The Potter Journal.

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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 in 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

O. S. JONES. LEWIS MANN. A. P. 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.

From the New York Dispatch.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

Two bashful lovers sat one night
Within a grape-vine bower. Full bright
The moonbeams were. The twinkling stars
Cast over earth their golden bars.
Upon the river's silent breast
A copy of the sky was prest;
While on the green leaves of the trees
Danced the light spirits of the breeze.
All sounds were hushed, save where some boys
At "hide and seek," were making noise;
And save where, sleeping in her pen,
A Miss Hog grunted now and then.
Charmed by such scenes and sounds, they wove
Within that bower the woof of love;
Within that bower the smacking kiss
Was heard; and sighs which spoke of bliss.
"Dear Jane," said he, "d-de-ar Jane
I want tu s-s-say—'Tis vain
P-p-perhaps; but ne'ertheless
Will you—O, may-be you will guess
What I—w-w-what I would say.
Will you be mine? Say, yes, I pray."
Down fell the blessed maiden's head,
And though she trembled, still she said,
"O, dearest Thomas, since you've popped—
Since from your loving lips has dropped
The question—may be you can guess
My short response: 'tis yes—'tis yes!"
And even as she said that word
The roosters as by impulse stirred,
Flapped hard their wings and loudly crew
While through the arbor soft winds blew;
Even Miss Hog turned around once more,
Gave one long grunt and one long snore;
While the old watch dog said, "bow-wow,"
And some old tom-cat said, "me-yow."
Thus when the question is let out
A 'rumpus' is 'kicked up' 'about';
And cats, dogs, roosters—all creation
Give one immense congratulation.

PONINGOE.

Political Antiquities.

From the Boston Evening News Letter.

Excavations in a Mound of Old Political Relics.

INTERESTING TO ALL PARTIES.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS FEDERALISTS THOUGHT OF THOMAS JEFFERSON IN 1804.

Massachusetts Votes for a Democratic President--When will she again?

From the Boston Repertory, Nov. 6, 1804.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

ADDRESSED TO THE CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To an impartial spectator of passing events, the movement of political factions in a free government are always objects of curious and interesting speculation.—In countries approaching so near a democracy as these United States, it must ever be the primary objects of the leaders of party to court the favour of the people. There are two modes of accomplishing this with success, one of which consists in rendering real service to the publick, and the other by professing extraordinary solicitude for the people, by flattering their prejudices, by ministering to their passions, and by humouring their transient and changeable opinions. These two processes for the attainment of the same object, are scarcely ever combined together, and as the ambitious and aspiring must universally be impelled to aim at the end, so the choice of the means takes its complexion from the individual character of every candidate for power through popularity. In times of national difficulty and distress, when the service of the publick is a service of danger and of toil, when DEEDS are the only test of attachment to the Country, and mere words are esteemed at their proper worth, the PATRIOT BY ACTION, generally obtains the ascendency; but in days of peace and tranquility, when the duties of publick life, are little more than a routine, when honour without peril, and profit without sacrifice is the result of publick employment, then the PATRIOT BY PROFESSION takes his turn, and often bears away the palm from his more reserved and unassuming competitor.

This distinction between the patriot by PROLESSION and the patriot by ACTION, could not better be illustrated than in the contrast between the struggle for a General Ticket, upon which in my late numbers I have animadverted, and the effort of the same party in opposition to Mr. Ely's motion. We have seen on the former occasion, great professions of regard for the PEOPLE. We have seen a majority in the Legislature, undertaking to say that the people preferred election by Districts, because they preferred it themselves, and formally assigning this preference of the people, as one of the conclusive reasons for their's when the people had never manifested, and probably never entertained any such sentiment.—This was patriotism by profession. The protesters take for granted, that the people like their project best, and then make a merit of advocating it for that reason. When Mr. Ely brought forward this motion, the object of which was to render the people a real service, a great and important service, then these flaming WORDY patriots lost all their zeal, and instead of supporting it with that genuine devotion to the interests of the people, which they had so recently trumpeted abroad, either slunk from the discharge of their duty, and their vote as Legislators, or attempted to check by insidious amendment, or by open opposition a measure of the deepest moment to the welfare of the people. The reasons upon which are grounded the instructions, for which Mr. Ely moved, are so clear, so strong and so indisputable, that no direct answer to them has been attempted either in the Legislaturh, or in the newspaper speculations which have appeared on the subject.—The rule of representation prescribed by the Constitution of the United States is universally admitted to be UNEQUAL, and when combined with the practice under the Constitution is oppressive and on all States holding a few or no slaves. At present the people of the United States, consist of two classes. A privileged order of slave-holding Lords, and a race of men degraded to a lower station, merely because they are not slave-holders. Every planter South of the Potomack, has one vote for himself, and 3 votes in effect for every 5 slaves he keeps in bondage; while a New England farmer, who contributes tenfold as much to the support of the government, has only a single vote—our share of representation is only proportionate to numbers, their share is in the same proportion of numbers, and their property is represented besides. At the time when the Constitution was formed this provision was admitted on the ground that the burden of taxation should be apportioned to the benefit of representation. The experience of fifteen years however has proved the errour of these calculations. The experience of fifteen years has proved that four fifths of the burdens of this government must be supported by the States. which have no representation for slaves. The benefits pledged to us, as a compensation for inadequate taxation is not secured to us;—we are doubly taxed, and they are doubly represented.

The necessary consequence of this has been the loss of all our weight and influence in the Councils of the Union. It is a fact well ascertained that the excess of Southern Representation decided the fate of the last election for President and Vice president of the United States; the same event must inevitably follow every contest in which the interests of the North and those of the South shall be at variance. While the present system of representation continues, an even balance in the National Councils must not be expected. The slave representation like the sword of Brennus, will forever be thrown into the Southern scale, and must forever make our's kick the beam.

In a moral and political view, this representation of the slaves is alike objectionable. The number of those miserable beings already existing in some States is such as to occasion the most serious alarm in all humane and thinking minds. Mr. Jefferson has said that the populace of large cities, no more add strength to the body politick, than sores to the natural body. If this comparison be just the slaves of our Southern neigbors are abscesses of the deepest and most dangerous matter to our national body. Instead of strength they are distemper, which if it cannot be eradicated, ought at least not to be fostered and stimulated. By allowing representation for slaves, we encourage and reward the infamous traffick of human flesh; and accordingly we find that although at one period this traffick was prohibited in all our states, yet the temptation to allow it has already overpowered every other consideration in South Carolina, and she has opened her ports to that disgraceful trade.

It will not be necessary at this day to prove that in the eye of morality this purchase and sale of man, is criminal. The laws of the United States have long since declared it so, and as such it is prohibited to every citizen of the United States on the severest penalties. Thus the Constitution instigates and urges the Southern States to that which the laws punish as a crime. It makes the highest privilege of freemen, the purchase of accumulated slavery. It says to the Northern and navigating States, you shall not trade in slaves. If you do your ships and their cargoes shall be confiscated, your estates shall be ruined by fines, and your persons shall be buried in dungeons, and at the same breath it says to the Southern States deal in slaves—multiply the fetters of your bondage, and for every five victims of avarice and cruelty, you import within your territories, you shall have an increase of three votes towards composing the legislative and executive authorities of the nation. For in the very same act it offers a bounty to one citizen, while it brandishes the scourge over another. Can anything be more inhuman? Can any thing be more absurd?

Thus in whatever point of view we contemplate this provision in the Constitution, whether as moralists, as politicians, or as citizens, it calls aloud for amendment. Yet in the legislative of Massachusetts itself were found men, who made the most formal and pointed opposition against a fair, and Constitutional attempt to obtain this amendment. And what were the arguments they alledged? They were worthy of the cause in which they were advanced.

They said, that it might perhaps give offence to Virginia, and the slave-holding States, and thus endanger the existence of the Union.

But surely propositions of amendment to the Constitution can give no offence to those States whose most influential characters have been and still are clamorous for amendments much more calculated to strike at the existence of the Union—who are continually telling us that the Constitution not only permits, but invites proposals of amendment—who have just accomplished one, which they deemed essential to the increase of their own power, and who have announced their determination to accomplish others, still more contraraint to the principles upon which the compact was originally settled.

This fear of giving offence, by the exercise of an indisputable right, under the sanction of every inducement which justice, humanity and liberty can inspire, is a motive which ought not to be urged upon freemen. It is an appeal to weakness—a plea to cowardice—an argument fit only for slaves to utter and to hear.—It discovers a mind prepared for every degree of submission. It is the language of a negro driver on a plantation to the wretches, who tr mble under his lash—but it can find no accessible corner in the heart of a New England farmer.

The pretence of danger to the Union, cannot be credited by those who raise it. The amendment when proposed in Congress, will be adopted or rejected. If adopted, it will have a greater tendency to cement and perpetuate the Union than any thing that has occurred since the adoption of the Constitution itself. If rejected, its friends will undoubtedly submit to the Constitutional decision, and wait until the progress of reason shall produce a state of things more favourable to the purposes of Justice. Of the seventeen States there are only five whose representation is increased by the slaves they hold. Twelve states therefore have a permament and decisive interest, which must unite them eventually in wiping away this national scandal. Of the five whose number of members would be reduced by the amendment, Georgia would lose but one member and North Carolina only two. The RELATIVE weight of these two States would therefore rather be raised than depressed by the exchange, and their interest will concur with that of the twelve. Even in Virginia, the inhabitants beyond the mountains, who constitute a majority of the freemen, in that Commonwealth, would gain rather than lose in their proportion of the representation; so that when once the voice of solid and undeniable INTEREST, concurring with those of honour, and Republican principle shall cease to be stifled by the deafening din of party spirit, there can be no doubt but that the amendment will prevail. This consideration will naturally lead the friends of the measure to pursue it at once with temper and perseverance. Persuaded that the Union is the first of political blessings to every part of these States, they will never be inclined to hazard it for any subordinate consideration, at the same time, assured that the more firmly its foundations are fixed on the foundations of freedom, equal rights, the more solid and thorough will be the fabrick, they will not relax their mild but determined exertions until the honourable object for which they contend shall be attained.

But it was asserted that when the Constitution was debated in the State Convention this very article was warmly advocated by the most distinguished character, in that body, who advocated its adoption.

It must be remembered that the Constitution was then an untried experiment, every one of the important States in the Union, was divided almost equally on the propriety of adopting it at all. In the Massachusetts convention the vote of adoption was carried only by a majority of eighteen in three hundred and seventy members. Those who on the main question were for the rejection of the instrument, of course raised every possible objection of detail which their ingenuity could devise; and they who conceived it of the utmost importance upon the whole that it should be adopted were often called upon to justify or palliate sections which separately considered might have been highly objectionable to themselves. How the government would operate in practice was necessarily conjectural; and they whose hopes were chiefly founded upon the result of tha WHOLE system, naturally became sanguine in their expectations of advantage from particular parts.

The ground upon which this paragraph was supported by the federalists in the Massachutetts Convention was, that it sanctioned the principle of making representation and taxation go hand in hand. The objections against it were that the negroes would not be taxed enough, for this proportion, and it was compared with the mode established in the old confederation of raising quotas in proportion to the land surveyed and improvements. The inequality of representation, resulting from this article, was not foreseen; no objection of that nature was raised. It has arisen from the non-execution of that part of it which favours us—THE TAXATION, while the part which favours our Southern States, THE REPRESENTATION, is carried into fu'l effect. Both parties took it for granted that as we should be represented, so should be taxed. The practice of the Constitution has proved otherwise. In the course of fifteen years the direct tax has been resorted to only once, and then was paid ineffectually or not at all by the Slave-holding States. The Treasury has not received a dollar of this tax from South Carolina or Georgia, and several others of those States are great defaulters in that payment.

From the Repertory, Nov. 13, 1804

There is no doubt but the electorial ticket supported by the democrats will prevail in Massachusetts. Whatever may be thought of our sigularity, we must confess that we are neither surprised nor mortified at the event We have long been of the opinion that there is more than one half of any community who can never duly appreciate theoretick truths. Good governments grow out of experience alone. Those who are verging to the grave may well wish that the evil day might yet, for a time, be suspended: that they might rest with their fathers before the horrid process of experimental instruction commences. But those who indulge the expectation of a course of years cannot wish to avert a scene, which MUST ere long ensue.

We do not, however, yet relinquish our confidence in the durability of our STATE government. The affairs of a nation are understood but by a small portion in any country. The mass of citizens are not convinced of mal-administration, until they are finally roused by its effects; and a nation's character may become contemptable abroad, the government corrupt at home and the barriers of civil liberty be sapped to their foundation, long before these effects will be sufficiently striking to be generally realized. The principle agents in the work of destruction are remote and their characters unknown to the many. The impostures of an alert and wicked faction can therefore be practiced with success.

But in our state government it is different, and the intrigues of the unprincipled are not so easily effected. Those, who would wish to revolutionize that system of state administration, under which we have so long enjoyed peace and prosperity, in all our personal concerns CANNOT CONCEAL THEIR CHARACTERS. It is only necessary to expose their names and they themselves are ashamed. The tools whom they enlist in their infernal employment, as the most active and violent, are known to be the pests of civil society; and while there is a majority in this commonwealth who have any thing to secure, it is scarcely probible they will wantonly sacrifice themselves to a set of vultures, who already begin to talk of confiscation.

NEAT PEOPLE.—A traveller 'out west' gives the following as his experience of neatness, which is rather funny:

We always did like neat people. We always did cherish a kind of tender feeling for all neat women. But we never were really "struck" by one until last week, and the way was this: We were "out west" a few miles, and got belated; looked for a place to stay over night; found a cabin; asked if we could be accommodated, and a tall woman, with freckled face, red hair, buffalo skin moccasins, buck-skin dress and a baby, said she "reckoned we mout."

We got off our horses, hitched them to a cotton wood corn-crib and went in. We asked for some supper. We got some bacon, molasses, broiled pumpkins and corn dodger. We ate heartily.

After meal was passed, the woman said to the oldest girl: "Now, Doddy Jane, you have jist got to keep that old slut and them ere pups from sleepin in this ere meal-box any longer. In makin' this stranger's cornbread, I was jist naturally pestered to desth pickin' the small hairs and dead fleas out of it, that came off from them pesky dogs; and if they sleep in it a week longer it won't be fit to use."

We were in love with that woman on account of her neatness. And that evening we laid down upon the rough hewn floor and had pleasant dreams. Ghostly flees were hopping about through our corporal diversities, and spectre sluts, with goblin pups, danced before us in boxes of unearthly meal, during the livelong night; and our great-grandfather sat straddle of us six hours, and with a ramrod to a six pounder cannon, stuffed cords of that neatly prepared corn dodger down our unwilling throats, and whistled all the time for the dogs, while the baby and its tidy mother sat by and wept for the departing hoe cake. We like neatness.

Selected Miscellany.

GOUGH, in his English engagements, receives $50 a lecture, netting by the three years' tour—six hundred lectures—the handsome sum of $30,000.

SOME eloquent scholar, defending the study of Greek and Roman literature, says it was the ark in which the world's civilization was preserved during the deluge of barbarism.

AN author of a love story, in describing his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the dark clusters of her halr." A waggish editor suggests that a fine tooth comb would bring it out.

FOR half a century, it is said, no boat or ship has passed Mount Vernon, where lies the illustrious dead, without tolling the bell while passing the sacred shades.

"Tis the Mecca of the States."

MR. MASON, our Minister to France, the same who was rebuked for putting his arm around the back of the Empress's chair, requests leave it is said, to remain in Paris until he can pay his debts there out of his salary.

A fashionable city lady, whilst in the country, a short time sinc 'inquired—

What are those animals with powder-horns growing out of their ears?" as though it were not genteel for a female to know a cow!

ONE of the sex writes rather spicily, "that though a few American ladies live in idleness, or worse than idleness, the majority as yet work themselves into early graves, giving men an appertunity to try two or three in the course of their own vigorous lives!"

NO DOUBT OF IT.—The Richmond *Enquirer* makes an open breast and declares: "For our own part, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that every governor who has been sent to Kansas has been instructed to act always with especial partiality to the South."

LEARNING and knowing are two things. 'Didn't you know the earth is round?' inquired a teacher of a wondering little girl, who had been through and through the Geography, like a needle through a seam; 'Why, no,' said she, 'I *learned* it a great while ago, but I never *knew* it till now!'

A gentleman once conversing in the society of a company of ladies and criticicing rather severely the want of personal beauty in other ladies of their acquaintance, remarked—

"They are the ugliest women I know;" and then with an extraordinary politeness, added "present company always excepted."

IMPORTANT FROM MR. DALLAS.—In a letter from London, published in *The South Carolinian*, occurs the following tribute to the present representative of this country at the Court of St. James:

"It gives me real pleasure to know that Mr. Dallas repudiates him (Senator Sumner) utterly. I assert this on my own knowledge."

LIGHTS AND SHDDOWS OF POLITICAL LIFE.—On last Saturday Judge Conrad sentenced a man named Rump to prison for two years and eight months, for the perpetration of frauds by which James Buchanan was elected to the Presidency last Fall. Mr Buchanan now occupies the White House at Washington, and Rump is domiciled in the cell at Moyamensing!—*Phila. Bulletin, Aug. 24.*

"DAD, if I was to see a duck on the wing and was to shoot it, would you lick me?"

"Oh no, my son, it shows you are a good marksman, and I would feel proud of you."

"Well then, dad, I peppered our old drake as he was flying over the fence today, and it would have done you good to see him drop."

IT is estimated that the production of wheat this year in the West, will be 20,000,000 bushels greater than it was in 1850, which shows an advance in proportion of about fifty-five per cent. Population has increased about thirty five per cent, which will allow about twenty per cent. more for export than in 1850.—The increase of the corn crop is only about equal to the increase of population.

NATURE OF THE SUN.—The most recent observations confirm the supposition that the Sun is a black, opaque body, with a luminous and incandescent atmosphere, through which the solar body is often seen in black spots, frequently of enormous dimensions. A single spot, seen with the naked eye in the year 1843, was 77,000 miles in diameter. Sir John Herschel, in 1837, witnessed a cluster of spots including an area of 3,480,000 miles. The diameter of the sun is 770,800 geographical miles, or 112 times that of the earth; its volume is 1,307,124 times that of the earth, and 600 times that of all the planets; and its mass is 159,551 times greater than the earth's, and 738 times greater than all the planets.