a previous occasion we pointed out the rapid progress made in the construction of this important through line of railway, the success which it had already attained, and the vast prospects of its future. The directors have not slackened in their exertions, and it is now confidently stated that by the month of May, express trains will be run through from New York via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Ohio and Mississippi Railways, to St. Louis—the whole distance, 1,200 miles—without break of guage.—That portion of the route which forms the Atlantic and Great Western section has been built under the superintendance of Mr. Kennard, an English engineer, well known for many important undertakings which he has successfully carried out in this country. The cost of the line has not exceeded £6,400 per mile. The income of that portion already opened amounts to £30 per week, and within one year of the opening of the through route it is confidently anticipated that the receipts will be doubled, or sufficient to pay a dividend of 25 per cent upon all the share capital in the undertaking. The railway, after leaving the Erie line, traverses the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the district of the oil wells, and the rich corn-producing lands of Ohio. It enjoys almost a monopoly of the petroleum traffic, and for this, as the ordinary traffic, a rolling stock of 10,000 cars and 500 locomotives, are, it is stated, quite insufficient The plan which has been adopted in the construction of the railway is one which proved in a remarkable manner the confidence of its promoters. The public are not invited to subscribe to the railway in the shape of shares, and until the line is completed and actually at work, no bonds or other securities are issued. The first mortgage bonds on the Pennsylvania section were bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable in sterling at 4s. 6d. in London, were issued to the public at 70 dollars for the 100 dollar bonds, and they are now, notwithstanding the temporary pressure upon all American securities, quoted at more than 10 per cent. over the price of issue. It is now proposed to issue second mortgage loans on the New York division to the amount of $800,000 dollars, and upon the Pennsylvania section of one million dollars; the former due in 1881, and the latter in 1882. These bonds, like those of the first issue, bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and are redeemable in New York or London at 4s. 6d. per dollar. The bonds are transferable without stamp or endorsement, and 4 per cent. of the gross amount is to be drawn yearly in July, to be paid off at par in London. The interest coupons attached to the bonds are payable half-yearly at the Consolidated Bank, at the fixed rate of 4s. the dollar, equal to 9 per cent. upon the present price of issue.

The following extract from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives some information relative to the proposed extensions of the railway in the direction of Canada, and the advantages which must result to the Great Western of Canada, the Grand Trunk and other colonial lines, from being brought into direct communications with the vast coal-fields of Pennsylvania. A line which will give direct access with New York, must prove of immense advantage alike to the Great Western of Canada and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, over which so large a proportion of the Canadian produce will be carried.

The Niagara Falls, the Buffalo and Lake Huron, the Lake Shore, the Erie and New York Central Railways, already centre in Buffalo. The opening of the Erie and Niagara Railway will enable the Great Western Railway of Canada to run a portion of its business into and from this city over that road, which, it is understood, will be completed and in operation during the coming summer

"The great through lines of railway centering in this city, meeting the waters of the great lakes, on which are borne the surplus products of an almost inexhaustible fertility, has been to our city a source of great prosperity. A railway connection with the coal-fields of Pennsylvania has been made by lines connecting with the Lake Shore Road. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway sweeps through the populous and fertile regions north of the Ohio river and west of Pennsylvania into the heart of the great North-west, and has branch lines to Cleveland and Cincinnati. Its broad gauge meets that of the Erie Railway of corresponding width at Salamanca, about fifty miles from Buffalo. Branch roads will radiate to the coal fields of the Tunangewant Valley in Pennsylvania and to the "Oil Regions." Fifty miles of the broad guage railway will connect Salamanc (which is only about twenty miles this side the coal-fields) with Buffalo. The Atlantic and Great Western has sprung into life with unexampled rapidity. A line (including its branches) of about 500 miles has been constructed within three years, and is to-day doing a first-class business, carrying a traffic past us to and from those abroad.

Now is the golden opportunity for Buffalo. By obtaining an extension of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway into Buffalo, the coal-fields, only seventy miles distant, will be reached, thereby obtaining for the growth and development of our manufacturing interests, and for the domestic use of our already large population, an abundant supply of cheap coal. There are no coal-fields in Canada West. A bridge over the Niagara will make the connecting link between the Atlantic and Great Western, and the Erie and Niagara, the Buffalo and the Great Western Railways of Canada West, which will open the coal-fields of Pennsylvania to all Western Canada, supplying our Canadian neighbors, through this city, with cheap coal. We must foster by our good wishes the Great Western and the Erie and Niagara of Canada, that the International Bridge may be obtained, and we must foster the bridge, that the Atlantic and Great Western may obtain an outlet at the town of Niagara, on Lake Ontario, over the Erie and Niagara, from which to supply Upper Canada with coal, thereby offering an additional inducement to the enterprising and sagacious men who move the destinies of the Atlantic and Great Western to give us their coal supply at an early day. Men who have been constructing and equipping a railroad at the rate of 200 miles per annum, will, without much effort, construct the sixty miles wanted to give us cheap coal for next winter, if we meet them fairly. It may have occurred to our readers that the Erie and Niagara Railway, from Fort Erie to the town of Niagara, holds an interesting position in this great combination of carrying advantages for our city. Although only thirty-two miles in length, it connects the two lakes, and having Buffalo and Toronto (with the aid of twenty-seven miles of water travel on Lake Ontario) for its termini, with the falls between, we cannot help looking with marked favor upon it, as a railway that will have a very great business for its cost, and as originating much for the benefits of this city.

The New Coal and Railway Company.—The fact that the Genesee Valley Canal is, as soon as practicable, to be connected by a railroad with the richest coal fields of McKean county, Pa., should, as it does, interest every citizen in Rochester. The construction of this road is of more consequence to our future prosperity than any and *all* the improvements ever made which affect our local interests and substantial progress. This city is now destined to become one of the most important coal marts in the country.

This important enterprise has been talked about for six or eight years, and at last such gentlemen as the Hon. Azariah Boody, Messrs. H. Sibley, G. H. Mumford, John Craig and others, have taken the matter in their hands and will push it through without a day's unnecessary delay. The books were opened a few days since, so that those who desired to take any of the stock might have an opportunity, and although no public notice was given, the stock was all taken about as fast as the subscribers' names could be written, and when the whole amount was taken and books closed, a number of capitalists were greatly disappointed who had expected to take a larger interest in the company. The stock, we understand, is selling at ten per cent. advance, and facts warrant the belief that it will in a very short space of time advance to fifty per cent. premium, if not more. This is a Rochester movement, and we congratulate the parties interested, while at the same time every citizen is to share, indirectly, in this important movement.—*Rochester Dispatch.*

A War Anecdote.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells this story:

"In one of the hospitals in this city, a day or two ago, a wounded Virginia rebel and a wounded Pennsylvanian, occupying adjoining beds, had a good-humored verbal tilt, as follows:

"Union—Say, Reb, where are you from?

"Secesh—I'm from Virginia, the best State in America.

"Union—That's where old Floyd came from, the old thief.

"Secesh—Where are you from, Yank?

"Union—I'm from Pennsylvania.

"Secesh—Well, you needn't talk about old Floyd coming from Virginia, as long as old Buchanan came from Pennsylvania. Don't you wish you hadn't said anything Yank?"

Making the Best of it.—"Captain, jewel," said a son of Erin, as a ship was coming on the coast in inclement winter weather, have ye an alminick on board?"

"No, I haven't."

"Thin be jabers," replied Pat, "we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

AN ACT

Prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Whereas, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the constitution of this commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four;

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people, in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner, and form, that the people may vote for, or against, each amendment, separately, and distinctly; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption, or rejection, of said amendments, or either of them, the governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each, and every, sheriff of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less then two newspapers in each city, and county: *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills, in each election district, of every city and county, wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection of the said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held, and closed, upon the day last aforesaid, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed, and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors, and clerks, of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this state, who may offer the same, and deposit them in a box, or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express thier approval thereof by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots, or tickets, as there amendments not approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors, voting for, or against, the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed fourth section to article three of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution; and electors voting for, or against, the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

Section 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections, of this commonwealth, are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges, of the respective counties, and districts, thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for, or against, each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures, only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office, of the court of common pleas, of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed, to the secretary of the commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which, postage shall be prepaid, at the expense of the proper county.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next, before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the speaker of the Senate, or the speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the commonwealth; and the same shall, on the same day, and hour, be opened, and published, in the presence of the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives; and the number of votes given for, and against, said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up, and ascertained, and duplicate certificates, of the result, shall be signed by the speakers of the two houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificates shall be delivered to the governor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved, and ratified, by a majority of the qualified voters, of this state, voting thereon: *Provided*, That if, for any cause, a quorum of either house of the legislature, shall not be present, at the day, and hour, above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened, in the presence of such members, of said houses, as shall be present; and, in case of the absence of the speaker, of either of said houses, the said certificates shall be signed by the speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both speakers, by the chief clerks of both houses, or either of them, in case of the absence of one of said clerks.

Section 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers, whatever, in, and about, the general elections of this commonwealth, shall be performed, by such officers, in, and about, the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers, or others, shall be liable to the same punishment, for the neglect of any duty, or the commission of any offence, at, in, or about, the said election, as they would, for the neglect of like duty, or the commission of like offense, at, in, or about, the general elections of this commonwealth.

Lazy.—"The *laziest* man we ever saw, knew, heard, or read of was one Hines, a private in the Ninth Infantry. He was, however, a very acute observer, and his memory was remarkable; hence he had obtained considerable information of a general character—not by industry, but because he could not help it. In his intercourse with the men he talked but little, and then drawled out his words with a pause between each articulation.

"Hines," said one of his comrades, "how came you in the army? A man of your information could certainly do better"

"Well—in the—first place—I am—averse—to hard labor—in the—second place—I never took—to work—and in the third—I—am—opposed—to—physical exertion—and—in—the—fourth—think—that—anybody—who—knows me—is very—in-con-sid-er-ate—to trouble me—to make—a statement—of these—self ev-i-dent facts."

"Hines talked and groaned in his sleep, to the great annoyance of his fellow patriots. One night one of the boys awoke him with: "Hang it, Hines, can't you stop that noise and let a fellow go to sleep?"

"Y-e-s, I could—but the endeavor would be—accompanied with considerable—" trouble, he would have said, but he was snoring again.

"Asked to explain the paradox how it was possible for so lazy a man to attain so much education, he answered:

"I didn't—at-tain it—I just heard it—here—and—there—and I was too lazy to—forget it."

☞ Two persons who had not seen each other for some time, met accidently and one asked the other how he did.—The other replied that he was very well, and had married since they had last seen each other.

That is good news indeed, said the first.

Nay, replied the other, not so very good, either, for I have married a shrew.

That is bad.

Not so very bad, either, for I had ten thousand dollars with her.

Ha! that makes all well again.

Not so well as you think, for I laid out the money on a flock of sheep, and they died of the rot.

That was hard, truly.

Not so bad neither, for I sold the skins for more than the sheep cost me.

You were lucky, at any rate.

Not so lucky as you think, for I bought a house with the money, and the house burned down uninsured

That, indeed, must have been a great loss.

Not so great a loss, I assure you for my wife was burnt in it.