

ANOTHER THOUT—was caught one day last week, about half a mile from Coudersport, which weighed one pound and five ounces.

Our Member, Hon. Jas. T. Hale, did not vote against the Emancipation Bill when it was first presented in the House, he being necessarily absent attending the Supreme Court. He was present and voted Ye on the motion to reconsider and also for a bill emancipating the slaves of all holding office under the Southern Confederacy or in any manner voluntarily aiding the Rebellion. We are glad to hear this. Our information was derived from the Tribune, which had incorrectly reported him as present and voting.

SKEDADDLE—The North Western Bank of Warren. Don't take their bills.

The following letter from Lieut. ROBERTS we publish to the exclusion of other news, judging it to be of the most interest to the people of the county:

From Capt. Jones' Company.  
BATTLE FIELD, June 2, 1862.  
3 o'clock P. M.

MR. EDITOR: Knowing you would hear of the fight of yesterday and the day before, that you would hear of its being a severe engagement, and that the forces engaged were pretty badly out up; we thought to spend a moment in penning you a slight detail of our share in the said performance.

On Saturday, May 31, commenced the fight, Gen. Gorman's and Sedgewick's commands being engaged. In the afternoon our division was ordered to their assistance. We experienced considerable difficulty in crossing the Chickahominy owing to recent heavy rains which had swollen the river so as to impede artillery very much, and even the Infantry had to ford nearly waist deep. The meridian of day was considerably passed before our movement commenced, and we did not arrive at the scene of action until past twilight. We were but a few rods from the contending forces and advancing to Gen. Sedgewick's assistance, when his forces led by Gen. Sumner in person drove the enemy from the field at a "Charge Bayonet." Of course this operation spoiled our expectations of a fight for the night. Passing over a portion of the contested field, we occupied the left of our forces, bivouacking in "line of battle" behind our stocks with all our equipments on ready to fall in on the least alarm. When you take into consideration the fact of our march being in a rain, and our fording the Chickahominy in the start, that we had neither blankets, coats, tents, nor anything wherewith to protect ourselves from the chilly night air, you will be enabled to form some idea of the extreme discomfort of our position, yet not a murmur of dissatisfaction was heard. The men behaved nobly. At early light of Sunday morning we were got into line and re-formed in line of battle fronting at right angles with our position of the night previous. While in this position, the left of our line crossing the Railroad at an angle, a scout rode up and cautioned Col. Brooke to keep a sharp look out for our rear. The Rebels were in strong force in that direction. In a short time Gen. French ordered Col. Brooke to re form in the same place we had occupied during the night and fronting as then. We had not fully executed this movement when our pickets exchanged a brisk volley or two with the Rebel scouts, putting them in a "skedaddle." It being then ascertained that our flank was in danger, the 52<sup>d</sup> N. Y. Regt. was ordered to prolong our line to the left, and the 81st Pa. still to the left of the 52<sup>d</sup>. This had hardly been executed when we were ordered to extend the line still to the left. We performed this by moving at a left flank, our Regt. taking the ground of the 52<sup>d</sup>, the 52<sup>d</sup> that of the 81st, and the 81st still to the left. This put us across the Railroad into a dense undergrowth of woods and on a low swampy piece of ground. It was while at a rest, still at a left flank, and many of the men discussing their "hard-dees" (crackers) that the enemy who had crept up to within fifteen or twenty paces, fired their first volley in upon us. Quickly did our "boys" come to the front, and, sir, you should have heard the volley which sent death to many a "Seecesh." This was the commencement of what we venture (though inexperienced in such matters) to assert as being a desperately contested engagement. Before we had delivered a third volley our Col. ordered us to "charge firing." Being under tolerable discipline, this order (though much against our will) was promptly obeyed. Meantime the Rebel fire was confounded hot, and the only alternative was to "lie low." Hugging the ground rather closely we presented our front to the foe ready for whatever might turn up. As the Rebels again came up we rose and fired another volley into them, taking good care to aim low. In a space of time which seemed hardly of fifteen minutes duration, we kept our line unbroken. Then came the order to advance—and advance we did, the Rebels falling back some forty or fifty rods out of the woods into a sort of pine opening, and clear beyond the encampment occupied by them in the morning. Meantime the forces to our left did not seem hardly as successful

in driving the "Rebs" and here we found ourselves exposed to cross firing: from front, rear, and left flank. A few well directed volleys to the front, disposed of that, and a few on the left put things to rights in that direction also. Soon we saw the Rebels in full retreat not disdaining to take the step sometimes designated as "Double Quick," but of the firing in our rear we did not know what to make. One thing we knew. The bullets from that direction flew uncomfortably close to our noses, but that they came from Rebel guns was by no means certain. This was a predicament, and being unwilling to fire on friends, the only alternative was to lie down, taking the precaution to "face by the rear rank" and await "the course of events." We were determined not to fire until we saw "Gray coats," and happily, they did not appear. Soon came the order to withdraw from our position. Facing to the right we marched in good order to our camp of the morning. Of the sights which we saw on the field of battle we could fill pages giving you details, but we forbear. We have no taste for such horrible sights as we there witnessed. Suffice it to say we never saw such sights before, and God grant that we may never behold the like again. The dead were piled four and five deep.

The general conclusions deduced from the fight are these: The Rebels on the field had a force greatly superior to ours; apparently well disciplined, well clothed, and far better armed than we were. Their killed and wounded showed them to be principally young men, in the prime of life. From prisoners we glean that they were heavily reinforced on Saturday night from Richmond. That they had confidently expected we would fall an easy prey. Their Gen. (Magruder) had told them McClellan's right wing was cut off, and they could easily finish us, that Gen. Jackson was in Baltimore, and that with us whipped at this point they could easily capture Washington. We have no doubt of this being true. Early in the morning we heard cheer after cheer in their camp. After the commencement of the battle we did the cheering. Here let me say that the rebels cheer with a faint, sickly sort of shout, there doesn't seem to be any heart in it. When we give one it comes right from the heart, and indeed it does one's soul good to hear the "Union boys" give one good, lusty cheer.

Prisoners state that at three different times they had us surrounded or nearly so, but that each time we fought our way out. We fought more like devils than men. It would seem from persons found dead on the field, that our front had to contend with four different Regiments; at all events two Colonels were found dead fronting our line, one a Col. Lomax of an Alabama Regiment. One of the prisoners, a Sergeant, said the 23<sup>d</sup> Alabama was "played out." Many of the prisoners did not know of the capture of New Orleans. It would seem that their leaders rely solely on misrepresentation to induce their men to come up to the "scratch."

Of the casualties of our Company I will give you the correct detail up to this hour. Killed, none; wounded, Sergeant S. F. Hamilton, in ankle, slightly; Corp'l Edson Hyde, in arm, severely though not very dangerously; privates, Ghas. H. Westfall, grazed side of head; Nelson L. Cobb, contusion on back from spent ball, not serious; Uriah F. Glase, in arm, from buck shot, flesh wound; Ira Baxter, in head, not thought dangerous; Ornan Blackman, in face, very painful wound but not thought dangerous. Asa Toombs, in breast, severe, not dangerous; Deatur Wykoff, fingers shot off; Raymond Calhoun, dangerously wounded, probably will not recover. None found missing. A number of the boys had what we call "close calls" but were not hurt. Capt. Jones we believe had his whiskers cut slightly by one of the enemy's leaden compliments, but sustained no injury. Col. Brooke had his horse shot from under him; Major Yeager was shot thro' the head. Adjutant Hatch was taken prisoner and for some half hour was in the hands of the "Rebs" who took his sword from him, but as we pressed home on the "Seecesh" he watched his opportunity, and as they retreated he effected his escape. The Adjutant represents our fire as being rather too close for comfort, says the Rebels hunted their holes with rapidity. Gen. Sumner says we fought bully, and gave the Rebels an awful thrashing, and we say "bully for the old General." We believe the estimated killed and wounded on both sides is ten thousand. We do not vouch for the correctness of this as rumor (not much of a criterion by which to go) is our only authority. We hold possession of the battle field, but are required to hold our equipments on all the time; have for three days. Although the casualties mentioned are all up to the present time, yet it is rather uncertain how long the list may remain so slight. The Rebels are shelling us now. We must to arms.

Memphis Occupied.

Memphis was occupied by our victorious troops on Friday of last week. Com. Davis appeared off the city on Thursday night. He found a rebel fleet of eight gun-boats and rams in his path—which he whipped, of course. At the close of the engagement the city quietly surrendered. Our loss, one man wounded.

There is a strong probability that we will be permitted to record the taking of Charleston in our next week's issue.

The North Carolina State Convention, still in session, voted down Rebel measures, and passes such as look like Union. Union meetings are being held on the seacoast. Hon. Wm. A. Graham is talked of as the Union candidate for Governor.

A British vessel, worth, with its cargo, Half a Million of Dollars, was caught last week while trying to run the blockade into Charleston, and was taken into New York—a valuable prize.

Two thousand Union prisoners, taken at Pittsburg Landing, have been returned from Alabama, as the Rebels had not means to feed them! The enemy begin to own up "whipped."

Generals Dix and Wool have exchanged positions—Wool commands in Baltimore, and Dix at Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Sigel has relieved Gen. Saxton at Harper's Ferry, and pushed briskly on as far as Charleston.

Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, late Secessionist, is exhorting his fellow citizens of Tennessee to return to their allegiance.

Gen. Grant says he never voted but once—that was for Buchanan—and if he can be forgiven for that, he is satisfied. They are eating cherries and strawberries of this year's growth in Union county.

Thomas A. Scott, Esq., has resigned his position, as Assistant Secretary of War, to become President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The step was rendered necessary by the departure of Mr. Thompson, the late President of the Company, for Europe.

Gov. Wm. Sprague has been elected United States Senator from Rhode Island for six years from the 4th of March next, when the term of Senator Simmons expires.

The wife and daughters of the Rebel Gen. Lee have been captured. Madam Beauregard has also fallen into our hands.

The Hon. S. S. Wharton, Senator of the Huntingdon district, died suddenly at his residence on Sunday, 1st inst.

The bill for the punishment and prevention of polygamy in the Territories, one section of which repeals and annuls the laws and ordinances of Utah on this subject, has passed the Senate.

Lieut. De Wolfe, wounded at Williamsburg, died at the house of Representative Arnold, in Washington.

The more we learn of the retreat and fighting by Gen. Banks' men, the more are we called upon to admire their bravery and endurance.

Col. Kenly of the 1st Maryland Regiment has reached Martinsburg. His wound is a slight sabre-cut in the neck; but he will soon be able to take the field again.

GEN. FREMONT'S CYPHER.—When Gen. Fremont was at the West, his most secret dispatches to the President were sent in Magyar, which was as good as cypher, since no traitor knows the tongue. What a compliment to the native tongue of Kossuth—"No traitor knows the tongue!" It is said that there is no record of any Hungarian being in the Rebel service, though there are many in our army.

A survey of that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad recently invaded by the Rebels shows that but little damage has been done.

A Mobile letter states that a few days since, Mrs. English, sister of Gen. McClellan, the Yankee Commander-in-Chief, was in this city, and of course attracted some attention. Her husband is a wealthy planter, and lives just above this, on the Alabama River. Young English, the General's nephew, has gone up to Corinth to fight for the South. He seems to desire nothing so much as to meet in hostile combat his distinguished kinsman.

Gen. J. T. Boyle has been assigned to the command of the United States forces in Kentucky.

Gen. Banks has received the official thanks of the President and Secretary of War for the masterly manner in which he conducted the retreat of his handful of men to the Potomac, while pressed with several times his number of barbarians that spared neither sick nor wounded.

Of all the Democratic members of Congress, but thirteen could be got to sign the traitor Vallandigham's address, now going the rounds of the Breckinridge press. Two of these are from Pennsylvania, Philip Johnson, and S. E. Ancona.

The borough election of Williamsport, held on the 21st ult., shows a Republican majority over last year's borough election of 356 votes.

The capture of Hanover Court-House was really an important battle. The rebel loss is believed to be 1,000; our men buried a hundred of the enemy's dead; 500 prisoners were taken. The rout of the rebels was complete. Our loss is put at 379, of whom 53 were killed. The rebel troops engaged were from North Carolina and Georgia.

Who would be without a first-class Pianoforte, when they can obtain them for the small sum as advertised by Messrs. Grovesteen & Hale, in another column. These instruments are unsurpassed in beauty of tone, fine touch, and general finish.

The official report of the loss in the Battle of Seven Pines is made by Gen. McClellan, and much exceeds the first estimate. The killed are 890; the wounded, 3,627; and the missing, 1,222. The aggregate is 5,739. These figures show it to have been, next to the Battle of Shiloh, the most desperately fought field of the war.

The Connecticut Legislature has re-elected Hon. James Dixon, Rep. U. S. Senator from that State by a large majority.

BACKED OUT.—The French army has "turned tail and run" from Puebla, and the Mexicans are jubilant in consequence. When Brother Jonathan met with his Ball-Bar disaster, the French papers laughed and made faces at him. It's Jonathan's turn now to take a "small grin."

DIED: In Bingham township, on the 9th inst., of Diphtheria, A. P. HOWE, aged about 19 years.

A Yoke of Oxen FOR SALE by Mrs. J. A. LYON. Sweden, June 11, 1862.

BEST PIANOS. \$150 GROVESTEEEN & HALE, having removed to their new water-rooms, NO. 478 BROADWAY, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

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Corner Main and Plank Road Streets, opposite the Union Block, where they will display an entire new stock of

Readymade Clothing, and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

which will far surpass in quality, style and price anything ever exhibited in this town. We are aware that to build up a large trade, it is not only necessary to have desirable goods, but to

SELL THEM CHEAP. And we will make it an object for buyers to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion.

This is a branch of an extensive manufacturing house in Elmira, N. Y., and therefore you will find all clothing well made and got up in the latest style. An early call will most assuredly secure a splendid bargain at the UNION CLOTHING EMPORIUM. D. STRAUS & CO. Wellsville, June 1862.

WESTERN HOTEL, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, COURTLAND STREET, Near Broadway, New York City.

This old-established and favorite resort of the Business community has been recently refitted, and is complete in everything that can minister to the comfort of its patrons. Ladies and Families are specially and carefully provided for. It is centrally located in the business part of the city, and is contiguous to the principal lines of steamboats, cars, omnibuses, ferries. In consequence of the pressure caused by the Rebellion, prices have been reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.

The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the country. Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 400 guests. Do not believe runners, hackmen, and others who may say "the Western Hotel is full!" D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor. Thos. D. Winchester, fyt9

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Apples, green, bush,	\$82 1/2 to 1 00
do dried,	1 00 3 00
Beans,	1 00 1 50
Beeswax, lb,	20 25
Beef,	4 5
Berries, dried, quart,	6 12 1/2
Buckwheat, bush,	37 1/2 44
Butter, lb,	12 15
Cheese,	7 10
Corn, bush,	75 88
Corn meal, per cwt,	1 50 1 75
Eggs, doz,	12
Flour, extra, bbl,	6 50 6 00
do superfine	5 50 6 00
Hams, lb,	9 12 1/2
Hay, 100,	7 00 8 00
Honey, per lb,	10 12 1/2
Lard,	10 12
Maple Sugar, per lb,	8 10
Oats, bush,	25 30
Onions,	50 75
Pork, bbl,	16 00 18 00
do do lb,	10 13
do in whole hog, lb,	6 7 1/2
Potatoes, per bush,	25 37 1/2
Peaches, dried, lb,	25
Poultry, lb,	5 7
Rye, per bush,	63 75
Salt, bbl,	2 75 3 50
do sack,	15
Trout, per bbl,	4 50 5 00
Wheat, bush,	1 00 1 12 1/2
White Fish, lb bbl,	4 50 5 00

\$25! EMPLOYMENT! \$75! 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: ERIC SWINIS MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio, au21ly

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WANTED! 50,000 Pounds of WOOL! FOR which the Highest Market Price will be paid by F. A. STEBBINS & Co. Coudersport, June, 1862.

Sheriff's Sales. BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Ex. F. Pa. and Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter Co., Penn., and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY the 23<sup>d</sup> of June, 1862, at one o'clock, p.m., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

ALSO—A certain tract of land situated in Clara Twp. Potter co., Penn. Bounded on the east and south by lands of Sala Stevens and on the west by lands of Julius Maffit, being a triangular piece of land, containing about ten acres, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin G. Slays.

ALSO—A certain tract of land situated in Wharton Twp. Potter co., Pa., Bounded on the N by lot now or late in possession of James Ayres, E by First Fork of Coudersport Creek, and by lot of Jn Beardsfield and unseated lands, and by lot now or late in possession of Thomas Maffit, containing Fifty acres, more or less, being part of warrant No 4926, about Twenty five acres improved, with 2 frame houses, 1 frame Barn, 1 Blacksmith shop, 1 school house, and some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Mason.

ALSO—The following described building and lot of ground, to wit: A certain steam shingle mill 36 ft long and 30 ft wide with 2 floors one on the ground and the other about 8 or 9 feet above it, with an addition thereto to cover the boiler and arch at the south of the mill and attached to main building 12 ft wide and extending by the east end some 10 or twelve ft. Also, a dwelling house 31 ft long by 16 ft wide with 14 ft posts one story and a half high with eavelets on the east side of said building 12 feet wide the length of the house; one story high. On the west side of said building an addition 30 ft long and 16 ft wide one story high and the lot or piece of ground appurtenant to said buildings, described as follows: Beginning in the centre of the road leading from the Honeyoy road to the eleven mile (called the Butter creek road) at the point where warrant No 5378 crosses said road being one half mile easterly from the Honeyoy creek, thence along the centre of said road south 83° east 40 perches, thence north (4 ps to the Butter creek) 14 perches to a post corner, thence west 39 and 7-10ths perches to a post corner in the west line of said Dedricks land, thence by said line south 9 and 1-10th perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and 138 perches, being situated in Sharn Twp. Potter co., Pa. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Z. O. Hill.

Wm. F. BURT, Sheriff. Coudersport, June 2, 1862.

Borough Ordinance. At a meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Coudersport, held on the 16th inst. the following amendment to the Pound Laws was unanimously adopted, as follows:

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Coudersport hereby ordain: That the second Section of Ordinance for Regulating the Pound Law passed August 5 1859, shall be so amended as to require the payment of One Dollar to the Pound Master for taking in and delivering out each horse, mare, or colt that may be hereafter impounded in accordance with said Ordinance and all Ordinances or Regulations conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

Wm. H. METZGER, Burgess pro tem. Attest: JOHN M. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

BROWN SUGAR for 10 cents per pound and County orders taken at 85 cents on the dollar at the Post Office Store. Jan. 8.

BLANKS of all kinds for sale at this Office Deeds, Warrants, Executions, Summons, Subpoenas, Constable Sales, Township and Schl Orders. Notes of all kinds—kept on hand and printed to order. JOB WORK attended to by rp mply, and at prices to suit the times. Give us a trial.

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