

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Apples, Beans, Butter, Flour, Hams, etc.

Notice to Delinquent Collectors. DELINQUENT COLLECTORS of State and County taxes for the year 1861 are hereby notified...

P. A. STEBBINS & CO. Have just received a NEW LOT OF BRADFORD PLOWS AND POINTS. Which they are SELLING VERY LOW FOR READY PAY.

THE HEROES OF PEACE AND THE HEROES OF WAR. E. Anthony, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing a collection of portraits...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of HARRIS ELLIS, dec'd, late of Harrison Tp., Potter Co., Pa., have been granted...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly qualified as Executors of the estate of John Dwight, dec'd, late of Hebron township, Potter county, Pa., said executors residing in the township of Hebron, county afore said...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the state of the said decedent, will present them duly authenticated for settlement...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN S. BRUNET, 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...

Maple Sugar and Clover and Timothy seed at STEBBINS.

Our Carrier being unwell, we this week put our village papers in the P. O.

Read again the Advertisement of C. H. Simmons; there has been a further reduction of prices at the "Regulator."

Our readers will excuse the small amount of reading matter. As the Treasurer's Sales go out this week we will again be enabled to give our usual variety.

A meeting of the Potter County Railroad Company, and an Administration Notice of the Estate of Harris Ellis.

The County Superintendent will hold the Spring Examinations at the following places and on the days mentioned: Sharon Centre, April 21st; Oswayo, 22d; Andrews Settlement, 23d; Bingham Center, 24th; Harrison Valley, 25th; Lewisville, 26th; Sunderlinville, 28th; Sweden [at Mr. Bird's] 30th; Coudersport, May 1st; Roulette, 2d. Let teachers be present with materials for writing at 10 o'clock A. M.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS WANTED. We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address E. J. SWANSON, MACHINERY COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio, A212.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid. Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York. -Mar 1861

MARRIED. On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Jas. H. Parsons, Mr. ISAAC CANFIELD and Miss IMOGENE BUTTERWORTH, all of Coudersport.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR, @ 10 cts. at STEBBINS.

CLOVER SEED, a prime lot at P. A. STEBBINS & CO'S.

TIMOTHY SEED of the best quality at P. A. STEBBINS & CO'S.

Railroad Election. The annual Election of the Officers of the Potter County Railroad Company, will be held at Germania, on Monday, the 14th of April, 1862, at 2 P. M. CHAS. BUSHORE, Pres't.

NOTICE. This is to certify that a Road Judgment obtained against me July 13, 1860, in favor of J. A. B. Greenman, I will not pay for the reason that there is no value received. I forbid any person buying said judgment. N. K. LUCE. March 26. pd.

Administrator's Notice. WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of HARRIS ELLIS, dec'd, late of Harrison Tp., Potter Co., Pa., have been granted to the subscriber in due form of law, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. RURTIS, Administrator. March 31, 1862.

Executor's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly qualified as Executors of the estate of John Dwight, dec'd, late of Hebron township, Potter county, Pa., said executors residing in the township of Hebron, county afore said. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to said executors without delay. MARIAH DWIGHT, Executrix, NORMAN DWIGHT, Executor. Coudersport, Pa., Feb. 8, '62.

Notice. WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of John Green, late of Sylvania township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the state of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay to ROBERT YOUNG, Executor. Sylvania, Potter Co., Pa., Mar. 13.

BOOTS AND SHOES. A. SANDBERG & BRO'S Tanners and Curriers, HAVE also established a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, opposite D. F. Glassmire's Hotel, in the room formerly occupied by J. B. Smith. They offer their Boots and Shoes at a LOWER RATE THAN THE SAME QUALITY HAVE EVER BEEN SOLD IN POTTER COUNTY. And they will have nothing but the best workmen and the best stock that the country will produce, and money and labor can procure. THEY FEEL CONFIDENT THAT THEIR WORK WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts taken at the Highest Market Price. GIVE US A TRIAL! Coudersport, Pa., March 19.

The Rochester Straw-Cutter. OLMSTED & KELLY, Coudersport, have the exclusive agency for this celebrated machine, in this county. It is convenient, durable, and CHEAP. Dec. 1, 1860-12

The Battle near Winchester.

Unlike some others, the triumph of the Union arms in the recent conflict near Winchester, Va., grows in importance and emphasis as the facts are more clearly made known. The most material of the facts are as follows:

On Saturday afternoon the 22d ult., the southward pickets of the Union forces near Winchester were suddenly driven in by a strong force of Rebel cavalry, behind which advanced rapidly to the attack twelve regiments of infantry and four or five batteries of artillery. The total Rebel force that engaged our troops that night is stated at 7,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and perhaps 1,000 artillery; while Gen. Garret with 5,000 more reinforced them next morning.

The Union troops are stated by Gen. Shields at "7,000 or 8,000 strong;" and all but 5000 were of his division. They were inferior to the Rebels in artillery and cavalry, but perhaps equal to them in infantry. Only a small portion were ever before engaged in a serious conflict. The attack was entirely unexpected by our troops, though the Rebels in Winchester would seem to have had a hint of it, as many of them were dressed as if for a holiday, and all appeared to be heading the new telegraphic machine, "Act as if you had received very good news."

Gen. Banks, commander of the Army Corps in the Valley of the Shenandoah, was absent, unsuspecting an attack; Gen. Shields was severely wounded at the outset. The hour was so late that darkness soon arrested the combat, the enemy having captured a few pickets only, and the fight having been confined to a few exchanges of shells. The two armies lay on their arms facing each other through the night—the Rebels evidently surprised and somewhat disconcerted by the bold front of the Unionists, as they had been told that Winchester had been all but evacuated by our troops, and expected to enter it in triumph without meeting serious resistance.

The Rebels renewed the action on Sunday morning, making an effort to turn the Union right by a heavy fire of artillery and a feigned attack on our left. Their cannon, superior in number (23 to 24), were advantageously posted; their infantry were covered by woods and a high stone wall. The Rebel right was driven back half a mile by an infantry charge, but gained a strong position whence, by the help of their artillery, they regained all they had lost. A heavy cannonade and fusillade was kept up by both parties till 3 P. M., without heavy loss, though the armies were for the most part but three or four hundred yards apart, and at times still nearer. At 3 the infantry of the Rebel left debouched from the woods and charged our right, intending to capture the battery there stationed. Their first charge nearly succeeded, but was repelled by a storm of grape-shot. A second and still weaker charge was more easily repulsed; and then Gen. Tyler, commanding our left, ordered an advance on the Rebel batteries in his front. Two charges were successively repelled with slaughter, but the third prevailed, routing the Rebels who opposed it, and capturing two guns and four caissons. Of the 84th Pennsylvania, which led this charge, Col. Murray and 26 other men were killed and 83 wounded—in all 109, out of the 300 who followed its standard into the battle.

This success decided the fate of the battle. The Rebel left was utterly broken, and fled, whereupon their centre wavered and gave ground. An attempt to retrieve the day by a charge of the Rebel right utterly failed, an Irish battalion, which was pushed forward in advance, utterly refusing to fire on the Unionists. One account says that 40 of the 150 composing this battalion were killed and wounded—we trust not by Union bullets. They certainly were not fired on from our side if their position was understood. Fifteen hundred muskets were thrown away by the flying Rebels, and picked up by our pursuing troops. Gen. Shields reports the Union loss at 150 killed and 300 wounded; that of the Rebels at 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, of whom he has 300 prisoners. Gen. Banks, who was on his way to Washington, returned to Winchester on the first tidings of the fight, and directed the pursuit of the flying Rebels. He had followed them five miles beyond Strasburg, on Monday, constantly harassing them, and increasing their demoralization.

The Rebel Government. President—Jeff Davis, of Miss. Vice President—Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia. Secretary of State—J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana. Secretary of War—Gen. Robert Lee, of Virginia. Secretary of Navy—Gen. George Randolph, of Virginia. Secretary of Treasury—C. G. Meminger, of South Carolina. Postmaster General—M. C. Henry, of Kentucky. Attorney General—Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia. President pro. tem. of the Senate—R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia. Speaker of the House—Thomas S. Briscoe, of Virginia.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter has been assigned a new Military Department including South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, with his headquarters at Beaufort.

Butter will probably be introduced into the army as a regular ration.

Synopsis of Latest News.

The news from the army of the Potomac, though brief, is significant. Our advance is driving the Rebels back, a portion of Gen. Sumner's division forcing a large body of them to retreat across the Rappahannock, from Warrenton Junction, on Friday. Though our troops shelled them as they crossed, the latter succeeded in burning the bridge before we could prevent it. In their haste, the enemy left a number of cars, loaded with grain and other forage, which, with a lieutenant and four privates, fell into our hands. Not a man was hurt on our side. The telegraph reports that we might have cut up the Rebels terribly, while they were carrying off the sick and wounded, but that, in mercy, our victorious soldiers stayed their hands. Shipping Point was occupied by us on Friday, the Rebels having left. The reported attack by rebel cavalry on Fairfax Court House is not confirmed.

Van Dorn and Price, according to the telegraph, have gathered their shattered forces, and retreated entirely across the Boston Mountains. They are now at Van Buren and Fort Smith, 35,000 strong, receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock, via the Arkansas river. It is probable that Van Dorn will act in conjunction with Beauregard at Corinth, to hold the line of the Cotton States. Reinforcements were slowly joining them. The Union army of Gen. Curtis had fallen back to Keitsville, to secure forage, and were camped at the head of Cross Hollow, where it is plenty.

From North Carolina, we have Newbern dates to the 26th inst. and Hatteras Inlet to the 28th. The Nashville was reported to be safe at anchor at Beaufort. Another and later dispatch says Beaufort had been taken by Gen. Burnside, and that no property whatever had been destroyed. Fort Macon had neither been blown up nor abandoned, but was still held by the Rebels, from 300 to 500 strong; the place was invested, however, and the garrison must soon surrender. It is a little singular that we have not yet received any official report of the escape of the Nashville, and it is possible, therefore, that the story of her escape, like the evacuation and destruction of Fort Macon, may be a canard. The expedition to Washington consisted of 1,000 men. They landed without opposition, and nailed the Stars and Stripes to a tree in front of the Court-House. After holding the place one day our troops returned.

The notorious brigand Quantrell continues his forays in Missouri. On the 26th he attacked a detachment of militia at Warrensburg, but was beaten off with a loss of 9 killed and 17 wounded. He renewed the attack the next day—with what success was not known. Our Key West advices indicate important movements on the Florida coast. Our correspondent writes that Apalachicola was expecting a visit from Dupont, and that the Rebels there are 1,000 strong, with 15 guns in position, and every man physically capable of bearing arms was being impressed.

A dispatch from Island No. 10 says after a lull the bombardment was renewed vigorously on Friday. The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican states that heavy firing was heard from the Island on that day. The Rebels had opened other new batteries mounting, it was supposed, 128-pounders, and were seen pushing forward new means of defense. They seemed to have no idea of evacuating but were daily getting more cannon in position. Four new Rebel gun-boats, partly iron-clad, have appeared below Point Pleasant; but it is not supposed they will be able to pass Gen. Pope's batteries.

Gen. Buell has assumed command of our forces in Mississippi, and at the latest advices was within fifteen miles of Beauregard, at Corinth. The Rebel Morgan's cavalry had captured another train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, taking Col. Curreen Pope of Kentucky and several Union officers prisoners. A passenger in Washington from Winchester reports that the Rebels under Jackson were on Saturday still in flight beyond Strasburg.

There is no news from Fortress Monroe, beyond the mounting of the Lincoln gun, which throws a ball weighing 437 pounds almost to Sewall's point. One of these "pills" would settle the Merrimack, probably, when she ventures out. The Rebels tried one of their guns at Sewall's Point on the ships in the upper roadstead, but they were out of range. There was some appearance of activity toward Norfolk.

On the night of the 26th inst., a force of from 500 to 800 Rebels attacked four companies of State militia at Hummoucksville, Polk County, Mo., and were defeated with a loss of 15 killed and a large number wounded. The casualties of our little band were several wounded, but none killed.

The churches of two Rebel clergymen in Washington were shut up on Sunday last, by order of the Secretary of War.

A terrible explosion occurred on Saturday in Philadelphia. A cartridge manufactory was blown up, and nearly fifty people killed and wounded.

The members of the Ohio Legislature elected as unconditional supporters of the Union and the War for its preservation have postponed the election of a U. S. Senator to the next Session. The Hon. B. F. Wade led the vote on nearly or quite every ballot, and on one came within two votes of being nominated.

We have picked up a host of rebel letters received by those in camp from their friends at home, most of these breathe an inveterate hatred of the Yankees. One is struck by the delicate requests of the ladies of the "Sunny South," who, whilst expressing the hope that the loved ones may conquer the North without risking their valuable lives in battle, yet with the most winning words ask that should they fight they may obtain the head of a Yankee for the especial edification of those damsels whose very words breathe such a spirit of kindness and good will towards the human family—virtues supposed to predominate in the female breast. Only think what a nice trophy would be the head of a Yankee in a lady's bonnet. There is however another noticeable feature characterizing these rebel epistles, and that is the apparent want of hope in the final success of their cause. Amidst all their bragadocio there is a gloom too apparent to be mistaken. It shows upon its face a certain want of confidence in the justice of their cause, and distrust of the ability of their leaders. I propose to give you a quotation or two written by one young buck to another young buck, both in the army of the so-called Confederate States of America. The letter from which I quote was written in Columbus, Miss., bearing date 31st Dec. 61. It is a fair sample of rebel literary productions, saving that both orthography and orthography are vastly superior to most of the letters which have come under our observation. I quote: "Major Baskerville told me yesterday that we stood a good chance now to go to Bolin (the orthography is the writer's) Green, and oh horror, how my hair curled, not that I fear meeting the Northern foe, but I would shun the piercing winds of a Northern winter. No, Jeff, to lie here in idleness and my friends in the Battle-field contending with an unprincipled and invading foe for the rights and privileges of the only free and independent nation on earth is more than I can stand."—Another from the same writer: "I would like to go back to old Pickenville, but I have told them all farewell, and I am determined they shall never behold my face again till I have a settlement with Dr. Abe."—We have no comments to make on these extracts, they speak for themselves. I would simply say this one is far more hopeful of their cause than are most of them. One written by a lady to her affianced, expresses a fear that after all their trials the Yankees will succeed in conquering them finally, as she hears they are advancing on all sides. But this subject is at best a tiresome one, and I will now write something of ourselves.

Our time is occupied in drilling, scouting, guarding, falling out, falling in, &c. Friday, after passing a stormy day in our quarters, our Regiment was ordered to prepare immediately for a march, and in a few minutes—to use a nautical expression—"we were under way." We marched on quick time to Broad Run, a distance of five or six miles, arriving a little after dark. We threw out pickets and placed detachments in position, with a view to cutting off and capturing a company of cavalry said to be under command of a Col. and a Major. This cavalry is called the Prince William Cavalry, being born and bred in this (Prince William County). It had been reported that this cavalry had fed their horses at the point at which we had stationed ourselves with a view to their capture. After waiting a suitable length of time and no enemy appearing, we "about faced" and returned to camp, having seen nothing alarming unless it might have been a "Jack-o'-lantern" which floated about over the swamps, reminding one of the Rebels, who you can find just as well where they are, as where they are not. The fact is, since our entrance into the army we have been vouchsafed a sight at the bona fide rebels, only after their capture, and even this but in isolated cases.

But of our march home I must tell you—We thought we had marched before, but on this night we learned some new "kinks" truly interesting. The night being very dark and some fun. Forging a small stream nearly all of us got our feet severely wet, whilst a few succeeded in getting a thorough ducking. At first we followed the Railroad track, but as we neared our encampment we had to leave this and pass through a belt of woods encircling our camping ground. Here came the tug of war. Mud, water and brush; it was difficult to tell which of the three predominated. At last, however, we came out by ones, twos and fours, and nearly all came in. Your correspondent had only one or two casualties, bruising his head only once or twice, and some falls bruising them severely but not dangerously. Deliver us from all future trips, under like circumstances, to Broad Run. We like it not. There are various conflicting rumors as regards our future destination. The thing is now extremely uncertain, but will be determined in a day or two. We will then inform you at the earliest opportunity. R.

The Board of Relief will meet on the 27th inst.

The 46th Regiment was partly engaged in the Winchester fight. From latest dates we find the name of; but one wounded man and he is not of the Potter Volunteers.

A NEW MUSIC BOOK.—Mr. HORACE WATERB, the well known Music Publisher and Piano dealer, of 481 Broadway New York, has recently issued a new Song Book, The Day School Bell, which is finding very general favor.

Oberlin, Ohio, has a new sensation. Two young ladies, attending school there, were poisoned by a third who was jealous of the attentions paid them by young gentlemen, and complaint was lodged against her before a magistrate. But ere she could appear for trial, she was assaulted by some men in disguise, and so roughly handled that she has been unable to leave her room.

A rebel account of the Pea Ridge battle sets down their loss at 2,000 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Gens M'ulloch, M'Intosh and Slack. The Union loss was 212 killed, 926 wounded, and 174 missing. The rebels, as usual, however, claim having gained a great victory.

The question is settled that Yancey is not captured. The reports from the first lacked the stamp of authority.

Chief Justice TANEY, of the U. S. Supreme Court, recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

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perately when Gen. Tyler ordered an Indiana Regiment to charge, which they did bravely, by this they succeeded in capturing their batteries and putting the Rebels to flight in the direction of Strasburg, our forces following giving them the cold lead at every chance. Soon it was dark, and our troops having been on the field since the day previous, halted.

The ambulances were all night bringing in the wounded of both sides. The Rebels took some of their wounded with them, but left their dead upon the field. [Here our correspondent gives an account of the loss which will be found in another column.] One Rebel Capt. (Antrim, by name, of the 5th Virginia) I helped to put in an ambulance this morning said the Rebel loss was severe. This Brigade, now the 1st, is composed of the 28th New York, 1st Maryland and the 46th Pennsylvania commanded by Col. Dannelly. This Brigade, together with Gen. Shields have gone in pursuit of the Rebels. Have not heard the result, hear us firing, presume the Rebels are retreating at double-quick. Yours truly, Capt. J. H. GRAVES.

CAMP OF FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT AT MANASSAS.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Mch. 23.

FRIEND MAC: Having a leisure moment I propose to improve it in writing to you of our present whereabouts, of our occupation, &c., and I judge it will be of some interest, as from the great scarcity of writing material there must necessarily be a great dearth of letters from the boys at present with us. I am writing a leaf cut from a time book which I was fortunate enough to confiscate upon our first arrival at Bull's Run. It is now two weeks since first we started from old "Camp California." During that short time much has been accomplished. The great Rebel stronghold has fallen into our hands, and that without the loss of a man. You are (what in this fast age where events of the highest moment succeed each other with almost lightning like rapidity) long since made aware of this important capture and the attending events, all of which have been portrayed in far more able pens than that which your present humble correspondent wields, notwithstanding which I trust you will kindly lend with me while I give to you some details which you can not now be acquainted with, many of them coming under my own personal observation they may serve to throw some light on the feelings of Jeff's subjects, as well as to his probable chance of perpetuating his kingdom. Among the things which have presented themselves to our casual observation is, first: The preponderating natural advantages of this locality for the carrying on of defensive warfare are far ahead of anything which ever presented themselves to our views. The strategy which has compelled the rebels to abandon this chain of fortifications without the loss of life would seem to be of no mean order. We think it must be admitted that last "Scottie and I are getting 'em." In our short missive which we sent you some days since we mentioned the wholesale destruction of stores consumed by the rebels as they were about fleeing from the "cowardly Hessian hirelings of old Abe." We notice on a more careful investigation that said destruction was far more extensive than we had at first supposed. Apparently there was heavy stores of nearly everything needed by an army, passing carelessly over the charged and blackened ruins of what was aforetime the Rebel Commissary Department we noticed an immense supply of utensils belonging to the ordinary department, piles upon piles of kettles, knives and forks, or rather the remains of them, spoons and a hundred-and-one other things were scattered in every direction—in one corner was an outrageous pile of horse-shoes, sufficient to last the rebel cavalry fully as long as they seem likely to remain in the field. They were supplied too, judging from the piles of spades, picks, axes, &c., with all tools necessary to the erection of earthworks and in one place was a large pile of bottles and other glass vessels, more or less broken up; which, judging from the disarranged and scattered state of the stores, might have been the medical stores. Among this miscellaneous gathering we saw a large number of layettes, gun-barrels, locks, &c. One metallic coffin greeted our view. A little on one side was some workshops which were left unharmed, their principal use seems to have been the construction of coffins, a number of which were still remaining in the shops. Here let me give you an item or two bearing on the sanitary condition of the army formerly here. Intelligent negroes coming into our camps state that there was much sickness among the rebel forces stationed at and about the Junction. One old gentleman (white) coming into our camp with articles of luxury for the tables of the officers, informs us that being on a time in the rebel camp, he learned from a sentinel on post at the dead house, that during a period of time from twilight till midnight, no less than ten bodies were transferred from the hospitals to the "Dead House." This is a most significant fact when we take into consideration the number of troops lying at this point. This number has been estimated at from thirty to forty thousand. We have been informed that nearly every afternoon was devoted to burying the dead.

It was on Monday morning that we commenced our advance the distance at the nearest point somewhere between twenty and thirty miles, and by the circuitous route which we pursued, much farther, making it impossible for us to accomplish the journey in a shorter period than two days in the muddy state of the road. All this the rebels were well aware of, and as they knew the exact time of our departure, and yet, such a repugnance had the "chivalry" to a probable chance of an association with "mud-sills" of the north that they too commenced on the same morning evacuating their works, leaving in hurried flight, four of their companions in arms who had "shuffled off this mortal coil." These bodies were discovered a short distance from the head-quarters of Gen. French, and were decently interred, three of them by a detachment from the 53 Pa. Volunteers, the fourth by the 57th N. Y. They were interred in a burial place at the Junction used for the interment of soldiers. I have not been through this burial place, but one of our boys who has, tells me that the chivalry who lie here are scarcely covered. There is nothing to mark the resting place of the departed, but a narrow strip of board placed at the head of the respective graves, numbered in a regular series, commencing at one as two hundred. There are a number of other burial places. It was our fortune to find the morning report of a company which had probably been in the quarters now occupied by us. It was up to March 8th, and represented that the company had an aggregate of only fifty-seven, out of this number there was twenty-six reported sick. All this would seem to establish the idea that the rebels have suffered much from disease.