

A JUST TRIBUTE.

Never before, we believe, in the history of our political struggles, has a State administration been accorded the high tribute paid to Gov. Curtin by the popular branch of the Legislature on the day of its adjournment.

Resolved, That in the name of the Commonwealth we tender to Governor Curtin our thanks for the fidelity with which, during four years of war, by which our country was ravaged, and its free institutions threatened, he stood by the National Government, and cast into the scale of loyalty and the Union, the honor, the wealth and the strength of the State.

Resolved, That by his devotion to his country in the dark hour in which he pledged to the late lamented President of the United States the faith and steadfast support of our people, he has gained for his name an historical place and character, and while rendering himself deserving of the nation's gratitude, has added lustre to the fame and glory to the name of the Commonwealth over which he has presided for two terms of office with so much ability, and in which he has tempered dignity with kindness, and on the high respect and confidence of the people.

Such a tribute coming from a House one third of whose members are not in sympathy with the Executive, and at a time when the great political parties are preparing to marshal their forces for a desperate conflict, tells no formal story of unmeaning compliment; but it declares to the people of the State that in the terrible trials through which we have just passed, there was one man in Pennsylvania who has been so clear in his great office that political prejudice and hostility bow before the lustre of his achievements, and record their willing testimony to his enlightened patriotism and fidelity.

Many men have been complimented by an election to the Chief Magistracy of this State. Some have retired with honor and others with varied degrees of administrative success; but it has been reserved for Gov. Curtin alone to win the place in two desperate political conflicts, and to fill the measure of administrative duty as a generous, wise and beneficent ruler, as testified by the mingled voices of political friends and foes. It must be a grateful reflection to him, who has been of all others the most victoriously triumphed, that as the bloody throats of civil strife have died away, with one accord the people of his State turn to him as the one who, most of all, has merited their confidence and affection, and as he is drawing to the close of his exhausting official duties, the time of glory and the hour of national gratitude, and the hour of national gratitude, and the hour of national gratitude.

Hon. Louis W. Hall was elected Speaker of the Senate at the close of the late session. He was chosen to the same position in the spring of 1861, again in the winter of 1862, and now has received his third endorsement from the Union Senators as its parliamentary leader. Considering that he is yet one of the youngest members of that body, the compliment is one of no common character, and it is but just to say that he eminently merits it.

The Iron Horse is speeding rapidly towards the Pacific. Last Monday week the gap of a mile and a half between the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads, between Kansas City and the Kaw river bridge, was closed. The occasion was celebrated by the officers of both companies in a formal manner. It is stated that the road will be finished and open for traffic to Fort Riley early in June. This point is three hundred and seventy-five miles from St. Louis. From Fort Riley the line will be rapidly pushed to Denver by what is known as the Smoky Hill route. If the remainder of the road is completed with the speed which has marked the construction of the portion now finished, it will not be long ere Denver will be reached by the East by rail.

The Union men of the nation are under obligations to the President for so much violence on his part as has served to sharply define the issue and point out the intended result.

Gov. Cox of Ohio, addressed a very clear and forcible letter to President Johnson, while the latter had the civil rights bill under consideration, urging him to sign the same. The Governor's course in this matter has given great satisfaction to the Union members of Congress.

The Virginia papers do not welcome with much cordiality the radical paper, the New Nation, lately started there by Mr. Hunt. The Examiner says: "All negroes who patronize it should at once be discharged from the employment of every gentleman who respects himself and the society in which he resides. All white men who give it countenance are already hopelessly dead."

General Butler in his recent speech at Harrisburg, expressed his opinion of General Geary as follows: "You, gentlemen, constituting the Union majority of Pennsylvania, are standing by those who stood by you, for recognize in your candidate for Governor one of the best soldiers of the war, and one of the foremost and truest and most reliable statesmen of your Commonwealth, of whom I can say from personal knowledge, not paying a compliment where none is needed, that no man will find in him, when elected, even a shadow of treachery to the principles to which he shall declare himself committed."

It seems incredible, but such is the reported fact that a British officer has testified before the Jamaica commission to having flogged twenty negroes a day out of pure kindness which was so highly appreciated that they came to him regularly with shirts off, saying, "Here, massa, me ready for flog." The story is at least unique, and reminds us of several others out of date.

The Fish Bill.—The bill requiring the dams on the Susquehanna and its tributaries to be so changed or so altered as to admit the passage of fish, has at length passed both houses of the Legislature, being signed by the Governor and becoming a law of the State. We refuse to comply with the requirements of the bill, and deny its constitutionality. Should they persist in this the question will be determined by a lengthy and expensive law suit.

Ground for Divorce.—We have heard recently of a man who obtained a bill of divorce on the ground that his wife was extravagant. "She used butter for shorting." This is about equal to the man who complained of his daughter's extravagance, because she persisted in buying a water-fall for her head when she already had a tincture in her eye. He could not track that

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa. Tuesday, April 24, 1866. M. W. McALARNY, Editor.

FOR GOVERNOR: GEN'L J. W. GEARY, Of Cumberland county.

When Democrats sneer at the idea of the Republicans nominating a soldier who at one time acted with that party, ask them why they nominated a renegade whig?

Singular Coincidence.—Northern Copperheads and Southern Journalists agree in denouncing Congress as "a pack of traitors," and as rebels against the constituted authority.

Who told the editor of the Clinton Democrat that Col. John W. Forney was the author of the Resolutions of the Union State Convention? Better for you to know a little about it before you make assertions. But then, in this, as in everything else political, the writers of Democracy believe that "the well stuck to is as good as the truth."

The California papers show that the same rule operates on the Pacific coast as in the east, in regard to "indorsing the President." In all the meetings to applaud "My Policy," the chairmen, speakers, and signers of the call are chiefly democrats and the one burden of their song is the old slang refrain "abolitionist," "black republicans," "nigger quality," etc. Possibly the sudden somewhat of the President gave them no time to get up new music, so they were compelled to bring out the old edition of L'Africaine. It sounds, however, a little discordant to hear Secretary Seward, Thurlow Weed and Henry J. Raymond playing second violin, trombone and brass bugle in the Johnsonian orchestra.

C. Chauncey Burr, a clergyman, ex-agent and cher ami of Lola Montez, correspondent of the N. Y. Herald and political "maid of all work," was a flaming light of the New York Democracy during the war, and figured extensively at the McClellan-Pendleton Chicago Convention. He is now editing the "Old Guard," a copperhead magazine, and in a late issue says that no every Democrat editor cares to avow: "When every Democratic editor will speak out his real thoughts, and say boldly and defiantly that he believes men like General Robert E. Lee to be patriots, and men like Seward and Stanton to be traitors, there will be more honest men in the world than there is now."

We notice that the liquor sellers of New York are about to test the constitutionality of the law closing their drinking places on Sunday. We are glad to see it. We wish they would do it here. This making a scapegoat of the Constitution for everybody by everybody, from the President down, is getting to be ridiculous. Scarcely a law can be passed now-a-days, if it restricts an evil, or on the broader principle proposes to accomplish an important measure for the benefit of the many, but we hear at once the cry of unconstitutionality. On the other hand, the most abominable laws are adopted, and the most impudent encroachments are made upon the privileges of the people, without the color of authority, and they acquiesce without a struggle to recover these privileges and to expose and punish the offender. It is the few, not the many, for improper not praiseworthy reasons, who are always calling upon the "Constitution" to aid them.

Mind is an undefinable, incomprehensible something. Being finite, and yet allied to the infinite, it cannot comprehend its own being and essence. It never sleeps, in never rests, it never ceases to act. The arrows of light, as they wing their flight through infinite space are not to be compared in velocity to the celerity of thought. It travels round the earth on visits to the most distant planets in the twinkling of an eye. In the mind's eye, time, distance and space are annihilated. It has but to will it and time and place the most distant are in its immediate presence.

Mind is power. It moves all the forces of nature, and by the fiat of its will binds the elements to its car, and makes them the instruments of its purposes. And yet we can neither see it, nor handle it, nor take cognizance of it by means of any of the animal senses. But we have an intuitive consciousness that it is a something having the characteristics of individuality. My mind is my individual self. Without it I am no more than the clods of the valley. This frail body is not me, it is the house in which I dwell. It is wisely adapted to the wants and purposes of this, my embry state, as it helps my growth in wisdom, virtue and knowledge, and fits me to dwell in that better house that is in store for me. This house is perishing and will soon decay, and then the all-wise and good being who furnished me with it will furnish me with a better one—one that is not subject to decay. What kind of a house that will be I have no means of knowing now, but my Maker is infinitely wise and good, and can do whatsoever he desires, I have every reason to believe that it will satisfy my utmost wish. I shall not then be a plodding bled confined to the earth, of whose elements this body is composed; but my body like the mind, will take the wings of thought and visit worlds, and suns, and spheres, and drink in wisdom and knowledge with the spirit's intuition and energy, and admire, wonder and rejoice, amid the wonderful works of the Creator's power. "Old things will have passed away and all things will have become new." "As we have borne the image of the earth, we shall also bear the image of the Heavens."

The Lawrence Journal says that the Bank of that county is in no danger of failure and has not lost anything by the failures of Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co.

Curious Accident.—The Meadville Journal announces that a member of the Common Council of that city was recently severely injured by the accidental discharge of his duty!

The editor of the Timesville Herald is urging Hon. C. Y. Culver to resign his seat in Congress. Inasmuch as Mr. Culver cannot attend to the interests of the District, the most sensible thing he could do is to give place to some one who can and will.

Considering the evil prophecies about Cholera, and other epidemics, would it not be well for the people to pay some little attention to their yards and cellars, and the alleys, and streets adjoining their residences and places of business? Don't wait for the "Council" to do it or it may not be done, as that body is not noted for a vast amount of energy or funds.

Mr. R. H. Forster has secured the rooms of the old armory for his office, and will enter upon the duties of his office, as assessor of this District without delay. No appointment could give greater satisfaction to our citizens generally, than this of Mr. Forster, and his selection is especially approved by his fellow soldiers, among whom he is deservedly popular.—Bellfonte Press.

The Reading Gazette, the home organ of Mr. Clymer, insists that President Johnson must inaugurate another rebellion in order to get rebels into power. It is fair to presume that it reflects Mr. Clymer's sentiments when it says: "There are hundreds of thousands of good men in the Northern States who are hopeful that President Johnson will declare such legislation revolutionary and so pernicious as to warrant him in completely ignoring it. Not only is this their hope; but it is their prayer, and they will sustain him in such a course with their blood and lives, if need be."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—On the 5th of April, the House of Representatives at Harrisburg passed this resolution: Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and Congressmen requested to resist the admission into full fellowship as States, of any and all the States lately in rebellion until the organic law of the nation shall be so amended as to protect the credit of the Government—to protect the payment of any debt incurred by the rebellion—to defend the paramount authority of the General Government—to protect all persons in all States, in their rights before the law—to prevent compensation for emancipated Slaves and to establish an equal basis of representation, and thus secure to the nation the just fruits of the war wantonly inaugurated by treason.

Every republican voted yes; and every democrat nay. North Carolina.—The Raleigh Standard, Gov. Holden's paper, says that "ultra-secessionists now fill every office in the State, from the highest to the lowest," and that "the secession leaders are determined that the Union men shall never be permitted to govern the State." It adds: "The cause of Restoration has been suddenly arrested—the State has been set back to the point it occupied when the work was commenced, and no one can foresee when the work will be completed. The generosity of the President has been trifled with, and the good he desired to do this people has been neutralized by these leaders, who have been actuated solely by the love of money and office. How long will it be before they are rebuked, as they should be, and made to know their places?"

We recommend to the attention of soldiers and others the following extract from a debate in Congress on the 6th of April: CLAIM AGENTS. Mr. Bundy, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution reciting that claim agents in the city of Washington, professing to have special facilities for the collection of soldiers' claims, had in their possession, or under their control, a large number of claims belonging to soldiers and sailors, and that some of them had collected claims, and refused to pay the same to the rightful owners; and instructing the Committee on Claims to report a bill more effectually to protect the soldier and sailor from being cheated in such manner, by providing that all defaulting agents and attorneys shall be declared guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished in the same manner as is provided for the punishment of embezzlement and grand larceny. Mr. Farnsworth desired, in that connection, to say that he was in receipt of numerous letters from soldiers in Illinois, stating that claim agents in Washington were writing letters, promising them fabulous sums in bounty and land warrants. Some of his correspondents wanted to know whether he would get these bounties and land warrants for them. These claim agents were sending circulars all over the country in anticipation of a law of Congress granting land warrants to soldiers, or of a law equalizing bounties. He desired to give notice to soldiers all over the country, and hoped the Associated Press reporter would enable him to do so, that these claim agents at Washington were a set of infernal rascals and cheats, and were not to be trusted.

A Member.—Not all of them. Mr. Farnsworth—I would not say all. The Speaker also desired to say that a claim agent named George E. Lemon had asked authority to refer to him, which authority he had positively refused to give, but that, notwithstanding, circulars had been sent all over the country by that agent, naming the Speaker of the House as one of his references. He was now daily answering letters of inquiry from soldiers in relation to that agent, stating that he had never given authority to refer to him.

Mr. Grinnell stated that the same agent referred to him, without ever having asked or received authority to do so. Mr. Morrill stated that one of his constituents having inquired of him whether there was such a claim agent in Washington, he had made inquiries, and could find no such person; but he had found a person of that name recorded in the Pension Bureau as A. Lyon, claim agent.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Better to have your claims attended to through legitimate agents.

GEN. GEARY ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

New Cumberland, Pa., April 9, 1866. Gentlemen.—Your communication bearing date March 20th, only received on the 30th ult., and in compliance with your request I proceed to answer it with as little delay as possible.

You propound to me three questions to which you request an answer, viz:— 1. Will you, if elected Chief Magistrate of the State of Pennsylvania, lawfully exert the power of your administration so as to defeat any and every attempt made by legislation and otherwise, for the monopoly and control by any one corporation of the railroad policy of the State?

2. Will you oppose and withhold your sanction from any legislation conferring upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or any company it may control, the authority to build branches, unless the said grant should be under the provisions of general law regulating the construction of Railroads?

3. Will you favor, and use the influence of your administration to secure the enactment of a general law authorizing the construction and regulation of railroads within this Commonwealth? We regarded the interrogatories addressed to Gen. Geary as unfair, for two reasons: first, they were addressed to Gen. Geary only, and not jointly to him and Mr. Clymer; and second, they were signed by several persons who had no intention, in any event, of voting for him. The unfairness of addressing such questions to one candidate, only, out of two, and that by men belonging to another party, as some of the signers do, is apparent. Nevertheless, Gen. Geary has answered the queries frankly; and so far as any desire may have been involved to make party capital out of the movement, it has been decisively checked by the open commitment of our candidate to a free Railroad law. Gen. Geary says: My views and opinions on these matters I am free to give you, and quite willing to indicate what my official action would be, so far as proper to do so.

Pennsylvania possesses immense treasures of mineral wealth, and most extensive manufacturing facilities. To develop these, to foster everything which tends to their development, and to cherish and promote equally the rights and interests of all her citizens, I firmly believe to be the highest duty of her statesmen. I regard every kind of improvement as conducive to this end, and am, therefore, in favor of the most complete system of Internal Works, together with a proper system of Protection to Home Industry, as a means of converting our vast mineral resources, agricultural products and manufactured articles into value. Whatever shall so improve our commercial intercourse, enable our manufacturers to send the proceeds of their industry to market, and so place our State at the head of the manufacturing and producing States of the Union, shall have my cordial assistance and cheerful approbation.

I regard our railroad system as the best mode of commercial and social intercommunication. In addition to the great main lines the State is enveloped in a network of minor railroads, which pour in an increasing stream of coal, iron, ore, lumber, live stock, agricultural products, and the handwork of skilled labor, to the distributing points within, and beyond our borders.

While these corporations continue to act their part as public servants, they should be carefully protected. They should not be permitted to overstep their legitimate functions. As creatures of the law, they should obey, and be in every respect subservient to the law.

In answer to the first interrogatory, that while I believe it to be improper to bring the influence of the Executive Department to bear upon the Legislature, in anticipation of its action, except in the way of recommendation, I am heartily opposed to the creation of any monopoly in the railroad system of the State, or giving any artificial body created by the law, powers which would place it above and beyond the reach of the Legislature.

To the second interrogatory, I say, that while a general railroad system would best comport with a sound public policy, it must originate with the Legislature, and until it shall be established by law, grants of power may be properly made to construct branches when they are desired by the people who are immediately interested in the matter, and would promote the development of their property, and afford them avenues to market. Such grants being so restricted as not to violate individual rights or public interests.

In reply to your third question, which to my mind includes both the others, I say again, that I believe a general law regulating the construction of railroads and grants of power for that purpose to be most consistent with the public policy and interests of the Commonwealth; and entertaining these views I would certainly use the legitimate and constitutional power of Executive to secure such a desirable result.

The spirit of monopoly in this and other matters should be discouraged in a republican government, and I have no sympathy with any policy which may be designed for its encouragement.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY.

Death of Queen Amelia.

The widowed wife of Louis Philippe died an exile, on the 24th of March, at Claremont, England, at the age of eighty-four. She was a daughter of Ferdinand of Naples, by an Archduchess of Austria. She met Louis Philippe in 1808, at Palermo, and was married to him at the close of the following year. She proved herself a more than ordinary faithful wife, and made friends of all who were introduced to her. She fled with her family to England in 1848, when the dynasty was overthrown by the rebellion, and has since occupied the palace at Claremont, which belonged to one branch of her family. She leaves five sons and daughters, of whom four are married.

Winter Goods!

AT OLMSTED'S. YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale at 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, 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, BROUHE, and WOOLEN SLAWS, HOODS, SONTAGS, 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 Polts, 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 18, 1865

BUCKEYE STRAW-CUTTER PATENTED, JULY, 1864, BY PORTER & 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 squared of any length you wish, and you cannot make rags out 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. GOODSSELL, Coudersport, Pa., Oct. 2, 1865.

FELLOW CITIZENS! I take this method to inform you that I am now located at Oswayo, better known as Bridleville, 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! OSIN & 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. Moon of this place and will hereafter keep on hand a full assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Including—Writing, Tissue, Perforated and Blotting Paper, Envelopes, Licks, Slates, Pencils, Crayons, Inkstands, Blank-Books of all kinds. Writing BOOKS, Pocket DIARIES, Drawing Materials, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS including the latest Standard NOVELS, MAGAZINE, PICTORIAL AND STORY PAPERS, ALSO all of the Standard TEXT-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS!

A fine 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. & M. H. LARRABEE. Jan 15 66 ft

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.

The sale to commence MONDAY, the 23rd day of January, and end the first of March. Come early if you wish the first choice. The BOOKS of the firm will be closed on the 27th 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. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. DISEASES of the Nervous, Sensory, 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. 13th 1864.

Notice. GERMANIA, Potter Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1865. NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Basher, 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 Basher before the decision of the Court is given in this case and C. Basher has paid to me the consideration money therefor. The following is the property: 1st. A certain tract of land near the Germania Hill, 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 Stewart township, Potter county, Pa., containing about 204 acres. C. Basher holds also in trust warrant No. 2561, in Gaines township, Toga county, Pa., on the road leading from Germania to Gaines, containing 850 acres. W. MADPE