THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

WAR WITH ENGLAND!

Upon the reception of the news in England, of the taking of Mason and Slidell from the British Steamer Trent, by Capt. Wilkes of the San Jacinto, great indignation was expressed by those interested in the Cotton trade, and meetings were held in Liverpool calling upon the British Government to resent the insult offered its flag. The papers, however, take the matter coolly, and the London *Times* says: "Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth that we have established a system of International Law which now tells against us." The *Times* thus intimates that Capt. Wilkes in taking Mason and Slidell from the British Steamer was only doing what a Law, established by the superior strength of the English Navy years ago, permitted him to do. The *Star* says: "The opinion of the law officers of our Crown has been taken on the subject; and we are assured that it is clearly in favor of the right [to take Rebels from English vessels] assumed by the United States Government. We do not see on what interpretation of the law of nations and the privileges of belligerants a contrary opinion could be sustained." If the English people do become indignant and make cottonized speeches they cannot remove the right which all International Law gives, and therefore the English Government cannot justly interfere in the case in hand.

Since the above was written another Steamer has arrived from England and brings the news that it was the intention of the Crown to demand the surrender of Mason and Slidell and reparation for the alledged insult. The news intimates that a war with this country is expected and great preparations are being made for it. *If England pursues this course*, contrary to all the principles of Right and Law, let us meet this as did our fathers a similar course years ago, and let there not be a sword sheathed until full satisfaction is given. Since the war with the rebels begun England has offered insults unceasingly to this country through her press, continually asserting the fallacy of our form of Government and the inevitable destruction of the Union. Let no one be frightened with this bluster. Twice has England felt the power of Free America, and, as the "third time is always a charm," let her, if it must be, feel it again. We have now in the field over 600,000 men and in three months time can put twice that number on the field before England's vile horde. But first, end the war at home—end it speedily. Slavery must be abolished! Free the negroes, and give them the implements of war to fight for that freedom. If Congress wants such a course endorsed, give them petitions. We have no child's game to play. "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies."

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

The President has declined to communicate to Congress any communications addressed to him by the Governments of England France and Spain in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico. He deems that it is inexpedient at this exigency to do so.

On the 11th inst., the death of Col. Baker was announced in Congress. The President was in the Senate during the proceedings in that body, and sat by the side of the Vice-President. The Senate eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Sumner, Nesmith, and Latham; those in the House by Messrs. Shiel, Phelps, Sargeant, Dunlap, Colfax, Richardson, Kelly, and Riddle.

The Republican Members of Congress held an adjourned caucus at the Capital on the 11th inst. Senator Clark of New-Hampshire was Chairman, and Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania Secretary. There was an interchange of views, continuing over two hours. About sixty gentlemen were present. Finally, the pending resolution of Representative Bingham was unanimously adopted. It provides for the confiscation of all property of rebels in arms, and all who aid and abet them, and the unconditional emancipation of their slaves.

Mr. Trumbull in the Senate has presented a bill repealing the law preventing Jewish ministers from acting as Chaplain's in the army.

The unanimity in both Houses in favor of the propriety of confiscating Rebels' property, and emancipating their slaves, is such that it is believed there will be little difficulty in obtaining even a two-thirds vote.

A Good Example.—It is stated that at Mr. Gough's recent lecture in Albany, Mrs. Gov. Morgan, who occupied a front seat in the gallery, took out her soldier's sock and knitted vigorously until the time for the commencement of the lecture.—The next evening the power of fashon had done its work upon the Albanians, and in every part of the spacious hall ladies were seen working vigorously with the patriotic yarn.

The State Educational Convention met in Harrisburg week before last. There was quite a large number of delegates present who seemed to manifest much interest in the matter upon which they had been called to deliberate and take action.

The citizens of Baltimore have thus far taken $1,000,000 of the U. S. loan.

SYNOPSIS OF WAR NEWS.

It is said in Washington that the enemy out-numbers us on the Potomac, but the grounds on which this opinion is based are not given, except that 75,000 fresh troops are believed to have come up recently from the South.

Some who are well fitted to form an opinion on the point, express their belief that the Union Army on the Potomac is about to go into Winter quarters, as extensive preparations are making to build huts.

From Kentucky we learn that Capt. Nevitt and 40 men a few days ago burned the bridges at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russellville, on the Memphis branch railroad. They attacked the rebel guard, killed two, and took eleven prisoners.

We have again a report about the pirate Sumter. That craft was at Martinique on the 24th ult., and the United States gun-boat Iroquois was in pursuit of her; but she escaped, as she has so many times before done.

There continues to be great excitement in eastern Tennessee. Bridges are being burnt, Crops destroyed and in districts where the Unionists are in a minority they are persecuted by the Rebels in a most outrageous manner. The report that Parson Brownlow had met and defeated a large band of Rebels is Confirmed.

Ex-Minister Faulkner, released from Fort Warren on parole, has gone to Richmond to endeavor to exchange himself for Mr. Ely.

News from the South report that the Planters are setting fire to their crops to keep them from falling into the hands of the Federal troops.

Washington, Dec. 12.—A private letter from an officer in Fort Pickens states that Col. Brown had all his guns shotted for two or three days, waiting until all the rebel boats that had habitually plied between Pensacola and the Navy-Yard were safely hived at the latter, when he opened fire. The result was, two of them were sunk and others disabled, Warrington and the Navy-Yard were burned, and the flag-staffs of Forts McRae and Barrancas were shot away. The Rebels' loss of life was unknown. There were one killed in Pickens and seven wounded.—Many shells were thrown at its flag-staff, which was not hit, although the rebel gunnery was unexpectedly good. A shell, three days after it was thrown into Pickens, exploded, apparently without cause, and killed six men, beside wounding a number.

The War Department received a dispatch to-day from Col. Brown at Fort Pickens, briefly telling the result of the bombardment of Warrington, Fort McRae, and Pensacola Navy-Yard. Warrington was destroyed, Fort McRae silenced, and the Navy-Yard fired. Our loss was a Captain of a gun killed and six men wounded. The only damage sustained by Fort Pickens was the dismounting of one gun.

A private letter from an officer at Port Royal, dated at noon on Friday, the 6th inst., says that Gen. Stevens with his brigade was at last embarked, and was then moving from Hilton Head for Beaufort. "It is expected that there will be sharp fighting," says the writer, "as it is the opinion of Gen. Stevens that three thousand Rebel troops are now there."—We also learn that the 46th New-York Regiment, under Col. Rosa, was to leave on that day, to occupy Tybee Island; and also that orders had been given to establish several large guns in an abandoned fortification on Otter Island, which commands the entrance of St. Helena Sound on the north, and to garrison the place. This point is only about 20 miles from Charleston.

A deserter was shot in Gen. Franklin's Division by order of the Court Martial.

A Rebel prisoner yesterday taken near Washington declares that the Southern army is on the point of moving from Centreville in three columns, of 75,000 men, expecting to find our advance off guard. He says that four days' rations had been given out. It appears certain that the Rebel army on the Potomac has been largely reënforced within some days.

There is much anxiety felt at this moment concerning Kentucky. On the 10th inst., at Somerset, they were expecting a fight immediately. More recent advices state that there had been no fighting before an attack was hourly expected that an order to throw all Indiana regiments which have a minimum number into Kentucky would give our troops an additional strength of 9,000 or 10,000. There is naturally great interest excited for the fate of the war in that section.

From Missouri we learn that the commerce of the Mississippi has been placed entirely under the charge of the Government; all owners, officers, and employees of boats will be compelled to take the oath of allegiance, and severe penalties are affixed to the commission of any act contrary to the spirit of the order. The latest news from Gen. Price is to the effect that he is still at Osceola with from 10,000 to 15,000 men, soon to move Northward.

Capt. Rathbone, of the steam transport Illinois, reports that on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock, when he passed Charleston, on his way up from Port Royal, the whole city was on fire, presenting a spectacle awfully sublime.

From the same source we learn that on Wednesday last, when the Illinois left, all the Islands adjacent to Port Royal were occupied by our troops, and that they had succeeded in securing $2,000,000 worth of cotton. The health of the troops was remarkably fine, and the weather very pleasant.

From the 46th Regiment.

Camp Knipe, Muddy Branch, Md.
Dec. 6th, 1861.

Mr. Editor: The regiment has marched, with the exception of one Company who remain a few days on picket, and a part of the Quartermaster's stores which are left until the return of the baggage train, in care of the Quartermaster, Sergeant and myself. The whole of the Division has gone to Frederick City, for what purpose I know not. There are various rumors that some of the largest regiments have been selected to go on board some fleet going South. This may be true, and if so, you can take it for granted that the 46th is on hand.

The 46th moves along smoothly as a regiment. Not so, I am sorry to say, with the two companies from Potter. Three of our comrades have thus early sacrificed their lives. Yes, Higley Judd and John Peet from Company H, and Gilbert Kenyon, from Company G, are with us no more. All were good and true soldiers, and their loss is deeply felt by us all. Kenyon and Peet were buried in the churchyard in Darnestown, with military honors. A simple board with their names, regiment and age was the only tribute their comrades could leave by their graves; but memory will forever reserve her choicest spot in the hearts of many many dear friends, to cherish the names of those who have thus early fallen in the service of their country.

A few words upon the character of the 46th. Friends at home and from different parts of the State seem to think (by the tone of their letters) that we have a regiment of villains, desperadoes and thieves. I suppose they have formed their opinion from the murder of our Major, and various untrue rumors concerning us while the regiment was yet in its infancy. This, I admit, would cause a strong feeling against us—and the regiment, a thousand brave, true and patriotic men—must suffer for the crime of a single villain. But know, friends at home, that we are not the set of desperadoes you imagine us to be. Don't take our word, but take the words of Gen. Banks, of our Brigadier-General Williams, of our own Col. Knipe, and of the inhabitants near whom we are quartered. By them we are praised for good behavior, even more than by our Orthodox Yankee friends in the Division with us. Our bravery and endurance have been highly commended by Gen. Banks, our efficiency by Gen. Williams, our neatness by the Inspector General; and Col. Knipe, a brave and gentlemanly soldier and withal aspiring, is not only satisfied, but is proud of his regiment. That there are hard cases among us we admit, and they have been more numerous since pay day, for with Uncle Sam's "*spondulicks*" come whisky. The damnable "sesesh" rum-seller spies, for the sake of lining their pockets with the "yellow tin" of their heretofore doting Uncle Sam. (for they love that part still,) will make brutes of men.

The country I have not yet spoken of. Maryland, in this section is fair to look upon, and towards Edward's Ferry is really beautiful. The banks of the Potomac are broken with steep bluffs. These bluffs do not extend back, but are ridges sometimes running parallell and sometimes running at an angle with the river. Farther back it is less abrupt, nevertheless it presents a rolling and irregular surface. The surface is composed very much of red shale. Water courses are in this easily formed, and deep gullies are worn wherever the water of heavy rains courses. Streams are more or less muddy, hence the name "Muddy Branch." The soil, seems productive where it has not been worn out. The original growth of timber is Oak, Chestnut and Walnut, very much in appearance of the timber upon limestone soil of Central Pennsylvania; but on worn out fields the Yellow Pine soon spring up. It needs the thrifty farmer of Pennsylvania to *make* Maryland, and he can easily do it by *using* and not fearing to soil the hands that God has given him. Corn and wheat are the principal productions. Slavery is the curse (I wish there was a stronger word) of Maryland. Judging from the few people a soldier meets, the common intelligence of Maryland is below mediocrity. School houses are among the curiosities, also churches. I have met one man who longed to see Maryland a free State, but more than the half we cannot believe who say they are for the Union. The sight of a soldier makes them the strongest Union men. When we express our doubts about the inhabitants being sound, (of course to try them) their answer is invariably, "I reckon right smart I'm a Union man." All who are able hold slaves. Of course the slaves long for freedom. We urge them to run away, but they dare not for fear of being re-taken when they are sure to be sold South. Whipping is not common here. Not a slave have I heard speak, even respectfully of his master. Women seem to fare harder than the men. The latter seem sometimes to wear a contented look, but the women never. They appear troubled and anxious. I was in a farm-house and saw enough to make the heart of a *human* ache. Not a harsh word was spoken or a cross look given, but the *tone* in speaking to or of a slave was *enough; that* said to the poor slave, "you are my ox" and to me "If that beast of mine kicks 'twill not pay to break his legs, I'll sell him." Couldn't stand it, nohow! I spoke, consequently a few parting words upon the degrading and brutalizing effects of human slavery, and left, hoping I had *not* made a good friend of that man, bidding him and all like him I hope, an everlasting farewell.

The boys are generally well, a few however are in the hospital. Some of those who were away are now with us.

Hoping to get a Journal soon I will do as I promised—close. Yours,

Homer, C.

The First Epistle of Philos the Philanthropist to the Potter Countians.

Men, brethren, and fathers,—women, sisters and mothers,—children, sons, and daughters,—you, the *people* of Potter county do I now address, who am simply—one of you.

Our nation of Usa is engaged in a fearful struggle. Hostile armies stand arrayed against each other; and a deadly strife is going on. A large proportion of the able-bodied men of this county have resigned their peaceful occupations, and gone to the war; some of them have already laid down their lives; and perhaps, even now, the sanguinary conflict is but as it were begun. Alas for the firesides already made desolate, and for the very many more which may be—which in all human probability must be—thus desolated, no one can tell how soon.

War, considered by itself, is an unmitigated evil. Like certain surgical operations, it can never be justly resorted to except as the only means left for the removal of some greater evil. A condition of war is in itself a condition greatly to be deplored.

Who among us could possibly desire war for its own sake? Who of us would not greatly prefer peace, other things being equal? Who, having the power to remove the *cause* of the present conflict, would long hesitate to do so? Who? No one—most certainly no one.

Up here in Potter, few (if any) need to be told, as a matter of news, that the great procuring cause of the present strife is the system of chattle slavery existing at the South. Southern slaveholders "devised and set on foot" the rebellion mainly for the promotion of their "peculiar" and—with them—most cherished institution. To all persons not totally hoodwinked by prejudice, that is clearly and indisputably evident. The existing war, on the part of the nation at large, is manifestly a war in self defence—a war for the preservation of national existence.

People of Potter not gone to the war! Dwellers in the banner county of the Keystone State! While pursuing your peaceful avocations, you can yet do something toward cutting short the war, and hastening the advent of peace. The cause of the war being such as it is, let us ask Congress to strike at the root of the evil by abolishing slavery.

The following is thought to be as good a form of petition as any:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, inhabitants of Potter county, in the State of Pennsylvania, being greatly desirous that the existing rebellion be speedily put down, and its like in the future effectually prevented, do respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable body to take some effective measure for the total suppression of chattel slavery throughout the country, as a means to that end,—either by requesting His Excellency, the President, to issue a military proclamation for this purpose,—or, (in the absence of this, or in the event of his non compliance with such request,) by passing a general act of emancipation, setting free all the slaves upon the soil and waters of the United States, and allowing a fair compensation to such slaveholders as are loyal to the Government.

And your petitioners will humbly pray, &c.

Copies of the above may be obtained at the Coudersport P. O., and should be returned to the P. M. Let them be numerously signed. Delay not.

I recommend that women sign as well as men. They surely are as much interested in the matter, having as many sons, brothers, and fathers in the army as the men have, and a greater number of husbands. Let the names of signers be arranged in two distinct columns, the men's on the left, and the women's on the right, that the number of each may be readily ascertained. Sign, ladies, sign. It seems in a manner necessary that you should do so, since so many men have gone as soldiers. If for this reason the right-hand column should overrun the left, why let it. Sign, ladies and gentlemen all.

Respectfully,

PHILOS.

It is said that assurances have been given to the President that the Legislature of Kentucky will shortly pass a law emancipating all slaves in that State, and reimbursing loyal men for their pecuniary loss.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements, which will soon be in operation, for returning dead letters to their writers, in all cases in which they disclose the names of the authors.

It is said that Mrs. President Lincoln has three brothers who are in the army of the South, and three sisters among the rebels, who are married to Secessionists, one of them at the head of several thousand men. Our estimable Presidentess is said to have marked solicitude for her contumacious "brothers and sisters."

Senator Wilson, of Mass., has introduced a bill for the abolition of the post of Sutler in the army. For this he deserves the thanks of the soldiers, and all who care for their well-being.

Senator Andrew Johnson has arrived in Washington, and reports the Union feeling in Eastern Tennessee as overwhelming.

JONES' COLUMN

NEW GOODS

AND

SOMETHING ELSE

NEW!!

THE subscribers at their

OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,

IN

COUDERSPORT,

Offer to their old customers and the public generally for Cash, United States Treasury Notes (which by the way are taken at Par,) Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Hides, Pelts, Deer Skins, and all other kinds of Skins, such as Calf Skins, &c., also, Beans, Bees, Venison, and some other things that can't be thought of,

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

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Also a few more of those Superior

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And other kinds of

STATIONARY.

WALL PAPER,

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And other articles which time alone forbids us to mention, all of which will be sold as low as the WAR PRICES will allow—for strictly

READY-PAY!!

And for those articles we take, the highest market price will be paid.

We are also General Agents for

DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines,
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And all the standard Medicines of the day

CALL AND SEE!

C. S. & E. A. JONES.

N. B. The pay for the Goods must be on hand when the Goods are delivered, as we are determined to live to the motto of "Pay as You Go."

Just one thing more. The Judgments, notes and book accounts which we have on hand must be settled and closed up immediately or we fear they will be increased faster than the usual rate of interest. Dec 11

BUSINESS CARDS.

EULALIA LODGE, No. 342, F. A. M. STATED Meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month. Also Masonic gatherings on every Wednesday Evening, for work and practice, at their Hall in Coudersport.
TIMOTHY IVES, W. M.
Samuel Haven, Sec'y.

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.

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COLLINS SMITH,
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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.
A Livery Stable is also kept in connection with this Hotel.

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

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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

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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.

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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.

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
PUBLISHED BY
M. W. McAlarney, Proprietor.
$1.00 PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

*** 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 endeaver to aid in the work of more fully Freedomizing our Country.

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Business Cards, 8 lines or less, per year	5 00
Special and Editorial Notices, per line,	10

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.

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, Admr.

Sweden, Sept. 2, 1861. 6t