The Potter Journal.

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

VOLUME XIV.- NUMBER 24. COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862. TERMS.--$1.00 PER ANNUM.

THE
POTTER JOURNAL
PUBLISHED BY
M. W. McAlarney, Proprietor.
$1.00 PR 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 endeavor 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
1 Square three months, - - - - - - -	2 50
1 " six " - - - - - - -	4 00
1 " nine " - - - - - - -	5 50
1 " one year, - - - - - - -	6 00
1 Column six months, - - - - - - -	20 00
1 " " " - - - - - - -	10 00
1 " " " - - - - - - -	7 00
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, pe. 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.

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 Seth-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 promptly 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,
O. 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.

UNION HOTEL,
COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PENN.,
A. S. ARMSTRONG
HAVING refitted and newly furnished the house on Main street, recently occupied by R. 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

MY FATHER.

[The following beautiful lines were written by Brigadier-General Henry R. Jackson, of the rebel army, who has been recently operating on the Upper Potomac:]

As die the embers on the hearth,
And o'er the floor the shadows fall,
And creeps the chirping cricket forth,
And ticks the death watch in the wall.
I see a form in yonder chair,
That grows beneath the waning light;
There are the wan, sad features—there
The pallid brow, and locks of white.

My father! when they laid thee down
And heaped the clay upon thy breast,
And left thee sleeping all alone
Upon thy narrow couch of rest!
I know not why I could not weep—
The soothing drops refused to roll,
And oh! that grief is wild and deep,
Which settles tearless on the soul.

But when I saw thy vacant chair,
Thine idle hat upon the wall,
The book—the penciled passage where
Thine eye had rested last of all—
The tree beneath whose friendly shade
Thy trembling feet had wandered forth—
The very prints those feet had made,
When last they feebly trod the earth.

And thought while countless ages fled,
Th vacant seat would vacant stand—
Unworn thy hat—thy book unread—
Effaced thy footsteps from the sand—
And widowed in this cheerless world
The heart that gave its love to thee—
Torn like the vine whose tendrils curled
More closely round the falling tree.

Oh, father! then for her and thee
Gushed madly forth the scorching tears;
And oft, and long, and bitterly,
Those tears have gushed in later years;
For as the world grows cold around,
And things assume their own real hue,
'Tis sad to find that love is found
Alone above the stars with you.

The Showman's Courtship.

Thare was many affectionates which made me hanker arter Betsy Jane. Her father's farm joined our'n; their cows and our'n squenched their thurst at the same spring; our old mares both had stars in their forerds; the measles broke out in both farmerlies at nearly the same period; our parents (Betsy's and mine) slept reglarly in the same meetin house, and the nabers used to observe, "How thick the Wards and Peaseleys air!" It was a surbline site, to see the Spring of the year, to see our sevs (Betsy's and mine) with their gowns pin'd up so thay couldn't sile em, affeckshunnitly Bilin sope together & abouzin the nabers

A tho I hankerd intensly arter the object of my affeckshuns, I darsunt tell her on't fires which was ragin in my manly Buzzum. I'd try to do it but my tung would kerwollup up agin the roof of my mowth & stick thar, like dech to a deseast Afrikan or a country postmaster to his offiss, while my hart whanged agin my ribs like a old fashioned wheat Flale agin a barn floor.

T'was a calm still nite in Joon. All nater was hushi and nary zeffer disturbed the serene silens. I set with Betsy Jane on the fense of her farther's pastur. We'd bin rompin threw the woods, kullin flours & drivin the woodchuck from his Nativ Lair (so to speak) with long sticks. Wall we set thar on the fense, a swingin our feet two and for, and blushin as red as the Baldinsville skool house when it was fust painted, and lookin very simple. I make no doubt My left arm was ockepied in ballumsin myself on the fense, while my rite was woundid luvinly round her waste.

I cleared my throat and trembliuly sed, "Betsy, you're a Gazelle."

I thought that air was putty fine. I waitid to see what effeck it would hav upon her. It evidently didn't fetch her, for she up and sed,

"You're a sheep!"

Sez I, Betsy, I think very muchly of you."

"I don't b'leeve a word you say—so there now cum!" with which obsarvashun she hitched away from me.

"I wish thar was winders to my Sole," sed I, "so that you could ser some of my feelins. There's fire enuff in here," sed I, strikin my buzzum with my fist, "to bile all the corn beef and turnips in the naberhood. Versoovius and the Critter ain't a circumstans!"

She bowed her hed down and commenst chawin the strings to her sun bonnet.

"Ar, could you know the sleeplis nites I worry threw with on your account, how vittles has seized to be attractiv to me & how my limbs has shrunk up, you wouldn't dowt me. Gaze on this wastin form and these 'ere sunken cheeks"—

I should have continnered on in this strane probly for sum time, but unfortinitly I lost my balunse and fell over into the pastur ker smash, tearin my close and seveerly damagin myself ginerally.

Betsy Jane sprung to my assistance in dubble quick time and dragged me 4th. Then drawin herself up to her ful hite she sed:

"I won't listen to your noncenty no longer. Jes say rite strate out what you're drivin at. If you mean gettin hitched, I'M IN!"

I considered that air enuff for all practicul purposses, and we proceeded immejitly to the parson's, and was made 1 that very nite.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE: I have the PLEASURE of informing you *your days are numbered*—your *death near* at hand. Gen. Buckner has friends who are sworn to avenge him, and upon *you* they look as a *cowardly enemy!* one who fears to speak while he is powerful, but who exults and sacriligiously *dares* to "thank God he *can* exult over the downfall of Simon Bolivar Buckner." Beware! George D. Prentice. The REBEL GUNBOATS are gradually apppreaching Louisville, and what *they fail* to accomplish *willing* hands and hearts *will perform. Poison* and the *dagger* have put *many to sleep* who waked *no more!* Then *beware* that *such* is *not* YOUR FATE.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

This letter comes to us in a very pretty female chirography, and is postmarked "Georgetown." We get letters like it every day, and almost every hour of every day, and we publish this merely to illustrate the general spirit of the rebel women of Kentucky. A thousand devils have evidently entered them, and perhaps it would be no great loss if, like the swine that experienced a similar visitation nearly two thousand years ago, they were to "rush down a steep place into the sea."

"Charlotte" says that our days "are numbered." No doubt they are "numbered," and so are we, but we guess that their number is three score and ten years and ours "A No. 1." Her remark that we were afraid to speak while Buckner was powerful, indicates that she cannot have been a reader of ours when that arch-rebel was in the height of his power. She threatens our individual life with the rebel gun-boats," said to be fifteen or twenty in number, and, as if that were not enough, she lets us understand that the work begun upon us by the boats will be completed by "poison and dagger." So we are to be bombarded, poisoned, and stabbed, and we hope we shall be able to put up with these inconveniences if no further calamity overtake us.

From the signature that our amiable correspondent uses, "Charlotte Corday," we judge that she means to do the stabbing part of the business herself. Her namesake stabbed Marat in his bath, and, to protect ourselves from intrusion of just such characters as our Georgetown correspondent, we have long been in the habit, while taking our bath, of keeping the door locked. However, if she will convince us that she is pretty, we may be prevailed on to give her a ticket of admission.—*Louisville Journal.*

SWIFTNESS OF BIRDS.—It has been calculated that a hawk will fly not less than 150 miles an hour. Major Cartwright, on the coast of Labrador, found, by repeated observations, that the flight of an eider duck was at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The flight of a common crow is nearly 25 miles an hour, and Spallanzani found that of the swallow to be about 92 miles an hour. A falcon belonging to Henry IV of France, flew from Fountainbleau to Malta in less than twenty four hours, the distance being 1,350 miles; and it is probable that his flight was about 75 miles an hour, as such birds fly in the day time only. These facts show how easily birds can accomplish their extensive migrations, especially when we consider that a favorable wind materially helps them on their voyage.

A traveler says: If you wish to raise an American's pride to fever heat in England, by any other allusion than to the flag of his Union, touch his pocket—"Windsor, sir!" said one of the true grit, to an Englishman, who pompously described the palace of his sovereign, "Windsor! I've heard of it, am going to see it, and, if I like the place, *I intend to buy it!*"

Oliver Cromwell is well known to have been one of the shrewdest men; yet he well understood the value of integrity. His remark, made to a clever but unscrupulous lawyer of his day, is well worthy of consideration. "I understand that you have of late been vastly wary in conduct Do not be too confident of this. Subtlety may deceive you; integrity never will."

"I say, landlord, that's a dirty towel for a man to wipe on!"

Landlord with a look of amazement replied: Well, I swan, your'e mighty particular, *seventy or eighty* of my boarders have wiped on that towel this morning, and you are the first one to find fault."

BAD SPELLING.—A minister, who was appointed chaplain in an Ohio regiment, lately wrote the following note to a brother preacher:

"Deer brothir—if you can get a commishun as chaplin, it will pay you 88ty a month and a livin beside. The caus of krist kneads you in his army."

Scolding is the pepper of matrimony, and ladies are the pepper boxes.

The Homestead Bill.

The following is a correct copy of the Homestead bill as passed by both houses of Congress, and signed by the President:

AN ACT to Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain, and to provide a Bounty for Soldiers in lieu of Grants of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at $1 15, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands at $2 50 per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: *Provided,* That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted.* That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register or Receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and on payment of $10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided, however,* That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid; *and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States;* then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further,* That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian, may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said lands for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Register of the Land Office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC 5 *And be it further enacted,* That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the first section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land, or shall have ceased to occupy said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

SEC. 6 *And be it further enactrd,* That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quality of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing preëmption rights: *And provided, further,* That all persons who may have filed their applications for a preëmption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act. *Provided, further,* That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than 14 days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existance of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of 21 years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and for other purposes," approved the 3d of March, in the year 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits, required or authorized by this act

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefit of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

CORRESPONDENCE:

COCHRANVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.
MAY 11, 1862

EDITOR JOURNAL: Just as I was closing my last letter from Washington, I learned some facts in relation to Senator Cowan, that help to explain his pro Slavery course. In the first place, he is exceedingly vain and thinks he is about the most important man in Washington, which makes him insensible to the wishes of the great mass of his constituents. He thinks, too, that his influence and talents will enable him to become the head of a new party sufficiently strong to control the legislation of Congress. With a view to carry out this scheme he became the intimate friend of Breckinridge at the special session, and remained his fast friend so long as that hypocritical traitor was in Washington. For the same reason he became the intimate associate of Jesse D. Bright, I. W. Powell, Saulsbury, of Delaware, and the other leaders of Secession in Washington. Such as these are his chief associates; and so he is as certain to oppose every measure calculated to weaken Slavery, as the most malignant Slaveholder in the Senate.—Can anybody tell what was gained by electing him instead of his Breckinridge opponent? For one, I would as soon trust the semi-Secessionist Saulsbury, of Delaware, as this bombastic renegade Pennsylvanian.

But let me send words of cheer, as an offset to these unpleasant reflections.

The great rebellion is going down, *and so is Slavery.* The especial committee of the Senate have agreed to and reported a bill, which if passed, will give Slavery the quick consumption. Of its passage there is not much doubt, so the reader will do well to give the bill an attentive perusal. It was reported to the Senate on the 13th inst.

Slaves are daily arriving in Washington from all parts of Virginia, in great numbers, not unfrequently 100 arriving in a day. A Government agent gives his whole time to the care of these newly made freemen. There is also, an association of active philanthropists, headed by Vice President Hamlin, giving aid and instruction to these escaped victims of American despotism. Each escaped Slave, on his arrival in Washington is furnished by General Wadsworth—a name that will never perish—with a certificate that the bearer is under military protection; and woe to any man-hunter who undertakes to carry off one of the General's certificates. Already a half dozen kidnappers have been sent to the guard house, and no harm has come to the intended victims.

I would write more, but the mail closes, so I send kindest regard to my old readers, and the most hopeful cheer to you all. J.S.M.

ED. JOURNAL: As everything pertaining to soldier life is of interest to the people now, I send you the following copy of a private letter from a soldier in the N. Y. 60th, showing how discipline is sometimes administered in soldierdom, and what stuff our Northern soldiers are made of. If Corporal H. had been in the habit of drinking, don't you suppose he would have received his full measure of punishment in spite of all explanations?

E.C.H.

From the 60th New York.

HEADQUARTERS 60th REG'T, N. Y. S. V.
RELAY HOUSE, MAY 15, 1862.

DEAR COUSIN: It is now just half past eight o'clock P. M., and the taps will beat at nine, when all lights must be extinguished, but I thought I would spend that half hour in writing, and tell you of a little trouble I had to-day with the Adjutant, which nearly resulted in my arrest. I, with three or four more had papers to go to the city. We went to the depot and took the cars, as it happened, we took the front car. Said Adjutant came in with his sister and two or three more ladies. When he saw us, he came and told us to go in the back car. The rest of the boys went, but, J——, my too proud spirit was touched, and I refused. I told him I had paid my fare and was entitled to my seat. I told him if there was not room I would willingly give my seat to him or the ladies, but as it was, I refused. He said that he ordered, "Your order," said I, "on duty is my law, but here I shall refuse, as I have a pass from my Captain and Colonel for eight hours, and am free." His face flushed with anger on seeing his authority baffled, and said he should have me arrested when I returned. I said "Very well, I should not go." He went to his seat, and I heard one of the ladies say she "could not but admire his spirit." On returning to camp, the Captain received orders to confine me to my quarters for disrespectful language to my superiors. The Captain sent me word, and I went to him. "Corporal," said he, "come with me to the General." I went. He sent for the Adjutant, and told me to tell my story. I did. He asked me if I had been drinking. The Captain answered, and said: "General, I take that as an insult. Corporal H. never drinks." He turned to the Adjutant and said, "Is his story true?" "It is, sir," said he. "Corporal H." said the General, "you are acquitted." He then turned to the Adjutant and said, "Never let me hear such a thing of you again." He asked him if I had ever refused to obey him when on duty? "He has not," said the Adjutant. "Sir" said the General, "If I ever hear such a thing of you again, I shall have you severely chastised before the regiment." The Adjutant looked, as the soldiers said, "down in the mouth," and went to his office. After he was gone the General said, "Corporal, why did you not obey?" I told him "that it seemed to me that he had no business to order me, and it looked too much as if I were his slave, because he had the honor of holding a commission." "That's the spirit," said the General, "a private that behaves is just as good as an officer, and I shall always protect you in what is right." He took my name, and bade me go to my quarters. Why I was not sent to the guard house, was because they cannot put a non commissioned officer there. I write this to let you know how conceited some men are when they have a shoulder strap and a commission. But there are the taps, and I close.

JOHN.

From the 53d Pennsylvania.

YORKTOWN, VA., MAY 9, 1862

MR. EDITOR: Are you getting anxious to know of the whereabouts of the 53d Pennsylvania? Presuming you and your readers might feel some interest in this question I thought to spend a few moments for your edification. As the heading of this sheet indicates, Yorktown—the "aforetime" great Rebel stronghold is at present our location, and a most beautiful one it is too. The scenery is unsurpassed by anything which I have ever seen. The river is particularly beautiful, almost beyond description. You must not infer from the fact of our being encamped at this point *now* that we have been idle and have penetrated no farther into the land of the far-famed "chivalry," if you do, then are you most beautifully "sold." We have been farther than those who were ahead of us in pursuit of the flying rebels. As you are probably aware,

SEE NEXT PAGE.