The Potter Journal.

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

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THE
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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.
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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.

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 Conderport 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
jy1&1864.

YOUR DUTY.

Beware of Fraudulent Tickets.

There will be all kinds of fraudulent tickets circulated on Election Day. Beware of them!! We print below the correct list of Union Electors to be voted for. Get your Tickets from reliable Union men, compare them, and see if they are correct.

ELECTORS.

Morton McMichael
Thomas Cunningham
Robert P. King
G. Morrison Coates
Henry Bumm
William H. Kern
Barton H. Jenks
Charles M. Runk
Robert Parke
William Taylor
John A. Heistand
Richard H. Coryell
Edward Haliday
Charles F. Read
Elias W. Hale
Charles H, Shriner
John Wister
David McConaughy
David W. Woods
Isaac Benson
John Patton
Samuel B. Dick
Everard Bierer
John P. Penney
Ebenezer McJunkin
John W. Blanchard

Go to the Polls early and stay there until they are closed and the last vote in. See to it that the old and the feeble are taken to the polls. Let every Loyal Man work as the Cause demands:

The question is not who shall or who shall not be President! but whether the GOVERNMENT SHALL BE MAINTAINED, whether the rebellion shall be CRUSHED out by the iron heel of war; or, whether, by upholding the Chicago Platform, give life to the fast dying body of secession, encourage the rebels in their expectations of "holy light" from the workings of copperheadism, and by effecting a "cessation of hostillities" give treason time to recuperate, reorganize, and re-commence the war with increased energy. An armistice can only result in evil to the Country: grant an armistice and England will recognize the independence of Jeff Davis' government; grant an armistice and Napoleon and Maximillian become the allies of the southern traitors. The only cure for treason is to crush it out!—Do not be deceived by any side-issues! Decide FOR or AGAINST your Country! One or the other you must do, you cannot avoid it, and whether you like it or not, it stares you in the face and will be answered.——War Democrats! If you elect McClellan and Pendleton, and McClellan DIES, what will become of the country with George H. Pendleton as its Chief Magistrate? Presidents HAVE died—and if McCllelan stood in the way of the Traitors by whom he would be surrounded it would be an easy thing for him to DIE! Perjury, Treason, and Murder, go hand in hand,——Don't forget your duty as an American citizen on election day. Vote early and see that your neighbors vote.

"TAKE OFF THE SWORD, McCLELLAN."

WRITTEN BY A SOLDIER FOR THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

Take off thy sword, McClellan,
Take off thy coat of blue;
Strip quickly from the shoulders
Those starry badges too;
You are no more a soldier,
You've changed your base again;
On Peace's platform standing
The garb of war is vain.

When first we met, McClellan,
You led a hero band;
A grand, devoted army
Was then at your command—
The finest on the planet,
It longed to meet the foe,
It needed but a leader
To strike the crushing blow.

Where are they now, McClellan,
Those heroes whom you led?
The cry of anguish answers,
"Alas, they're with the dead."
They sleep in peace eternal,
Those true, devoted braves;
The only peace you conquered,
The peace of soldiers' graves!

Alack! alack! McOlellan,
Our faith was hard to shake,
We trusted long your promise,
That you would Richmond take;
Till back you staggered, leading,
Your back towards the foe,
With columns torn and bleeding,
And banners drooping low.

But now you hold, McClellan,
Another high command,
Another force is mustered,
And you lead on the band;
And is that force enlisted
To fight the Union wars,
And plant on Richmond's hill-tops
The flag of Stripes and Stars?

Alas! alas! McClellan,
A craven crew you lead,
"Peace" glitters on their banners,
While yet our soldiers bleed,
They basely cry "surrender."
Ere the Union is restored;
They kiss the feet of traitors,
And throw away the sword.

Have you no shame, McClellan?
Have you forgot the past?
Have you so long led freemen,
To herd with slaves at last?
Alas! alas! McClellan,
It seemeth so to be,
When you raise the flag of traitors
And drop that of the free!

A GREAT WORK DONE.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE R. R. FINISHED!

Turn we aside a moment from all the turmoil and excitement of the Election, to contemplate an important civil triumph.

The shortest route between the Ocean and the Lakes, must ultimately command the most travel and transportation. So thought Pennsylvania when, 70 years ago, she purchased the harbor of Erie, which naturally belonged to the State of New York. That State had other harbors. In securing Erie, our State not only obtained a safe, commodious, splendid harbor, but also one free from ice some weeks earlier and some weeks later, than Dunkirk or Buffalo. It may therefore be claimed as the best harbor on the Lakes.

Plans were first made to gain a water connection. The great mind of Nicholas Biddle was active in the arrangement of a railway connection, of which Catawissa Railway is a fruit. The *North American* gives the following subsequent history:

Another great enterprise is completed—a product and producer of wealth in Pennsylvania, equally benficial to the east and the west; full of value now, and sure to make great returns to the section which it traverces, to the State and all parts of the States, and to foreign States at no remote day. Lake Erie is joined to the tides that pulse in the Susquehanna and Delaware. The whole system of Lake commerce, stretching from far down the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior, as an affluent as well as a market for the business that enters the port of Philadelphia, and for all that growing business of the interior which adds to the size and commercial importance of the true capital beyond the ideas of the greater part.

More than thirty years ago a railway was planned to unite the port of Erie with Sunbury. The same projectors proposed continuing the road to Philadelphia, and, in 1837, obtained a charter, which was signed by Governor Ritner. The route was partially surveyed in 1838, and continued and completed in 1839. The estimated cost was nine millions of dollars. Thirty thousand shares of the stock, or about one third of the required sum were subscribed when the financial crash of 1841 blasted all the prospects upon which the original promoters relied, and the scheme fell asleep. Some sagacious men, however, saw the inevitable future of the State, and preserved the charter by repeated renewals from the Legislature. In 1852 active work was commenced under the administration of President Fallon. Messrs. W. G. and J. B. Morehead built thirty-nine miles of the road, between Sunbury and Williamsport, twice crossing the Susquehanna by long bridges, for the sum of $1,981,260 21, and completed their contract with the close of 1855. In that year the line from Erie to Warren was let. In 1858 the corporation purchased the State canals, and in December of the ensuing year the road was opened from Erie to Warren, fifty-five miles. In 1861 the road was re-named the Philadelphia and Erie, instead of the Sunbury and Erie, and permanently leased to the Pennsylvania Central Company for thirty per cent, of the revenue, after the completion of the road. The last rail was laid in August of this year, and the great project, after so many vicissitudes and perplexities, is an accomplished fact to adorn the annals of the great civil war. That it has been completed at all, considering the natural difficulties to be overcome, increased by the troubles of '41 and '46, is one evidence of the steady growth in power and wealth of the State, and a durable tribute to the power of those who have had its management. Now that it is completed, and added to the long list of iron bands with which the good old commonwealth is being girded, we may all indulge in a feeling of justifiable State pride, and look forward to brighter days in every department of business.

The contest of Atlantic cities is for the commerce of the great though undeveloped west. For more than fifty years it has been seen that the sceptre would fall to whatever port controlled it. With a foresight and energy which does infinite credit to her citizens, New York has struggled to appropriate the bulk of this business by canals, railways and telegraph lines. But no cunning can shorten degrees of longitude, nor no skill overcome natural advantages fitly improved. Boston is boring endless mountains to attain some share. New York is turning every corner for the whole. Baltimore has done nobly. But the shortest route from New York to Erie, via Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk, is four hundred and eighty-five miles, while *Philadelphia is nearer by forty-one miles.* Each city communicates with Erie by five several roads, and Baltimore connects by two. Many of these are common in some parts, but they are necessary rivals. Philadelphia having the most natural advantages, now improved to the utmost, must enjoy an increasing share of the business which comes by water and rail to Erie.

THE FORMAL OPENING.

Tuesday, Oct. 4, A. D. 1864, a special train of seven cars left Phila. at an early hour, and tarried that night at Lock Haven. There they were joined by Gov. Curtin, and on Wednesday reached Erie, about 6, P. M., where they were formally welcomed and entertained. Thursday, they took an excursion beyond the harbor, and duly returned to Phila. without accident. This was the first of the regular excursion train on this thoroughfare.

At "Kane." (or Lamont,) between Wilcox and Sheffield, is the summit between the Clarion and Tionesta, and is the highest point on the road, being 2004 feet above tide water. At this point the Company intend erecting works similar to those at Renova.

—Had this road been pushed through when first projected, Erie would ere this have outstripped Buffalo, and Phila. rivalled New York. The numerous towns and cities along the line of the N. Y. & Erie, would have been on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie, and the wilderness part of our State would have been comparatively populous and wealthy. The drain upon our State to build up another would have been reversed, and Pennsylvania might now be the equal of New York State. The work is now done, and although New York has 15 to 20 years the start, it is ours now to make amends for past neglect. Our trade and travel by way of Elmira can now mostly seek a a shorter route, saving both time and money. The lumber, coal, iron, and oil resources of the region will be developed, and in return Central Pennsylvania produce will find a market, and our surplus population a place for business nearer home. Our Lewisburg schools will find new students, and our manufacrories nearer fields for all honorable efforts.

Success, then, to the Phila. & Erie Railway! Honorably and liberally conducted, it can hardly fail of being good stock and a great public blessing.

The road is divided into three divisions, as follows:

EASTERN—Sunbury to Renova, 92 miles.
MIDDLE—Renova to Lamont, 101 "
WESTERN—La Mont to Erie, 94 "

DITSANCES AND STATIONS.

	MILES.		MILES.
Sunbury		Emporium	138
Northumberland	2	West Creek	141
Lewisburg	8	Beech Wood	147
Milton	12	Rathbun	150
Watsontown	16	Hemlock	153
Dewart	19	St. Marys	159
Montgomery	23	Ridgeway	170
Muncy	27	Wilcox	183
Montourswille	84	Lamont	193
Williamsport	39	Wetmore	197
Elmira Junction	40	Sheffield	208
Newberrry	41	Tionesta	212
Linden	44	Tattonia	215
Susquehanna	45	Otts	219
Jersey Shore	51	Warren	222
Pine	57	Irvine	227
Wayne	59	Youngsville	230
Lock Haven	65	Pittsfield	233
Queen's Run	68	Garland	237
Farrandsville	70	Spring Creek	243
Forney	75	Columbus	284
Wheatham	80	Corry	250
Wyner	85	Lovells	254
North Point	89	Concord	456
Renevo	92	Union	261
Westport	93	Le Bœuff	264
Keating	104	Waterford	269
Round Island	109	Jacksons	275
Grove	114	Langdons	278
Sinnemahoning	115	Belle Valley	281
Driftwood	119	Outer Depot	285
Sterling	129	Erie	287
Cameron	132		

(Save this table for future reference.)

George H. Pendleton.

There have been a great many truthful and sharp things said respecting this "familiar friend" of the Great Apostle of Peace, but nothing more forcible and pungent than has fallen from his former colleague in the House, that gallant soldier and distinguished Democrat, the devoted friend of Judge Douglas, Major General John H. Logan. In a powerful and characteristic speech of his at Carbondale, Ill., marked by the bluntness of the soldier and the familiar knowledge of current events of the skilful politician, General Logan says:—

"They ask me to vote for George B. McClellan on such a platform as this!—I say I won't do it. [Applause.] They ask me to vote for George H. Pendleton, and I say I would not vote for him on that or any other platform, for Vice President or any other office, if the devil were a candidate against him. Why do I say so? I served with him in Congress, and I have been forced and compelled to denounce him as a traitor; and I have a good right to do so to-day. I have heard from his lips, in the halls of Congress, before he was even thought of as a candidate, words of treason and disloyalty. He has denounced this war from the time it commenced. He has never voted a solitary dollar, nor a cent, in favor of prosecuting this war, no matter how the money was to be expended—whether for grub for the soldiers, or anything else—not one dollar has he voted that could be spent in any was against the rebellion and in favor of the Government. I defy his friends to-day to point me to one line, or one syllable, ever written or uttered by him in favor of restoring this Government by putting down the rebellion—not a word. But if you will read his speeches you will find that he has justified Secession. You will find that he has advoted State Rights, and said that he believed that the people of the South had a right to secede, and the Government had no right to coerce them back into the Union. That is the doctrine he has advocated, and upon that record people ask me to vote for him. Again, I defy any man to show me his letter accepting his nomination on the Chicago platform. Where is it? Why is it that no man can find it? He has never accepted that nomination except by simple acquiescence, and by being put on the ticket. Why is this, I say? Because the Chicago Convention knew, when they adopted that platform, that McClellan would write a soft letter, sort of for war, saying that he knew the Convention was for war, but they forgot to say so, and all that kind of thing. [Laughter.] They have prevented George H. Pendleton from writing a letter, and I venture to say that he will never write one. Because, if they wanted a letter from him, unless they wrote it themselves, he has been so much in the habit of speaking treason that he could not write anything else. It would damn him before the country, and they knew it."

CONVERTED.—A copperhead up North, after days and nights of great tribulation, got religion. The first thing he did, as evidence of the soundness of his conversion, was to order the discontinuance of the Dubuque *Herald*. He then paid for a load of wood which he deposited in front of a house occupied by the family of a soldier. After which he was met by a copperhead with whom he had been on intimate terms, and who informed him that "he was a d—d abolition scoundrel" In less than two and a half seconds the author of the abusive language was so thoroughly thrashed by the young convert that he howled for mercy. That's a sound conversion.

He that tells his wife the news is but newly married.

The Rebels Actively at work For McClellan.

We have on several occasions shown that the candidate of the Copperhead party for the Ptesidency has the sympathy of the most active spirits of the rebellion, and that they are making great calculations on his election. It is known that after the meeting of the Chicago Convention, when the news of the little hero's nomination reached the Rebel army at Richmond, it was received with vociferous cheering; and we have to add, to-day, an evidence of the fact that Rebel officers are actually active at work for him. A returned soldier at Norristown makes the following statement under oath:

Montgomery County, ss.

Personlly appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, Franklin Schwenk, of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, and State of Pennsylvania, a private of Combany H, 13th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, who, on his solemn oath, deposeth and says, that, on the ninth day of March, 1864, he was taken prisoner near Bristow Station, Virginia, and conveyed to Belle Isle Prison, and from thence to General Hospital No. 21, in Richmond; that on the first day of August, 1864, the *Director of said hospital waited on him and proposed to parol him and to permit him to return home if he would promise to vote for George B. McClellan at the approaching election*; that he, the said Franklen Schwenk, in order to escape from starvation and Rebel atrocity, did make said promise, and therefore was paroled. The said Franklin Schwenk further says, under his solemn oath that *all prisoners of said hospital who frankly and positively said that they would vote for Abraham Lincoln were not paroled*, but retained in said hospital.

FRANKLIN SCHWENK.

Witnesses Present:
Dr. Warren Royer,
Samuel Pennypackar.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this tenth day of October, 1864.

HENRY W. KRATZ,
Justice of the Peace.

Desperation of the Rebels.

A Richmond papea says, *their whites being nearly exhausted*, they will next arm their slaves.

The Confederate Congress, in December last, passed an act, the first section of which is in these words; "The Congress of the Confedeate States do enact that all white residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty are in the service of the Confederate States" The act then provides how farmers, mechanics and others may be detailed by military authority to raise the provisions and do the work for the army in the field.

Jeff. Davis in his Georgia speech, says: "We must do our duty, and that duty is this: Every man able to pear arms must go to the front, and all others must devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleading for exemption. We are fighting for existence."

In the same speech, Davis said two-thirds of their army were absent—that is they are Union men at heart, and contrive to keep out of the service, or they are utterly disheartened.

Truly did Gen. Grant say of the Rebels, "They have robbed alike the cradle and the grave," to keep up the hope of success by means of a divided North.

Sherman, Sheridan, and Grant are each too strong to be driven out of the three strongholds of Rebeldom, and Wilmington and Charleston are the only ports where their ships can steal in and out!

—It is while they are thus on their last legs as a nation, that M'Clellan comes in to gives them an "armistice," and "exhaust the resources of diplomacy" to give them a chance to recover! An armistice would be claimed as an acknowledgment of their Independence—they would be eagerly recognized by foreign powers—and disunion accomplished, further seperation would follow, until our States would pecome ruined like unhappy Mexico—far worse than we were under the old Articles of Confederation, from which we escaped "to form a more perfect Union."

Stand by the Government! It is our only hope for safety.

MURDER AT THE POLLS.—David Grove, a well known copperhead, killed a Mr. Essterline, at the polls in Landisburg, Perry county, on Tuesday last. It seems that these persons were discussing politics, during which Grove took out a pocket knife, and deliberately cut Mr. Essterline's throat. He died in less than five minutes. This dastardly act created great excitement, and Grove was arrested committed to jail to await his trial.

If the guilty man in this case were a Republican, the Copperhead papers would have cried it out throughout the land as another of Lincoln's hireling's outrages'

VOTE EARLY.