THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

Letter from the Editor.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7, 1862.

In traveling down the Northern Central from Harrisburg, and marking the progress in wealth and prosperity of Pennsylvania as compared with that of Maryland, one is impressed with the truth that there must have been a cause which has kept Maryland and her people from making that progress so peculiar to the farmers of Pennsylvania. The line between Freedom and Slavery is as distinctly drawn as energy and indolence can draw it. In Pennsylvania you find every farmer proud of his improvements and anxious, not only to make money, but also to build himself a home in which to enjoy it; cross the line and you will find no new houses, no enterprise, the old buildings built in the times of their fathers still remain.

Baltimore, from its location so well adapted for trade, has been sadly crippled by the course pursued last April. The principal streets are to a very great extent deserted; whole blocks of stores being closed. Commercial confidence is entirely destroyed and no business is done but what must be done. The election of Mr. Denison, Union, in place of Mr. Gillot, Secession, to the State Senate and the Inaugural of their new Governor revives the hopes of the loyal citizens, and is tending gradually to strengthen confidence in the Government.

After you pass over the State line the Railroad is guarded by a Regiment of York county volunteers. The Secession feeling is yet strong among the old Maryland aristocrats, and nothing but the fear of the Union troops stationed among them keeps them from making active demonstrations in favor of Jeff's party. You see no secession flags flying as in the spring. The bridges burned at Cockeysville have been rebuilt and nothing but the blackened logs, yet lying along the road, serve to remind the traveler of Maryland's disloyalty. Many of the houses are deserted, their owners having fled to the South. The only mark of Slavery I saw along the road was an old Darkey and a one horse cart drawing mud—something like the one Porte Crayon tells us about in his "Virginian Sketches."

We leave to-morrow for Washington. Will write from there. M.W.M.

SYNOPSIS OF WAR NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Jan, 20, 1862.—A battle took place at Somerset, Kentucky, on Saturday, between Gen. Schoepf's and Gen. Zollicoffer's forces. The battle lasted from early in the morning till dark. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, and his army entirely defeated. The loss is very heavy on both sides.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1862.—The telegram from Fortress Monroe, on Friday, reported that a rumor was prevalent, to the effect that Gen. Wool had notified Gen. Huger, at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city, the inference being that it was about to be attacked. The same authority had put the frigates Minnesota and Cumberland in war trim, preparatory to going up the Elizabeth River. The rumor needs confirmation. Seven companies of the New York 2d, on the night of the 17th, made a reconnoissance from Newport News, drove in the enemy's pickets, and discovered his position at a distance of 12 miles from Camp Butler.

According to the letters of a correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, with the advance of Gen. Buell's army, from Munfordsville, up to the 14th inst., the preparations for an early advance were completed, but the weather had been too unfavorable, and the roads too miry for a movement against the enemy. Rifle pits and entrenchments were being made on the South Bank of Green River, to protect the bridge in case of need. It was reported that Gen. Thomas's division had been moved from Columbia, and ordered to cross the river to threaten the rebels in the rear, but at last accounts he had halted on the north bank of the river. The rebel Maj-Gen. Crittenden, had arrived on the upper Cumberland, from East Tennessee, taking supreme command of Zollicoffer's army, and was taking measures of precaution against an expected attack upon his left flank. The rebel "Legislature Council" in the southern counties of Kentucky had authorized the enlistment of 25,000 men, to be commanded by Wm. Preston, ex-Minister to Spain, who was recently made a Major-General by Jeff. Davis. Of course the enlistment of such a force in Kentucky is simply impossible. The agents of the "Provisional Government" are now collecting rebel taxes in the southern counties, seizing whatever portable property can be found, when the people do not pay up with alacrity. Devastations on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad continued between Munfordsville and Bowling Green. A Union expedition up the Cumberland or Tennessee River was feared by the rebels, and they had greatly strengthened the garrisons of Forts Henry and Donelson to meet it. A telegraphic dispatch to *The Cincinnati Commercial* says Gen. Buell's advance had reached South Carrollton, and would soon occupy Rochester, which is within thirty miles of Bowling Green. The dispatch further states that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Bowling Green on the approach of our forces. This intelligence may be considered "important, if true."

Deserters report 40,400 rebels at Columbus. Gen. Grant made a heavy reconnissance on the afternoon of the 16th inst., going within five miles of Columbus, but no rebels were discovered. A dispatch from Cairo reports that on Friday night the expedition to Bloomfield returned successful, with 40 rebel captives, including one Lieut.-Colonel and one Adjutant and three Captains. A reconnoissance up the Tennessee River by the gunboat Conestoga had failed to discover any fortifications.

A dispatch from Rolla, Mo., says that the indications are that the troops there, under Gen. Sigel, will soon move eastward. The pickets of the enemy extend fourteen miles from Springfield, where Gen. Price is estimated to have about 12,000 men. Gen. McIntosh was reported as coming to his aid, with large reenforcements, from Arkansas.

The North Carolina papers of Wednesday had heard nothing of the Burnside Expedition, which left Fortress Monroe on the preceding Saturday; and up to Friday morning at 8 o'clock no tidings of it had reached Richmond, nor had it been heard of at Fortress Monroe up to the 18th. Its strength and probable destination was creating great commotion among the rebels. Roanoke Island, in Pamlico Sound, is said to have been abandoned by them, in dread of an attack, and the evacuation of Yorktown was reported as being prepared for.

From Hancock, Md., the report is that Gen. Jackson had disappeared with his whole force, and it is believed that he retreated to Winchester. The weather is inclement and variable, and "all is quiet on the Potomac."

☞ The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate of Pennsylvania for the present Session:

Federal Relations—Messrs Ketcham, Smith, (of Philadelphia,) Bound, Clymer and Crawford.

Finance—Messrs. Benson, Connell, Crawford, M'Clure and Imbrie.

Judiciary—Messrs. Penney, Ketcham, Smith, (of Philadelphia,) Clymer and Bound.

Accounts—Messrs. Serrill, Hamilton, Connell, Smith, (of Montgomery,) and Stein.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Irish, Boughter, Lamberton, Imbrie and Johnson.

Pensions and Gratuities—Imbrie, Hiestand, Landon, Donovan and Glatz.

Corporations—Messrs. Smith, (of Philadelphia,) Robinson, Nichols Clymer and Lowry.

Banks—Messrs. Fuller, Hiestand, Wharton, Mott and Irish.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs Landon, Benson, Johnson, Hamilton and Kinsey.

Railroads—Messrs. M'Clure, Lawrence, Ketcham, Nichols and Reilly.

Election Districts—Messrs. Connell, Meredith, Boughter, Glatz and Donovan.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Robinson, Wharton, Dowry, Meredith and Smith, (Montgomery.)

Education—Messrs. Lawrence, Landon, Bound, Irish and Stein.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Hamilton, Serrill, Lawrence, Kinsey and Reilly.

Militia—Messrs. Wharton, Irish, M'Clure, Lowry and Donovan

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Meredith, Serrill, Hamilton, Mott and Reilly.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Kinsey, Imbrie, Fuller, Smith, (Montgomery,) and Nichols.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Johnson, Landon, Fuller, Stein and Glatz.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Lowry, Penny, Ketcham, Lamberton and Crawford.

Public Printing—Messrs. Hiestand, Robinson, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Mott and Connell.

Library—Messrs. Bound, Penny and Lamberton.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Boughter, Robinson and Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs Nichols, Meredith, Clymer, Benson and Boughter.

☞ The following letter taken from the *Phila. Inquirer* was sent us by one of "our boys" requesting its publication:

Letter from the Fifty-third.

CAMP CALIFORNIA,
Va., Jan, 10, 1862.

A biographical sketch of a portion of the officers of the Fifty-third Regiment, will display the material of which it is composed, and that Pennsylvania has in it faithful men, willing and able to defend the honor of the "Old Keystone," of which they are extremely proud. Why are they proud? Because she has always stood by the good old ship Union. Because she has furnished more and better men generally than any other State in the Union. Because, notwithstanding an unfortunate circumstance in the three mouts service in the Quartermaster's Department, she has furnished and equipped her soldiers better, despite the slanderous letters and editorials published in the New York journals; the soldiers of Pennsylvania, when placed side by side with the New York volunteers, are better clothed, better equipped, better drilled, do more hard work, and are better able to stand the brunt of battle. The Fifty-third is brigaded with three New York regiments.

COL. JOHN R BROORE is a young man and full of vigor. He was born and reared in Montgomery county, Pa. After receiving a liberal education, and becoming dissatisfied with the quiet occupation of a farmer, at the age of eighteen years, he left his father's domicil and started for Utah, where he entered the army in the Quartermaster's Department. Here he served creditably to himself and his friends. He rose gradually until he was appointed Brigade Quartermaster of the Utah Army, and served during the memorable troubles with those deluded people, "The Mormons." Remaining four years in the mountains and being exposed to all kinds of weather, it rendered his constitution rugged, and his powers of endurance were astonishing to his associates, who were generally his seniors. In every position in which he was placed, honor crowned his actions.

A short time before the breaking out of the rebellion he returned to his home on a visit. In the meantime the rebellion culminated, and he, seeing the necessity of speedy action to save the Capital, raised a company at once in his native county, tendered his services to the Governor, which were accepted, and his company was among the first on the "sacred soil" to defend the Constitution and the Union.

The three months service being ended, he returned to his home. Not content with what he had done, he determined to raise a regiment for the three years service, which he accomplished in a short time, was commissioned by Governor Curtin as Colonel, and now we find him again on the "sacred soil," impatiently awaiting an opportunity to lead his men to battle and to victory. His skill and ability as an officer is indisputable, and his private relations with his command are indeed enviable. He is ever alive to the comforts of his men, both sick and well. He is kind and generous, yet a strict disciplinarian. The men love him, and when it seemeth prudent to order him forward, his regiment will follow. Pennsylvania cannot boast of many men so well adapted to fill the position of regimental commander as he. A bright future is before him. Young, energetic and active, he must rise to more exalted positions, and wherever the Government authorities may place him, he will do honor to them and himself.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARD MCMICHAEL is one of the few good fellows that are met in this world. A heart open for everybody. He is everybody's friend, and all who know him, know him to appreciate him. He is a native Pennsylvanian, and a tried and devoted friend of the Union. In December, 1846, he enlisted as a private in a Reading company, for the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, then preparing for the conquest of Mexico. At Pittsburg he was appointed Sergeant-Major; afterwards he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, and was finally elected Major of the regiment. He was in all the battles from the taking of Vera Cruz to the taking of Mexico. At Chepul-pec, having command of the company, he lead bravely forward, and he was the second man in the enemies' entrenchments, and his deeds of daring will live long after he has crumbled to dust.

The "great rebellion" brought him into the field a second time. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Johnson There he performed his duties satisfactorily to all concerned, and showed that he was still a soldier of the first water.

Again, we find him in the three years' service, as Lieut.-Colonel of the Fifty-third, ever ready to perform the duties assigned and willing to sacrifice for the preservation of this glorious fabric—"the American Union." The boys, in consequence of his age and actions, call him the "Old War Horse" They esteem him very highly, and are ever ready to do honor to the man of the third campaign and of many battles.

Captain JOHN S. MCKIERNAN, of Company D, is another old soldier, though a young man. He served as a private in Mexico at the age of fifteen years, in the three months' service, as a First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, and is now a Captain in the present campaign. In addition, he was in three battles with the Indians in California, lived five months in the mountains and on the plains, and wherever found is always at his post. The very fact of his promotions prove him to be a man of tact and energy. As a disciplinarian he has very few, if any, superiors. As a commander he is energetic, quick; and full of courage—three concomitants not often found in the same composition, and three very essential qualifications of a soldier.

A rather singular coincidence occurs with the Captain and Colonel McMICHAEL. Though living in different parts of the State, they were in the same regiment in Mexico, the same regiment in the three months' service, and are now in the same regiment. Since boys, they have been marching shoulder to shoulder, defending the honor of the Stars and Stripes, and keeping pace to the music of the Union. I doubt whether two other men can be found in the great army of the Union, whose war destinies have thus singularly associated them.

Captain J H. WINTRODE, of Company C. is a very worthy gentleman and a disciple of Esculapius. He has been a practising physician for fourteen years in Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., where he displayed great skill in the profession. In 1854 he was elected a member of the State Legislature; took his seat in January, 1856, was re-elected in the fall of 1856 for the session of 1857. During his legislative course he was always alive to the interests of his constituents. The repeal of the Maine Liquor Law came up during his term Being a temperance man, he took a decided stand against the unconditional repeal of that act, and made a speech at the time, which was published and highly applauded for its just truths, honest assertions and logical conclusions.

Last spring he was bitterly assailed by certain Secession sympathizers in his county because he sustained the Constitution and the Union. Taking the stump, he canvassed the county as a Union man, and by his concise reasoning and honest assertions, soon broke down the platform that had been erected for the accommodation of disunionists. Still, unsatisfied with sustaining the Union by his arguments, he raised a company of volunteers for the army, and has them now under his charge, ready to advance when ordered

Lieutenant JACOB RICE, Quartermaster, is decidedly one of the best men in the army. He feeds us well, and clothes us in the best the Government affords. Many regiments have been in the service double the time that we have, and do not possess half the conveniencies. He was quartermaster in the Fifteenth Regiment, in the three months' service, and has been a military man all his life. At home he held the position of lieutenant-colonel in the regiment of Luzerne county

Captain S. O. BULL and Captain W. S. POTTS are old Plain and California rangers. POTTS was associated for a season with the celebrated Kit Carson, of Rocky Mountain notoriety. Both were privates in the three months' service. They are good fellows, full of fun, full of grit, and gentlemanly and courteous to their associates. Of the other officers I shall write again.

There is no other regiment in the field that can boast of as many officers who have seen service and been successful adventurerers. Their lives have been spent in enduring toil of every description, and are inured to hardships; consequently they are better prepared to stand the exposures of a camp life than the kid-fingered gentry who are found in such abundance in the army. If opportunity offers, you may expect to hear a good report of the Fifty-third

We have here a regular January break up. The woods are becoming almost impassable. Mud is exceedingly plentiful and prevents our drilling

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Mr. Blair's plan of apprenticing and deporting the slaves of rebels, with or without their consent, is perhaps as good a plan as he could be expected to offer, as a representative man, with a Missouri constituency. But while we appreciate the difficulties of his position, we cannot believe that anything short of the unconditional emancipation of the slaves of rebels, meets either the necessities of the case, or the demands of public opinion.

As regards colonization, the President's recommendation that provision be made to assist the emigration of such people of color as are "willing to emigrate," seems to be going far enough in that direction.

PENNSYLVANIA WANTED.—Lieutenant Maury predicts that Pennsylvania will go with the South. She will have as much of Pennsylvania as she wants; 100,000 Pennsylvanians have already started South; 4,000 have got as far as Dranesville, and are very desirous of continuing their travels.

RISE IN GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In New York, on Saturday, the discount on demand Treasury notes was only *two per cent.* The brokers, who had contrived, at one time, to run up the discount to five per cent., are likely to be foiled in their scheme of making great profits upon the gold which they have been hoarding.

Divorce Notice.

MARY A. BLANCHARD, vs. GUY W. BLANCHARD	No. 114 Sept. Term 1861, in Common Pleas of Pot'r Co.

To Guy W. Blanchard Respondent above named: Subpœna and *alias* Subpœna in Divorce having been issued in this case, and returned *Nihil*. You are hereby notified, that the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid have fixed Monday the 24th day of February next, for hearing the application of the said Mary A. Blanchard for a Divorce from you, at which time and place you may attend and make defence if you think proper. WM. F. BURT, Sheriff.

Jan. 22, 1862.

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.

LOOK AT SOME OF THE PRICES:

Good sheetings still for 10 cents now worth 12 to 14 in New York.

Good prints 10 to 12 cts. worth 12 to 14 in New York.

Sugar 9 cts.

Good young hyson tea 80 to 95.

Saleratus 6.

Flour $1.37½ to 1.50 per sack.

Fine brocha shawls $2.50.

And all other goods in proportion. And any one from a distance wishing goods at the prices I name calling upon me and not finding them as advertised will be paid for their time and expenses in so doing. A large stock will be kept on hand at all times. In taking leave of my friends and customers for the past year I thank them for their prompt pay and liberal patronage, and as I am now selling for ready pay exclusively, I shall sell goods lower than ever, and many goods at 50 per cent., less than can be bought for in N. Y., at the present time.

C. H. SIMMONS,

OSWAYO.

January 8, 1862.

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 promptness 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.—ly 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following rates, except where special bargains are made.

1 Square [10 lines] 1 insertion,	50
1 " " 3 "	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion less than 13,	25
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1 " one year,	6 00
1 Column six months,	20 00
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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

☞ 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 JOHN S. BENNET, late of Bingham township, Potter county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Potter county, to whom all debt due to said estate and claims against the same, must be presented for settlement or payment. WM. P. COOL, Adm'r.

Hebron, Jan. 8, 1862.