The Potter Journal.

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

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

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REFERENCES.—Hon. ISAAC BENSON, Hon. A. G. OLMSTED, J. S. MANN, Esq., F. W. KNOX, Esq.
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jy13 1864.

THE HEART OF THE WAR.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

Peace in the clover-scented air,
And stars within the dome:
And underneath, in dim repose,
A plain, New-England home.
Within, a murmur of low tones
And sighs from hearts oppressed,
Merging in prayer, at last, that brings
The balm of silent rest!

I've closed a hard day's work, Marty,—
The evening chores are done;
And you are weary with the house,
And with the little one.
But he is sleeping sweetly now,
With all our pretty brood;
So come and sit upon my knee,
And it will do me good.

Oh, Marty! I must tell you all
The trouble in my heart,
And you must do the best you can
To take and bear your part.
You've seen the shadow on my face,
You've felt it day and night;
For it has chilled our little home,
And banished all its light.

I did not mean it should be so,
And yet I might have known
That hearts that live as close as ours
Can never keep their own.
And we're fallen on evil times,
And do whate'er I may,
My heart grows sad about the war,
And sadder every day.

I think about it when I work,
And when I try to rest,
And never more than when your head
Is pillowed on my breast;
For when I see the camp-fires blaze,
And sleeping men around,
Who turn their faces towards their homes,
And dream upon the ground.

I think about the dear, brave boys,
My mates in other years,
Who pine for home and those they love,
Till I am choked with tears.
With shouts and cheers they marched away
On glory's shining track,
But, ah! how long, how long they stay!
How few of them come back!

One sleeps beside the Tennessee,
And one beside the James,
And one fought on a gallant ship
And perished in its flames.
And some, struck down by foul disease,
Are breathing out their life;
And others, maimed by cruel wounds,
Have left the deadly strife.

Ah, Marty! Marty! only think
Of all the boys have done
And suffered in this weary war!
Brave heroes, every one!
Oh! often, often in the night,
I hear their voices call:
"*Come on and help us. Is it right*
That we should bear it all?"

And when I kneel and try to pray,
My thoughts are never free,
But cling to those who toil and fight
And die for you and me.
And when I pray for victory,
It seems almost a sin
To fold my hands and ask for what
I will not help to win.

Oh! do not cling to me and cry,
For it will break my heart,
I'm sure you'd rather have me die
Than not to bear my part.
You think that some should stay at home
To care for those away;
But still I'm helpless to decide
If I should go or stay.

For, Marty, all the soldiers love,
And all are loved again;
And I am loved, and love, perhaps,
No more than other men.
I cannot tell—I do not know—
Which way my duty lies,
Or where the Lord would have me build
My fire of sacrifice.

I feel—I know—I am not mean;
And, though I seem to boast,
I'm sure that I would give my life
To those who need it most.
Perhaps the Spirit will reveal
That which is fair and right;
So, Marty, let us humbly kneel
And pray to Heaven for light.

Peace in the clover-scented air,
And stars within the dome;
And underneath, in dim repose,
A plain New-England home.
Without, a widow in her weeds,
From whom all joy is flown,
Who kneels among her sleeping babes,
And weeps and prays alone!

[*Atlantic Monthly for August.*

MILITARY BILL.

The following bill in reference to the organization of the militia has passed both houses:

A SUPPLEMENT to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

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 the Governor and State Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts and with such notice as they may deem expedient for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing six per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to State or local taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date; and the sum so borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses which may be incurred under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no certificates of loan or bond shall be issued for less than one hundred dollars: *Provided, further*, That no certificate shall be negotiated for less than its par value; and there shall be inscribed on the face of the said certificates of loan or bonds that the debt thereby secured was contracted to repel invasion and defend the State in war, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in the city of Philadelphia: *Provided, further*, That the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized to use for the purpose of this act, temporary loan, to be repaid from the proceeds of the permanent loan hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan issued under the provision of this act, shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in in a book provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual report thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiation of such loan; the preparation of the bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be issued by this act, and said warrants, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent person of military education, experience and skill, to have command of all the militia forces of Pennsylvania to be raised under the provisions of this act, with the rank of Major-General who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a Major-General in the United States service; and he shall also have authority, in manner as aforesaid, to appoint two persons of like military education, experience and skill, to be brigadier generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of the same rank in the army of the United States: *Provided, however*, That such general officers shall not be appointed or assigned to duty by the Commander-in-chief, except when the force herein provided for shall have been called into actual service in sufficient strength to require such officers.

SEC. 4. That whenever the military force provided for in this act shall be called into service by the Governor of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General to notify, in writing the Quartermaster General and Commissary General of the point or points where the men are to rendezvous, with the number, as near as may be, and said officer shall forthwith advertise for proposals for supplying to the Commonwealth, such supplies, ordnance, and ordnance stores as may be necessary for furnishing the troops aforesaid, as are provided by the laws and regulations of the United States, said proposals to be directed to the said Commissary General and Quartermaster General respectively, and to open after five days' notice, and the contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder by the proper officer inviting said proposals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the said contract before the same is awarded, and said officers shall publish and keep on file in their several departments for public inspection, a list of all the proposals offered, including those rejected as well as those awarded and before the acceptance of any supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores of any kind whatsoever, purchased upon contract as herein before provided. It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General, as the case may be, in connection with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to appoint from time to time as required, one or more disinterested and competent inspectors familiar with the value and quality of the supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other militay stores so contracted for, whose duty it shall be to examine and accept or reject the same, and if accepted to give a certificate thereof to the contractor or vendor; and no bill rendered for such supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores shall be paid until so certified and approved; the inspectors so appointed shall each receive five dollars per day, for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or affirmed to discharge their duties with fidelity: *Provided*, That the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall respectively have authority, if practicable, to obtain the supplies, ordnance stores, or other military stores, or any part thereof mentioned in this section, from the United States Government paying them, if required, the cost prices thereof: *Provided, further*, That the Commissary General shall have power to purchase direct, when actually necessary, and when there is not time to advertise for contracts, all commissary stores actually needed for the troops: *Provided, also*, That no more than the actual cash price shall be paid for any article purchased.

SEC. 5. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be composed of fifteen regiments, in due proportion of cavalry, infantry and artillery, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid while in actual service, as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State, at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary, for the purpose of suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions; and the Governor shall appoint all the regimental officers, and the companies shall have the right to elect the company officers, and said Major General and Brigadier Generals, and all regimental and company officers shall be citizens of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That such portions of the said corps as shall be called into actual service, shall be supplied and provided with ordnance stores, as provided for in this act, but when not called into actual service, such supplies, ordnance, and ordnance stores shall be withheld until required.

SEC. 6. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospital arangements, camps of instructions, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equippage, tranportation, and all things necesary for the arming and equipping and putting into service subsistence when in service, quartermaster's, commissary and ordinance stores of the said Pennsylvania State Guard, and to make and adopt all needful rules and regulations to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, for which full compensation shall be made within six months after the taking of the same, and the person by whom the same shall be taken shall exhibit to the owner thereof his authority for such seizure, and shall at the time give to the owner a certificate stating the number of horses taken, and the time when and by whom, and the service for which the same are required, and such supplies as in his judgment may be necesary, and to seize such railways and other means of trasportation as the exigencies of the case may demand.

SEC 7. The Governor of the Commonwealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the Commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of the said militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft: *Provided*, That any person who may be deemed by the board of examination able to do military duty, may be received as volunteers in the regiments provided to be raised by this act, without reference te age.

SEC. 8. That if practicable, until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of our Commonwealth, the Governor is authorized and empowered to organize the military force authorized by this act, on the basis of enrollment made in the several districts of the State by the enrolling officers of the general Government, but if impracticable, the Governor is hereby directed to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, to be made as provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

That when the assessors refuse or neglect to enter upon the duties of enrolling the citizens of their respective districts for a period of five days after being notified of their duty, the Governor shall appoint a competant person or persons to make the enrollment.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to appont one competant citizen in each county, who shall be a physician, who, in connection with the county commissioners, or city commissioners shall constitute a board, three of whom, the physician being one, shll make a quorum, with power to determine who are exempt from enrollment under this act and the act to which it is a supplement? and it shall the duty of the enrolling officer to give notice by publication in a newspaper of the county, of the time at which such application shall be heard and notify said board when they will be required to hear such applications. That all other duties in reference to the enrollment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a supplement and that the physician so appointed to hear and decide on applications for exemption shall receive for each and every day so employed the sum of five dollars and the county commissioners or city commissioners the sum of three dollars per diem, to be paid out of the State Treasury.

That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgment be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is hereby authorized to sell any unsuitable or unservicable ordinance belonging to the state treaury, and applied if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to the appropriation above named, toward the purchase of ordinance and ordinance stores.

SEC. 10. That where the brigade fund of the county is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessment is made.

A SPY OF THE REVOLUTION.—In the year 1776, when Gov. Clinton resided in Albany, there came a stranger to his house one cold wintry morning soon after the family had breakfasted. He was welcomed by the houshold, and hospitably entertained. A breakfast was ordered and the Governor, with his wife and daughter employed in knitting, was sitting before the fire, and entered into conversation with him about the affairs of the country, which naturaly led to the inquiry of what was his occupation.

The care and hesitancy with which the stranger spoke aroused the keen sighted Clinton. He communicated his suspicions to his wife and daughter, who closely watched his every word and action. Unconscious of this, but finding that he was among enemies, the stranger was seen to take something from his pocket and swallow it. Meantime, Madam Clinton, with the speedy tact of the women of those troublesome times, went quietly into the kitchen, and ordered hot coffee to be immediately made, and and added to it a strong dose of tartar emetic.

The stranger, delighted with the smoking beverage, partook freely of it and Mrs. Clinton soon had the satisfaction of seeing it produce the desired result. True to Scripture, "out of his own mouth was he he condemnd." A silver bullet appeared, which, upon examination was unscrewed, and found to contain an important dispacth from Burgoyne. He was tried, condemned and executed, and the bullet is still preserved in the family.

A COPPERHEED MOB AND A BRAVE GIRL.—An Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial* says: "At the Convention which nominated Voorhees, held at Greencastle on Wednesday, a riot occurred which came near being a serious affair. Lieut. Cooper, of the forty third Indiana, was insulted by a rowdy copperhead who came up to him and huzzaed for Jeff Davis, which was resented by the officer knocking the fellow down with his cane. The Lieut. was furiously attacked by a score of butternuts, some of whom drew weapons. One fellow fired at the officer but missed him. Cooper then drew his revolver and shot his assailant in the breast inflicting a severe wound. The crowd now increased and the Lieut. and a few of his friends who came to his relief, were compelled to retire slowly to a hotel two squares off, followed by forty men. Soon after entering the house, a Miss Walls, daughter of the landlady, armed herself with a sabre, and went to the door to resist the entrance of the mob; and she wielded the sword with such force as to wound several slightly. The mob now retreated, but came back soon after about four hundred strong, headed by the notorious Judge Eckles, who had just been nominated for Judge and spokesman for the mob. He demanded possession of the Lieutenent in the name of the people that he might be hanged. This was refused. The sight of a number of Enfield rifles in the hands of the soldirs and citizens and a rumor freely circulated that troops were coming from Indianapolis and Terre Haute, caused the mob to disperse and with its dispersion the convention adjourned.

"Jim, that must have been a tough rooster that crowed in the oven after he had been baking two hours."

"Yes, but not any more so than the one that scratched the potatoes out of the pot-pie after it had been boiling half a day."

Do Animals Reason?

Do animals reason? I have no doubt that they do. They have memory certainly. They can be instructed up to a certain point. What is called the "cunning of the fox," is nothing but his sagacity. A multitude of stories—enough to make quite a volume—could be gathered, illustrating the sagacity of the elephant, the horse, the dog, and other animals. Even the stupid "ass knows its master's crib." A fox has been known—so I have been told—to carry off a small pig. In the course of his way back to the woods he had to cross a deep creek, setting up from the sea. He could jump over it himself. But could he jump over it with the pig in his mouth? That was the problem to be solved. He went off a little way and came back with a pine-knot a piece of a broken limb, in his mouth. It was just about as heavy as the pig.—"Now," says he "if I can jump across this creek with the knot in my mouth, I can also with the pig." In a moment he gave the leap, and over he went. He then laid down his knot, jumped back again seized his pig, and stood a moment as if weighing and comparing the two. He hesitated but a moment, when presto he was over—pig and all. Was this not reasonable and logic? Could a philosopher divine have drawn a more accurate inference?

A dog had been accused of killing sheep. He and his master was very fond of each other. It was a long time before the owner could be made to believe the ill report about his favorite. At last he was convinced that poor Rover was guilty. As he could not bear to kill him himself, he came into the room one morning, and said, "Peter, after breakfast you may take the dog off, and shoot him. Mind and kill him dead." The dog was in the room and heard it. In an instant he darted out of the room, and was off in a strait line. No calling or shouting could cause him to turn his head. Strait as an arrow he shot across the lot, and went out of sight. Every hour they expected him back. At night he certainly would come. but no, he never returned. Many months after this, his master was riding on horse-back in a wild lonely place. Just as he came between two banks, through which the road had been cut, he saw poor Rover standing on one of the banks. His heart yearned toward his old friend, and he spoke to him very kindly. But Rover's heart was hardened. He gave one growl, snapped his teeth at his old master, and again scampered off at the top of his speed. His master never saw him again. Unforgiving Rover! Thy memory was good, and thy ill was strong and thine anger lasting!

One more example. A neighbor of mine had a very knowing cat. Of course Tab was a great favorite with the family. At a time when Tab had a family of kittens, beautiful kittens, too, when it seemed as if it was to much for her to take care of them, one of them was given to a neighbor. Little kit was carried off in a covered basket and was warmly welcomed. In a day or two, the door being opened, in walked Mrs Tab, who seized her kitten and made off with it, seeming delighted to find her child. In about three weeks she came back again, tugging her kitten, and laying it down at the feet of the mistress of the house, seeming to say: "Madam this kit was too young when you took it before. It needed my care. But now it is grown up, and can get along very well. You may now have it." With that Mrs. Tab walked off, leaving her kitten, and never returning for it.

My little readers will ask me, if animals reason thus, and have memory, and mind, and forethought, why are they not to be immortal, like ourselves? How can we know that they will not live hereafter as well as we? I answer that we could not know about it, if the Bible had not told us. There God has told us that He has made man to love and serve Him for ever but the animals He has made for the use of men in this life, they are given to man and have no higher end. So at death they cease to be.

Who knowest, the spirit of man that goeth upward and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth?" All their intelligence is given to aid them in taking care of themselves and being more happy here. And they do have much enjoyment; but God don't owe them as He does those created in His own image, and likeness, and redeemed by the blood of His own Son.

A CAT-ASTROPHE.—At Haverhill, Mass, a few days ago, a kitten that was trying to make its home in the post office, crawled into the mail-bag, and in the hurry of closing the mail, was not noticed. When the route agent opened the bag, its living contents made its appearance, which he at once decided not to be mailable matter, and bid it "s-c-a-t?" and it scatted.

You may know a silly woman by her finery.