

THE JOURNAL.

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M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

Stand by the Flag.

The following from the Lancaster Examiner, agrees so entirely with our feelings at the present crisis that we copy it. "It may be that the Union Republican party, which elected Abraham Lincoln President and Andrew Johnson Vice President, lost their friend when the assassin slew Abraham Lincoln. It may be that the true 'Moses' died when Abraham Lincoln died, and that four millions of God's creatures who unfortunately have black skins, will have to serve for forty years in the wilderness, after they are declared free because their supposed 'Moses' was a bogus one. It may be that copperheads and unwashed traitors will claim that their 'Moses' has come. If so, meet it like men who believe in liberty, in truth, in right, in justice, in God; and while traitors to our country could not serve you from the flag, treachery to the party will only make you cling to it the stronger."

The Temperance Cause.

There is an increased activity on the part of the friends of Temperance, in all parts of the country, and particularly in our own State. The Grand Lodge of Good Templars has presented a petition to the Legislature containing the most conclusive arguments to prove the criminality of the present license law. We will publish it in our next, and desire our friends to preserve it, read it to their friends, and to those who are in favor of license and use its arguments in their discussions with those who seem determined to have grog-shops forced upon our people, and the evils, endured years ago, repeated with ten-fold virulence. It might seem to be imposing upon the credulity of our readers to hint that such an attempt was being made, if actions transpiring every day did not clearly indicate it. Faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people may excite a false confidence in the humanity of the decision they will make at the ballot-box this fall. However, there is nothing to be gained by attempting to disguise the fact that the question of "license" or "no license" will enter very closely into the approaching contest for county officers. It will come with, and as certainly as the election. A decision will then be made for or against—and by that decision we will be compelled to abide. The majority, whether for right or wrong, will undoubtedly rule. We are priding ourselves in the absence of many criminal suits from the Court Records, but no sane man will dispute the assertion that such would not be the case if liquor was sold on every corner. At the December Term of the Dauphin County Court there were four hundred indictments. Neither Judge, Lawyers, nor Jury, attempted to disguise the fact that they were all or nearly all directly or indirectly traceable to the use of liquor. Is that not awful—is it not a shame to the Christian, or even decently moral people of our age. Four Hundred indictments at one term of court! Of course, Dauphin is larger than Potter and it would be absurd to say that we would have as many here, if groggeries were licensed, but it is not absurd to say that we would have them in about the same ratio. Think of these things. They concern us all. Parents who have children, desire them to grow up under good influences. Let them act accordingly. We copy from the Lewistown Chronicle an article relating to this subject, and which we think deserves the careful perusal of all. If we mistake not it is written by one who has had the "Temperance harness" on for many years: "I want to show that every one who, by word or act, favored the abolition of slavery, is bound also for the sake of consistency, if anything else, to favor the abolition of the rum traffic. This proposition transposed so as to read, every one in favor of the suppression of the rum traffic, ought for similar reasons to favor the abolition of slavery, was often contended for during the more exciting times of the temperance reform. But there were constitutional difficulties in the way which caused many to doubt the soundness of the latter proposition. Into the correctness of that opinion we are not now to inquire. Thank Heaven, the difficulty that caused the doubt, and the evil that gave rise to the proposition, are now among the things that are past. So 'let bygones be bygones.' Our business is now with the proposition first stated; and to make it good we will try to sum up more fully the analogy indicated in a former paper. And first, let us look at the territorial extent of the two evils. Slavery was sectional; rum is universal. The one was limited to a part only of the States; the other extends over them all. Literally it 'knows no North, no South, no East, no West,' but all are alike embraced in the arms of the fiery Molech. There is no room here for the exciting issues raised about the extension of slavery, for, as if by a sort of divine right to reign, Rum is enthroned wherever a population is found, and his ministers indulge in no poetical license when they sing: 'No pent-up Utes contracts our powers, But the whole boundless continent is ours.' 'Next let us view the numerical extent of the two evils. The slaves of the South were estimated in round numbers at four millions. But besides those usually included in the category of the drunkard, there is a much larger class who have contracted intemperate habits to such an extent as to unfit them for all the more important duties of life, and make them a nuisance to community. Thus we have at least one million of men whose prospects, in this life at least, have been ruined by rum. But all these men are connected with families, each averaging at least five persons, which swells the number of those involved in the evils caused by rum to five millions. But further: It is safe to say that an equally large number of friends and neighbors to the intemperate are made in one form or another to experience the bad effects of intemperance. So that the proportion to

A Richmond paper says, that young men are scarce in that city, and maidens and widows in search of husbands, very plenty. The latter seem to be the most successful, and the editor pleading in behalf of the maidens, says: "We do not think in view of the great scarcity of men that it is fair for widows to marry a second time, until all the young maidens have secured husbands. The legislature ought to attend to this matter, and protect the interests of young ladies, for without the aid of legal enactments, the widows are sure to play the grab game. They will, therefore, have to be restrained by the strong arm of the law, as was done in the early colonial history of Virginia, when the House of Burgesses passed an act of the very character indicated. It was found that all young men imported into the colony, were at once caught by the widows, by superior wiles and stratagems, without any chance being allowed to the modest and retiring young maidens so the Legislature took the matter in hand and will have to do so again."

Northern men who went South to reside since the closing out of the rebellion are finding it both unsafe and unprofitable to receive through the mails, from their old homes newspapers of anti-slavery proclivities. As one has recently expressed the fact, "the only way that a Northern man can live there in safety, outside of a military post, is to profess to be a Democrat with Southern proclivities."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that Justice Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, the executor of Mr. Lincoln's estate, reports that Mr. Lincoln left about \$85,000, \$75,000 of which is in five-twenty stocks. He left in Springfield about four thousand dollars worth of real estate.

The Elmira Gazette states that the Northern Central Railway Company have purchased the Northern Division of the Erie Railway, from Elmira to Canandaigua, and during the coming season intend laying the narrow gauge track of the road on that line, so as to enable them to send through trains from Baltimore to Niagara Falls.

In New York there are a gang of boys regularly organized for stealing cotton from the docks or on drays. They carry bags into which they cram the handfuls they snatch from the torn bales, and sell the cotton at twenty-five cents a pound to rag dealers.

An exchange truly says that "you may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from its readers; but just let a line or two not suited to their taste slip in (though by accident), and you will be sure to hear of it." There is more trouble in keeping a newspaper free from an objectionable thing than filling it twice over.

The despot of Russia has given freedom to the serfs or slaves of his empire. We are told that "who freedmen have already opened upwards of three hundred schools of their own, and the Emperor is very anxious for their progress in education as well as for their instruction in the management of the local affairs of their respective districts." We wonder if the Emperor permits the late owners of these freedmen to shoot, and mangle, and rob them, burn down their school-houses and mob the teachers?

Mosby's wife wants the government to pay her husband for the tobacco captured by the "Yankees" at Richmond. Secretary McCulloch does not see the propriety of "refunding" to the guerrilla who stripped our boys of their clothes, money, &c, when they fell into his hands.

The great Cincinnati bridge about to be suspended across the Ohio will, it is said, be the longest in the world, being over two thousand feet longer than the suspension bridge over the Niagara river, and five hundred and forty feet longer than the Menai bridge in England. Its total span will be one thousand and fifty-seven yards. The massive stone piers tower one hundred and ten feet over the floor of the bridge, and two hundred feet above their foundation. One year is the period allowed for building it.

One million five hundred thousand pounds of cotton, of good staple, has been raised in the vicinity of Carbondale, Jackson county, Illinois, this past season. Illinois farmers consider that, at present prices it is the most profitable crop that can be raised.

The late Senator Benton was once asked to characterize the following public men viz.: Calhoun, Webster, Clay, and Buchanan. He said, "Calhoun, sir is a politician, but no statesman. Webster is a statesman, but no politician. Clay is both a politician and a statesman. Buchanan, sir, is a slippery fellow!"

Earl Russell, in reply to an address from a committee of working men, officially announced the intention of the Government to bring in a reform bill, and to stand or fall by this bill. He gave no further intimation as to the character of the bill, though he admitted that it did not grant all the workmen prayed for.

OHIO ALL RIGHT.—In both branches of the Ohio legislature, as soon as the President's veto was received, the Democratic members offered resolutions endorsing and approving it. They failed most signally—9 to 16 in the Senate, and 22 to 34 in the House—a strict party vote.

more favorable season. But, since we are driven to the alternative, we choose to claim full justice rather than acquiesce in its absolute, flat denial. It has been proved, at a fearful cost that Slavery and Liberty cannot peacefully coexist—that one or the other must give way. It is now to be proved that the systematic degradation of a race precludes the general education of any race, and involves the perpetuation of indolence, untruth and barbarism for all. If we, as a people, need more lessons to make us wholly and nobly just, we shall receive them and pay for them. Dark hours are probably at hand: let none forget that the way was cleared for the policy of emancipation by the want of heart and unsuccess of McClellan, Buell and their kind, rather than by the courage, ability, devotion and triumphs of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. So, though whatever of disaster and discouragement may lie before us, let us never doubt that the Republic is moving majestically forward to Universal Justice and Universal Freedom.—Tribune.

How the World Moves. Two years ago the Democrats in Connecticut nominated for Governor Thomas H. Seymour, a person who did not think it worth while to disguise his sympathy with the rebel leaders. Day before yesterday the same party nominated for Governor James E. English, who, because he voted with two other Democrats, Odell and Haight, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia in 1862, was denounced and burned in effigy by many of the very men who have now nominated him by acclamation for Governor. Though bitterly denounced by the democratic leaders in Connecticut for his vote against slavery, Mr English was re-elected to Congress and completed his record by voting for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. The Democrats in Connecticut, finding themselves hopelessly beaten under the leadership of such hide bound and stupid politicians as Thomas H. Seymour, now take up a man of directly opposite sentiments, and put Seymour and his friends on the back seats. The people of Connecticut will see in this change one of the good results accomplished by them in repeatedly defeating the Democratic ticket. The party, there as elsewhere, got into the hands of unpatriotic men, who thought to use its name and influence to the injury of the Union and the elevation of unworthy persons. But the people said "No," and when the party leaders find they are in earnest, they hasten to fling overboard such Jonahs as T. H. Seymour to save the ship.

We hold the President to be an average specimen of the better class of Southern men. The country now know what Freedom have to expect of him. What may they reasonably expect of the other sort? Mr. Voorhees of Indiana was ejected from the House on the ground that his election was secured by fraudulent votes. The contestant, Mr. Washburne, was awarded the seat. Mr. Voorhees made a violent effort to show that the Committee on Elections had once decided in his favor, and charged that they had reversed their decisions on political grounds, but the record of the Committee was produced and no such vote appeared thereupon. Mr. Shellabarger then explained that an irregular vote had once been taken upon the express understanding that it was not to be final, and Mr. Dawes showed that Mr. Voorhees' nominal majority turned out to consist of fraudulent votes. Nobody but Mr. Voorhees' fellow-Copperheads will doubt that the decision of the House was a just one on the merits of the case. The charge that it was based on partisan grounds was the expiring effort of a man who knew himself in the wrong.

The editors of The Louisville Journal and Democrat, both of which supported McClellan for President, also him of The Courier, who went his pile on Jeff Davis, have united in a call for a public indorsement of President Johnson's policy. The "Conservatives" of Kentucky appear to be united in that sentiment, but the Rebels are most vociferous in glorifying it.

Both Houses of the Legislature of Missouri have passed resolves sustaining the action of Congress generally, and especially in passing the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The majorities are very strong—77 to 25 in the House, and 21 to 5 in the Senate. They know Rebels out that way and don't regard them as properly reconstructed, as yet.

No NEW PARTY.—The democrats of Missouri decline to form, or help in forming, a new party, and tell the conservatives they must join that party if they want to sustain the President. The democratic presses generally do the same. "There will be no new party. The republican party will maintain the cause of freedom, as heretofore, and those who want to betray that cause will have to find refuge with their Copperhead allies."

The only Republicans who voted against the resolutions adopted by the House on Tuesday, declaring that no Representatives should be permitted to occupy seats in Congress from the Southern States until Congress had formally readmitted such States into the Union, were Raymond and Hale of New York. If a fishy Republican is wanted for any purpose, he can always be found in New York.

NEW JERSEY.—The Republican legislature of New Jersey, by a strict party vote in both houses, has laid on the table resolutions offered by Democratic members endorsing the veto.

TREASURER'S SCHOOL REPORT. A. F. Jones, Treasurer of Potter County in Account with the several School Districts for the year 1865. Table with columns for Abbott, Dr., Cr. and various school district entries.

TREASURER'S REPORT. A. F. Jones, Treasurer of Potter County, in Account with said County from January 1st, 1865, to December 31st 1865, inclusive. Table with columns for Dr. and Cr. and various financial entries.

TREASURER'S REPORT. A. F. Jones, Treasurer of Potter County, in Account with the several Townships of said County. Table with columns for Abbott, Dr., Cr. and various township entries.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! Wheaton's Ointment. Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chills, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cts. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 10.—Sp. Notice, 6 mos.

STATEMENT OF THE Receipts and Expenditures of Potter County for the year ending on the 31st day of Dec. A. D. 1865. Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF THE Funds of Potter County on the 1st day of January A. D. 1866. Table with columns for Dr. and Cr. and various fund entries.

STATEMENT OF THE Receipts and Expenditures of Potter County for the year ending on the 31st day of Dec. A. D. 1865. Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures.

THE NEW STOVES. HAVE just arrived at OLMSTED'S. P. A. Stebbins & Co. ARE AGENTS for the sale of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES for Potter County. Lates from Sherman! ROSIN & TAR, from North Carolina, for sale by STEBBINS.