

The Potter Journal.

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

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COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

POTTER JOURNAL,

Devoted to the cause of Republicanism, the interests of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the best good of Potter County. Owing to no guide except that of Principle, it will endeavor to add to the work of more fully Freedoming our Country.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates, except where special bargains are made. "Square" is 10 lines of Brevier or 8 of Nonpareil type: 1 square, 1 insertion.....\$1.00 1 square, 2 or 3 insertions.....49 Each subsequent insertion.....10 1 square, 1 year.....1.00 Business Cards, 1 year.....300 Advertisers' and Editors' Notices per line.....20 Special and Editorial Notices must be paid in advance, and no notice will be taken of advertisements from a distance, unless they are accompanied by the money or satisfactory reference.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Robt. Hawley, H. H. Cummin, Attorneys-at-Law.

WILLIAMSPOFF, Penna. Special attention given to Collection of Penalties, Bounties and Back Pay, and all claims against the National and State Governments.

Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons D. C. LARABEE, Sec. W. M. SHEAR, W. M.

O. T. ELLISON, M. D. Practicing Physician, Coudersport, Pa. respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promptly respond to all calls for professional services at his residence, First street, first door west of his residence. 17-40

JOHN S. MANN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter, Cameron and McKean counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office on Main street, in residence.

ARTHUR G. OLIMSTED, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter, Cameron and McKean counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office on Main street, in residence.

ISAAC BENSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter, Cameron and McKean counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office on Second street, near the Academy building.

F. W. KNOX, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter, Cameron and McKean counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office on Main street, in residence.

MILLER & McALABNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Agents for the sale of Claims against the United States and State Governments, such as Arrears of Bounty, Arrears of Pay, &c. Address No. 60, S. McALABNEY & W. MILLER.

M. W. McALABNEY, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT. Band Bonds, Guaranties, Policies, &c. Insures property against fire in the best companies in the country, and Persons against Accidents in the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford. Business transacted promptly. 17-29

P. A. STEBBINS & CO., MERCHANTS—Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groceries, &c. Flour, Feed, Pork and everything usually kept in a good country store. Produce bought and sold. 17-29

C. H. SIMMONS, MERCHANT—WELLSVILLE N. Y. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, &c. Retailers supplied on liberal terms.

C. S. & E. A. JONES, MERCHANTS—Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Main Street, Coudersport, Pa.

D. E. OLIMSTED, MERCHANT—Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Pork, Provisions, &c. Main street, Coudersport, Pa.

COLLINS SMITH, MERCHANT—Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, and all Goods usually found in a country store. 17-29

H. J. OLIMSTED, HARDWARE Merchant, and Dealer in Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron-Ware, Main Street, Coudersport, Pa. Tin and Sheet Iron-Ware made to order, in good style, on short notice.

COUDERSPORT HOTEL, D. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second streets, Coudersport, Potter Co. Pa. A Livery Stable is also kept in connection with this Hotel. Daily Stages to and from the Railroads.

Potter Journal Job-Office. HAVING lately added a fine new assortment of JOB-TYPES to our already large assortment, we are now prepared to do all kinds of work, cheaply and with taste and neatness. Orders solicited.

LYMAN HOUSE, Lewisville, Potter county, P. A. BERTON LEWIS, Proprietor. Having taken this for their site, the proprietor wishes to make the acquaintance of the traveling public and calls attention to the fact that he has a comfortable and well furnished room for the accommodation of all who may sit on him.—Feb. 12, 66

MARBLE WORK, Monuments and Tomb-Stones of all kinds, will be furnished on reasonable terms and short notice by C. Bremble, Residence: Estabala, 1/2 mile south of Coudersport, Pa., on the Sunnyside Road, or leave your orders at the Post Office. 16-66

DAN BAKER, PENNSYLVANIA BOUNTY AND WAR CLAIM AGENCY. Pensions procured for Soldiers of the present war who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted 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 orders of bounty promptly 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. Refers to Hon. Isaac Benson, A. G. Olimsted, John S. Mann, and F. W. Knox, Esq. DAN BAKER, June 64, Claim Agent, Coudersport, Pa.

\$1.50 Per Year! We want agents for Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Sargent & Co., & Wheeler. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user is liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, 119 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 25, 1865.

Something New and Novel for Agents. Pottery, Country Stores, Drugstores, and all seeking an honorable and profitable business. Free by mail for \$5. Wholesale \$9 per doz. Cash orders realized \$7 to \$12 per doz. ABBOTT & DOWD, myl-1m] Manufacturers, 156 Water, N. Y.

ON THE ICE.

Across the glittering ice I glide,
The lone lagoon is deep and wide;
On steel-shod feet, with shrilly sound,
I travel swifter than the hound.

No skater skims the broad lagoon
Whose skates can ring so blithe a tone;
And none there is who can compare,
In point of speed with Harold Ware.

Proud Ethel Vane, I loved her well!
She led me on my love to tell,
Then treated it with cruel scorn;
I cursed the day that I was born!

Alone upon the ice we met—
Long had I striven to forget;
One glance upon her face I cast,
My love had turned to hate at last.

She smiled her sweetest smile on me,
I knew how cruel she could be—
I knew there lurked a hidden snare
Beneath that look, so calm and fair.

"Proud Ethel Vane, I loved you well,
You led me on my love to tell,
You treated me with cruel scorn;
I cursed the day that I was born!"

"If you would win me for your bride,
The ice is smooth, the course is wide,
Then match your speed with mine," she said,
And swifter than the wind she sped.

I followed her on eager feet,
"Revenge," I cried, "revenge is sweet!"
And far across the broad lagoon
Our steel skates rang a ghastly tone.

Her flowing hair streamed out behind,
As faster than the curious wind,
A swifter moving shade, she flew,
While more and more the distance grew.

Still on and on she kept her way—
The thinner ice before her lay;
I turned my face toward the shore,
But Ethel Vane came back no more!

Her flowing hair streamed out behind,
As faster than the curious wind,
A swifter moving shade, she flew,
While more and more the distance grew.

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The thinner ice before her lay;
I turned my face toward the shore,
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They say it is quite evident from all the facts, and indeed from the whole mass of testimony submitted by the President, that in no instance was any regard paid to any other consideration than obtaining immediate admission to Congress under the barren form of an election, in which no precautions were taken to secure regularity of proceedings, or the assent of the people.

No Constitution has been legally adopted except, perhaps, in the State of Tennessee, and such elections as were held were without the authority of law. The committee are accordingly forced to the conclusion that the States referred to have not placed themselves in a condition to claim representation in Congress, unless all the rules which have since the foundation of the Government, been deemed essential in such cases, shall be disregarded. The committee then review, at length the condition and feeling of the Southern people, saying, among other things, the latter claim as a right the privilege of participating at once in the Government which for four years they sought to overthrow, while their press abounded in abuse of the loyal States, and efforts are made to perpetuate the deadly hate and discord between the two sections, and excite hostility against the Federal Union.

The report, which is a long one, concludes as follows, which may be regarded as a summary of the whole case: "The evidence of an intense hostility to the Federal Union, and an equally intense love of the late Confederacy, nurtured by the war, is decisive. While it appears that nearly all are willing to submit at least for the time being, to Federal authority, it is equally clear that the ruling motive is a desire to obtain the advantage which will be derived from a representation in Congress. Officers of the Union army on duty, and Northern men who go South to engage in business, are generally detested and proscribed. In some localities prosecutions have been instituted in State Courts against Union officers for acts done in the line of official duty, and similar prosecutions are threatened elsewhere as soon as the United States troops are removed.

All such demonstrations show a state of feeling against which it is unmistakably necessary to guard. The testimony is conclusive that after the collapse of the Confederacy the feeling of the people of the rebellious States was that of abject submission. Having appealed to the tribunal of arms, they had no hope except that by the magnanimity of their conquerors, the lives, and possibly the property might be preserved. Unfortunately the general issue of pardons to persons who had been prominent in the late rebellion, and the feeling of kindness and conciliation manifested by the Executive, and very generally indicated throughout the northern press, had the effect to render whole communities forgetful of the crimes they had committed.

Defiant towards the Federal Government and regardless of their duties as citizens, the conciliatory measures of the Government do not seem to have been met, even half way. The bitterness and defiance exhibited towards the United States under such circumstances, is without a parallel in the memory of the world. In return for our leniency we receive only an insulting denial of our authority. In return for our kind desire for the resumption of rights and privileges long since forfeited. The crime we have punished is paraded as a virtue, and the principles of republican government, which we have vindicated as so terrible a cost, are denounced as unjust and oppressive.

If we add to this evidence the fact that although peace has been declared by the President, he has not to this day deemed it safe to restore the writ of habeas corpus, to relieve the insurrectionary States of martial law, nor to withdraw the troops from many localities, and that the commanding general deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and well disposed people in the South, the proof of a condition of feeling hostile to the Union and dangerous to the Government throughout the insurrectionary States would seem to be alarming.

We now propose to restate as briefly as possible the several facts and principles applicable to all the States recently in rebellion.

1. The seats of Senators and Representatives from the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, during the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents, with the sanction and by the direction of the respective States.

This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and Government of the United States, with a declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a Southern Confederation. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States with a confederacy which lived and waged war by

sea and land against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the rebel armies besieged the National Capital, invaded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than two hundred and fifty thousand loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than \$3,500,000,000 of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these Confederate States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress, and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents, traitors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal and practical relation of enemies of the United States.

This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents, and speeches.

2. The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitration, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners or put in flight, every vestige of State and Confederate Government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the conqueror. This position is also established by judicial decisions, and is recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

3. Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress, for the criminal purposes of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves, by the act of levying war, to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress; but, on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the Government, the burden now rests upon them, before claiming to be reinstated in their former condition, to show that they are qualified to resume Federal relations. In order to do this, they must prove that they have established, with the consent of the people, republican forms of government, in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States; that old hostile purposes having ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion, which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they have rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued.

4. Having by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress, and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto, by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they have rebelled, and by which they were subdued.

5. These rebellious armies were conquered by the people of the United States, acting through all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and not by the Executive department alone. The powers of Congress are not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement, and confer Congressional representation upon conquered rebels and traitors, nor can he in any way qualify enemies of the Government to exercise its law-making power. The authority to restore rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested, and hence the several proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as professional permission by the Commander-in-Chief of the army to do certain acts, the validity whereof is to be determined by the Constitutional Government, and not solely by the Executive power.

6. The question before Congress is, then, whether conquered enemies have the right, and shall be permitted, at their own pleasure, and on their own terms, to participate in making laws for their conquerors; whether conquered rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battle-field, where they were defeated and overthrown, to the halls of Congress, and their representatives seize the Government which they sought to destroy; whether the National Treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administrations, its credits, its pensioners, the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, the public honor, peace and safety, shall be turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies without delay and without imposing such conditions as in the opinion of Congress the security of the country and its institutions may demand.

7. The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The

instinct of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender by Grant to Lee, and by Sherman to Johnston, would have been disasters of less magnitude; for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought, and the Government saved. The anti-conqueror policy which, under the pretence of avoiding blood-shed allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would now surrender the hall of Congress to these so recently in rebellion until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the National faith and the National safety.

8. It has been shown in this report and in the evidence submitted, no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we accept the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State Constitution or amendment to a State Constitution has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislation of the State Conventions and Legislatures has been had under military dictation. If the President may at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or chief executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the legislative department. The constitutional forms of Government are, therefore, practically destroyed, and its powers absorbed in the Executive, and while your committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

9. The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future, before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs, is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and people of the United States yet existing throughout the conquered territory, as proved incontestably by the testimony of many witnesses, and by undisputed facts.

10. The conclusion of your committee, therefore, is, that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation, in the Congress of the United States, and that before allowing such representation there must be adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of the citizens in all parts of the republic; shall place representation on an equal basis; shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of the rebellion and for unmanumitted slaves together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, and the two several bills designed to carry the same into effect before referred to.

Before closing this report, your committee beg leave to state that the specific recommendations submitted by them are the result of concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions. Upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Republic, it was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections of the scheme, your committee submit to Congress, as the best they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfections may be cured and its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that, when finally adopted, it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the whole country, and to place our republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

The report is signed by Messrs. W. P. Fessenden, James W. Grimes, Ira Harris, J. M. Howard, George H. Williams, Taddeus Stevens, Justin S. Morrill, J. A. Bingham, Roscoe Conkling, George S. Boutwell.

The dissenters are Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rodgers.

A young couple had been married by a Quaker Justice, and after the ceremony, remarked to the husband: "Friend, thou art now at the end of thy troubles." A few weeks after, the young man came to the good man, boiling over with rage, (his wife was a regular vixen.) "I thought you told me that I was at the end of my troubles." "So I did, friend, but I did not say which end."

A German Spiritualist who called upon the spirit of Cesar at the request of a visitor, was confounded at the Gentleman's addressing questions to the Dead Cesar in the Latin tongue. The spirit replied that he could only converse in French, German or Russian; whereupon the absurdity of the thing broke up the seance in laughter and confusion.

As the quickest way to make a fortune a contemporary suggests marrying a fashionable young lady and selling her clothes.

[From The Chicago Post.]

A Fast Young Man Comes to Grief.
The Post Office has long been regarded by fast young men of Chicago as one of the most desirable assignation institutions in the city. Young ladies hover around there for the purpose of getting answers to tender missives, sent in answer to equally tender matrimonial advertisements, and young gentlemen, and sometimes those of middle age, and even elderly, wait to scan the pretty faces of the applicants. So common has this custom been that respectable ladies are frightened to appear at that place, lest they might be mistaken for those who come there with a different object from that of finding letters.

On Saturday last a young man came to grief by presuming too far upon what he supposed to be the general characteristics of ladies who were habitually waiting for letters. He had seen for several days a strikingly pretty young lady make inquiries regarding a particular box, and each time turn away disappointed. He was a gay, fashionably dressed, and rather an attractive youth in appearance and presuming on these qualities he made up to the young lady, and in the blindest manner requested the privilege of escorting her home. The request was at first indignantly refused, but almost immediately a new idea flashed across the brain of the merry young wife, and she gradually consented to accept the escort.

Proudly and happily Mr. L. (his real name need not be given in the meantime) escorted the apparently enamored lady to the Madison street car. Seated beside her he entertains her with a liveliest talk, and upon arriving at Aberdeen street, he gallantly assisted her to alight and proffering her his arm, the two walked on pleasantly together. Upon approaching her residence the lady became suddenly timid. She was afraid that some of her husband's friends might see them together, and requested him to leave her in the meantime and to steal in the woods behind the house, and there she would come to him when the domestics had retired. Mr. L. was speedily ensconced in the place proscribed, and scarcely was he so when a hack drove up to the front door and the husband (he whose letters she had been anxiously expecting) leaped out. The wicked wife merrily told him about her adventure, and described the animal she had caged in the woods.

On Saturday night, it will be remembered it was bitter cold. The husband upon hearing his young wife's story, slid silently from the house and locked the door of the shed in which the gey Lothario was concealed. Through the opening of the shed he could see him as he crouched behind a couple of empty barrels, and the husband and wife and a couple of servants enjoyed themselves hugely for a time watching him as he sat shivering in his wretched corner. The malicious young wife then suggested that he should be more thoroughly cooled and at her request the garden engine was brought, the hose of which was inserted through an aperture close behind his back.

The husband and servant then went to work with a will, while the object of his pursuit directed the stream. In less than a minute he was completely deluged, and for more than ten minutes he danced around the wood-shed, bellowing and cursing like a maniac, while all the time the stream, directed by a vengeful little hand poured upon him. At last upon beginning to show symptoms of exhaustion, the door was opened, and he was brought forth in a most miserable plight. The husband conducted him to the gate by the ear, he shivering piteously, meanwhile, and in order to restore some degree of warmth to his frame administered a series of vigorous kicks to a portion of his body a few inches below the buttons on the back of his coat. This last operation was witnessed by several persons, and the gallant, taking them as witnesses, proceeded to the West Side Police Station, and gave in a charge of assault against the gentleman. The young gallant after getting thawed, thought it prudent to keep out of the way, so that no prosecution has taken place.

Cyrus W. Field has made thirty three voyages across the ocean on the Atlantic telegraph business.

There are ten newspapers in the United States conducted by colored men—two daily and nine weeklies.

In Austria the circus has been compelled to close up, because the Government needs all the horses.

A new mineral has been discovered in Chili, containing ten per cent. of iodine. A cargo of it will represent a fortune.

In scitilly it is the custom to crush strawberries with white powdered sugar and squeeze the juice of an orange or two over them.

The Raleigh, North Carolina, people propose to erect a monument over the grave of Andrew Johnson's father who is buried in that city.