

The Potter Journal.

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

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THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Saturday, July 25, 1861.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

Will not our friends throughout the county endeavor to increase the circulation of the JOURNAL. We are doing all that we can to make it worthy of your patronage. Many of our friends have acted promptly and we hope that those who have not been able to see personally will consider themselves Agents, and go to work. The price is the same—One Dollar per year, in advance—only two cents a paper, there is none so poor but that they can afford to take their county paper at this price.

Subscriptions can be left with the following gentlemen, who are authorized to act as Agents:

C. H. SIMMONS, Oswayo Village,
WOOLSEY BURTIS, White's Corners,
M. D. BRIGGS, Spring Mills,
HENRY ANDRESEN, Kettle Creek.

And any of the Post Masters at the different points in the county. Ten percent will be paid for each Cash subscriber sent us.

We see many of the papers published on the credit system are calling in piteous tones upon their delinquents to "fork over." Now that the times are somewhat close they see they have been traveling on a saavy road, and that their hopes—and what is much worse, their Dollars—are about being washed away. With large paper bills, they have a very good chance of "smashing up;" some have been compelled to stop. There is no reason or sense in giving a paper to any one who is not willing to pay for it, and that right promptly. Stop it, Brothers; or you will soon go down to your graves with the inscription, "Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold," &c.

Our young friend, Mark French, left this week to join a Company of Cavalry going from Clinton county. Our Harrisburg letter states that two Companies from this county have been accepted. "Little Potter" will yet show that though difficulties may have occurred they have not extinguished the love of country, nor cooled the desire to have her sons share in the honor of defending their country.

The Administration and the Generals of the Army are at last fully aroused, and have had the idea knocked into their heads in a very summary manner that they are not fighting Mexicans, but that their opponents are Americans, equal in ability and courage, and who are urged on by the two-fold desire for success and to secure their own personal safety. The Government is now busily engaged mustering in new recruits, sending well-drilled regiments into the field, and giving the command of the most important points to men who are something more than "paper" Generals. When the Army makes another advance it will be with quite a different result. The battle at Bull's Run was not as disastrous to the Federal forces as it was to the Rebel; it appears that the latter suffered severely both in cavalry and infantry loss; one message to the south puts their loss at 3000, while the best authorities state that the Federal loss is less than 500.

There is nothing of very great interest transpiring in the movements of the Army, preparation instead of action has been the policy for the past few days. The mails bring us nothing but details of the last battle, with an occasional item of the movements of Gens. Sigel and Lyon in the West, who appear to have given the Rebels a fine chance to make use of their cowardly legs.

We hear that a Crane was shot a short distance below town, that measured over four feet one way and six the other.

We would be obliged if persons having letters from the Army would permit us to copy the items of interest.

Heroism of Woman.

[Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, an editor of the Chicago *New Covenant*, in a late article in that paper, gives the following incidents, illustrating the heroic and self-sacrificing spirit of our American women, when called upon to give up their household gods for the welfare of their country. No man can read these lines with unmoistened eyes.]

We were in Boston when the President's requisition for seventy-five thousand troops flashed over the wires, and when the First Regiment left Massachusetts for the South. The memory of partings then witnessed, which almost wrung out the life from wifely and motherly hearts, will never be forgotten. They were the very flower of Massachusetts youth who were ordered away, and they were leaving behind them wives and mothers worthy their Puritan ancestry.

"Well, good bye," said a young soldier, as the last moment of departure came, bending over and kissing his wife, a girl,ish matron of nineteen, "Good bye! Moll, and he turned to go. But she held him nervously with both hands, and for a moment it seemed as if a spasm of pain forced out the words, "Good bye—God bless you! dear Henry—I never expect to see you again"—and then, lifting her ashen face to his, while a new light came to her tearless eyes and a half smile flickered about her white lips—"But I haven't the heart to tell you not to go. Good bye! God bless you!"

"Did you see James and Charles in that Company?" asked a mother pointing to troops marching to the Depot, to leave for the place of rendezvous. "Are you willing they should go?" we asked, hesitatingly, for we remembered the fearful sorrow which overwhelmed her, a few years before, when another son was drowned in the Bay of Francisco. "Yes," was the reply, the anxious and sorrowful eyes looking far beyond, while the thin fingers worked nervously at her fur cape; "it's hard—yet we can do anything for our country—anything; but I feel sure I have seen my brave boys for the last time." Ah! those of us who have looked on the faces of our dear children can comprehend the agony of that moment. The next morning, we inquired of a member of the household if Mrs. ——— kept at the same exalted pitch of moral heroism? "We can not tell," was the reply, "she says nothing, but keeps very busy."

"What must be the power of that sentiment which can triumph thus over a mother's love!" Brave wives! heroic mothers! noble sisters and daughters! We thank God that the world is enriched by the examples of such sacrifice and self-renunciation. Underneath the frivolity and weakness of woman, and the sordid selfishness of man, there has been lying a vein of nobleness, and a wealth of patriotism, of which we did not dream. The darkness of civil war, in which we are plunged, is brightened by the development of the loftiest spirit seen since the Revolution, and the conviction is forced upon us, that the moral power enlisted on our side, united to bravery and skill, must render us invincible.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.
MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, July 23, 1861.
—The Springville (Mo.) correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 20th, writes as follows:
Cols. Sigel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments for three years service, receiving many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force now here is over 8,000, nearly all of whom will re-enlist for three years.

Gen. Sweeney, with a force of 1,200 men, starts to-day for Forsyth, on the White River in Taney County.

The balance of Gen. Lyon's command left Camp Sigel 12 miles north-west of here to-day. They will go to Camp Little York, 10 miles out on the Mt. Vernon road.

Other offensive movements will be made next week.

Ben. McCulloch is still at Camp Walk-

er, Ark., with 6,000 well-armed troops. Gov. Jackson is some 12 or 15 miles this side, with 10,000 poorly-armed and undisciplined men.

Forty-nine men from Carroll and Macon Counties, Ark., arrived here on Thursday last, and enlisted for three years.

The Home Guards here have been relieved from active duty, and are now harvesting their crops.

Much complaint is made at the tardiness with which our troops are supplied with necessary stores and provisions.

Gen. Fremont is wanted here.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Further Relative to the Battle.

Col. Ernstein of the Pennsylvania 26th Regiment, returned to the battle-field about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac yesterday evening. The Colonel reports that the field was clear, and not an enemy in sight.

At Memphis the loss of the rebels at the fight at Manassas is estimated at 3,000.

An Alabama Captain, who was taken prisoner, declared, before dying of his wounds, that the forces at and about Manassas were 110,000.

Gen. Banks' campaign will be wholly within the limits of Virginia, which Gen. Patterson has left for him, having confined his own operations to Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Gen. Cameron, who went out to Manassas intending to witness the battle, was so impressed with the doubtful character of the attempt to force the enemy's position, that he returned in haste to Washington to change, if possible, the orders which had been issued for an attack; but arrived too late. He immediately pressed forward, however, all the available troops to strengthen the Reserve Corps. Our officers had little hope of winning the battle, on Saturday night. A prominent Member of Congress who was there, after an interview with Gen. McDowell and his aids, wrote down his convictions that we should lose it, and that the commanding General was hopeless at the commencement of the battle. We learn from another source that this was the general feeling among the officers. One captain remonstrated against the madness of the assault. Gen. McDowell said that a victory at this juncture was so important, that a great risk must be run to win it.

Peter McCall of Pennsylvania, Rufus King of Wisconsin, and S. R. Curtis of Iowa, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals. Mr. Curtis, it will be recollected, during the Mexican war made a requisition on the Governor of Louisiana for 50,000 men. We presume that he is to operate on New Orleans.

Nine regiments are expected to-night, and thirty more will be here within six days. The Secretary of War to-day accepted four additional regiments and two batteries of artillery from Iowa. The 3d Irish Regiment of New York, R. C. Enright Major, to be enrolled in six days, was also accepted to-day. Over 70,000 troops have been offered and accepted since yesterday, on condition of being here in from three to fifteen days.

The following Regiments were engaged in the fight:

The 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut Regiments.

The 1st Regiment of Regulars, composed of 2d, 3d, and 8th Companies. Two hundred and fifty Marines.

The 8th and 14th New York Militia.

The 1st and 2d Rhode Island.

The 71st New York.

The 2d New Hampshire.

The 5th Massachusetts.

The 1st Minnesota.

The 1st Michigan, the 11th and 38th New York, the 2d, 4th, and 5th Maine, and the 3d Vermont Regiments, beside the several batteries.

A month ago or thereabout we learn that the question of ordering Gen. Patterson under arrest for disobedience of orders was considered at Washington, and from motives of delicacy or from some other motives, it was concluded to leave him in command. The result is now known.

Synopsis of the Secretary of War's Report.

Since the passage of the secession ordinance of South Carolina, December 20th 1860, United States forts, arsenals, and revenue steamers, containing immense quantities of public property belonging to the people of the United States, have been seized by the rebels in different Southern States. Twiggs has proved a traitor in Texas, and Anderson a patriot and hero in South Carolina.

At the present moment the Government, instead of being embarrassed for want of forces to put down rebellion, presents the striking anomaly of being embarrassed by the number of volunteers offered.

Of the States whose Governors refused to comply with the President's proclamation for volunteers, Virginia and Delaware have notwithstanding furnished each a regiment, while Missouri has raised a force of 11,445 loyal men, to sustain the Government and put down rebellion in that State. Under the proclamation of May 4th, calling for volunteers to serve during the war, 208 regiments have already been accepted. Of the regiments accepted, all are infantry and riflemen, except two battalions of artillery and four regiments of cavalry. After the discharge of the three months' troops there will still be an available force of 188,000 volunteers, which, added to the regular army, will form a total force of 230,000. The mounted troops of the old army consist of 44,600 men. Not more than one fourth of these are available at the seat of war.

A vigorous prosecution of the war, an appropriation by Congress for the reconstruction and equipment of railroads destroyed or injured by the rebels at the seat of war, greater attention to the proper subsistence of the troops, the purchase of arms, rendered necessary by acts of treason under a preceding administration, as much as possible from factories of our own country instead of from abroad, are among the recommendations of Secretary Cameron. He concludes his report by acknowledging the constant and self-sacrificing devotion of Gen. Scott in this grave crisis of his country.

A few Democratic prints (says the *Albany Journal*) with treasonable proclivities are denouncing the war as the offspring of the "infamous Lincoln Administration." Per contra, one of the latest utterances of Mr. Douglas was that "the Government has done everything and neglected nothing to avoid this war." Which shall we believe, the lacquey or the master?

A singular case of recognition, after ten years separation, took place at Keokuk, Iowa. Two of the tallest men of rival volunteers were put back to back to ascertain which company had the taller men; after the "infant" 6 feet 4 inches high, had beaten his competitor by a quarter of an inch, they were introduced, and proved to be brothers who had been parted about ten years.

In the last number of *Vanity Fair* is a picture representing a lady presenting a gentleman in uniform with a pair of pistols, and beneath, "I know it is an odd gift from a lady, but Charley, I thought that when you were away, it might be pleasant for you to—have my arms always about you."

Will any gentleman of secession proclivities, tell us whether this isn't the first instance on record where a party at war sent their women and children to their enemies for protection?

The *Journal of Commerce* which has recently been advocating treason in a covert way, has been "ensmalled" to the extent of four columns. Not very good evidence of prosperity.

Parson Brownlow floats a Union flag on his domicile in Knoxville, in the face of 2,500 secession troops, and his daughter defends it.

"C.-S.-A." is the abbreviated title of the seceded States. The full designation is "Confederate Stealing Association."

The value of our exports is thus far greater by nearly seven millions, than for the same period last year.

The imports of dry goods at New York thus far this year, is forty millions less than during the same period last year.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, July 22, 1861.

MR. EDITOR—Being now at the Capital of the State and thinking that a few lines might be of interest to the folks at home, I make the attempt to chronicle some of the events of the day as transpired since I arrived here. My business is to get the Governor to accept for the service of the United States the gallant Oswayo and Allegheny Rifle Companies.

I first visited the celebrated Camp Curtin and their found our noble little band of Potter "boys" doing service for their country in preparing to become efficient on the field of battle; they are as fine a company as there is in Camp. Our young friend Lyman appears to be a special favorite with all. The Wisconsin 4th under Col. Paine, quartered here two nights on their march to Washington, and offered Ed. \$34 per month, if he would join their band; does not this speak well for the Coudersport band? Friend Hart is looking well and very much like a soldier. Billy is about as usual. John Wade, the only representative from Pine creek, we have reason to be proud of from what his officers say. Two regiments of the three months' volunteers arrived here last night—the 2d and 5th Pennsylvania—they look somewhat sun-burnt, but are all well and hearty as when they left home. They say they will return under a new organization to the scene of conflict, as soon as they are paid off for what they have done. We have dreadful news here to-night which I will not attempt to describe, you will receive the whole the whole thro' other and more correct channels before this reaches you.

Yesterday, the Wisconsin 4th, 1000 strong, marched, headed by their grey-haired Chaplain, to the Methodist church and there worshiped and thanked our Heavenly Father for what he had done for them thus far and asked for His blessings to continue with them to the end of the war. I never listened to a more able discourse in my life.—Text: "Whence cometh these tears." You will readily see the channel of the discourse; it was a spiritual and intellectual feast, somewhat of a believer in the doctrine that God will sanctify the man who gives his life to save the Constitution. Our friends in Potter are blessed of all people at this time; certainly they know but very little of the excitement and convulsions without. But we must contribute our mite to save the country, our whole country from eternal ruin. Don't let us now begin to talk about politics; no Democrats, no Republicans, but one united whole for the Union. Select the best men, by mutual consent, to manage the local affairs at home, the next best to fight for posterity and save an inheritance for them such as was left for us, and the balance to till the soil and take care of the women and children. This poor body is ready to be offered up in any way that will best serve my God and country, and I call upon every able-bodied young man in Potter county to set his house in order, and be ready to march at a moment's warning. Who will linger or hesitate when all we hold dear on earth is in such imminent danger? Our property, our institutions of learning, and above all our honor is at stake. How many of them will haste to the support of the Constitution and the maintenance of the Union?

To-day I received the Commissions for the officers of the Oswayo and Allegheny Rifle Companies. These companies must be made up to the full number for the United States service. We shall either go into this Camp; or join Gen'l James' Brigade. The Secretary of War has authorized a Brigade to be raised and got ready for the field as soon as possible to be commanded by Gen. James, who is a man of military capacity and experience.

All is confusion. If this war lasts much longer the present generation will be ruined. Democrats are among the first and foremost in the fight. I heard one Democratic Colonel say that he was not for a war of subjugation; but if the rebels did not lay down their arms and return to their allegiance he was for a war of extermination. Col. McCalmont's reserved 10th regiment is now in this camp, waiting to be paid off, then they march at once to Washington, or on to the "sacred soil."

Yours,
J. M. KILBOURNE.

UNION HYMN.

[Written by Miss Luffis D. Howard, a native of Baltimore, Md., now an operative in the Indian Orchard Mills, Springfield.]

Father, we bend to Thee!
For peace and liberty
We humbly pray.
Oh, shield our lovely land,
Stay anarchy's dread hand,
Let Freedom firmly stand
Through trial's day.

Thou wast our father's guide,
When they in loyal pride,
For Freedom fought.
Father, this country save,
Land of the free and brave!
By many a patriot's grave
Our home was bought.

Our hope is all in Thee;
Father of Liberty,
Still keep us one.
Bring not our cause to shame,
Guard well our country's fame,
Let power be in the name
Of Washington.

Father, to Thee we bend,
Prayers to Thy throne we send,
In this dark hour.
Prayers for our native land,
Prayers for the valiant band,
Who by her firmly stand
'Gainst wrong and power.

For God and Liberty,
Our watchword ever be,
Freedom and right.
Oh, hear us as we plead;
Father, thy aid we need,
Soon let our land be free'd
From perils night.

Waterloo the day after the Battle.

On the surface of two square miles it was ascertained that fifty thousand men and horses were dying! The luxurious crop of ripe grain which had covered the field of battle, was reduced to litter and beaten into the earth, and the surface trodden down by the cavalry and furrowed deeply by the cannon wheels, strewn with many a relic of the fight. Helmet and cuirass, shattered firearms and broken swords; all the varieties of military ornaments, lancer caps and Highland bonnets; uniforms of every color, plumes and penon; musical instruments, the apparatus of artillery, drums, bugles, but good God! why dwell on the harrowing picture of a foughten field?—each and every ruinous display bore mute testimony to the misery of such a battle. Could the melancholy appearance of this scene of death be heightened, it would be by witnessing the researches of the living amid its desolation, for the objects of their love. Mothers and wives and children for days were occupied in that mournful duty and the confusion of the corpses—friend and foe intermingled as they were—often rendered the attempt at recognizing individuals difficult and sometimes impossible.

In many places the dead lay four feet deep upon each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied, exposed for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery. Outside lance and cuirassier were scattered on the earth. Madly attempting to force the serried bayonet of the British, they had fallen in hopeless essay by the musketry of the finer files. Further on you trace the spot where the cavalry of France and England had encountered; chasseur and huzzar were intermingled, and the heavy Norman horses of the Imperial Guards were interspersed with the chargers which had carried Albiou's chivalry. Here the Highlander and Tirallour lay side by side together; and the heavy dragoon, with green Erin's badge upon his helmet, was grappling in death with Polish lancer. On the summit of the ridge, where the ground was cumbered with the dead and trodden fast lock deep in the mud and gore by the frequent rush of rival cavalry, the thick strewn corpses of the Imperial Guards pointed out the spot where Napoleon had been defeated. Here, in column the favored corps, on whom his last chances rested, had been annihilated; and the advance and repulse of the guard was traceable to a mass of fallen Frenchmen. In the hollow below the last struggle of France had been vainly made; for there the Old Guard attempted to meet the British and afford time to their disorganized companies to rally.

The actor most wanted by the rebels, in the present drama, is somebody to play "Cash us!"