

...to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming land under grants of different states, and between a state or citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects. Here the judicial power of the United States is expressed to be defined and limited by the act of September 24th, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States in conferring upon the federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in state tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not by the constitution within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to these courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the states, for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well to those that have not been engaged in rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce by appropriate legislation the article declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. It is, however, justly claimed that, with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be any attempt to revive it by the people of any state. If, however, any such attempt should be made, it will be the bounden duty of the general government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this great law of freedom. The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Districts to appoint without commission commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi-judicial duties. The fifth section empowers the commissioners to be selected by the court to appoint, in writing one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute warrants and other processes desirable by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a posse comitatus, and even to call to their aid such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States or of the militia "as may be necessary to the performance of the duty which they are charged." This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud. The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for any emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests and liberties of the people. The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not, but in case of conviction they are to be recovered from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations had men might convert an law, however beneficial, into an instrument of persecution and fraud. By the eighth section of the bill the United States courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate with the Marshal and District Attorney, and necessarily with the clerk (although he is not mentioned) to any part of the district, upon the order of the President; and there hold a court for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and there the judge and the officers of the court must remain upon the order of the President for the time therein designated. The ninth section authorizes the President, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always on hand, whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate. I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill; to me, the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now that relation is changed and as if ownership, capital and labor are divorced; they stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making. Each has equal power in settling the terms, and, if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence; but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy, through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to ferment discord between the two races; for as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate. In all our history, in all our experience as people living under federal and state law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the general government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the states; with relations existing exclusively between a state and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same state; an absorption and assumption of power by the general government, which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our fed-

erative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the states. It is another step or rather stride toward centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the national government. The tendency of the bill must be to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the states the bond of union and peace. My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation on the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain states and parts of states therein designated, were thenceforward to be free; and further, that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States. Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the preservation of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, or conformably with the provisions of the federal Constitution. I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the signature of both Houses of Congress. ANTHONY JOHNSON, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1866.

Passage of the Bill.
The Civil Rights Bill passed the United States Senate on April 6, over the President's veto, by the decisive vote of 33 to 15, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kilkwood, Lane, (Ind.) Morrill, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33.
NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, R. Johnson, Lane (Kan.), McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Kiddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, Wright—15.
The names of Republicans voting "No" are in Italics.
On Monday, April 9th, the vote was taken in the House with the result of Yeas 122, Nays 41—and the Speaker declared that the bill had become a law, when tremendous and long continued deafening applause followed, with some hisses, amid which the House adjourned.

An Old Minister Sold.
We have published a good many sad stories of the sufferings of poor old ministers lately. But here is one that puts out of sight all others that we ever heard of. A subscriber of more than forty years standing, brings to us a letter from a friend detailing the extraordinary facts, and vouches for their literal truth, in every particular:
"There is an old minister in Charleston, Penn., near Wellsboro, who has always borne an excellent character, and has been a hard-working, good Baptist preacher. Two years since, he was found in his room, sick and destitute. The friends for whom he had spent his strength kindly put him in the Poor-house, or rather what takes the place of a Poor-house. The town pays his board, but whoever will board him the cheapest! He is consequently put up at auction, and struck off to the lowest bidder!! This spring the Charleston people thought they had done enough for him, and that he should be put upon an adjoining township where he had sometimes preached in former years. So they brought the matter to Wellsboro, and had a law-suit over the poor, old man, but were obliged to keep him after all. I was very much shocked to find that there was such an instance as this in the world, but it is all true. Mr. _____ attended the law-suit."
—We hope never to hear anything worse than this, of the treatment of poor old ministers. Probably we shall have an explanation to the effect that the old man was not a regularly ordained minister; perhaps he "took up" preaching; and had a trade that he worked at besides. But he seems to have been regarded as the minister, not of one parish only, but of another where he had labored two years. And now in his old age and poverty he is sold out to the man who will board him the cheapest! And this is our Christianity!!—N. Y. Observer.

Unparalleled Cruelty.
A Republican in the New York Senate caught the entire mass of Democratic Senators in a very nice trap a few days ago. They were extremely anxious to endorse the President, but wanted to do it in a Democratic way. Finally Mr. Folger, representing the conservative wing of the Republican side, offered the following resolution, viz:
"No State, within which there has been insubordination or rebellion, should be admitted to share in the National legislation until it presents itself, not only in the attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned."
Whereupon there was a Democratic storm. One after another they denounced it, some stigmatizing it as "an attack upon the President." A vote was finally taken, the Democrats voting no. Mr. Folger then coolly arose and said that the President had recently made a speech embodying the words of the resolution, which the Democratic Senators of New York had so vehemently denounced. Not a word or syllable had been changed or omitted by him. He had merely offered the resolution to illustrate the hypocrisy of the Democratic Senators. That was all.

Those who anticipated that Johnson would oust all the Republican office-holders have been seriously angered by a circular which he has lately issued in which he recommends the appointment of soldiers in all cases of vacancies or promotions. We are heartily satisfied with that "policy,"—are they?

THE JOURNAL.
Coudersport, Pa.
Tuesday, April 17, 1866.
M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.
FOR GOVERNOR:
GEN'L J. W. GEARY,
Of Cumberland county.

In Lawrence county there is a strong effort being made by Temperance men to get control of the "moral business."

The New York Tribune has lived its quarter of a century and enters upon its second quarter with widened and lengthened columns.

A movement is on foot for the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis. Some of the Southern papers are demanding his release on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The panic among the oil men has not abated—many of the operators having to sell out and leave for parts unknown to avoid the tax collector, as they are not able to pay the taxes.

Saulsbury—he with the whiskey lead—is highly indignant because Johnson does not carry the Connecticut election, and does not appoint his fellow rebels to the "fat" positions.

The Bill disfranchising deserters has passed both Houses, and will, no doubt, be signed by the Governor. All the Copperheads voted against the Bill. We will publish it if it becomes a law.

The New York Herald advises the Democratic party to withdraw Mr. Clymer and put in his place the renegade Senator Cowan. We have no objections. We believe in "killing two birds with one stone."

Read the Civil Rights Bill first, then the Veto Message, then Mr. Trumbull's Speech, after which the result of the second vote in the Senate and House, when you will be prepared to congratulate yourself that the Bill is a Law.

"Dead-Duck" societies are forming in Philadelphia to advance the claims of Hon. Jno. W. Forney for the United States Senatorship. The name caught up in derision by the Democrats may become the symbol of power.

The hardest blow given the Democracy in the late mixture is the issuing of a Circular Letter by the President to the heads of Departments instructing them to appoint Soldiers to the offices in their control. Since the issuing of this letter Democracy has gone down 14,000 degrees below zero!—For consolation, read Nasby on Post Offices, vol. 10, page 599!

O. O. Charlie, Charlie you of the *Lycoming Gazette!* We have heard of green-horns deriving consolation from a hemlock sapling, but you surpass even them! If the result of the Connecticut election satisfies your soul and fills you with pious feelings, then you will no doubt be a happy man for many years to come. We do not wish to throw cold water on your joy—but won't you please read the New York World on the "nutmeg election."

Mr. SHARPLESS, of Chester County, introduced the following bill, which, if it should pass, would be worth more to the State than any act of the Session. It is a credit to the mover and the county that sent him:
"That from and after the passage of this act, every civil and military officer required by law to be sworn or affirmed shall, in addition to the present oath, swear or affirm that he will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage during the term of his office."

Death of Hon. Dan'l S. Dickinson.
We regret to be compelled to announce the decease of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, U. S. District Attorney for this District, which occurred last evening, at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel J. Courtney, esq. of this city.
Mr. Dickinson was taken sick on Monday afternoon, having been engaged during the day in the trial of the case of the steamship Meteor. Nothing alarming in his symptoms appeared until yesterday morning about 11 o'clock when he became serious. When his son-in-law, Mr. Courtney left his house yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. Dickinson was up shaving. He told him that he had ordered his breakfast and felt much better, saying, in his jocular way, to Mr. Courtney, "You can run the office to-day; I shall be all right to-morrow." But he gradually grew worse until 8:30 o'clock in the evening, when died. His disease was strangulated hernia. He leaves a widow and two daughters. He had always enjoyed excellent health, and was hardly ever sick in his life except last Summer when he was attacked with typhoid fever.
Mr. D. was born in Goshen, Connecticut, Sept. 11, 1800, and was consequently nearly 66 years of age. When he was six years of age, the family removed to New York, and settled in the valley of the Chenango. He was admitted to the bar in Chenango County in 1826, and ten years later was chosen a member of the State Senate from the Sixth District. He was then an ardent member of the Democratic party, and continued in the service of the State four years. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1842, and in December, 1844 was appointed United States Senator, which seat he continued to hold until March, 1851. He shortly afterward retired to his rural home at Binghamton, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until called upon to fill the United States District-Attorneyship.—N. Y. Tribune, April 13, 1866.

National Bank Currency.
The mode of procedure when a National bank fails is thus pointed out by the National bank law. The government redeems the notes of all such banks: "On receiving notice that any such association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency * * * shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the Comptroller shall immediately give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such associations to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented."

Nuts for Whiskey Men to Crack.
—Frank Leslie's newspaper says that four-fifths of all the crime committed in New York is the result of whiskey.

—The Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Lycoming county, advertises 77 applications for license to sell liquor in that county. There are not, perhaps, half this number of school houses or churches in the same county, and the probability is that if these licenses are all granted, the disposition, to support religious and educational institutions there will be progressively diminished in the future.

—At a second class hotel in Frankfort, Ky., a few days since, a little girl entered the bar room, and in pitiful tones, told the bar keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents. "Eight cents?" said the bar keeper. "Yes sir." "What does your mother want of eight cents? I don't owe her anything." "Well," said the child, "father spends all his money here for rum, and we have had nothing to eat to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread." A loafer suggested to the bar keeper to kick the brat out. "No," said the bar keeper, "I'll give her mother the money; and if her father comes back again, I'll kick him out." Such a circumstance never happened before, and may never happen again. Humanity owes that bar keeper a vote of thanks.

No Licenses in Potter!
We congratulate the people upon the passage of the following Bill, it has been approved by the Governor and is now the law. It takes the whiskey interest out of the canvass for Judges this fall, as it takes the granting of licenses out of their power. It is only reasonable to expect that this will meet with the hearty approval of the great majority from the fact that they have for many years back refused to allow of licenses being granted in this county. Mr. Mann deserves and will receive the lasting gratitude of all good people for thus setting at rest one "bone of contention."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act no license shall be granted to any person to sell vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors within the limits of the county of Potter.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons within the said limits shall sell, trade or barter away any vinous, spirituous or any kind of intoxicating liquors or intoxicating tonic or other bitters to be used as a beverage, he or she upon conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of said county shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred for the first offence, and upon a second conviction the fine shall not be less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred, and in addition to the fine the person so convicted a second time shall undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months, *Provided, however,* That manufacturers of domestic wines and of malt and brewed liquors shall not be prohibited from selling their own products in quantities of not less than one quart, and *provided further* That this act shall not apply to druggists who sell unmixd alcohol or wine or brandy, or to the written prescription of a regular practicing physician.

Senator Trumbull's Speech.
We print elsewhere the able and conclusive speech in defence of the Civil Rights bill, and in opposition to the President's veto delivered in the Senate.
The President's objection that some of the features of this bill were unconstitutional and without precedent in our legislation, caused many persons to hesitate in giving their consent to it, because it was supposed, and indeed hinted in the despatches from Washington, that the President had availed himself of the advice of eminent lawyers—whose names rumor did not give, however—upon this point.
But Senator Trumbull, who is himself an eminent jurist, for five years Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and in the Senate of the United States chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has, it seems to us, completely answered this as well as other points of the President's objections.
He showed by a decision of Chief-Justice Marshall that a citizen of the United States is a citizen of any individual state. He showed by precedents in our history that naturalization need not be by individuals, but may be "collective"—as when all the whites of Texas or Florida, or Louisiana, were made citizens. He argued that states are represented in either house of Congress and through their legislatures, and that Congress must therefore ascertain whether these legislatures are loyal. He quoted the President against himself:—construing passages in his best considered speeches while senator, with his present position. He showed further that the President had done, without authority, in the South, precisely what this bill proposes to do by law; and demonstrated that his course in the South was a proof of the necessity and wisdom of the bill.

Winter Goods!
AT
OLMSTED'S.
YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale as low as the same qualities can be bought anywhere in the county.
We have on hand a large and varied assortment of Domestic Cottons, comprising BROWN SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, CHECKS, TICKINGS, and COTTON FLANNELS, on which we cannot be undersold.
We purchase our goods for Cash and offer them at a very small advance.
From Cost.
FLANNELS.
If you want to purchase RED, GRAY, BLUE, or PLAID FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, call at Olmsted's.
DRESS GOODS, DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, NUBIAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, a full supply
At Olmsted's.
CLOTHING.
DON'T fail to call before purchasing and see the assortment
At Olmsted's.
BOOTS & SHOES
FOR Men, Women & Children, in great variety and cheap
At Olmsted's.
For Molasses, Syrup, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, in fact everything in the Grocery line, call AT OLMSTED'S.
A full assortment of almost everything that is kept in a country store on hand. We intend to keep Goods that will give satisfaction and sell good articles at the lowest living profit.
AT OLMSTED'S.
Wanted.
Grain of all kinds, Butter, Wool, Sheep Pelts, Furs, Deer Skins—Also, County, Township and School Orders, for all of which the highest prices will be paid
At Olmsted's
Coudersport, Pa., Nov'r 13, 1865
THE BUCKEYE STRAW-CUTTER
PATENTED JULY 1854, BY POTTER & SMITH
THOUSANDS of these Machines are being made and sold, and give more
Universal Satisfaction than any other
Straw or Stalk-Cutter in market. It has no castings about and can be made or repaired in any country town.
The Knife is stationary—Box vibrates—feeds itself—cuts on top of the knife—cuts everything square of any length you wish, and you cannot make ragged work of it even with a dull knife.
Price, \$12.
Samples of Machines can be seen at shop of the undersigned. Manufactured and for sale by
N. H. GOODSELL,
Coudersport, Pa., Oct. 2, 1865.
FELLOW CITIZENS!
I take this method to inform you that I am now located at Oswayo, better known as Brindleville, with a Large Assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., WHICH MUST BE SOLD
Regardless of COST.
My Store you will find in the Old Simmons Block where Mr. YALE and myself will ever try to give you Good Bargains, and hope by so doing to merit a share of your patronage.
An early call is solicited.
J. P. SIMMONS,
Oswayo, Sept. 18, 1865.
Latest from Sherman!
ROBIN & TAR, from North Carolina, for sale by STEBBINS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN Railroad through Potter county.
GENERAL
News Depot,
AND
BOOKSTORE!
THE undersigned would announce to the people of Potter county that they have bought out the entire stock of M. W. Mann of this place and will here keep on hand a full assortment of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
Including Writing, Tissue, Perforated and Blotting Paper, Envelopes, Inks, Slates, Pencils, Crayons, Inkstands, Blank-Books of all kinds.
Writing BOOKS, Pocket DIARIES, Drawings Materials, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS including the latest Standard NOVELS, MAGAZINE, PICTORIAL AND STORY PAPERS, ALSO all of the Standard **TEXT-BOOKS** FOR SCHOOLS!
A full lot of **PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!** Special attention given to orders for MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Having made the necessary arrangements in New York we are enabled to fill all such orders on short notice. By prompt and courteous attention to our patrons, with fair and honorable dealing, we hope to merit and receive a large share of the patronage of those wishing articles in our line.
D. C. & E. H. LARRABEE.
Jan 15 66
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!
THE undersigned wishing to change their business now offer to the people of Potter and adjoining counties their large and well selected stock of
DRY-GOODS!!
HATS AND CAPS
Boots & Shoes!
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
at
COST
for
CASH!
AMONG OTHER THINGS ARE
Overcoats at \$9,
Ten Dollar Shawls for Seven Dollars
&c. &c. &c.
The sale to commence MONDAY, the 29th day of January, and end the first of March. Come early if you want the first chance.
The BOOKS of the firm will be closed on the 25th January, and no credit given thereafter. Those who have accounts with the firm will please call and settle without delay, as the Books must be settled at once.
C. S. & E. A. JONES.
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 BOUGHTON, Howard Association No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13th July 1864.
Notice.
GERMANIA, Potter Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1865.
NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Bushor, now or late of this county, holding the following described property, has not yet paid any consideration whatever for the same, and all persons are hereby warned not to purchase any of said property of the said Bushor before the decision of the Court is given in this case and C. Bushor has paid to me the consideration money therefor.
The following is the property:
1st. A certain tract of land near the Germania Mill, in warrant 5075, Abbott township, Potter county, Pa., containing 100 acres.—Also 25 acres in warrant 5078 and adjoining the above.
2nd. A certain tract of land, with Mill and improvements thereon, near Kettle Creek, in warrant 5819, in Stewartson township, Potter county, Pa., containing about 204 acres.
C. Bushor holds also in trust warrant no. 2501, in Gaines township, Tioga county, Pa., on the road leading from Germania to Gaines, containing 850 acres.
W. M. RADDE