THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861

M. W. McALARNEY, EDITOR.

SYNOPSIS OF WAR NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1861.—The War Department has issued orders concerning several Military Departments: The Department of New-Mexico is to be commanded by Col. E. R. S. Cauley; the Department of Kansas, including Kansas, part of the Indian Territory, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota, is to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Hunter; the Department of Missouri, including Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, is to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Halleck; the Department of Ohio, including Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky east of the Cumberland River, and Tennessee, is to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. Buell; the Department of Western Virginia, including that portion of the State lately in the old Department of Ohio, is to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. Rozencrans.

Gen. Hunter has issued orders to the Missouri army to avoid any encounter with the enemy not forced upon it, till the Department can be reorganized and the troops consolidated.

We have further news of the disastrous affair at Guyandotte, Va., some account of which we gave yesterday. The intelligence we print this morning is of a nature to make one's blood run cold. It appears that the inhabitants of the accursed town entered into a conspiracy with the Rebels outside to destroy the 250 or 300 Union troops there placed. Accordingly they proffered to our men kindly hospitalities, and invited them on a certain night to their houses. Having them thus at their tables, they hung out signals to the Rebel cavalry, marking every house where were any Union soldiers.—The Rebels rushed into the town, entered the houses, and massacred their victims in cold blood, the treacherous entertainers—men, women, and, incredible as it seems, children even—aiding in the carnage. Col. Ziegler came to the rescue of his comrades too late to save them, but he laid the town in ashes. Full particulars have not reached us, and if the intelligence yet to come shall prove this story a lie, all will rejoice; we fear, however, that it is too dismally true.

We have excellent news from Eastern Tennessee. The Union men there have risen, burned railroad bridges on the East Tennessee road, cut down telegraph wires, and in various effective ways contributed to the ruin of the Rebel cause. The greatest rage and almost despair has possession of the traitors at these evidences of the feeling they hoped they had forever suppressed.—*Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A battle occurred in Piketon, Pike County, Kentucky, between the Union forces under Gen. Nelson and the Rebels under Gen. Williams, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 400 killed and over 2000 prisoners taken. Gen. Williams and other prominent officers are among those taken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.—The fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola. A dispatch from Savannah, the 14th, states that the fleet had passed Fernandina, standing Southward.

Private advices represent that the capture of Port Royal has produced the greatest excitement throughout the South, and especially along the seaboard, from the cities and villages of which the people are fleeing in the greatest precipitation.

A dispatch from Charleston to *The Richmond Enquirer*, the 14th, states that Gen. Sherman had taken possession of Pickney Islands, seized all the able-bodied negro men and sent them to the fleet.—No attempt has been made to land on the main land.

The United States frigate San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes, came into the Roads to-day with Slidell and Mason as prisoners on board.

They had embarked on board an English mail steamer. Hearing of the fact, Capt. Wilkes determined to take them, and, coming up with the steamer in the Bermuda Channel, he sent aboard and demanded the surrender of the arch rebels. The reply was, that there was not force enough to take them. Capt. Wilkes thereupon sent an additional force, and at the same time put the San Jacinto into a convenient position. Messrs. Slidell and Mason were then surrendered. The English steamer took them on board knowing who they were, their destination and business. Capt. Wilkes is understood to have acted on his own responsibility. Messrs. Slidell and Mason asked permission of Gen. Wool to send letters to their friends, which was granted. The letters were open, of course.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Union troops have suddenly appeared in Accomac County, Eastern shore of Virginia, where there are 1,800 rebels in arms.

Commodore Goldsborough dispatched a gunboat to that region to-day.

A regiment of Cavalry is expected here in a few days.

A flag of truce to-day brought about one hundred supporters of the Union, including about twenty-five women. They relate a sad tale of suffering and oppression. A number of persons have recently been thrown into prison for not supporting the rebellion, including Mr. Pendon, a Baptist minister.

The victory at Port Royal greatly depressed the Rebels and encouraged the Union men, of whom there are large numbers.

Fifteen thousand men are now at Annapolis, ready to embark. Their destination is unknown, but the current rumor is that they will re-enforce Gen. Sherman, while another destination is assigned to them by others.

The Georgia Planters' Convention recommend that in case the war continues and the present cotton crop remains unsold no crop should be planted next year.

From the 4th Wisconsin.

SNOW HILL CAMP, Nov. 11, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: As it may not be uninteresting to you, or through your paper to your readers, to receive a few lines from a soldier of the 4th Wisconsin Regiment, I have concluded to avail myself of the spare moments I have to give you a concise account of our march from our embarkation so far as this place. We left Baltimore Monday evening, 8 o'clock P. M., on board the steamer "Adelaide," sailing down the smooth waters of Chesapeake Bay 150 miles, leading that of "Georgia" with Captain Richards Company of Cavalry from Pennsylvania, and one Company of Artillery from Boston, and having as transport the "Pocahontas," "Jersey Blue," and the steamer "Star," with 80 mules and twenty baggage wagons and accompanying baggage. We landed at the mouth of the Micomoko river, opposite the village of Whitehaven after a ride of 40 hours, leaving all our consorts in the rear, which some of them did not bring up for some hours, some grounding on the bar at the mouth of the river. We marched eight miles that night, to a small village by the name of Princess Ann; next day through mud, water, and a drenching rain, twenty-two miles to this village, which by the I think "Sandy Plain" would be a more appropriate name. We are expecting re-enforcements every day from Baltimore, they in part consist of a Regiment of Delaware volunteers, of which two Companies are already here. On their arrival we shall proceed up the river, and undertake the dislodgement of the rebels who are strongly fortified, and report says, six thousand strong, about twelve miles from here. Last night a detachment of Captain R.'s Cavalry were driven in and almost made prisoners through the treachery of the guides who led them into an ambuscade, but the trick was discovered before they were surrounded. If we succeed in routing them we shall probably cross the line into Virginia, two counties of which are perfectly isolated from the rest of the State by our blockading fleet at the mouth of the Chesapeake, which we will soon conquer. The activity of the officers for the last few hours, and the frequent reports coming in, portend that the hour is not far distant when we may expect an attack. A few nights ago the rebels burned down a bridge which it was intended we should use if necessary to cross the river, and also with which we were to get supplies, but that has not caused any delay, and they are already repairing it. This State is entirely behind that of its sisters in the North and West, everything is old fashioned, even the most simple improvements, the old English style predominating.

The transportation of our baggage and provisions for an army of over two thousand men besides Cavalry and Artillery and the necessary grain for them over a heavy, sandy and muddy road, for thirty miles, is not the least of the inconveniences incident to such an expedition, and reminds me much of the account of a similar occurrence which took place and proved most disastrous to the British in loss of horses during the Crimean war in moving batteries and the necessary accompaniments from the coast to Balaklava, and would terminate as fatally to us had we as large an army, or no other route. Gen. Dix chose this route as being more economical and less likely to attract the attention of the rebel leaders in a strategetic point of view, but I think he will choose another route for the re-enforcements, as lightening the expense will not compensate for the great delay of time, and thereby allowing the enemy to strengthen their position. This State has given a good round majority for the Union, electing all of the Union candidates by overwhelming majorities—a hard nut for the secessionists to crack hereafter, Yours truly, E. LYMAN.

DEATH OF GEN. HOUSTON.—Memphis papers of a recent date announce the death of the old hero of San Jacinto, Sam Houston, who is reported to have died on the 8th ult. His cotemporaries are nearly all gone from the scene—Jackson, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Marcy, Clayton, Benton, etc. Scott has just retired. Buchanan, Dallas and Cass have already done so. A new generation of public men has come up. Pity he did not die before giving in his adhesion to treason against his country, or after the Union shall have been thoroughly restored and this treason crushed out with a heavy hand.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.—The Japanese Government having treated the Russian Envoy rather scurvily, it has resented the insult by taking possession of the island of Isas Siula, after a short fight. This island is about 30 miles long and 15 miles wide, lying midway in the straits of Corea, and forming the key to the sea of Japan.

Gen. Burns, of Ohio, has taken command of Col. Baker's Brigade. He is the choice of Gen. McClellan.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 12, 1861.

FRIEND MAC: We have just come off "Dress Parade" and while waiting for rations, I propose to spend a few moments in writing to you. Contrary to our expectations, we were assigned to the Fifty-third Regiment, Col. Brooke, instead of the Second, Col. Mann. Speaking my own sentiments, and that of the members of the Company generally I believe the transfer to this Regiment is highly satisfactory. Unless we are most wofully deceived in our conclusions, based as they are on a close observation, our Colonel is a noble-hearted gentlemen, and a true soldier. Though yet young he has seen five years of service in the regular army. The other regimental officers are men of a true soldierly and gentleman-like bearing, nearly all of them too, are like the Colonel, young men. The Company officers so far as we have made their acquaintance are men whom one can not but respect; men who set good examples for their men, and who, as a consequence, exert a good influence over them. All along the road from Harrisburg here we were praised as being the best behaved Regiment which had passed along the road for many a day. We mention this fact for the better satisfaction of our friends at home, who we know are anxiously waiting for news from the boys, and who, we feel assured, will feel our absence much less keenly to know that the organization into which we have been thrown is a *good one*. We are at present encamped just out of the city, a distance of perhaps three-fourths of a mile, and a most beautiful place it is too. The dome of the Capitol rises majesticaly in the distance, constantly reminding us that our duty and purpose is to maintain inviolate the integrity of that Union over which float the Stars and Stripes—that fitting emblem of our country's greatness. In order to get some idea of the vastness of the preparations made by Government for the suppression of rebellion and restoration of peace and harmony, one should be right here at head-quarters. True, when we read of the regiments which one after another are transported in rapid succession from points both near and remote, to the national rendezvous, we are apt to think that we know nearly all worth knowing in regard to the war; but when we get right here, and when for miles troops are stationed in every direction, then is it that we sit down and sagely conclude that we knew nothing before, and but little even now. We are rapidly becoming accustomed to the din of war, for almost constantly yesterday we were greeted by the distant boom of heavy cannonading. Greenhorns that we were, we had supposed a battle on the Potomac. The firing was in that direction. Again too was our curiosity awakened and many conjectures brought up in the evening by the most splendid display of fire-works which it has ever been our fortune to witness. A constant succession of rockets thrown to a great height and bursting in mid air, displaying the symbolic red, white and blue, caused some of us to think that our conjecture sof a battle were correct, and this display in honor of a victory gained, while others thought that the lights were signals denoting an advance movement on the part of the rebels. The thing turned out however quite differently. This morning when the newsboys came to camp with the morning papers, there was a general rush among the officers to obtain them. Of course we were anxious to know what was the occasion of the display in question. Well we did get a paper and lo and behold! Gen. Blenker's Brigade had been complimenting Gen. McClellan on his succession to the chief command of the United States Army. Thus you see was all our splendid conjectures of great naval victories, of hasty advance movements upon either side "skedaddled."

Speaking of advance movements, I can see no reason why Government should be in any hurry to make an advance at present. My supposition is this, the rebels have now and for some time have had everything available in the ranks, rag, shag, bobtail and all, whereas we have an immense body of men, who to be effective need nothing but the drill and arms, all of which are rapidly being attained. In addition, there is daily arriving here from one to two regiments more, and probably many thousands are rendezvousing at other great military depots. Hence the conclusion that every day adds to our effective strength, while the supply not yet drawn upon is immense. On the contrary, the rebels can be gaining nothing unless it be in efficiency with arms, and even this we suppose to be counter balanced by demoralization. Unless we greatly err, somebody is certain to be whipped, and that soundly too, but when, is more than we dare to predict. One thing is certain, we hear less of battles and probable battles here than we did at home. And yet one gathers the idea that the white tents scattered in every direction for miles, the immense bodies of men around and about them, the glittering arms, the constant drill, the close surveilance of all papers, the strains of martial music, the constant never ceasing bustle in every department, the arrival of train after train of clattering cars loaded to overflowing with human freight, portends something serious. We hope and trust that it means, down with secession and rebellion, and a short rope to a steady limb for traitors. We believe that the thing is rapidly coming to a focus, and unless the fortune of war is against us, we purpose to be with you *long* before the three years for which we enlisted has expired. But still it seems hardly worth while to speculate upon that point, for there is an uncertainty about the thing which time alone may determine for us. One thing is certain, we think you will see few, very few of the Potter boys in the old familiar haunts until the war shall have been terminated by the crushing out of secession. If we rightly judge, most of them are determined to see rebellion put down ere they turn their faces homeward. During our short stay here we have had the pleasure of an extended ramble through the Capitol. And when one rambles through its spacious halls and views the tastefully arranged plans, when rising flight after flight of steps until at last he stands upon the last finished landing place of the new dome, and sees spread out before him the beautifully arranged grounds, and in the distance the Department buildings, when he takes into consideration the vast interests centered in these various departments, then is it that he begins to feel a strong desire welling up within his bosom to see the foul machinations of the arch conspirator, Jeff. Davis, recoil upon his own head crushing him to the dust—that he feels like fighting, and if need be, dying in so good a cause as that in which we are engaged.

—13TH. To-day I obtained a pass from Col. Brooke, and went down to the Navy yard, and there saw what to a greeny like myself was something of a sight. Artillery in large supplies, of various sizes and patterns, pyramid upon pyramid (small ones, of course,) of cannon balls piled in the yard, while the vessels unloading supplies, and the machinery in constant play in the various machinery departments, together with the din of cannon firing at points down the bay, caused me to think of war in good earnest. It does seem serious when you take a view in your peaceful home away back among the wooded hills of old Potter. But as you near the scene of action, as you become accustomed to the handling of arms, as you learn the drill, as you place yourself in the various attitudes to be gone through with in course of an action, the thing begins to grow less serious to contemplate. But after all, perhaps when we come to *fighting*, the operations of war may prove more serious than they now look. But whether such proves to be the case of not, we hope that none of the members of Company "G" will ever have cause in any event to regret the step which they have taken.

Now then, a word or two more and I shall have done bothering you with my trash. Did you not agree to send me some papers? It would do us a bunch of good to hear from home, I can tell you. You have probably sent us papers, but not one have we received, and although some of the boys have received letters from home containing words of cheer, yet not a word has been vouchsafed to me. I have written stacks of letterr, employed all my leisure time, in fact, at the desk. While I sit here waiting the boys are coming to our marquee and enquiring, "Why don't we get the JOURNAL?" Now Mr. Editor, if you don't send us some papers we very much fear you will regret it as long as you shall occupy that old easy chair. Arthur, Barney, Cyrus, and in truth nearly all the boys are enjoying the very best of spirits. They make what is here called tip-top soldier boys. Some five or six of the Company are rather unwell, but none of them seriously, I think. You may say to the people that so far as is known not a man in the entire Company but is true blue, and stands up nobly to the work. We have now drilled *two* days in the "Manuel of Arms," with the arms in our hands, and I can assure you the men make rapid progress in their use. Should any one having friends or relatives with us wish to write or direct any package to them the proper address will not come amiss, therefore I give it.

Company G, 53d Regiment, P. V. Care Col. J. R. Brooke.

Yours for the war, R.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Aug. Wm. Bradford, Unconditional Unionist, is elected Governor of MARYLAND by a 2 to one vote in a large poll. Every County heard from is for the Union. Some undoubted Rebels were captured, but no legal voter was obstructed in his right.

NEW JERSEY—No State Ticket. In the Legislature, all profess to be War men, but those chosen on Union Tickets hold the balance of power.

MASSACHUSETS re-elects ANDREW for Governor, and the whole Republican State Ticket, by 32,000 maj. on a light vote. Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. We gain one Congressman—SA. HOOPER, Rep., having 900 maj. over G. B. Upton, Dem., in the District which last year gave 300 maj against A. Burlingame. Mr. Appleton, then elected has resigned.

NEW YORK State gives a stupendous majority against Democracy, on State Ticket, and in Legislature. In New York City, even, the maj. is for the Union State Ticket. Four tickets were run for County Officers, and the Democrats carried most of them by a lack of "union" among "unionists."

Killed, Wounded and Missing at Ball's Bluff.

We have examined and compared the various lists of the killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and we are inclined to the belief that the following figures will not vary much from the official report:

	Engaged.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
California	570	18	42	227
Tammany	360	10	20	120
Mass. 15th	653	14	63	245
Mass. 20th	319	8	41	110
Total	1901	50	166	702

The rebels report having taken but 529 prisoners, and as that is 163 short of our number reported missing, it is fair to presume that nearly all of the balance were killed in the battle. Of the prisoners probably one hundred at least are wounded. With these additions the list of casualities will stand as follows:

Killed	223
Wounded	166
Wounded among prisoners	100
Prisoners not wounded	429
Total	918

To the above must be added the killed and wounded of the Third Rhode Island battery, the First United States artillery, and the United States cavalry, which will swell the number to 930, or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole force engaged.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Lieut.-General Scott.

The correspondence, addresses, &c., incident to the retirement of Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, from the command of the U. S. Army, was published in this paper last week, and below we give a brief sketch of his military career, which will doubtless be read with much interest:

Gen. Winfield Scott, born in Petersburg, Virginia, 13th of June, 1786, appointed Captain of Light Artillery on the 3d of May, 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Second Artillery 6th of July, 1812; distinguished in assault on Queenstown Hights, Upper Canada, 13th of October, 1812; Adjutant General (rank of Colonel) 18th of March, 1813; Colonel Second Artillery, 12th March, 1813; led the van, and was distinguished in capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, 27th May, 1813; Brigadier General 9th March, 1814; in the division of Maj.-Gen. Brown on the Niagara, and commanded one brigade which fought the battle of Chippewa, 5th July, 1814; brevet Major General "for his distinguished service in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and for his uniform gallantry and good conduct as an officer in said army," 25th July, 1814 (Sept. 1814) in the latter severely wounded; received a gold medal "with suitable emblems and devices," presented "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States," 3d November, 1814; retained 8th April, 1815; Major General and General-in-Chief of the Army, 25th June, 1841; took command in person of the army in Mexico, December, 1846, and made the conquest of Mexico, from the capture of Vera Cruz, 29th March, 1847, to the capture of the City of Mexico 15th September, 1847; received the "thanks of Congress" of March 9th, 1848, for "uniform gallantry and good conduct conspicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the City of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, March 29th, 1847; and in the successive battles of Cerro Gordo, April 18th, Contreras, San Antonio, and Cherubusco, August 19th and 20th; and for the victories achieved in front of the City of Mexico, September 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, and the capture of the Metropolis, September 14th, 1847, in which the Mexican troops, greatly superior in numbers, and with every advantage of position, were in every conflict signally defeated by the American arms;" with the presentation of a gold medal "with devices emblematical of the series of brilliant victories achieved by the army"—"as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the memorable campaign of 1847;" and subsequently appointed Lieutenant General of the U. S. Army, the highest military rank that, under our institutions, can be conferred on any citizen.

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.

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.

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,
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.

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

L. BIRD,
SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKLAND, Pa., (formerly Cushingville.) Office in his *Store* building.

MARK GILLON,
TAILOR—*nearly opposite the Court House*—will make all clothes intrusted 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 Allegany river, Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.—Jy 17,'61

H. 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.

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

LUCIEN BIRD,
DEALER in
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, DRY GOODS,
Also,
Has been so fortunate as to secure the services of THOMAS J. BAKER, who is making and mending **Boots and Shoes** in his own unexceptionable style, with
GOOD STOCK.
☞ I have concluded to sell only for
READY PAY,
from October 1, 1861.
☞ Will buy Ashes, Hides, Pelts, and some Grains.
in Brookland, (formerly Cushingville.)
Sept., 1861.

THE
POTTER JOURNAL
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M. W. McAlarney, Proprietor.
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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. Owning no guide except that of Principle, it will endeavor to aid in the work of more fully Freedomizing our Country.

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"THE UNION"
ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,
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UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.
☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the wants of the business public.
☞ Terms $1 50 per day.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of BENJ. T. HOXIE, late of Sweden township, Potter Co., dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Potter county, to whom all debts due to said estate and claims against the same, must be presented for settlement or payment. J. W. BIRD, Adm'r.
Sweden, Sept. 2, 1861. 6t