

# 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, \$3.00. Special and Editorial Notices per line, 2c.

All transient advertisements must be paid in advance, and no notice will be taken of advertising from a distant place unless accompanied by the money or satisfactory reference.

Job Work, of all kinds, executed with neatness and dispatch.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons

**DULALA LODGE, No. 242, F. A. M.** Stated Meeting on the 24 and 31st inst. at 7 o'clock. Monthly. Held in the Odd Story of 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, on an 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 Allegheny 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 Pa. 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 in the County Hotel, Harrisburg. Address Box 55, Harrisburg. W. M. MILLER, 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, and companies in the State. Also insures 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, Provision, Flour, Rice, &c., and everything usually sold in a grocery 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.

**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, Rice, &c. Main Street, Coudersport, Pa.

**COLLINS SMITH**  
MERCHANT - Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provision, Flour, Rice, &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**  
C. V. MEEK, 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. W. McALARNEY, Proprietor, has a new establishment of JOB-TYPE in his new building, where he is now prepared to do 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 traveling 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, Harrisburg, Pa. A. G. Olmsted, John S. Mann, and F. W. Knox, Esq. DAN BAKER, Claim Agent, Coudersport, Pa. Jan 6, 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 convulsions. 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, 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 unanimity 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 proportion to the 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 was astonished by the amount expended 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 heroic honored dead - we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is not a matter of eminent propriety 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.

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 other States; and when the two-fold 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 spirits of its armies? 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.

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 honor to 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 we were differently constituted, my official duties would demand we vigilantly 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.

It is 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 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 without a sublime trust in the fitness of the American people to administer the government according to 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 three hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. 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 could not see the danger of the triumph of the Union arm, does not shudder 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 have accomplished 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.

It is not a matter of eminent propriety 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 equalled, 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.

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