THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

M. W. McALARNEY, EDITOR.

☞A DONATION VISIT will be paid to the Rev. H. H. LYMAN, at the M. E. Parsonage, on Tuesday evening January 14th. A cordial invitation is extended to all. By Order of Committee.

☞A man by the name of Patterson, calling himself a Universalist preacher when at home—formerly living in Allegany Co., N. Y., lately at Eleven Mile, Potter Co. Pa.,—a man about 40 years of age, sandy complexion, spare built, and having in his possession numerous sums of money, supposed to amount in all to $1000 or more, entrusted to him by the soldiers from this county some two months ago, for their families at home; is supposed to have left the country. We publish this that he may be apprehended and not impose upon any one else. *

☞One year ago, when Maryland was beset with the enemies of the country, and when one stout heart might have saved her much blood, Gov. Hicks was urged by men loyal to the Government to give his sanction to the attempts then being made to save the State from the anarchy and ruin that has since visited it, and to discountenance the deeds of the disunionists. Weak and vascillating he dared not make a loyal blow, but contented himself by changing his Unionism from hot to cold as the chances of a successful rebellion presented themselves. When a man's opinions are formed and their truth tested by experience, we do not complain of his not changing them at every adverse breath, but when, as was the case with Gov. Hicks, the matter presented to him was such as to presume that he had not as yet formed an opinion based upon experience or even the semblance of truth, and when as he was in duty bound to do he was called upon by the Constitution of the country to attempt to allay the frenzy of those who were dragging the State with them, his failing to attend to the call both of duty and of law proved that he was either a passive instrument in the hands of the rebels, or that his own heart justified him in opposing what he had sworn to support. But as the season changes and Nature dons her garb of white for her garb of green, so the opinions—outwardly expressed—of this Governor changes. In his last proclamation to the Legislature he urges all that which should have been done last winter, namely: The putting of the State upon a loyal war-footing using the means for filling the quota called for from the State, and appropriating all the necessary means for the proper clothing and arming of the Maryland troops.

SYNOPSIS OF WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The joint Committee to inquire into the conduct of the war was *again in session* until a late hour to-day, and examined a large number of witnesses. Gen. Patterson was not put on the stand as was expected.—He will be examined to-morrow. The Committee is making encouraging headway. The names of several artillery officers who figured at Bull Run, are on the summons list, and they will soon be sent for. Their testimony may illuminate a subject which has long needed judicial or military investigation.

There are the elements of another Mason and Slidell case, on all fours, with it now partly in Fort Lafayette, in the persons of Thos. S. Rogers, of Texas, and one Zachary, of New Orleans. They were taken early in December, by our Commodore Ridgely, off the English schooner Victoria on her passage from Havana to Matamoras. Dispatches for rebel leaders were in their pockets, and there was the fullest evidence of their being on an errand hostile to the United States. It is probable that the State Department will not wait for a demand for the surrender of these men, but will speedily enlarge them.

It is almost certain that the English will occupy, if they have not already occupied Matamoras, with the design it is feared, of opening communication with the Rebel States by way of Brownsville, exporting cotton, and importing contraband. Should such be their intention, nothing but the natural obstacles of the country can prevent it from being carried out, while Texas continues disloyal.

Carl Schurz has asked and obtained leave of absence from Madrid, and is probably already on his way home. The causes assigned for his return are purely speculative.

Gen. McClellan slept ten hours last night—a favorable fact in a typhoid case. To-day he sat up some time attending to business.

The report of the Associated Press, that the French and British Ministers did not call on Secretary Seward on New Year's day, was erroneous. Lord Lyons with his whole legation paid his respects to Mr. Seward, as did Monsieur Mercier and the French attachés.

The Secretary of State has decided to issue no more passes to ladies. It has been ascertained that in nearly every instance where these favors have been granted to women, letters and other documents have been concealed in their clothes, conveying important information to the rebels. In future, the crinolines who even apply for passes will be searched.

It appears that Mason and Slidell are to go no further than Halifax in the English war steamer Rinaldo; there they are to take the Cunard steamer.

It is rumored at Halifax, though without foundation, that the Parana, with 1,100 British troops on board, had been wrecked.

It is said that circumstances have transpired within the past few days, leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to designate with certainty the source whence the rebels have, within the last two months derived most valuable information, which it is known the Government took every means to conceal.

Arrangements have been made to pay all the troops up to the 1st of January. Orders for the preliminary musters were issued several days ago.

Sinking of the Stone Fleet.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Capt. Davis, in his official report says: "In all this work I have been ably assisted by Commanders Gordon and Goldsborough, and by Lieutenants Commanding Stevens and Balch, and have derived much valuable information and important aid from the skill, local knowledge, and zeal of Acting Masters G. H. Bradbury and Mr Godfrey, who acted as pilots, both of whom are worthy of your highest confidence."

Also, in relation to the active part of the expedition, Captain Davis says: "On the night of my arrival off Charleston the light-house was blown up, by which occurrence the purpose of my visit was essentially promoted After the bar had been sounded out, two ships were sunk, one on the eastern and one the western limit of the channel, which served to limit the field of operations. After all the ships which were to be sunk, sixteen in number, had been brought here, and in a position to be easily moved, they were towed in by the smaller steamers and placed upon and inside the bar in a checkered or indented form, lying as much as possible across the direction of the channel in several lines, some distance apart, and they are made so nearly to overlie each other that it would be difficult to draw a line through them, in the direction of the channel, which would not be intercepted by one of the vessels."

Commander Davis states that he was guided by several principles in closing the place, and in the manner for sinking the vessels, viz: First, The bar was selected because it is the principal and culminating point of the natural deposit in this line. By adding the material contained in the hulks to those already placed there by nature, it may be expected that the natural forces which aggregate the latter will tend to keep the former in their assigned position. Second. By putting down the vessels in an indented form, it was intended to create a material obstruction to the channel, without seriously impeding the flow of the water.

If it were possible to build a stone wall across the channel, the river, which must flow to the sea, would undoubtedly take another and similar path. But if, on the contiary, the blockading of the natural channel is only partial, the water may retain a part of its old course and require the addition only of a new channel of small capacity. Third. The mode of sinking the vessels is intended to establish a combination of artificial interruptions and irregularities resembling on a small scale those of Hell gate, or Holmes' Hole, and producing like them eddies, whirlpools, and counter currents, such as render the navigation of an otherwise difficult channel hazardous and uncertain.

Gen. Scott's Return.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: General Scott's sudden return was, as has been intimated, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, who, in an interview with the old soldier, which ought to be historical, apprised him that he had seen and approved Earl Russell's despatch; that France was with England in this matter; but that France, the friend of the United States, desired a peaceable adjustment of the question between the two countries; desired it so much that he, in the name of France, urged General Scott, if he loved his country, to hasten to the Cabinet at Washington, and urge the Government to comply with the demands of England. It is doubtful now whether General Scott will come to Washington at all. He writes that the difficulty with his spine is no better, but that his dropsy and lumbago are much relieved.

Colonel Kane.

Colonel Kane, of the Bucktails, under the very excellent care of his wife, is improving. He is, however, confined closely to his bed, and is very weak. Col. Kane is not wounded in the forehead, and deprived of his reason in consequence, as currently reported. His wound is on the cheek, the ball having passed through the cheek, and carrying away a tooth and a portion of the jaw-bone, lodged in his mouth. He is in full possession of his reason, and recounts with minute detail the incidents of the late engagement and brilliant success of the Pennsylvania troops.

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

ALLEGANY COUNTY, N. Y.,
CHRISTMAS DAY, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Would you believe it? In this noble county there actually are men—aye, and women too—who manifestly sympathize much more with the Southern rebellionists than with the majority of the nation! This seems to arise from two principal causes: First, those in the rebellion, nearly or quite to a man, voted the so-called Democratic ticket in 1860. Second, the prejudices of these against the negro race are as inveterate as they are unreasonable. It is seen that if the national forces should overcome the rebel forces, the slaves must, in all probability, become free, since nearly all the slaves are held by rebels, who by their treasonable conduct forfeit their claim to their entire property; and Uncle Sam can not be a slave-master, and hold them; nor can the old gentleman well turn slave-dealer, and sell them; they therefore seem altogether likely to gain their freedom—an event which the sympathizers in mention have been accustomed to consider as the greatest calamity that could befall us. Hence, although for obvious reasons, the wish that the South may succeed is not openly expressed, just now, the fact that such a wish is harbored, is abundantly manifest.

It is as plain as day, according to these worthies, that the sayings and doings of a few at the North, have been the sole cause of the rebellion. Slavery is not the cause—no, not by any means *Anti*-slavery has brought the whole thing upon us. The North, not the South, has plunged the country into war. This puts me in mind of a little incident which occurred in a farmer's kitchen where, about a year ago, I was stopping for the night.

It was a snowy, squally time. The farmer and his wife, five or six children, a dog, and a cat, composed the household, and were all gathered into the room aforesaid for the evening. The dog was an amiable but active specimen of the shepherd breed, two or three years out of his puppy-hood. The cat was an old tabby that I was told had been in the family "ever since the winter that Rachel was a baby." The cat was reposing on a lounge at the south side of the room; but if she slept, it was in "cat naps;" for whenever the dog presumed to move about at all, and not lie quietly in a corner, she would set up such a caterwauling as, when taken along with the woman's talk about puppy, and the man's commands to the dog, was quite sufficient to prevent anything else from being heard. For if you suppose that they blamed the cat at all, or attempted to stop her noise in any other way than by scolding the dog, and compelling him to lie down again in this or that corner furthest from the south side of the room, you are greatly mistaken. I could not but think that they put the blame upon the wrong one—that not the north side, Tray, but the south side, Tabby, was the culpable party; but, of course, I said nothing. I do not keep quite silent, however, in relation to the cause of the present war; nor do I intend to.

N. B. The rebel sympathizers above mentioned are certainly not very numerous here; (bless the Lord for that;) but they seem to be considerably more so than they are up in Potter.

Youry truly, PHILOS.

Movement down the Mississippi.

A Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, in a letter dated December 22, says:

The long expected movement down the Mississippi river will not take place for three or four weeks, if as soon as that, as it will take some time longer than was at first expected to get the gun-boats ready for action. The proper equipment of the land forces, in a manner to cope successfully with the well armed troops of the rebels, will also delay a movement in that direction, if it was intended to operate that way, before Gen. Buell subdued the rebels east and north of the Cumberland. How soon our land forces will be properly ready for the field rests with the authorities at Springfield and Washington. It may be in two or three weeks, and it may be in as many months. I do not believe Gen. Halleck will make a decisive movement on Columbus with the troops equipped as they are.

Gen. Schoepff turned Banker.

When the General arrived in the neighborhood of London, after the Wildcat fight, he found that Zollicoffer had been levying on the Union men for provisions, forage, transportation, etc, and had paid them in Confederate bonds. Imitating an example which the Secessionists tho't so unexceptionable, General Schoepff commenced levying on the Secessionists for similar supplies. In the meantime, he assembled the Union men, and opening an exchange office for their benefit, set at defiance all banking rules by taking the Confederate bonds at par, and supplying the Union men with good Ohio and Indiana money in its stead. Then, when the Secessionists presented their bills he paid them all off, with the utmost politeness, in their own currency!

7th Nov. 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot down in cold blood by a pro slavery mob in Alton, Illinois, for publishing a paper opposed to Slavery.

7th Nov. 1860, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, was found to have been elected Preisdent of the United Seates, by the anti-slavery voters thereof.

7th Nov. 1861, the Stars and Stripes were raised again in South Carolina—and about the same time, Mason and Slidell were captured.

SIMMONS' COLUMN.

IMPORTANT

Notice.

EXTENSIVE

PURCHASES

HAVE BEEN ADDED

TO THE

PREVIOUS STOCK

AT THE

REGULATOR,

OSWAYO,

EMBRACING

FULL VARIETIES

OF

Seasonable Goods,

AMOUNTING IN VALUE

TO MORE THAN

$8,000,

THEREFORE

BEING THUS STRONGLY FORTIFIED

AGAINST THE

PRESENT HIGH PRICES,

I SHALL BE ENABLED

TO CONTINUE

TO SELL GOODS

AS HERETOFORE

AT PRICES

FULLY AS LOW AS

NEW YORK

WHOLESALE

PRICES,

THUS

GIVING MY CUSTOMERS

ADVANTAGES

NOT TO BE FOUND

ELSEWHERE

IN

THIS COUNTY.

C. H. SIMMONS,

OSWAYO.

January 8, 1862.

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. Beas, Venison, and some other things that can't be thought of,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

READYMADE CLOTHING

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Hats & Caps,

Iron, Nails,

Hardware,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

Together with some of the best

KEROSENE OIL,

Far superior to the Oil Creek or Tidioute Oil.

LAMP & LAMP FIXINGS,

POCKET CUTLERY,

Also a few more of those Superior

CANDOR PLOWS,

SLEIGH SHOES,

GLASS, SASH, PUTTY,

INK, PAPER, ENVELOPES.

And other kinds of

STATIONARY.

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW CURTAINS.

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,
DR. AYER'S Medicines,
BRANDRETH'S Pills,
KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery,
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 HAYES, 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 to 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.

COLLINS SMITH,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, and all Goods usually found in a country Store.—Coudersport, Nov. 27, 1861.

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

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.

"THE UNION"
ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,
Philadelphia.
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.☜

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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1 " per year,	40 00
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☞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, Adm'r.

Sweden, Sept. 2, 1861. 6t