The Potter Journal.

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

VOLUME XVI.--NUMBER 24. COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1864. TERMS.--$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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

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

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
" nine " - - - - - - -	5 50
" one year, - - - - - - -	6 00
Column six months, - - - - - - -	20 00
" " " - - - - - - -	10 00
½ " " " - - - - - - -	7 00
1 " per year, - - - - - - - -	40 00
½ " " " - - - - - - - -	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.

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 of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa.
A Livery Stable is also kept in connection with this Hotel.

H. J. OLMSTED,
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.

WM. H. MILLER.....J. C. M'ALARNEY.
MILLER & McALARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
AGENTS for the Collection of Claims against the United States and State Governments, such as Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay &c. Address Box 95, Harrisburg, Pa.

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.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and sexual systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
jy13 1864.

The Chicago Convention,

The National Democratic Convention met at Chicago, August 29th, and was temporarily organized by electing ex-Governor Bigler, of Pa., Chairman, who made a short copperhead speech. The Convention was subsequently permanently organized by electing Gov. Seymour of New York, Chairman, with numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries. On taking the Chair, Gov. Seymour delivered an address, the burden of which was the short comings and misdeeds of the present Administration.

In the afternoon of the second day, a diluted Peace Platform, which we publish elsewhere, was adopted. The names of Gen. McClellan, Thos. H. Seymour, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and others were brought forward as candidates for President. A tumultuous debate followed. Mr. Harris, of Maryland said:

One was nominated here to-day, who is a tyrant. [Cheers and hisses.] He it was who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down. That man is George B. McClellan. [Confusion.] Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence His offences shall be made known. This Convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names would be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. Gen. McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant. [Great confusion.] I stand here to indict him.

Mr. Harris read McClellan's order of arrest against the Legislature of Maryland, and proceeded to comment upon the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard. He was understood to say that all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be bro't against Lincoln and Butler he could make and substantiate against McClellan.—[Hisses, cheers, and cries of "*Vote* for Jeff Davis."]

Mr. Harris proceeded to say that Gen. McClellan was an assassin of State rights, an usurper of our liberties, and if nominated he would be beaten everywhere, as he was at Antietam. He added that he could not go home and ask the members of the Legislature of his State to vote for such a man. He would not himself vote for him. [Hisses.]

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order, that the gentleman having said that he would not vote for McClellan if nominated he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the Convention.

The President decided that the point point was well taken: and, amid the wildest confusion,

Mr. Harris retired from the stand.

Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, as a fellow soldier of McClellan, could not remain silent while the name and fame of that distinguished general was so shamefully impugned. The charge was untrue. When the Maryland Legislature was in session at Annapolis, Gen. Joe Johnson, of the rebel army, was at Annapolis, and the conspiracy was formed, and certain members of the Legislature were conspirators. They intended that the State should secede, and an ordinance of secession was framed. Maryland was to be invaded, overwhelmed by the enemy, and taken out of the Union. What did Gen. McClellan do? He simply took the best precautions in his power to thwart the treasonable scheme, and had he not so done, he would have been guilty of the vilest treason. The man who says that Gen. McClellan is a tyrant does not know him. A thorough soldier, with the gentleness of a woman and the courage of a lion—no more amiable and kind, generous hearted gentleman exists on the face of the earth, and no greater libel can be uttered than when such a man is called a traitor. [Applause]

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, explained that what he had said was that he could not go before the people of Maryland and ask them or the members of the Legislature of that State to vote for Gen. McClellan. He did not say that he would not vote for him. He held himself bound to vote for the candidate of the Convention.

Mr. Jones, of Maryland, regretted that the gentleman who had taken the stand in defence of Gen. McClellan had assumed the ground he had, and intimated that there was a collusion between the members of the Legislature and certain rebel generals. Had he put it upon creditable evidences, he (Mr Jones) might have remained silent, but he could not permit the Legislature of Maryland to be so falsely charged.

Gen. Morgan explained that he had intended to say that Gen. McClellan had acted upon testimony which he had regarded as creditable.

Mr. Jones said that so far from being creditable, it had ever been pronounced by the victims of that action an utter falsehood. The Legislature had no power to pass an ordinance of secession. Those who were arrested demanded immediate trial, even by drum-head court martial; but, instead of giving them that justice which the law guaranteed to the poorest among us, they were told that they could have their liberty only by giving their parole. Some of them, worn out by the fatigues of imprisonment, did finally give their parole, but others preferred to yield their lives rather than submit to the humiliating test that was required of them. This day they know not their accusers. Still he believed McClellan wrs too much of a gentleman and a christian to act as he did, except upon what he deemed creditable evidence.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, took the stand in opposition to McClellan. He said Lincoln had been guilty of interfering with the freedom of speech, freedom of elections, and of arbitrary arrests. In your resolutions, Mr. Long said, you have arraigned him before the people of the country for these tyrannies and usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man who has gone even farther than Lincoln in the perpetration of similar tyranical measures upon the sacred privileges and rights of the people. McClellan is guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereign State. He has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and helped to enforce the odious emancipation proclamation of Lincoln. The willing instrument of a corrupt and tyrannical Administration, aiding, while possessing the military power, to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties, will you so far stultify yourselves as to make him the standard bearer of the Democracy? With all my heart, I hope not. He had never done otherwise, and as between Lincoln and Fremont, and any calling himself even half a Democrat, he would have a choice and would be found voting with his friends, but he begged the Convention not to nominate McClellan. Almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him, and would satisfy the North-west. Weak as is your platform in many respects, we will stand up and do all in our power to maintain it, but in God's name don'e add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination.

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, followed, in answer to Mr. Harris, and quoted from McClellan's letters to Burnside, to Halleck, and Buell, when these gentlemen were under him, to show that he invariably admonished them that the only object of the war was to preserve the integrity of the Union and the majesty of the laws, and that he invariably cautioned them to strictly guard against any infringement upon the rights of property and person. [Great applause.]

On voting for President the result stood at first, McClellan 162, scattering 64. The different delegations then began to change their votes, and the result was, for McClellan 202½, for Thomas H Seymour 23½. On motion of Vallandigham, the martyr, the nomination of McClellan was made unanimous.

George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was nominated for Vice President on the second ballot.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Committee.

The Rival Platforms.

The National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 7th of June last, and there nominated Abraham Lincoln for re-election as President with Andrew Johnson as Vice President, adopted and presented to the American people the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and Laws of the United States; and that laying aside all differences of political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and for ever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and developement of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

The Democratic National Convention which gathered at Chicago on the 29th of August, and presented the names of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice President, agreed on and adopted the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after our years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the militrry authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constition, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public interest and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country; and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care and protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

This Platform, it will be seen, in no manner condemns, even by implication, the gigantic Rebellion which has so long crimsoned our fields with the most precious blood of our countrymen. It conceals the facts that the war was inaugurated by the Rebels alone, and that they had wrenched from the nation nearly half its fortresses, armories, arsenals, sub-treasuries, mints, custom-houses, &c., &c., and made prisoners of the bulk of its little army, before a single shot was fired on the side of the Union. The Rebel chieftains who falsely, villainously asserted, directly after the taking of Fort Sumter, that *Lincoln and the Abolitionists had declared war on the South*, and thereby dragged Virginia, North Carolina and Arkansas into the abyss of secession, under the plea of necessary self defence, are practically countenanced and upheld by this vile Platform, which speak as if this war had been wantonly inaugurated on the part of the National authorities, and might have been avoided had they chosen. There is not one word in this Platform which even intimates that the Rebels have done any wrong, or that the Government in resisting their efforts has done any thing right.

The Democratic Platform demands wholly and unqualifiedly that the war shall, on the part of the Union, be stopped. Suppose this were done tomorrow. President Lincoln sends an envoy to Jeff. Davis, saying "Let us have a cessation of hostilities." "Certainly," responds Jeff. "Withdraw your forces from the confederacy, raise your blockade and I agree to an armistice." (The Rebels have already indicated that they will have no other.)—Suppose this were coceded, must not every european government at once recognize the Confederacy? On what grounds could any refuse? We should have given up the contest and retired baffled and defeated—Europe is famishing for Cotton and Naval Stores which the Rebels have to spare; they are in desperate want of a thousand things whereof Europe has a surplus.—They would of course only trade with their friends. Who does not see that this is Disunion, complete and final? Having tamely surrendered New Orleans, Newbern, Port Royal, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashvile, Knoxville Little Rock, and Fortress Monroe—all the fruits of our long and arduous struggle—who imagines, what Confederate would fear that that we should ever plunge afresh into war, and try to take them over again.

It is a fraud, then—an impudent, wicked fraud—for this platform to talk after this of peace "on the basis of the Federal Union." We have war only because certain States have repudiated and now defy that Union. That Union is the bone of contention—there is none other. How, then, having decreed a "cessation of hostilities," are you afterward to have the Union? You recognize the traitorous aristocracy who claim to have seceded as composing their respective States: we deny it, and counting the whole people, insist that there is a Union majority in every state. On what democratic principle can *you* constrain Rebel States to return to the Union?

But "a Convention of the States"—nay, "an *ultimate* Convention of *all* the States"—is in your programme. But the Rebel States *had their* Convention at Montgomery nearly four years ago and framed there a constitution wherewith they profess to be perfectly contented. That Constitution ignores ours, supersedes it, and renders your convention a simple nulity. Stop the war now and they will laugh your ultimate Convention to scorn. They will tell you that *they* have a first-rate Constitution formed at Montgomery and if you want union with them you adopt that and apply to be admitted into their confederacy. Having admitted that the aristocracy are the States wherein they live, having stopped the war how do you expect to unite with them except by creeping in at the back door of the confederacy? That is the precise point to which you are now tending.

Three and a half years ago, before a drop of blood had been shed, we Republicans proposed a convention, or rather adopted the proposition of Kentucky, that one be called. Had you Democrats *then* favored a convention, we should long since have held one. But you resisted it fought it down, inducing even Kentuckey to join you in defeating it. And now after three years of carnage and devastation you come round to our position and vaguely recommend a Convention. We stand by it and will help carry it; but that will not put down the Rebellion We must first have peace, *then* hold a Convention.

All the rest of this Platform is wind, signifying very little. It amounts in substance to just this: *The Administration has not surrendered the the Country to traitors, North or South* It has suppressed treason in Loyal States, not sternly nor very consistently; it has not allowed those who defy the authority and trample on the flag of our country, to have every thing their own way. The Bramlette-Gurthie party in Kentucky thought this all right when it operated in their favor; now that it no longer does, they unite in denouncing it. We only wish we had had a Jackson in the White House to give them something real to complain of.

The "sympathy" tendered to the soldiers by the platform is a wanton insult. Every line of it implies that their blood has been fruitlessly shed, and that they might better have staid at home and let the Rebels hae every thing their own way. What real sympathy can there be between those who regard the war for the Union as unjust and ruinous, and those who have laid their lives on the altar of their country's salvation? What soldier can desire the sympathy of those who have no word of reproof for the cruel villains who expose our prisoners to die in open lots, unsheltered and but half fed, but heap all their "reprobation" on the Government, which would protect and release them if it could?

Unionists of all the States! it is incumbent on us to beat this Platform and its backers! Let us resolve to do it, and begin the work NOW!—*Tribune.*

MONKEY STORIES.—Cassel's "Popular Natural History" means to be entertaining if it is not always acurate, as we may see from the following extracts:

"When some men of science were engaged in South America making observations on the figure of earth, they were greatly annoyed by the domesticated apes, which were very numerous, looking through their telescopes, planting signals, running to the pendulum they used, taking their pens and trying to write."

But the climax is the following story:

"The small pox having spread fearfully among the monkeys of South America, Dr. Pinckard, secretary to the Bloomsburg street vaccination, society was struck by the idea of arresting its farther progress. Vaccination, was, of course, to be the means of staying the plague, and his scheme for its introduction was signally ingenious.—He bound two or three boys hand and foot, and vaccinated them in presence of an old monkey, who was observed to be closely attentive to his proceedings. He then left him alone with a young monkey with some of the matter on the table and beside it a lancet, guarded, that it might not cut too deep, by a projecting piece of steel. The doctor witnessed the result from a neighboring room; the old monkey threw the young one down, bound him with out delay, and vaccinated him with all the skill of a professor.

☞ In view of the dirt eating propensities of the authors of the traitor platform at Chicago, their great master Jeff sends greeting, the following text as a proper inscription for their banners: "*On thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life.*"