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 corner of West and Third streets. 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 on Soth-west corner of Main and Fourth streets. 12:1

ISAAC BENSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office on Second st., near the Allegheny Bridge. 12:1

CHARLES REISSMANN,

CABINET MAKER, having erected a new and convenient Shop, on the South-east corner of Third and West streets, will be happy to receive and fill all orders in his calling. Repairing and re-fitting carefully and neatly done on short notice.

Coudersport, Nov. 8, 1859.–11-1y.

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. & E. A. JONES,

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

D. E. OLMSTED, B. S. COLWELL, A. C. TAGGART.

D. E. OLMSTED & CO.,

DEALERS 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

B. J. OLMSTED. : : : : : : : : : : S. D. KELLY.

OLMSTED & KELLY,

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

CHARLES MANNING,

BLACKSMITH, Fourth street, between Main and West Streets, Coudersport, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on the most reasonable terms. Produce taken in payment. 12:39

EZRA STARKWEATHER,

BLACKSMITH, would inform his former customers and the public generally that he has reestablished a shop in the building formerly occupied by Benj. Rennels in Coudersport, where he will be pleased to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on the most reasonable terms. Lumber, Shingles, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for work. 12:34.

Z. J. THOMPSON,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKEB and REPAIRER, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., takes this method of informing the public in general that he is prepared to do all work in his line with promptness, in a workman-like manner, and upon the most accommodating terms. Payment for Repairing invariably required on delivery of the work. ☞ All kinds of PRODUCE taken on account of work. 12:35.

POETRY.

EPITHAMALIA.

I.

THE WEDDING.

O Love! the flowers are blowing in park and field,
With love their bursting hearts are all revealed.
So come to me, and all thy fragrance yield!

O Love! the sun is sinking in the west,
And sequent stars all sentinel his rest.
So sleep, while angels watch upon my breast!

O Love! the flooded moon is at its height,
And trances sea and land with tranquil light.
So shine and gild with beauty all my night!

O Love! the ocean floods the crooked shore
Till sighing beaches give their moaning o'er.
So, Love, o'erflow me, till I sigh no more!

II.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

O WIFE! the fragrant Mayflower now appears.
Fresh as the Pilgrims saw it through their tears.
So blows our love through all these changing years.

O wife! the sun is shining in the east,
Nor tires to shine, while ages have increased.
So shines our love, and fills my happy breast.

O wife! on yonder beach the ocean sings,
As when it bore the Mayflower's drooping wings.
So in my heart our early love-song rings.

O wife! the moon and stars slide down the west
To make in fresher skies their happy quest.
So, Love, once more we'll wed among the blest!

MISCELLANY.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

MR. AND MRS. RASHER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MISS SLIMMENS."

CHAPER I.

(*Continued*)

Ain't it splendid? and I hav'nt had a bit of trouble, only to give my orders. I think Mr. Brilliant, the upholsterer, is a very tasty man. I told him about what we could afford to expend on the rooms, and he fixed them up himself. He only exceeded the sum I set about two thousand dollars. He asked my ideas of colors for the first floor, and I told him I liked crimson and gold. I think I never seen handsomer cornices. The mirrors, and the chandeliers, and the cornices, and picture-frames, give an air of gorgeousness—don't you think so? I bought the pictures myself, all to one store, as the man gave me a bargain, if I'd take the lot; and I got Mr. Brilliant to put new frames to them, to correspond with the mirrors. The paintings themselves didn't come to quite so much as the frames. I'd an idea them sort of things was more expensive, as Mrs. De Witt told me she'd given four hundred dollars for a little dull thing not much bigger than my hand. She must have been awfully imposed on, for I got one four feet long for forty dollars, and far more brilliant colors, at that!

Come in here, Rasher, and look at the library. You see he's put this in darker colors; but that's the fashion, I believe. Them ain't wooden books, like some of Mrs. Smyth's; they're the genuine article. I paid Mr. Octavo twelve hundred dollars for filling the shelves. But I had more trouble with him than with all the rest put together. I didn't like the bindings of the books he put in first, and I had him take 'em all back, and put in these. These have got such pretty red covers and gilt letters. Besides, I got mad at him about another thing. I thought he meant a fling at your business. Right along in the very first row there was three or four books with no titles at all, but just "Bacon," printed on the back. My! out wasn't I mad! I suppose they were recipes for curing bacon, perhaps—I didnt' look to see, but I made him take 'em right out. Up a little higher, what did I see but "Hogg's Tales" printed on the back of another book? I asked him what he meant by it; if he meant to insult us because we'd made our money in the pork business? and he didn't know what to say; but he took 'em away, and finally I told him I guess he'd better change the whole lot, and put in them with red bindings I'd seen at his store. He was very good-natured about it. I suppose he did'nt want to lose our custom. That's one advantage of being as rich as we are—people don't like to offend us. I don't suppose any one will ever read the books, but it is necessary to have them, for the same reason that we have almost everything else; because other people do. Pictures and books are considered stylish; I've heard Mrs. Fitz Simmons talking about an author's style. What's that? In what respect do you resemble an author? I am sure I can't guess, my dear. I've never detected any resemblance, though, as for that matter, I know very little about authors. Because you both make a living by the *pen?* and both of you sell your *tender-lines?* Now, Rasher, for mercy's sake, we're in the new house, and *do, do,* for my sake, quit that miserable habit of punning! or, if you *must* make puns or die, choose some other subject than the one you're always harping on.

Here's my boudoir; I told him to put that all in yellow, with blue facings and trimmings. I cautioned him about the sofa and chairs; not to get 'em too small; for you know I'm pretty solid, and I shall want to recline on 'em when I think I'm likely to be surprised by company; so he's made 'em as large as the room will allow. That painting up there by the door, with that little *lapis-lazuli* table under it, is copied from the original of Rachel's Madonna in the Roman Vacuum, the man said who sold it to me. He advised me to have it hung in my boudoir in such a position that I could gaze upon it in my reflective moments; it is a religious picture, you know. I usually gaze in the looking glass in my *reflective* moments? Ain't you ashamed to trifle upon so serious a subject, Mr. Rasher? I shouldn't wonder if your habit of punning led you into the still worse one of using profane language, if you continue to cultivate such irreverence. You don't see any connection between punning and swearing? Well, *I* do; only last week, when I was telling you about the rocks up to the park, you said "blast 'em," and then went on pretending you meant blow 'em to pieces with powder.

I'm going to have a yellow satin dressing gown, faced with blue, and a blue cord and tassel, made to correspond with the sofa and curtains; and then I shall expect to spend a good many of my mornings here, and have a mark hanging out of that handsome book there, as if I 'd been reading, and I can pass away my time hemming ruffles or handkerchiefs, and when Mrs. Fitz Simmons or any of my friends call, I can slip my work under this satin cushion, and beg to be excused for receiving 'em in my boudoir, but I was a little unwell this morning; which will probably be the truth, Rasher, for since I've taken to drinking wine for dinner, and having dinner so late, and then sometimes taking birds, or oysters, or something for my supper after that, I've had the headache a great deal, and I ain't near so stout as I used to be, really, though I look so much fatter. You think I'll weigh as much as your prize porker now? Oh, Rasher, how can you? but it's bloat, it's mostly bloat. I know I am, I must be delicate, or why should I have such headaches, and such strange consations in my diagram? Eat too much? My appetite never was poorer. Last night, I ordered the cook to fry me a sausage, privately, and bring it up at nine o'clock, for my supper. I hadn't had any for a long time, and I couldn't think of anything else that would relish. If my appetite wasn't poor, why should I crave sausage?

However, I don't mind my health so much; for I think I can stand it this winter, and next summer I shall expect you to take me off somewhere on a tour.—Where are we going to *live?* Why, all over the house, I suppose. These things are too fine for use? Of course I don't expect you to pull off your boots in the parlors, nor lounge there after you're home from business, unless there's company. As you're so prejudiced against furnaces, there's a grate in the basement dining-room, and you can take your paper and go down there after the silver and China's cleared away. If you want to go to bed before the company's gone, you can go up the back stairs and get to our room. And where will *I* be? I'm sure you don't need me, when you're mostly reading the newspapers of evenings, anyhow; and, as you can't bear half the people that visit me, why, when you don't feel like seeing company, you can have a nice time all by yourself. You think parties, and operas, and late hours don't agree with you; but I'm sure they do with me; and of course you don,t expect me to give 'em up on your account. No; but you wish the house wasn't so big, or had some little corner you could call *home?* Fie, Rasher, isn't the whole of it ours, and of course our home? I think you're real ungrateful not to be satisfied, after I've taken so much pains to make you comfortable. Our bedroom is just as splendid as any room in the house; there's lace on the bottom of the pillow cases, and lace curtains lined with the sweetest pink silk, and a Severed China wash-basin, and all kinds of fixings; more'n you can use, or I either, for that matter; in fact, I don't know the names of half the things, nor what they're meant for; and I'm sure you ought to be contented with so much, and everything so nice; and now, my dear, while I think of it, let me caution you not to throw your coat on that counterpane when you take it off, and not to wear your dusty boots inside the chamber, for the carpet's a white ground, and will show the least bit of dirt; and to turn down the spread when you get into bed, so's your breath won't stain the edge of it; and I guess you might as well not meddle with the toilet-table and glass at all, but have a little mirror put up in the closet; for, you see, your great fingers would make sad work with them things on the table; and if you should knock that Cupid over and break it, you'd spoil the whole effect. "The fact is, Mrs. Rasher, the pen's too fine for the pig." Please don't make such unpleasant remarks, and make me feel unhappy the first night in the new house. I suppose it makes little difference how fast things get spoiled, as we'll have to have new furniture about once a year, if we wish to keep up appearances; so, if you want to sleep in your boots, sleep in 'em, for all I care. Come, let's go down to our first dinner. I've had the new plate put on, and the new porcelain. I took our coat-of-arms to the factory, and had porcelain manufactured with it on every piece. I told Thomas to put it all on to-night, same's if we had company. I want to get used to it, you see.

Bless me, Rasher! you liked to have poked your arm right through that lace drapery, getting into bed. Did you notice how surreptitious Thomas looked when he waited on us to-night? He made me feel uncomfortable. He thinks because he's been with the Greens and the Parkers he can turn up his nose at us. I wouldn't keep the fellow at all, polite as he *seems* to be, if it wasn't that I want to learn of him how to have things *de Rigor*, as they say about the ceremonies with the Prince of Wales. If I'd have thought it would have done any good to have asked him, I'd have hurried up my party when he was here. Do you know, Mrs. De Witt actually went to the ball. If we'd made our fortune five years ago, we'd a been one of the old families by this time, and *we* might have been asked. What's that? You can't make a whistle out of a pig's tail? Well who wants to? I'd be just as good as Mrs. De Witt, if I'd have begun a little earlier in life. But as I was saying, I want to keep Thomas until after the party; he'll be a perfect jewel of a help, and if there's any matters I'm in doubt about I can ask him. I ain't obliged to see his impertinence as long as it's policy to keep him, and I intend to get used enough to keeping a man-waiter against I let him go to know how to keep the next one id his proper place. For the land's sake Rasher, you'll snore all the lace off that pillow-case if you snore in that style: Ain't your even going to be allowed to *snore* in peace in your splendid residence? La, yes! as loud as a steam-engine if you want to; but do try and keep awake a little while while I'm actually talking. The tailor's got the liveries all ready for Thomas and John; and to-morrow the new carriage is coming home. Have you seen it? Yes? And is the coat of arms sufficiently conspicous? Day after to-morrow, if the weather's fine, will be an event in my life. I'll be handed into my own carriage, and have a footman standing on that little what-do-you-call-it there behind, and John a driving in a coat with six capes, and our family device upon the door. I shall make all the calls I can think of. Ha! but won't Mrs. De Witt be mad! They've been obliged to give up their carriage lately, and to see me in mine will make her frightfully envious; but she'll keep as pleasant as a basket of chips, and never let on. The next day I'll drive down to Stewart's to buy myself a dress for the party. I've often, in old times, when I went away from there in the sixpenny 'busses, envied the ladies, and the clerks carrying out their parcels, and putting them on the seats so killingly polite! I never expected, in those days, to ever be there myself with two servants in capes and bands around their hats, and a coat-of-arms on the door. What did you say? "Honor to whom honor is due." I may thank the rise in pork for my rise in life? I declare, Rasher, if you don't quit poking pork under my nose, you shall never have any more fried tender-line nor roast spare-rib so long as I have a table set in my house. Now don't get the nightmare to night, and tear down my pink silk curtains about our ears. "That would—be getting—the wrong—pig—by the ear!" There he goes snoring off again with that hateful word hardly over his lips! Well, well, well! I may as well compose myself.

(*To be continued.*)

A GOOD ONE.--A physician was once called upon to tender his professional aid to the wife of a recently married countrymen, who by the way was little versed in the technical terms which are used by the medical family. The doctor having felt the pulse and viewed the tongue of the patient together with sundry other wise tricks, prepared a plaster, which he ordered the husband to lay upon the chest of "his better half," promising to call again on the following day. He came and after making the usual inquiries respecting his charge, asked if the plaster had been applied agreeable to his instructions.

"Sir," said the husband with the utmost gravity conceivable, "my wife said she had no *chest*, and thinking it would answer just as well, I laid it on her *trunk!*"

About this time you might have seen an individual making tracks down the road in a roar of laughter.

THE United States census proves that we might better afford to lose three successive crops of cotton than one of grass.

POLITICAL.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

Opening with a congratulation upon the National prosperity of the Country, the President next proceeds to inquire into the cause of the discontent and threats of Disunion.

He says the trouble is not caused by the endeavor to exclude Slavery from the Territories, nor by the efforts to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, but by the fact that the agitation of the Slavery question has produced a malign influence on the Slaves, inspiring them with vague notions of Freedom.

He thinks that it the agitation is continued the Slaveholding States must resort to Disunion for self-preservation.—But it is his conviction that the fatal period has not yet arrived and he urges the American people to settle the Slavery question forever and thus restore peace and harmony.

All that is necessary to accomplish this object, and all for which the Slave States have contended, is to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way.

The Election of a President in accordance with the Constitution, he argues, does not afford just cause for dissolving the Union. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of unconstitutional powers. Reason and justice require that some overt act should be waited for.

Whatever the political antecedents of the President Elect, he must, from the nature of his office and its responsibilities, be Conservative. He can only execute, not make laws.

An alleged cause for Secession is that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the Territories. But by what authority have these been denied? Congress has never passed any such act. There is no probability of the passage of any such act by either the present or the next Congress. And the Supreme Court has decided that Territorial Legislatures have no power to do it. The next palpable violations of the Constitution yet committed are the acts of State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. But for these acts the Federal Government is not responsible. Moreover, being unconstitutional, they are null and void.

After urging that the Fugitive Slave Slave law is unconstitutional, the President urges the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills, and says that unless this is done without unnecessary delay, it will be impossible for any human power to save the Union. If their repeal is refused, the Southern States would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.

The President then proceeds to elaborately combat the doctrine of the right of Secession, as set up by South Carolina. He denies that such a right exists, or was intended by the framers of the Constitution, to exist. He quotes from Madison, from Jackson's Proclamation, and from the Constitution itself, to prove that this is a Government intended to be perpetual, and not a mere voluntary association, from which members may withdraw at pleasure. Secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or may not be a justifiable revolution but still it is a revolution.

The Executive is bound by his oath to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. In the case of South Carolina however, it is impracticable to do this, so far as the U. S. Courts are concerned, all the Judicial Officers having resigned.—But the Collection of the Revenue in not obstructed. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to seize the Forts or Arsenals, and if any is, the officer in command has orders to act on the defensive.

The President then considers the right and feasibility of resorting to force to compel a State to remain in the Union against the will of its inhabitants, and arrives at the conclusion that no such power has been granted to Congress.

In order to maintain the Union, he recommends an Amendment of the Constitution, to be made as Amendments have twice been made before. He recommends that the Amendment should contain :—

1st. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves, in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2d The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without Slavery.

3d. A like recognition of the right of the Master to have his Slave who has escaped from one State to another delivered up to him and of the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law, and a declaration that all State Laws impairing or defeating this right are unconstitutional null and void.

—The Message then turns to the subject of our Foreign Relations. Those with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. The question arising out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the Right of Search, have been amicably adjusted, the San Juan question is under negotiation, and the visit of the Prince of Wales has increased kind feelings between the two nations.

With France we are also on the best terms. She concedes the right of her subjects to expatriate themselves and become naturalized here, and makes no further claim upon them.

Our friendship with Russia continues unabated.

With Spain our relations are more complicated but less dangerous than heretofore. A joint Commission was instituted by the two Governments to settle the respective claims of citizens of each against the other. The Commission came to an agreement, but the U. S. Senate refused to ratify it. The recommendation to acquire Cuba by purchase, if possible, is reiterated.

With all the other European powers we continue to be on good terms.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued towards China has produced satisfactory results. The Treaty of Tien-Tsin has been faithfully observed, and our claims fairly adjusted.

Similar results have followed our policy toward Japan. And friendship, trade and intercourse between the Countries are confidently anticipated.

We are on good terms with Brazil.—Ratifications of our treaty with New Grenada have been exchanged, and all disputes amicably adjusted. Negotiations for similar purposes with Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been progressing favorably.

Our relations with Mexico are in an unsatisfactory state. The unsettled condition of the country, torn by Civil War, has prevented reparation from being obtained for outrages on American citizens and property. The President thinks if his recommendation of interfering by using armed force against the Miramon Government in favor of the Juarez Party had been adopted, it would have resulted advantageously. Failing in this, Treaties have been made with the Juarez Government.

Kansas would have been better off, the President thinks, had she acepted the Lecompton Constitution. He believes there is no longer danger of serious trouble there, but says nothing in favor of her admission into the Union.

Utah is comparatively quiet and peaceful, which the President attributes to his policy of sending a large military force there for a time.

The expenditures for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1860, exclusive of the Public Debt, were $55,402,485 46

The President states that since his last Message not a single slave has been imported from Africa. He congratulates the country that public sentiment is now adverse to filibustering expeditions.

He reiterates his previous recommendation in reference to the Pacific Rail Road, and the employment of a Naval Force at the Isthmus, and in the ports of Mexico.

He recommends the passage of a law fixing a day certain, previous to the 4th of March, for the election of Members of Congress.

The financial necessities of the Country require a modification of the Tariff and he reiterates his recommendations of specific instead of ad valorem duties.

The Reports of the Departments are briefly refered to.

The subject of relief to the suffering inhabitants of Kansas, and of Legislation for the District of Columbia, are commended to Congress.

THE PRESS VERSUS THE PULPIT.—Henry Ward Beecher on a recent occasion said: "The articles of the press go further than the sermon, and carry with them really more weight—certainly where one hears three a day, which is an abomination before God and man. No preacher who is fit to preach a sermon is fit to preach more than one a day—and no man is fit to hear more; or if he does, he is not fit for much else. Sermons are like boys' popguns; however many wads you may put in, it's the last wad that drives the others out."

WELL ANSWERED.—We cut the following from Forney's Philadelphia *Press:*

"Why do you not attack the Republican party?" asks an anonymous correspondent. Our answer is, that the Republican party is sufficiently assailed by the enemies of the Union, and we are quite willing to try and to trust Mr. Lincoln in the management of the new exigencies that await him.

At Ocoquan, Prince William County, Va., where a few months ago some hot-headed fellow cut down a Republican flagstaff. Lincoln received 55 votes, Bell 48, Breckinridge 51 and Douglas 1. Well done for Ocoquan.