The Potter Journal.

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THE POTTER JOURNAL,

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Thos. S. Chase,

To whom all Letters and Communications should be addressed, to secure attention.

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Business Cards.

JOHN S. MANN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and M'Kean Counties. All business entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention. Office on Main st., opposite the Court House. 10:1

F. W. KNOX,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties. 10:1

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptnes and fidelity. Office in Temperance Block, second floor, Main St. 10:1

ISAAC BENSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office corner of West and Third sts. 10:1

L. P. WILLISTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wellsboro', Tioga Co., Pa., will attend the Courts in Potter and M'Kean Counties. 9:13

A. P. CONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wellsboro', Tioga Co., Pa., will regularly attend the Courts of Potter County. 9:13

R. W. BENTON,

SUSVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER, Raymond P. O., (Allegany Tp..) Potter Co., Pa., will attend to all business in his line, with care and dispatch. 9:33

W. K. KING,

SURVEYOR, DRAFTSMAN AND CONVEYANCER, Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa., will attend to business for non-resident landholders, upon reasonable terms. References given if required. P. S.—Maps of any part of the County made to order. 9:13

O. T. ELLISON,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promply respond to all calls for professional services. Office on Main st., in building formerly occupied by C. W. Ellis, Esq. 9:22

C. S. JONES. LEWIS MANN. A. F. JONES.

JONES, MANN & JONES,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Groceries and Provisions, Main st., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

COLLINS SMITH. E. A. JONES.

SMITH & JONES,

DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

D. E. OLMSTED,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

M. W. MANN,

DEALER IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, MAGAZINES and Music, N. W. corner of Main and Third sts., Coudersport, Pa. 10:1

E. R. HARRINGTON,

JEWELLER, Coudersport, Pa., having engaged a window in Schoomaker & Jackson's Store will carry on the Watch and Jewelry business there. A fine assortment of Jewelry constantly on hand. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired, in the best style, on the shortest notice—all work warranted. 9:24

HENRY J. OLMSTED,

(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES W. SMITH,)

DEALER IN STOVES, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE, Main st., nearly opposite the Court House, Coudersport, Pa. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware made to order, in good style, on short notice. 10:1

COUDERSPORT HOTEL,

D. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa. 9:44

ALLEGANY HOUSE,

SAMUEL M. MILLS, Proprietor, Colesburg, Potter Co., Pa., seven miles north of Coudersport, on the Wellsville Road. 9:44

Selected Poetry.

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

Oh! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasures might go round
Without the village tattling!
How doubly blessed that place would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty—
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.

'Tis mischief makers that remove
Far from our hearts that warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure.
They seem to take one's part—but when
They've heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon retail them all again,
Mixed with their poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way,
Of telling ill-meant tales; they say,
"Don't mention what I've said, I pray,
I would not tell another."
Straight to their neighbor's house they go,
Narrating everything they know;
And break the peace of high or low,
Wife, husband, friend or brother.

Oh, that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two;
And they were painted red or blue,
That every one might know them!
Then would our villagers forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry pet,
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad, degrading part,
To make another bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish;
Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, joy and psace abound,
And angry feelings perish!

Correspondence.

THE GREAT WEST.

A Potter County Man in Wisconsin.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS., June 4, 1857.

ED. OF JOURNAL—A residence of less than two months in the west, however fast one may live, and which is supposed by eastern people to be somewhere about five times as fast as in the east, can hardly give a right to speak with the unhesitancy of an older resident of the country, yet first impressions are sometimes correct, and as you have very kindly requested me to give mine, I will do so.

It is not many years since it was stated in a Geography published in the city of London, that some of the country around the upper part of the Mississppi was susceptible of cultivation. The whole of the State of Wisconsin was probably included in the country spoken of, and although the author of that valuable book doubtless guessed at the whole matter, yet if he could now visit the region of which he spoke, he would easily be convinced that his surmises were correct, and should he be so fortunate as to hear its beauties and its advantages elucidated by a genuine Badger, he would speedily come to believe that it was the central part of all the earth, and El Dorado and a Paradise besides. I think the country good enough without inflation, and shall only speak of it precisely as it appears to me.

My own observation has been confined to the eastern shore of Wisconsin, and of other parts of the state I am unable to write. The whole lake shore is skirted with a belt of timber, which varies in width from twenty to forty miles. The timber is principally hard-wood, maple, beech, &c., and in spots there is good pine, although this is fast disappearing under the impetus which a rapidly growing country has given to lumbering, and pine for building purposes will soon be had here, only as it is brought from Green Bay and the more northern parts of the state. The face of the country in this timbered section is somewhat broken. Near the lake shore, the land is flat, being either level with the lake, or with the tops of the bluffs, which are about thirty feet above the lake, and the elevation from the low ground to the upper, quite precipitous. Further inland, the surface becomes more rolling, although very little higher, and all capable of very easy cultivation, until what are called the "openings" commence. These are the *prairies* of Wisconsin, but differ from those of states farther south, as Indiana and Illinois, by being much smaller and more rolling. The larger openings are Interspersed wirh clumps of timber, and the smaller ones are surrounded by it.—This gives to the face of the country the appearance of an old settled region. Fondu-lac and Marquette Counties, both directly west from this, are principally prairies, and Marquette County which has hardly seen the face of a white man until within ten years, with its clean, level farms and its handsome groves of timber, shows signs of wealth, and bears great resemblance to the older Counties of New York and Pennsylvania.

Farms in this (Sheboygan) county, are worth from five to forty dollars per acre, depending of course upon their location and improvement. The soil compares favorably with that of any part of Pennsylvania, or any other state I have ever seen. Thirty bushels of wheat per acre is an average crop. This was worth last fall, about 90 cents, and now is worth $1,20, and $1,25 per bushel. The finest wheat growing section of the west is said to be in this county, and in the other counties west of this and in the same latitude. The wheat that is gathered and shipped at this post, commands uniformly five to ten cents more per bushel than that shippd at Milwaukee.

At present the business of sending off produce is principally confined to the summer season, when navigation is open. Another summer the Lake Shore R. R. will bu finished to this place, when all the facilities can here be afforded for trade, either in summer or in winter, that are now found at Milwaukee. The Sheboygan and Mississippi R. R. which is now in course of construction, and the eastern section of which will be running this season, will attract a large share of western business. La Crosse is directly west from this point, and the produce going east by water conveyance, as it *all* does when the lake is open, will come to this port, in preference to posts farther south, where the distance of conveyance by Railroad is considerably greater, and from where it must be shipped immediately back to this post on its way east.—With a lake shore Railroad, a western Railroad, a good harbor, and a fine farming country all around to rely upon, it does not seem unreasonable to believe that this place is destined to become a city, as well in reality as in name.

The climate here is about the same as in northern Pennsylvania. Spring comes no earlier, but frosts in the fall do not make their appearance until four or six weeks later here than there, and it is a rare thing for any kind of crops to be injured by the frost in the fall. There is less rain here than there, I have seen but very few rainy days since my residence here. Snow at no time fell more than two or three inches during the month of April, while I see from the papers, there was from two to three feet in the east. Still I am inclined to think the climate no warmer here than in northern Pennsylvania; and the chief superiority it seems to possess, is the lateness of cold weather in the fall. Here, on the west side, the wind from the lake is not cold, and two or three miles in from the shore is not felt at all. The health of the country in this section, seems not materially different from what it is with you. Physicians say it is a poor country for them—that there are no local diseases, nor any tendency to any particular disease. Fever and ague, that great bugbear of all westerndom, is unknown here, nor are other fevers more prevalent here than elsewhere.

The population of the city and county is rapidly increasing. Last year there were two hundred dwellings erected in the city. Eligible business situations have more than doubled in value in two years. One hundred dollars per foot (front) is the price at which fairly located lots are now selling. Land throughout the country is also rapidly rising, although owing to the "hard times" there is not so much changing hands this spring as usual. There is some emigration, from this county principally, to Kansas. But few go to Minnesota from this state; they say it is too cold. I am told there is great emigration from Iowa to Kansas. The starvation they have many of them been obliged to endure in some parts of that state during the past winter and spring, was too much for them to retain any great affection for the country in which they suffered it. If the settlers who go from this state to Kansas are any index of the vast multitude who are pouring into that territory, in their political feelings, all attempts, even by government itself, to make it a slave state will prove entirely futile, in fact at least, if not in name, for slave holders going there with slaves, will find with all her broad prairies, Kansas is too small and has no room for them. I venture to say that if Kansas should come into the Uuion with a slave constitution, she will be the first slave state, with a *Free Soil* delegation, both Senators and Representatives, in Congress. But I have no intention of writing a political letter.

In conclusion I have only to say, that this part of the west affords many advantages over any part of the west in which I have ever lived. Here is a good soil, a good climate, fine natural facilities for trade, a rapidly increasing population of good citizens, and a country which has within itself all the elements of wealth. A few years cannot fail to put this country on a level with the Genesees and other sections on the south shore of Lake Ontario. But there are, too, disadvantages, the disadvantages always attendiug a new counry, and which most of the readers of the JOURNAL have known too long and too well to need reminding of. It is not all upon one side. There are arguments in favor of, and opposed to, a life in the west. I was aware that there wns two sides to the subject before I left Pennsylvania, and am no less aware of it now; and in view of every thing connected with the matter, my own decided preferance is "The West." H.

Correspondence of the Journal.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE 4. 1857.

ED. JOURNAL.—This is a stirring city, as far as politics is concerned. It has also a pretty large margin for mobs. Some three weeks since, a furious and excited mob attacked the jail bringing a cannon to bear on it, and demanding the prisoners, (*a la* San Francisco), or rather, four negroes who had committed a foul murder and had been acquited. The demand was quickly complied with, and the negroes hung on the trees around the Court House. The leaders of the mob have been arrested, and the probability is that they will be acquitted on the plea of insanity. The witnesses testified that they (the moboerats) were phrensied, and the Judge interpreted it *insanity*,—"perfectly right."

Fighting duels, otherwise "settling affairs of honor," are frequent. I regret (?) however, to report that no blood has been spilled in the three last; although, in one instance, six shots were exchanged. We have other excitements and sports to make life interesting, not the least of which are the "races." I consider these to have a purely beneficial effect. They bring the best horses in the State together, and thus encourage the farmers to use eare in that branch of husbandry.* It enables the farmer to get the best price for his stock.—The winning nag, on the Lexington Course "Bonnie Lassie," sold from first hand for $5.000. The Lexington races were celebrated last week—to-day is the closing one for the "Oakland Track.

The National American Council, which has been in session here the past two or three weeks, closed its labors last evening. It was harmonious throughout. The officers of the Council for the next year were chosen by acclamation. Hons. J. J. Crittendon, Erastus Brooks, and other distinguished men were present.

Stephen A. Douglas was also here a few days since. His presence at the "Galt House" occasioned something of a thronging of the "faithful." His countenance does not inspire one with confidence. He is a short, spare, but well-built man, and has the appearance of a "genteel drinker"—that is to say, he does not drink more than fifteen times a day.

Hon. Gerrit Smith was at Lexington a few days since, and, says the Louisville *Democrat*, "was called on by his numerous friends receiving all the courtesies to which his distinguished position entitles him." This will no doubt astonish you as it did me, but it is nevertheless true. It may be laid down as a safe rule, that a man may go safely wherever this courage will sustain him.

An Irishman, for a trifling offence, butchered a man this morning in the Market. The man is not yet dead. Should a jury acquit this Irishman, (and it is hardly possible), he will be hanged by a mob. That is the way they dispense justice here.

The papers announced that S. A. Douglass attended a wedding a day or two after his arrival here. The wedding alluded to was that of Miss Emma Ward, sister of the celebrated Sallie Ward. The papers did not give a programme of this wedding as on the occasion of Sallie's. The truth is, the Wards are not so popular as formerly. However, an unusual number of young ladies could have been seen on that evening walking around the square in which Mr. Ward's residence is situated, and the wedding was a matter of gossip during the day.

The weather has been very temparate, but fires are comfortable this afternoon.

There are many fine residences in this place; more, I think, than I have seen in any city of its magnitude—Havana excepted.

I am going on a tour to the West and Northwest, and as the fine steamer which takes us to Saint Louis is about to start, I must close for the present. If in my western tour I see anything to interest you, I will "make note on't."

Truly Yours, S.

[*We can scarcely agree with our correspondent in regard to the beneficial effects of Horse-racing. It may be a great inducement to the breeding of good horses, but that good is more than overbalanced by the crime it propagates. The principle, too, is contrary to our idea of right, and, if we are not mistaken, one race will "use up" a horse more than ten years of any usual labor on a farm or in a team. There are many better ways of proving the value of a horse than running them to death, and that too at a period when their "bottom" is most required in more useful avocations. "Speed" is a valuable trait in the horse only to the sportsman's eye.—ED. JOURNAL.]

The Dred Scott Decision in Practice.

Slamming the last door of the first car and opening that of the second, the "gentlemanly conductor" of the New York train made his appearance with his bow and smile, and "tickets, gentleman, if you please."

Seated in the front corner, surrounded by her personal conveniences, such as a carpet-bag, umbrella, big bundle, little bundle, a few apples and pieces of cake, was a colored lady, whose face, the hue of an inverted saucepan, contrasting with her snow white ivory and eyeballs, gave that pleasing African expressinn which is so often the type of humor and good nature.

"Ticket, ma'am," says our conductor, with a civility regardless of complexion.

"I hasn't got 'em," she replied "but I'se got money, any way;" and she began to fumbled in her bag, then in the bunbles, searching these articles through in vain.

"Come hurry up," exclaimed her slightly impatient friend; "I can't wait all day."

"Bress your soul, you don't think I find everything in a minit, but I'se got money somewhere—must be in dis yeah cawpet-bag;" and she felt in her pocket accordingly for the key.

"Well, well, I'll pass through, and when I get back, perhaps you will have it ready."

"Yas, sartin," said Dinah; but as he passed along she reached out her umbrella, and giving him a poke upon the shoulder, asked, "What you gwoin to charge on freight?"

"What do you want to know for?"

"Cause I does; I'se civil ain't I?

"Well, five cents a foot; there, dont bother me any more, but find your money," and he went his way.

There seemed to be a peculiar drollery about the lady's eye and mouth, as one rolled around in its black sea of flesh, and the other opened to give vent to an involuntary "Yah! ha!" It was not long now before she found her purse, and withdrew some coin, which she kept jingling in her hand, as she kept up her occasional cachinations.

In due time the conductor returned for his money, and upon extending his itching palm was somewhat astonished at receiving the precise sum of ten cents.

"What do you mean?" he exclaimed. "The fare to New York is $5."

"Yas, yas, I knows dat, for white folks—folks *what am folks*—but *I'se* nobody; I'se *freight, I* is. Yah, yah. Poor rule as don't work bof ways; five cents a foot, heah they is!" said she, extending a pair of enormous ambulators for the inspection of the conductor and us all.

The nonplussed functionary stood undetermined for a moment among the shouts of the passengers, until the idea of a compromise occurred to him, as he exclaimed: "Well, if you are freight, take yourself off into the baggage car." But even there Dinah was too much for him, as she replied: "Jus you pick up your freight if you want to cair um off!"

This settled the point. The conductor vanished, and Dinah offered a pious ejaculation: "Lord bress dat a 'Preme Court, and gin 'em credit for five dollar bill, any way!"

Agricultural.

Calculations in Regard to Fodder.

It is one great object to the farmers of Maine to raise a supply of the best kind of fodder for their stock during the winter. Hay, we all know, is the great dependence—the staple material for this purpose; but there are many other crops which can be raised to advantage among us, and which are very valuable for furnishing the food to stock and thereby saving hay.

In order to ascertain the real value of these crops for the above-named object, it will be necesrary to compare the nutritive properties of the several articles with very good hay, as the standard.

Experiments, and close and careful comparison of the results of many trials, have given the following as the comparative difference between the articles mentioned and good hay.—We have published these results before, but we will now put them in tabular form, so as to give the reader an easier mode of comparing them:—

100 pounds of hay are equal to
275 pounds of green Indian corn,
442 pounds of rye straw,
164 pounds of cut straw,
201 pounds of raw potatoes,
175 pounds of boiled potatoes,
339 pounds of mangel wurtzel,
504 pounds of turnips,
54 pounds of rye,
46 pounds of wheat,
59 pounds of oats,
45 pounds of peas or beans,
64 pounds of bubkwheat,
57 pounds of Indian corn,
68 pounds of acorns,
105 pounds of wheat bran,
109 pounds of rye bran,
179 pounds of wheat, pea and oat chaff,
179 pounds of rye and barley.

From this "bird's-eye view," it will be easy to calculate the fodder value of any of the above articles you may raise. For instance; if you have 504 lbs. of turnips, they will give as much nutrition to your cattle as 100 lbs. of good hay, or, in other words, it will take 5 pounds of turnips to be equal to one pound of hay.

An ox, it is said, requires 2 per cent. of hay per day if he does not work, and 2½ per cent. if he does work. Suppose, therefore, you have an ox that weighs 1,500 pounds; he will require 30 pounds of hay per day if he does not work. But you wish to feed him in part turnips. If you give him 15 pounds of hay, how many pounds of turnips must you give him to to make up the supply? *Answer*—75 pounds, which, at 60 pounds to the bushel, will be five peeks.

Again: according to the table, a little more than half a pound of Indian corn is equal to a pound of hay. If, therefore, you can give the same ox but 15 pounds of hay, how much Indian corn must he have to supply the 15 lbs? *Answer*—a little over eight and a half pounds. Allowing corn to weigh 50 pounds per bushel, it will take five quarts and a third.

Allowing the estimates in the table to be correct, they will be a convenient guide to the farmers in feeding cattle, &c., on other articles, in order to save hay.

A milch cow is said to require 3 per cent. of her weight per day. A sheep, full grown, three and a half per cent.—*Maine Farmer.*

☞The crops throughout the country are said to be fully as promising as ever before.