

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Oct 23, 1861

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

POTTER COUNTY AGAIN!

On Monday morning Capt. A. F. Jones took another Company of Volunteers from this County—he being but three weeks in recruiting it. This will count upwards of five hundred troops from Potter County that have volunteered for the war; all men who are able to encounter with the enemy to make themselves effective, being well accustomed to the use of the Rifle and having muscles of steel. This last Company is the best that we have yet seen from any place; they were very much of one size, young, strong and healthy fellows who have been reared amid hardships incident to our mountainous country. The officers chosen are men who will do their whole duty; intelligent, and fully aware of the great responsibility devolving upon them. Much credit is due to Capt. JONES and Lieut. ROBERTS, for the energy with which they prosecuted the work of enlistment. On the road to Wellsville the principal part of the following song was made and sung by the volunteers to the Air of "Gay and Happy."

We are bound to seek our fortunes. And will do it with the lead. We are offered a good ten thousand If we'll bring home Jeff Davis' head. Chorus—So let the Southerners do as they will. We are for the Union still! For the Union, for the Union! We are for the Union still.

Pennsylvanians take your station, Base and comfort now forego, Fight as bravely for the nation As you did at Mexico. Chorus—Then let the Southerners etc.

We're the boys from Potter County, With Captain Jones we'll know no fear, When he says, "Boys! up and at them!" We will rout them with a cheer. Chorus—So let the Southerners etc.

Lieutenant Crosby is going to help us Drive rebellion from the land. We will follow where they lead us! A brave and patriotic band! Chorus—So let the Southerners etc.

We will not disgrace our colors On the gory battle-field, The Stars and Stripes shall o'er float o'er us, We will ne'er to traitors yield. Chorus—So let the Southerners etc.

The "boys" at Wellsville received a good warm supper and left for Harrisburg in the night train. The following is a list of the officers and men of the Jones' Rifles:

- Captain—A. F. JONES, Coudersport. 1st Lieut.—R. Z. ROBERTS, Roulette. 2d "—M. O. CROSBY, Homer. 1st Sergeant—Harry Baker, Bingham. 2d "—L. A. Wood, Clara. 3d "—R. L. Burnside, Harrison. 4th "—A. W. Wright, Ulysses. 1st Corporal—Edson Hyde, Ulysses. 2d "—J. W. Stevens, Harrison. 3d "—S. P. Finch, Hebron. 4th "—S. F. Hamilton, Coudersport. Charles D. Goodsell, Allegheny. Nelson L. Cobb. Adolphus J. Nelson. Daniel Fuller. Zalman E. Robinson. C. Gardner Woods, Bingham. Robert C. Bailey. Albert C. Evans. Gardon M. Perry. George Musto. George H. Shuttz. Jared Calhoun. I. E. Harvey. John S. Kimbel. William W. Brown. Charles H. Westfall. Eli F. Westfall. Thomas B. Tracey. Seman Wilbur. Edsel E. Brown. Joseph Kile. Daniel S. Morey, Clara. A. N. Lyman. Arthur B. Mann, Coudersport. Cyrus J. Reynolds. Barnett F. Stebbins. Reuben French. Adam Goller. Benjamin Furman. Uriah Gase. Emerson Miles. Elijah McFamara, Eulafia. John B. Leonard, Genesee. John Wetherill, Harrison. L. D. Williams. Ira Baxter. George W. Stevens. Barber Phillips. Oliver W. Olney. William F. Stone. William Hurlbut. Peter Simmons. James P. Tracey, Hebron. Almon G. Burdick. Elias Vaninwegen. Ashley Leech, Hector. Asa C. Leech. A. M. Chesbro, Homer. Harrison Leonard. R. M. Jenkins. Solomon Foster. George Haight, Jackson. Elczer Dingee, Keating.

- Anderson Wetherill, Pike. John D. Earles, Pleasant Valley. N. P. Fluant. John Reed. C. H. Barr, Roulette. A. C. Card. Daniel Eastwood Jr. Martin Weimer. Miles Marsh. Henry Hardler. Jacob Reed. A. J. Barnes, Sharon. John C. Tompkins. Rinaldo McDouals. N. A. Ostrander, Sweden. Asa Toombs. Mordecai H. Lyman, Ulysses. George J. Whiteman. Sheldon M. Gibbs. Melville T. Frey. Walter Scott. Luther Armstrong. George D. Freedom. Charles R. Plee, Andover. J. A. Wykoff, Grove. Decatur Wykoff. O. B. Gould, Port Allegheny.

NEWS.

We have the details of the battle on the Upper Potomac, of which our special correspondents briefly informed us yesterday morning. It appears that on Wednesday morning some regiments of Mississippi and Alabama troops showed themselves on Bollivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, and commenced a fire with artillery upon some National soldiers on the north side of the Potomac. After keeping up the fight thus some hours, three companies of the 3d Wisconsin Regiment crossed the river and drove the enemy back, capturing one of their guns. Being then forced to fall back, they retired in good order to the river, there being re-enforced by three companies, from the 28th Pennsylvania and 13th Massachusetts Regiments, they marched with Col. Geary at their head, again upon the enemy, whom after hard fighting, they dislodged from their position, and drove three miles, with the loss of 150 Rebels. The National forces had but three pieces of artillery, while the enemy had seven, together with 500 cavalry. Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven. Among the Rebels slain was Col. Ashley, who commanded them. The news of this victory was received at the Capital with much rejoicing, and it is thought to have given a serious check to the Rebels in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

A returned prisoner from Fairfax Court-House yesterday reached Washington, and reported that the enemy had evacuated the former place previously burning several thousand bushels of grain, to prevent them falling into the hands of our troops. He says also that the citizens of Fairfax were rapidly leaving home for Richmond and other places South. Whether this is true or not, it is said to be certain that the Rebel pickets have within two days retired some distance. The rebel batteries on the Potomac are becoming troublesome. The Mount Vernon, the Seminole, and the Pawnee have within two or three days been made the targets for numerous shots, and the latter two have been hit several times. It is reported that thirty or forty vessels, with Government stores, bound up the river, are lying at Smith's Point, afraid to attempt the passage.

From Missouri we learn that the rebel Price, with his whole army, is still in full retreat. On Sunday he was at Clintonville, Cedar Co. A regiment of rebels who have been stationed at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's Creek have gone southward to join him. A dispatch from Gen. Fremont to Syracuse expresses the opinion that Price will return to the Osage River, and make a stand there. Intelligence from other sources, also, makes it probable that the rebel General will shortly offer battle. On Monday, at a place about 20 miles from Lebanon, two companies of our troops attacked 130 rebel cavalry; after a sharp skirmish the enemy were forced to retire, having lost 30 killed and as many captured. On our side the loss was one man killed and one severely wounded.—New York Tribune, 18.

Battle at Frederickston Mo.

FREDERICKSTON, Oct. 22.—In conjunction with Col. Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000. Their loss was heavy. Our loss was small, and confined principally to the 1st Indiana cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe the rebel leader, was killed. Minister Harvey writes that the Portuguese Government has given the United States great privileges in the importation of grain.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP LEWIS near DARNES-TOWN Md., Oct. 14, 1861. Mr. McALARNEY—Dear Sir:—My last was written some three weeks ago from Camp Kalorama, just as we were leaving that place. Whether that communication reached you I know not, but am of the opinion it did not judging from the amount of answers the boys get from their many letters home. The journal of Sept. 25, is just at hand and was, thankfully received. Of Maj. Kilbourne's letter I will say nothing at present. Lieut. Mills arrived one week ago with his recruits in good condition and fine spirits. Their journey here however was rather tedious; Cap. was heartily welcomed. I can assure you, for he is a favorite among the boys; besides he brought the first tidings from home that many of us had received. We were introduced to a soldiers life in earnest the day we left Kalorama. We received orders to march in the morning. But for some cause our tents were not struck until about five o'clock at that time we began our march. Soon after the rain began falling and by the time we were through Georgetown we were wet to the skin. As you will perceive walking was anything but easy through the now slippery clay with our heavy load, rendered more weighty by the rain. But on we marched knowing nothing of our destination. At last Tennantown was reached. Here we were halted for some time, and began to hope that we might quarter here for the night as it was now 9 o'clock. But no, our patience was to be tried still further and on we pushed mud and rain growing worse. In this manner we marched, those of us strong enough to endure, until 2 o'clock when we were turned in to an old camp of the rebels at Rockville. Here we rolled up in our blankets, lay down upon the wet ground, and covered by the trees of a grove, of course slept soundly. We had marched fifteen miles since five o'clock the evening previous thus making a thirty hours march in line hours. Ten miles being a days march for the soldier which by the way is hard work with his heavy load. The next day at eleven o'clock we resumed our march, and here comes the saddest of our experiences, for in this march our Major was coolly and deliberately murdered. Your readers have all seen the account of it; therefore I will not relate the sad incident. He was a man who was fast gaining the esteem of the regiment. A Captain in the three months service and promoted for good behaviour. Well we arrived in the camp we have occupied since just at dark and too weary to pitch our tents, so we again composed ourselves for sleep under the blue sky, to-night it was blue. But we now have nearly forgotten the fatigue of them two days. We have become acclimated and used to camp life, and do not look forward to another march thinking it will be so hard. The boys are in much better spirits than they were two weeks ago. Then a laugh could scarcely be raised, now the camp rings especially at the hour that I write this. Two of our company have been sent to the hospital the rest are in good health.

Our regimental officers are all well liked. Col. Knipe is a father to the regiment. Takes much pains to keep the soldiers healthy by enforcing cleanliness. Lieut. Col. Selfridge is a jolly fellow and very well liked by the whole regiment. Of Maj. Lewis I have spoken. He is succeeded by Maj. Mathews, a fine man. Adjutant Boyd is likewise much thought of and all the officers are thorough soldiers. By the way, there is a slight mistake in Maj. Kilbourne's letter concerning the position of Mr. O. J. Rees. He holds the situation of Commissary Sergeant of the regiment instead of being a member of the Band, and as Sergeant is one of the non-commissioned Staff, and acquires himself with ability. We are under marching orders so also is the entire Division under Gen. Banks. Of course we know nothing of our destination. Enough for the present. Yours, HOMER C.

Ohio, noble State, has sixty regiments in the field, and forty more organizing. Twenty regiments of this great army are cavalry, and three artillery. Six members of the Illinois delegation to Congress are in the ranks of the defenders of their country. Nobly done! It has been ascertained that two South Carolina regiments, among others, have left Beauregard's Army. The Iowa election has gone decidedly Republican. Members of Congress and of the Supreme Bench being Republican.

NEW ORLEANS BLOCKADED—AN IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT—A dispatch from New Orleans of the 14th inst. (to the Richmond Examiner) tells us of one of the most important achievements of the war, so far. Thus it conveys information that the United States blockading squadron have dug a passage through the mud of one of the five mouths of the Mississippi to the Sand Spit, which commands the whole five of them, and now have the Vincennes, Water Witch and two other vessels of the squadron to protect the prompt erection of works, which will in less than a week will command all five of the mouths, passes or entrances to and from the Mississippi river. Once properly built, this work alone will absolutely control the communication of New Orleans with the sea, as completely as a blockading squadron of twenty ships of war could accomplish that object.

Great complaint is made by the authorities of the general carelessness displayed in addressing soldier's letters. At the present time there are over 4,000 letters lying in Washington, which, from the careless manner in which they have been addressed, will scarcely ever reach the parties for whom they are intended. In writing to your friends in camp, you should use a plain envelope, and write as legibly as possible, the name of the person addressed.

Dr. Hayes' Polar Expedition, which sailed from Boston on the 7th of July, 1860, has just returned. The party are all well. Two have died, including August Sontag, the astronomer, and Gibson Caraltes. Dr. Hayes reached Smith's Scratts on the 26th of August of last year, but could not penetrate the straits with his vessel, either last season or this. He wintered at Port Foulke, near Cape Alexander, and with a drud sledge reached lat. 81° 35' on May 18th of this year. A very curious calculation has been made relative to the Union troops on the bank of the Potomac. Taking as a basis the regular allowance of room that is required for a soldier to stand upright, and with his musket at "shoulder arms," and placing them in close single file, it would require the whole roadway from Jersey City to the capital to form the line. If the same troops had to be reviewed it would take a railway train, going at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, over fourteen hours to pass along the line of soldiers.

ELLIS B. SCHNABEL—The Secretary of War, in a letter now going the rounds of the press, very properly refuses to open a correspondence with Ellis B. Schnabel, who sought to be released from his confinement in Fort Lafayette. Devoid of moral reputation, as well as political integrity, he deserves no better treatment from the government than he has received. We see it stated that there are now stored in the Arsenal, at Harrisburg, 12,000 stand of arms, 43 brass six-pounders, 1 brass eighteen-pounder, 4 brass six-pounders brought to this country by LAFALETTE as a present from the King of France to the Continental Congress; 600 horse pistols, 600 cavalry sabres, 10,000 sets complete infantry accoutrements, 750,000 rounds of cartridges. Senator Baker, of Oregon, has concluded to accept a position as adjutant of a regiment, and will be commissioned by Governor Curtin; he says he wants to fight for his country, and will do it if he has to go as a private. COST OF MUSIC.—It is stated that the cost of music for the army is now at the rate of \$4,000,000 a year. Berks county elects the whole Democratic ticket, as usual, by 4000 majority. In Chester county the Union ticket beats the Democratic ticket by over 4000 majority. Tod, a Democrat, and the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, has been elected by a majority of over 50,000. Gov. Morgan, of New York, has appointed the 28th of November as a day of Thanksgiving in that State. His proclamation is very appropriate and eloquent. We presume Governor Curtin will appoint a Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania. STOCKINGS FOR THE ARMY.—The following rules are laid down for the direction of ladies wishing to knit socks for the soldiers. Get large needles and a coarse yarn. Cast on seventy-eight stitches, and knit the leg ten inches before setting the heel. The heel should be three and a half inches long, and knit of double yarn, one fine and one coarse for extra strength. The foot should be eleven or twelve inches long. Dispatches from St. Paul, Minnesota, state this Gov. Alex. Ramsey has been re-elected Governor by an increased majority over last year's Republican majority. It is said that Major General Butler every month deposits the amount of his pay in the treasury, on account of the 7.30 notes. Hon. Warren J. Woodward, late President Judge of the 26th Judicial District, has been elected President Judge of the Berks district. It is stated that about 600 of the Federal prisoners at Richmond have been sent to New Orleans. G. N. Fitch, late United States Senator from Indiana, is raising a regiment in that State.

NEWS ITEMS.

Fine Pay for Volunteers. There never were such inducements offered to volunteers to enlist in any army of the world as our Government proposes now. Besides those considerations of a patriotic character that ought to induce our young men to rally around our flag, and bear it successfully through this war, look for a moment at the pay. Suppose a private to have served for one year, and that being the end of the war, his account with the Government, reduced to a cash valuation would stand about thus:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. For 12 months' pay at \$13 per month \$156 00. For 12 months' commutation for clothing 42 00. For 12 months' commutation for rations, \$12 144 00. For bounty 700 00. For grant of 160 acres of land (in prospect) valued, say at 160 00. Total for the year \$702 00.

There are other considerations involved which we have not enumerated in the above statement. The act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, provides that every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence; and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional in lieu of forage for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster, and when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to the place of his enrollment. Moreover, in regard to pensions for the wounded, and provision for the widows of soldiers killed in battle, and in every other essential particular, the entire volunteer force is placed upon an equal footing with the regular army.

THE METHODISTS AND THE WAR.—Right Rev. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana, lately advised his son, a young man of eighteen years, to enlist for the war, and has expressed a determination to spend the winter in camp himself. The Conference will soon be over, when he will have a few months release from official duties, which he proposes thus to devote to the moral and religious interests of the soldiers. He is one of the most able and popular men of the West, and his spirit is largely shared by the ministers with whom he is associated. At the late session of the Illinois Conference, which embraces but a small portion of the State, not less than ten clergymen received appointments as chaplains to the army, they have already been chosen to fill that position by the proper authorities. The other Western Conferences are giving some of their best men to the work.

Patience, friends! Experience is teaching us some hard lessons, but they will do us good. Bull Run and Springfield and Lexington are but switches in the hands of the schoolmaster, to quicken our dull patriotism and lash us up to fighting trim. A few more blows will make able bodied men ashamed to stay at home. The gray beard, eye, may be induced to march, if it shall appear that enough of our young men have neither the pluck nor the patriotism for the emergency.

The California Christian Advocate states that a secessionist recently entered an eating-house at Martinez, and called for a "first-rate Jeff. Davis meal." In due course of time the waiter placed before him a large covered dish—"only that and nothing more." On removing the cover, Sesesh found snugly coiled up a hempen rope, with a slip-noose at one end. He left—had no appetite.

Six or seven establishments in Pittsburgh are largely engaged in rifling and finishing cannon. Rifled twelve-inch guns, throwing an elongated shot of nearly four hundred pounds, are cast in that city. Forty-two pound columbiads, of the old pattern, are being rifled, and these are to be followed up by the rifling of guns of even larger calibre.

The Southern papers continue their complaints against the shimplaster currency, and the Richmond Dispatch says if prompt measures are not immediately taken to suppress the circulation of such illegal issues the whole South will be flooded with them, as every individual who chooses will force his worthless deb-bills on the community. Matters are evidently getting worse in Secession.

A Missouri correspondent says: "Take any thousand from the hordes that are howling on the track of the Nationals in Missouri, and who prate about 'our niggers,' and nine hundred and ninety-nine of them are too poor to buy even a baby, if full grown niggers were selling at ten cents a dozen."

Our blockading squadron has cut off all communication between New Orleans and Mobile—the distance between the places being 180 miles. This is a heavy blow on the Rebels. Although our manufactories are fabricating arms for our troops, day and night, the demand is greater than the supply. There are now fourteen full regiments in camp in Ohio waiting for arms.

Gov. Morgan of New York, has been appointed a Brigadier-General, not only as a proper appreciation of his patriotic labors, but also to clothe him with additional power, and make his services more national. It is understood that Gen. Shields, in consequence of the condition of his health, caused by his wounds in the Mexican war, has declined the offer of a Brigadier-Generalship.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The Government has made a semi-official statement of its policy in regard to the employment of foreign officers in the Army. From this statement it appears that the Government did not tender a command in the Army to General Garibaldi; but, being informed through one of its Consuls that General G., who is a naturalized citizen, designed visiting the United States, he was proffered a Major-Generalship, being the same rank which was conferred on General Lafayette. General Garibaldi, on consideration, has deferred his visit to this country for the present. No commissions have been offered or overtures made to military men in France or other European countries, as has been reported.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN S. MANN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKean Counties. All business entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention. Office: corner of West and Third streets.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office on South-west corner of Main and Fourth streets.

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.

F. W. KNOX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties.

O. T. ELLISON, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promptly respond to all calls for professional services. Office on Main st., in building formerly occupied by C. W. Ellis, Esq.

G. S. & E. A. JONES, DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

D. E. OLMSTED, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

M. W. MANN, DEALER IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, MAGAZINES and Music, N. W. corner of Main and Third sts., Coudersport, Pa.

COUDERSPORT HOTEL, O. F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa.

L. HIRD, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKLAND, Pa., (formerly Cushingville.) Office in his Store buildings.

MARK GILLON, TAILOR—nearly opposite the Court House—will make all clothes entrusted to him in the latest and best styles—Prices to suit the times.—Give him a call. 13-41.

ANDREW SANBERG & BRO'S. TANNERS AND CURRIERS.—Hides tanned on the shares, in the best manner. Tannery on the east side of Allegheny river. Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.—July 17, '61.

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.

EZRA STARK WEATHER, BLACKSMITH, would inform his former customers and the public generally that he has re-established 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 MAKER and REPAIRER, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., takes this method of informing the public. He is 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.

THE POTTER JOURNAL.

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Devoted to the cause of Republicanism, the interests of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the best good of Potter county. Owing no guide except that of Principle, it will endeavor to aid in the work of more fully Freedoming our Country.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates, except where special bargains are made: 1 Square [10 lines] 1 insertion, 50 cts. 1 " " " 3 " " " 1 50 1 " " " 10 " " " 1 25 1 Square three months, 2 50 1 " " " 6 months, 4 00 1 " " " 1 year, 6 00 1 Column six months, 20 00 1 " " " 1 year, 30 00 1 " " " per year, 40 00 1 " " " 20 00 Administrator's or Executor's Notice, 2 00 Business Cards, 8 lines or less, per year, 5 00 Special and Editorial Notices, per line, 10 00 All transient advertisements must be paid in advance, and no notice will be taken of advertisements from a distance, unless they are accompanied by the money or satisfactory reference. Blanks, and Job Work of all kinds, attended to promptly and faithfully. BRADFORD NOTICE: PLOWS AND POINTS will be found hereafter at the store of E. N. STEBBINS & BRO. Coudersport, March 20, 1861.