The Potter Journal.

Devoted to the Principles of True Democracy, and the Dissemination of Morality, Literature and News.

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THE
POTTER JOURNAL
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**Devoted to the cause of Republicanism, the interests of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the best good of Potter county. 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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**Blanks, and Job Work of all kinds, attended to promptly and faithfully.

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.

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

R. 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.

UNION HOTEL,
COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PENN.,
A. S. ARMSTRONG
HAVING refitted and newly furnished the house on Main street, recently occupied by B. Rice, is prepared to accommodate the traveling public in as good style as can be had in town. Nothing that can in any way increase the comforts of the guests will be neglected. Dec. 11, 1861.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Deem not the ravished glory thine;
Nor think the flag shall scathless wave
Whereon thou bidd'st its presage shine,—
Land of the traitor and the slave!

God never set that holy sign
In deathless light among His stars
To make its blazonry divine
A scutcheon for thine impious wars!

And surely as the Wrong must fail
Before the everlasting Right,
So surely thy device shall pale
And shrivel in the Northern Light!

Look where its coming splendors stream!
The red and white athwart the blue,—
While far above, the unconquered gleam
Of Freedom's stars is blazing through!

Hark to the rustle and the sweep,
Like sound of mighty wings unfurled,
And bearing down the sapphire steep [world!
Heaven's hosts to help the imperilled

Light in the North! Each bristling lance
Of steely sheen a promise bears;
And all the midnight where they glance
A rosy flush of morning wears!

Yon symbol of your Southern sky
Shall surely mean but grief and loss;
Then tremble, as ye raise on high,
In sacrilege the Southern Cross!

O brothers! we entreat in pain,
Take ye the unblessed emblem down!
Or purge your standard of its stain,
And join it with the Northern Crown!

The Late Naval Battle!

BALTIMORE, March 9, 1862.

About noon to-day, the Rebel steamship Merrimac and two gunboats were seen coming around Craney Island, headed for Newport News. Half an hour after, the Naval look-out boat in the Roads signalled the fact to the Minnesota and Roanoke, the latter Capt. Marston, being the flag-ship. The Minnesota had steam up; the Roanoke having lain four months with a broken shaft, measures were taken to tow her. It was some time before they were under way, the Minnesota leading. The Roanoke, when near the Rip-Raps, was caught by the tide, and half an hour was spent in getting her head right again.

The gunboat Whitehall also got under way. Meanwhile, the Merrimac was making good time for Newport News, where the sailing frigate Congress and the Cumberland were the only naval vessels. As the Minnesota passed within range of Sewall's Point, that battery opened on her. Its fire was returned vigorously. The fire being at long range, no perceptible effect was produced. In a little more than one hour from getting under way, the Merrimac was within half a mile of Newport News, when the firing commenced. Simultaneously with these movements, the Yorktown and Jamestown (rebel steamers) came down James River, and joined their fire with that of the Merrimac upon the Congress and the Cumberland.

The precise movements that followed I am not at present fully advised of, as the scene was witnessed from the Fortress, eight miles distant. The Merrimac seemed to proceed past the Congress and engage the Cumberland, which was also under the fire of the Yorktown and Jamestown. Our battery at Newport News opened vigorously on the iron-clad enemy. In about half an hour, the masts of the Cumberland, which were visible over the point of land, were seen to list and finally go over, proving that she had sunk.—About this time, the Congress with sails spread, was seen to come down a short distance and stop on the Point, apparently aground.

Soon after, the Merrimac re-appeared and engaged her at short range; and, after keeping up the contest fifteen or twenty minutes, the white flag of surrender was seen to float over the Congress's deck. Meanwhile, as if the day was fated to be one of successive disasters to our ships, the Minnesota had grounded about two miles from Newport News, where she lay making fruitless endeavors to get clear. The Roanoke, by this time, had reached within two miles of her; but, seeing the current of events, turned back. The gunboat Mystic, which had also gone up, being in a disabled condition on account of her boiler giving out, also turned back, towed by a tug.

A negro, states that the Merrimac ran square into the Cumberland, which immediately went down. The negro states that some of the crew, who swam ashore, said the loss on the Cumberland was about one hundred.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1862.

The following was received to-night by Major-Gen. McClellan from Gen. Wool, dated Fortress Monroe at 6 o'clock this evening:

"Two hours after my telegraphic dispatch for the Secretary of War last evening, the Monitor arrived. She immediately went to the assistance of the Minnesota, which was aground, and continued so until a few moments since. Early this morning she was attacked by the Merrimac, Jamestown, and Yorktown. After a five-hours' contest, they were driven off, the Merrimac in a sinking condition.—She was towed by the Jamestown, Yorktown, and several smaller boats, toward Norfolk, no doubt, if possible, to get her in the dry dock for repairs. The Minnesota is afloat, and being towed toward Fort Monroe."

The two iron-clad vessels fought, *part of the time touching each other, from 8 a. m. till noon.*

BALTIMORE, March 12, 1862.

The Old Point boat has arrived. We learn through Lieut. Hayward, that a copy of *The Norfolk Day Book* had reached Old Point. It contains a highly colored account of Saturday's fight, and pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the Cumberland. It admits that some of the shot from that vessel entered the Merrimac. One shell killed 17 men, and wounded Capt. Buchanan, who subsequently died. The Monitor is admitted to be formidable. It says she appeared like a black Yankee cheese box on a raft. The Merrimac on Sunday was under command of Catesby Jones. The account is mainly confined to Saturday's fight. It says some slight repairs will be necessary to the Merrimac. The reason why the Merrimac did not first attack the Congress, was because Capt Buchanan had a brother on board as Paymaster.

Lieut. Wyse, of the Navy, was the first to board the Monitor after her fight with the Merrimac. Descending through the man-hole, he unexpectedly found himself in a neat parlor confronting a midshipman washing blood from his hands at a stand, and an officer combing his hair at a mirror. Lieut. Worden laid on a sofa blind and bleeding. Recognizing Wyse by his voice, he inquired. "Have I driven off that monster?" "You have."—"Then I am willing to die," said the gallant sailor. Wyse insisted on his going home with him. He is now his guest here. The President who honors fighting men, called upon him last night, and, nervous from his recent affliction, and grateful to courage, and sympathetic with the wounded, burst into tears while greeting the sailor.

The following is the description of the Monitor, as given in the *Tribune:*

Under the act of Congress passed last Summer appropriating $1,500,000 for iron-clad vessels for the Navy, Captain J. Ericsson, the world-renowned inventor of the caloric engine, presented proposals for a battery to be launched within one hundred working days from the date of the contract, the impregnability of which should be tested before the heaviest guns of the enemy, and at the shortest range. The contract was signed in October, and on the one-hundred and-first working day thereafter the Monitor was launched from the Continental Iron Works at Greenpoint, where she was constructed by C. S. Bushnell & Co., under the superintendence of Thomas F. Howland of Brooklyn.

Externally she presents to the fire of the enemy's guns a hull rising but about eighteen inches above the water, and a sort of Martello tower, twenty feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The smoke-stack during action is lowered into the hold, it being made with telescopic slides. The hull is sharp at both ends, the bow projecting and coming to a point at an angle of eighty degrees to the verticle line. It is flat-bottomed, six and a half feet in depth, one hundred and twenty-four feet long, thirty four feet wide at the top, and is built of light three-eight inch iron. Another, or upper hull, rests on this with perpendicular sides and sharp ends, five feet high, forty feet four inches wide, one hundred and seventy-four feet long, extending over the sides of the lower hull three feet seven inches, and over each end twenty-five feet, thus serving as a protection to the propeller, rudder and anchor. The sides of the upper hull are composed of an inner guard of iron, a wall of white oak thirty inches thick, covered with iron armor six inches thick.

When in readiness for action, the lower hull is totally emersed, and the upper one is sunk 3 feet 6 inches, leaving only 18 inches above water. The interior is open on the bottom like a sloop, the deck, which is bomb-proof, coming flush with the top of the upper hull. No railing or bulwark of any kind appears above the deck, and the only thing exposed are the turret or citadel, the wheel-house, and the box crowning the smoke-stack. The inclination of the lower hull is such that a ball to strike it in any part must pass through at least 25 feet of water, and then strike an inclined iron surface at an angle of about 10 degrees. In the event of the enemy boarding the battery they can do no harm, as the only entrance is at the top of the turret or citadel, which cannot easily be scaled, and even then only one man at a time can descend into the hull.

* This turret is a revolving, bomb-proof fort, and mounts two 11-inch guns. It is protected by eight thicknesses of inch iron, overlapping so that at no one spot is there more than one inch thickness of joint. A shell-proof flat roof, of perforated plate iron, placed on forged beams, inserted six inches down the cylinder, covers the top. The sliding hatch in this cover is perforated to give light, and for musketry fire in case the battery is boarded. A spur-wheel, 6½ inches in diameter, moved by a double cylinder engine, turns the turret, guns and all, a rod connected with the running gear of the engine enabling the gunner to control the aim. The guns move in forged-iron slides across the turret, the carriages being made to fit them accurately.

These guns were furnished with 400 wrought-iron shot by the Novelty Works, each ball weighing 184 pounds and costing $47. The balls were made by forging square blocks of iron, which were afterward turned in the latho. Cast-iron shot would break against such a vessel as the Merrimac, and these shot were forged for the especial purpose of smashing through her sides. Liut. Worden intended, in case the Merrimac did not come out, to go into Norfolk harbor and lay his vessel alongside of her there.—She has saved him that trouble.

THE NEW RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.—The President of the Erie Railroad in his report states that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has entered into possession of the entire road, for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years from the first day of the present year, and they are bound at all times during said term, to work, use, maintain and efficiently operate and keep the same in public use at their own cost and risk, with such locomotives and cars to be furnished and owned by them as shall be required by the business thereof, and to furnish such facilities and perform such acts and things as may be lawfully and properly required to facilitate the business of the road.

For these expenses, risks and services, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to retain seventy per centum of the gross receipts of the road, from all sources; the other thirty per centum thereof to belong to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, to be appropriated to the payment of its necessary expenses, and of the interests and sinking fund to become due under the several mortgages, and any surplus to form a dividend fund for the benefit of stockholders.—*Ex.*

HAYNES' REPLY TO THE SCOFFERS.—Of Mr. Haynes, the colored preacher, it is said, that some time after the publication of his sermon on the text, "Ye shall not surely die," two reckless young men having agreed together to try his wit, one of them said, "Father Haynes, have you heard the good news?" "No," said Mr. Haynes, "what is it?" "It is great news indeed," said the other, "and if true your business is done." "What is it?" again inquired Mr. Haynes. "Why," said the first, "the devil is dead." In a moment the old gentleman replied, lifting up both hands, and placing them on the heads of the young men, and said in a tone of solemn concern, "Oh, poor fatherless children! what will become of you?"

COUNTERFEIT U. S. TREASURY FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.—Counterfeit five dollar Treasury bills, were put in circulation in New York city recently. Here are some particulars, that will readily lead to their detection. The counterfeits may be known by the fact that in the genuine note the figure of Liberty on the left end of the note has on her breast a star or sun with diverging rays, in the centre of which is the letter U, and in the U the letter S, while in the counterfeit the sun and the letters are all omitted.

Robert C. Kirk, late Lieut. Governor of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation in place of Robert M. Palmer, resigned in consequence of ill health.

We hear of stealing a kiss. But why should a lady charge a gentleman with stealing what she didn't have till he gave it to her—the gift being the very thing she calls theft?

The Committe of both Houses of Congress on the District of Columbia have decided to report a bill for the immediate abolition of Slavery in the District.

The Hon. Reverdey Johnson has been elected Senator from Maryland in place of Anthony Kennedy, whose term expires in March 1863.

Additional testimony relative to the treachery of Gen Stone of a damaging character, has been obtained.

All the commissioned officers captured at Fort Donelson have arrived at Fort Warren.

So far Union troops have gained 24 victories; rebels 6.

There are counterfeit $1's on the Bank of Danville.

Sketch of Gen. Lander.

Brigadier General Francis W. Lander, whose sudden death will take the country by surprise, and evoke a universal feeling of regret, was a native of Massachusetts, and in his thirty-eighth year. His earliest years were marked by a love of adventure, and a taste for the profession of arms. Although not a graduate of West Point, he was, undoubtedly, one of the ablest military leaders of the present unfortunate struggle, and was a very Cour de Lion on the battle field. Innumerable instances have been related of his personal daring, amounting almost at times to recklessness, and there are few special correspondents who have not chronicled instances of his manly courage. His name was first made prominent in connection with an exploration for a wagon road to the Pacific some few years since. At the breaking out of the present rebellion he was appointed by General McClellan, then in Western Virginia, to be a member of his staff. The brilliant exploit at Phillippi was mainly due to himself and Brigadier General B. F. Kelly. At Rich Mountain his worth again displayed itself, in the valuable assistance which he rendered to General McClellan. Upon General McClellan's appointment to the command of the army of the Potomac, General Lander accompanied him, and proved a valuable auxiliary in reorganizing the demoralized and dispirited forces. So highly was he esteemed that the Government shortly after despatched him upon secret service, which he performed with credit to his own sagacity, and to the entire satisfaction of the President. Upon his return from his foreign mission he was placed in command of a brigade in Gen. Banks' division, and at the battle of Edward's Ferry, on the 21st of October, he was for the first time wounded; being shot in the leg while gallantly cheering forward his men. The wound was of such a serious character that he was compelled, although reluctantly, to relinquish his command for several weeks. About three months since he was appointed commander of our forces at Romney, Va. On the approach of the rebel General Jackson, he was forced to evacuate that position, to prevent himself from being outflanked—a movement extremely distasteful to himself, and only made at the instance of his commander in-chief. It was but a few days since that we chronicled his dashing exploit at Bloomery Gap. Having heard that a rebel camp was at that place, he marched a distance of thirty-two miles with his four thousand men, and succeeded in surprising it completely. By this *coup* he succeeded in capturing no less than seventeen commissioned officers and forty-five privates, losing but two men. However, the wound received at Edward's Ferry was still painful, and excited the alarm of his friends and medical advisers. Gen. Lander was a finished scholar, and a gentleman of fine literary tastes. His was the true type of the American soldier. Fear was an emotion of which his nature was incapable, and courage the strongest impulse of his breast. His sphere was the battle-field, and his pride the head of his column. No other man so justly deserved the compliment of General Scott, "that he was America's natural-born soldier." The nation has few such soldiers to immolate their lives on the altar of its nationality. General Lander was married less than three years since to Miss J. M. Davenport, the distinguished tragedienne, and a most accomplished lady. Her loss is the nation's loss, and her grief will be shared by the entire American people.

Gen Shields succeeds General Lander in command.

BAD FOR THE COW.—The editor of the Schoharie (N. Y.) *Patriot* thinks the Federal Government represents the locomotive, and seceding States the cow, in the following story:

When George Stephenson, the celebrated Scotch engineer, had completed his model of a locomotive he presented himself before the British Parliament and asked the attention and support of that body. The grave M. P.'s looking sneeringly at his invention, asked:

"So you have made a carriage to run only by steam, have you?"

"Yes, my lords."

"And you expect your carriage to run on parallel rails, so that it can't get off, do you?"

"Yes, my lords.

"Well, Mr. Stephenson, let us show you how absurd your claim is. Suppose when your carriage is running upon these rails at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, if you are extravagant enough to suppose such a thing possible, a cow should get in its way. You can't turn out for her—what then?"

"Then 'twill be bad for the cow my lords."

There is not a stream of trouble so deep and swift running that we may not cross safely over it if we have courage to steer and strength to pull.

The Tax Bill.

The following is an abstract of the tax bill reported to Congress:

It provides for the appointment by the President of a commissioner of internal revenue, with a salary of $3,000; his office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks. The country is to be divided, as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector, appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary. The bill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of 15 cents per per gallon; ale and beer, $1 per barrel; stem or leaf tobacco, 3 cents per pound, to add when manufactured 5 cents, and on cigars 5, 10, and 20 cents per pound, according to value; on lard and linseed oil, burning fluid, crude coal oil, 5 cents per gallon; refined coal oil, 10 cents per gallon; gas per 1,000 cubic feet, 25 cents; banknote paper, 2 cents per pound; printing paper, 3 mills per pound; salt, 4 cents per 100 pound; sole leather, 1 cent per pound; upper leather, ½ cent per pound; and all other manufactures 3 per centum *ad valorem;* on railroad passengers 2 mills per mile of travel; commutation tickets 3 per cent.; steamboat travel 1 mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry boats, and horse railroads 3 per cent. on gross receipts from passengers; advertisements 5 per cent. on amount of annual receipts; for use of carriages annually, from $1 to $10 according to value; gold watches $1; silver watches 50 cents each; licensed bankers $100; auctioneers $20; wholesale dealers $50; retail dealers in liquors $20; retail dealers in goods $10; pawnbrokers $50; rectifiers $100; brewers $50; hotels, inns, taverns, graduated according to rental, from 5 to $50; eating houses $10; commercial brokers $50; other brokers $20; theatres $100; circuses $50; bowling alleys $50 each alley; wholesale pedlars $50; other pedlars 3 to $20; coal oil distillers $20, &c. Incomes, 3 per cent on all over $600, deducting income derived from dividends, &c., which are taxed separately; railroad bonds and dividends of banks and savings institutions 3 per cent.; payments of all officers in the civil, military, and naval service of the United States, including Senators and members of Congress, 3 per cent. Legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons from 1 to 5 per cent., according to the degree of relationship, and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers—all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by expresses.

The bill contains one hundred and five sections, one of the largest of any kind ever before prepared, and on which months of time have been bestowed.

COLD.—For every mile that we leave the surface of the earth, the temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles distance from the Globe, we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, the region of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero, and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed from the Artic Circle, is from forty to sixty degrees below zero, and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature carbonic gas becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder, it blisters the fingers like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero; that is 71 degrees below temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons would, however melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the region of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would be in reality "as hard as a rock;" pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would be solid, and resemble a metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory, and the fragrant odors of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.

Few seem to doubt for a moment that contentment is the cause of happiness.—Yet the inverse is true; we are contented because we are happy, not happy because we are contented.

All men heed truth as they heed water; if wise men are as high ground where the springs rise, ordinary men are the lower grounds which their waters nourish.

Account him thy real friend who desires thy good, rather than thy good will.