

# The Potter Journal

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

VOLUME XVIII. - NUMBER 29.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., TUESDAY JANUARY 24, 1867.

TERMS. - \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## THE POTTER JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED BY  
H. W. McALARNEY, Proprietor.

Devoted to the cause of Republicanism, the interests of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the best good of Potter county. Owing no guide except that of principle, it will endeavor to aid in the work of more fully Freedmening our Country.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates, except where special bargains are made. "Square" is 10 lines of type or 30 characters in length. 1 square, 1 insertion, \$1.00. 1 square, 2 or 3 insertions, 40c. Each subsequent insertion, 10c. 1 square, 1 year, \$10.00. 1 square, 6 months, \$6.00. 1 square, 3 months, \$4.00. 1 square, 1 month, \$2.00. Special and Editorial Notices per line, 2c.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons  
DULALA LODGE, No. 242, F. A. M. Stated Meeting on the 24 and 30th. Communications on the 1st and 8th of the Old Story (in the Old Block). D. C. LARSEN, Sec. W. M. SUEAR, 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. Office on First street, first door west of his residence. 17-49

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

OLMSTED AND LARRABEE  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Coudersport, Penna. Will attend to all business entrusted to their care with promptness and fidelity. Will also attend the several courts in the adjoining counties. Office in the second story of the Olmsted Block.

ISAAC BENSON  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. Office on Second street, near the Allegany bridge.

F. W. KNOX  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
Coudersport, Pa., will attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining counties.

F. D. HETTER, M. D.  
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon would respectfully inform the citizens of Coudersport and vicinity that he has opened an office in the County Hotel, and will be ready at all times to make professional calls. He is a regular graduate of the Medical College of Ohio. Jan 1, 1867.

ELLISON & THOMPSON  
DEALERS in Drugs, Fancy Articles, Paints, Oils, Stationery, and all kinds of Groceries. Books of all kinds - School and Miscellaneous Stationery, Journals, &c. in Machinery and Jewellery Store. Jan 2, 67.

HILLER & McALARNEY  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Harrisburg, Penna., Agents for the Collection of Claims against the United States and in the Pension Office. Office on Second street, near the Allegany bridge. W. M. SUEAR, Sec. J. C. McALARNEY.

H. W. McALARNEY  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT.  
Land Bought and Sold, Taxes paid and Titles Investigated. Insures property against fire, lightning, and all kinds of risks. Office in the Travellers Insurance Company of Harrisburg. Business transacted promptly. 17-29

P. A. STEEBINS & Co.  
MERCHANTS - Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Provision, Flour, Feed, &c., and everything usually sold in a country store. Produce lowest and best. 17-29

C. H. SIMMONS  
MERCHANT - WELLSVILLE N. Y. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Ladies Dress Goods, Flour, Feed, &c. Retailing on liberal terms. Flour, Feed, &c. 17-29

CHARLES S. JONES  
MERCHANT - 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, &c. Main Street, Coudersport, Pa.

COLLINS SMITH  
MERCHANT - Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provision, Flour, Feed, &c. Main Street, Coudersport, Pa.

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

COUDERSPORT HOTEL  
H. J. OLIMSTED, 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 Railroad.

Potter Journal Job-Office  
H. J. OLIMSTED, Proprietor, has a new establishment of Job-Printing, and will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of work, cheaply and with taste and neatness. Orders solicited.

LYMAN HOUSE  
Lewisville, Potter county, Pennsylvania.  
BIRTON LEWIS, Proprietor. Having taken this excellent Hotel, the proprietor wishes to make the acquaintance of the travelling public and on conditions of giving satisfaction to all who may call on him. - Feb. 12, 66

MARBLE WORK  
Monuments and Tomb-Stones  
of all kinds, will be furnished on reasonable terms and short notice.  
C. Brennan.  
Residence: Eudala, 1/2 mile south of Coudersport, Pa., on the Post-Office Road, or leave your orders from the Railroad.

DAN BAKER  
PENSION, BOUNTY and WAR CLAIM AGENCY  
Positions 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 letters of inquiry promptly answered, and on receipt by mail of a statement of the case of claimant, I will forward the necessary papers to the Pension Office in Harrisburg, Pa. Refer to Hons. Isaac Benson, A. G. Olmsted, John S. Mann, and F. W. Knox, Esq. DAN BAKER, Claim Agent, Coudersport, Pa. Jan 24, 67.

Itch! Itch! Itch!  
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!  
WHEATON'S OINTMENT,  
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, GLEETS, SKIN DISEASES, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEBS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Jan 1, 1866, expiration 1/2 yr.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF  
Governor JOHN W. GEARY.

When the congratulatory cheers of the people had subsided, Gov. Geary proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS - Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow-citizens, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, to support the Constitution of the United States, and to perform my official duties with fidelity.

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanksgivings to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially to those who have His aid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who have seen my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "war's desolation" passed over our land, leaving its influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people were belted against the government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of the State since the commencement of the war of the rebellion, a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the contest between the North and South was not on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon the corner stone of human slavery. To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance, under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obliged to transmit unimpaired to future generations.

The patriotic sentiment of the Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made with a just cause, and our citizens, arming themselves with a degree of momentary heretofore unknown in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unwavering love and fidelity to the Union they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation.

Nor was any other tribute withheld in private or public means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment. The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in the liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the Government, and in the world wide expenditure in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation - for God and Liberty.

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood, and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead - the three hundred dead - we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest, which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them equitably and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equaled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as if upon her shoulders the setting of a superior example.

It is a fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a restless prestige in the old world. But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the

conduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued the Union from the clutches of the rebel; and the final victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution upon the leaders of the rebellion, and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a ceasing forbearance, which fail to punish the greatest crimes known to the laws of civilized nations; and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will endeavor to extend unnumbered millions of those noble and of its merits? If this be done treason will be rendered odious; and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republican form of government.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.  
And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "the widow and her orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children of those noble men who fell in defense of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot take the dead to life, it is a privilege as well as a duty, to take the orphan to a father.

Legislation has appropriated funds to honor the heroic soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the meritorious spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country. Even if they were differently educated, my official duties would demand me vigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and to add to the benefits of the schools established for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.  
The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of freedom and the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and given so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the specter of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily in their numbers and the pride and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, that statesmen contemplated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame. To-day they are four million no longer slaves, but freemen, having intermediately passed their fidelity to society towards their loyalty to the government, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation has not been accomplished until the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the question, we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

A single glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to multiply would be sufficient. In 1860, the slave population amounted to nearly three millions, and in 1865, to nearly five million. Taking the increase, 23.29 per cent, from 1850 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years; in 1890, they would have numbered at least upwards of nine million. What Christian statesman would not shrink at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures?

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, he is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which will accomplish these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. They command the position, knowledge, and the generous sentiment of the statesman, working harmoniously, have now secured and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.  
The overthrow of the rebellion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionately affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forces upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast, of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the Southern people of all classes, that we have much to overcome; if we would equal the end, or stimulate the other people of the Union, we must have more legislation alone that any people can be brought to understand their relations to each other as citizens. Their best instructors are themselves. However liberal the appropria-

tions may be, if these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the intellect to moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous, in vain. Everything depends upon the people; hence the great complaint, preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendance of enrolled scholars, of the employment of unqualified instructors, of the want of proper school houses, results which are invited to share and enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education. If my fellow citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much it is to be gained by a little extortion to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is execrable. Everything, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every preparation for the professions, and in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools, ever rebelled against the government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States. "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community, and its better moral feelings, to bear upon the masses of the people so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest.

Nothing, after the education of the people contributes more to the security of a state than a thorough military system. The fathers of the Republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the government" was never believed possible, however threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally unprepared and unorganized, and we very soon experienced that the contrivances of the great themselves by the stolen arms and for years designedly instructing their youth in the science of arms; and when the bloody trumpet opened upon us they were ready to spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was left, were compelled to protect themselves and their country as best they could.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endured to maintain our liberties, and anticipate that glorious period of our country when human freedom, and when the despots of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we can not disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease incurred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population. Properly comprehended, the thought we have at once the secret of our past success, our present triumph, and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country, without which there can be no permanent safety for our liberty.

In their late report, the visitors to West Point Military Academy, laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such preparation of institutions, their first and unavoidable obligations to the principles upon which the government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the government that had educated and nourished them, found a mercenary temptation to desert, that they were permitted to cheer an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme and above all other political obligations.

If, in our past and recent experience, there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievement of our volunteers in the national defense, there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with, the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and efficient employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to us we have a well disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor in any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the field.

HOW RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR.  
In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumphs to our arms, been so full of compensation as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but that we are equally important, to depend upon and live upon our own resources. At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us, the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching

for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country fell to, and long remained at, an average price of less than fifty per cent, but the moment danger to the Union became eminent, and the necessity of self-reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebellion, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defense and self-dependence. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remuneration, enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude and regularity, which relieved them from want, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufactures of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defense of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other country, consequently our laborers are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both individual and national wealth; and those nations that have best protected it from foreign competition, have been the most prosperous. It is clearly, therefore, the interest of the nation to foster and protect domestic industry, by relieving from internal taxation every sort of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works; a liberal and properly restricted general railroad system, and internal improvements of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the government. We are rich in everything necessary to meet our wants and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities, to progress continually toward a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation.

Our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are unequalled, and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means tending to their highest development. Why, then, should not the wisdom of government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufactures to beg that they may live?

The government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, failed during the war, which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adapted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the firm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign navies; that the power which lay then unutilized in the form of coal should be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, which was most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adapted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the firm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign navies; that the power which lay then unutilized in the form of coal should be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed. 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