The Potter Journal.

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

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 26. COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 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 endeaver 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

M. 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

ABOUT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 7, 1862.

The railroads have all stopped running to the city. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is badly cut up, and its rolling stock has been sent South. All the stock of the Memphis and Ohio Road is here. Great efforts are being made to shield public property by private claims. About 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

Col. Thomas H. Kasson was the military commandant here; but ex-Senator and acting Brig.-Gen. Fitch of Indiana is in command of the city now. Since the formal surrender, at 3 p. m. yesterday, and the posting of pickets through the city, the excitement among the people has subsided, and all is quiet. The new postmaster for Memphis is now in Cairo, and will be here soon.

At this hour, just as the dispatch boat is leaving, all is quiet. All the Rebel flags known to be flying in the city have been removed and no difficulties have occurred. Reports are current that Commodore Hollins, when he received news of the destruction of Montgomery's fleet, burned his vessels, four in number, which were some distance below here. Over 5,000 people lined the bluffs here to witness the fight. This morning all the stores are closed, but many will be opened to-morrow. The citizens seem anxious to have trade renewed with them. Very little trouble is apprehended in holding the city. A large quantity of cotton was burned, but it is said there is a great amount of sugar and molasses has been secreted by its owners. One Rebel regiment was stationed a mile below the city, but has disbanded and the men are now endeavoring to get home. The fleet will start at once for Vicksburg. The loss of the Rebels in the engagement was upward of 500 killed, many of whom belonged to the General Lovell, and were drowned.

Jeff. Thompson witnessed the fight, sitting on horseback, front of the Gayoso House. The remnants of his army, with the stampeding citizens, were in the cars not far from the city. When one after another of the Rebel boats sunk, and the flag-ship took flight, Jeff. left. Two of our mortar men managed to elude the guard, and get on shore on Friday night, and were killed in a row of their own getting up. Citizens to the number of two thousand have reported themselves armed and equipped, to the Provost Marshal's office, for service, to prevent the destruction of property by a mob, which they seemed to fear more than the Unionists.

It was expected that the city would be fired, but the prompt action of the peaceable citizens, with the Colonel commanding and the Provost-Guard, prevented it. As it was, the depot of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was broken open by the mob of men and women, but before they could take anything away a detachment of the military arrived and dispersed them. The stores in the depot were yesterday removed to a place of safety. Capt. Gould, Provost Marshal, has established his headquarters at the Planter's Bank building. Col. Fitch issued a notice last evening that the United States has taken possession of the city for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the laws and protecting private and public property. Residents who may have fled are exhorted to return. Merchants and others are requested to re-open their stores and shops, except those dealing in intoxicating liquors, who are forbidden to resume their traffic, under penalty of having their stock destroyed. The Mayor and Common Council will continue to exercise their functions, the military authorities coöperating for enforcing all proper ordinances, unless an exigency shall arise rendering martial law imperative. It is hoped and believed, however, that nothing will occur to render this step necessary. Sales of liquor have been prohibited here since December, except by druggists and physicians in prescriptions.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, has taken ground, publicly, in favor of the gradual abolition of Slavery, thus setting an example worthy of imitation by the professed devoted friends of the South in the North—the Buchanan Democrats, for example. In a recent speech he said:

"Yes, I will gladly emancipate them all if it would restore us back as we were before. The slavery question is the cause of this war, and we shall never have peace until a gradual emancipation measure is adopted."

We see it stated that the literary society to which Vallandigham belonged, in Cannonsburg College, where he studied, have unanimously expelled him for his disloyal attitude towards the Government.

"There, now!" cried a little girl while rummaging a drawer in a bureau, "there, now, gran'-pa has gone to Heaven without his spectacles!"

The U. S. District Court met Monday, 16th of June, in Williamsport.

Facts About Gold.

Gold, next to iron, is the most widely diffused metal upon the surface of our globe. It occurs in granite, the oldest rock known to us, and in all the rocks derived from it; it is also found in the vein-stones which traverse other geological formations, but has never been found in any secondary formation. It is, however, much more common in alluvial grounds than among primitive and pyrogenious rocks. It is found disseminated under the form of spangles, in the silicious, argillaceous, and ferruginous sands of certain plains and rivers, especially in their junction, at the season of low water, and after storms and temporary floods. It is the only metal of a yellow color; it is readily crystalizable, and always assumes one or other of the symmetrical shapes, such as the cube or regular octahedron. It affords a resplendant polish, and may be exposed to the atmosphere for any length of time without suffering change; it is remarkable for its beauty; it is nineteen times heavier than water, and, next to platinum, the heaviest known substance; its maleability is such that a cubic inch will cover twenty-five hundred square feet; its ductility is such that a lump of the value of four hundred dollars could be drawn into a wire which would extend around the globe. It is first mentioned in Gen. ii., 11. It was found in the country of Havillah, where the rivers Euphrates and Tigris unite and discharge their waters into the Persian Gulf.

From the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America, the amount of gold obtained from the surface and bowels of the earth is estimated to be thirty-eight hundred millions of dollars. From the date of the latter event to the close of 1842, an addition of twenty-eight hundred millions was obtained. The discovery and extensive working of the Russian mines added, to the close of 1852, six hundred millions more. The double discovery of the California mines in 1848, and the Australian in 1851, has added, to the present time, two thousand millions; making a grand total, to the present time, of ninety-two hundred millions of dollars. The average loss by wear and tear of coin is estimated to be a tenth of one per cent. per annum; and the loss by consumption in the arts, and by fire and shipwreck, at from one to three millions per annum.

A cubic inch of gold is worth (at £3 17s, 10½d., or $18.69, per ounce) one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; a cubic yard, six millions eight hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The amount of gold in existance at the commencement of the Christian era is estimated to be four hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars; at the period of the discovery of America it had diminished to fifty-seven millions. After the occurrence of that event it gradually increased, and in 1600 it had attained to one hundred and five millions; in 1700, to three hundred and fifty-one millions; in 1800, to eleven hundred and twenty-five millions; in 1843, to two thousand millions; in 1853, to three thousand millions; and at the present time the amount of gold in existence is estimated to be forty-six hundred millions of dollars; which, welded in one mass, could be contained in a cube of twenty-seven feet. Of the amount now in existence three thousand millions is estimated to be in coin and bullion, and the remainder in watches, jewelry, plate, &c., &c.

Since 1792, to the close of 1860, the gold coinage of the United States mint has amounted to six hundred and ten millions of dollars, of which five hundred and twenty-five millions have been issued since 1850. The gold coinage of the French mint, since 1726, has amounted to seventy-seven hundred millions of francs, of which forty-two hundred and fifty millions have been issued since 1850. The gold coinage of the British mint, since 1603, has amounted to two hundred and fifty-nine millions of pounds sterling, of which fifty-four millions have been issued since 1850. The gold coinage of the Russian mint, since 1664, has amounted to four hundred and eighty-six millions of rubles, of which two hundred and twenty millions have been issued since 1850. The sovereign of England contains one hundred and twelve grains of pure metal; the new doubloon of Spain, one hundred and fifteen; the half eagle of the United States, one hundred and sixteen; the gold lion of the Netherlands, and the double ounce of Sicily, one hundred and seventeen grains each; the ducat of Austria, one hundred and six; the twenty-franc piece of France, ninety; and the half imperial of Russia, ninety-one grains. A commissioner has been despatched by the United States government to England, France, and other countries of Europe, to confer with their respective governments, upon the expediency of a uniform system of coinage throughout the world, so that the coins of one country may circulate in any other without re-coinage.

Comparisons and Contrasts.

We have before us a half volume of the *Geographical & Military Museum*, printed by S. R. Brown, in Albany City, in 1814, when the U. S. were at war with England. In that war, the Federalists were charged with aiding the British—but the latter got no nearer than Lake Champlain and Stonington Harbor, to New Fegland! although they ravaged some of the Slave States. So in this war, the Rebels tho't they would get a great party in the North to aid them: but domestic traitors are as scarce now as they were fifty years ago, and the traitors' flag has not floated over one Free State!

Turning over this old volume, we make a few extracts, showing Comparisons and Contrasts between that day and this.

COMPLAINTS.

"It is rumored that several military personages are to be arrested in the *velocity* of their movements—not, however, because they are likely to *overrun* the enemy's possessions too soon!

"The recruiting service is briskly pushed, and meets with success wherever *proper* persons are stationed. A *dissipated* recruiting officer can not expect success."

These are strong hints at lazy and drinking officers—always an army's curse.

CORRUPTIONS.

"The Department of the P. M. General is undergoing, for the first time since Mr. Granger came into office, a public scrutiny. The Committee have discovered *numerous wastes* of the public money; among others, that the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum has been charged and allowed *for the rent of a single room* as a Post office!—*Boston Gaz.*"

"A 'Peace' editor *calculates* the expenses or cost of a barrel of Flour at Fort Meigs at a hundred dollars!"

So we had, then, as now, speculators and extortioners, and fabricators and big-story-tellers to make all seem worse.

CROAKERS.

"Much is said about the *expenses* of the War. It is indeed expensive, but the best way to avoid accumulated expenses is for every one to *pay* cheerfully and *fight* cheerfully—the enemy would soon see our strength in *union*—he now calculates on *our divisions.*"

"*General Complaint* is said to be the most popular of any of our commanders. Suppose we cause *General Exertion* to arrest him?"

Gen. Wm. Hull was ordered to be shot for his imbecility at Detroit . . . and Gen. J. Wilkinson was excoriated for his vaunts and his ignoble failures at the North.

WHAT THEN?

"The Republicans are not satisfied with the manner in which *all* the *national* business is conducted, but they see no reason to change their political creed on that account."

Men may err, but Principles survive all human wrongs and failures.

THE "PEACE" PARTY ROUTED!

The Federalists and "Peace" Democrats united to defeat the War or Republican party, which sustained Madison's Administration. The result was as follows:

"The Hon. John W. Taylor is re-elected to Congress by a large and increased majority. His competitor, Mr. E. Powell, was nevertheless a very popular and *"peaceable"* man—quite too *pacific* for the martial spirit of Saratoga. The Republican Assembly ticket succeeded by a majority nearly as large as that of Mr. Taylor's, which is probably more than 700—yet the Republicans printed no handbills, sent no expresses, made no unusual exertions."

"This State was represented, in the Thirteenth Congress, by 9 Republicans and 18 Federalists. In the Fourteenth, there will be 20 Republicans and 7 Federalists."

That election finished the "Peace" party until revived by Mr. Buchanan and the "Compromisers" of our day.

INFANCY OF STEAM.

The *Museum* has a paper signed by Ste. Decatur, Ja. Jones, J. Biddle, O. H. Perry, Saml Evans, L. Warrington and I. Lewis—leading Naval characters—advising the U. S. to carry into execution *Robert Fulton's* plan for a vessel of war, to be propelled by steam four or five miles an hour, and fire red hot shot—which they say will "prove more formidable than any kind of engine heretofore invented." . . . The New Jersey *Journal* states that Capt. George Stiles had exhibited at the Mayor's office in Baltimore a model of a Steam Floating Battery, to carry 32 pounders—when a subscription was opened to raise $50,000 to construct a ship on his plan. (It has taken nearly fifty years from these first conceptions, to bring out our *Monitor* and our *New Ironsides.*)

COLORED BRAVES.

In the Revolution, Casper Attucks, an African, was the first patriot shot dead by the British in Boston. The Regiment of Rhode Island Blacks was noted. Gen. Jackson thanked the Colored Men for their aid at New Orleans. . . . In the record before us, we find the following with other incidents of our victory on Lake Erie:

"PERRY speaks highly of the bravery and good conduct of the Negroes, who formed a considerable part of his crew. They seemed to be absolutely insensible to danger."

Capt. Nathaniel Shaler, of the privateer "Governor Tompkins," says, in narrating his conflict with a British frigate—

"The names of two of my poor fellows who were killed, ought to be registered in the book of fame, and remembered with reverence, as long as bravery is considered a virtue. One was a black man, by the name of JOHN JOHNSON. A 24-lb. shot struck him in the hip, and took away all the lower part of his body. In this state he lay on the deck and exclaimed to his shipmates, *"Fire away, my boys! No haul a color down!"* The other, JOHN DAVIS, was a black man also, and was struck much in the same way. He fell near me, and several times requested to be thrown overboard, saying *he was "only in the way of others."* Whilst America has such tars, she has little to fear from the tyrants of Europe."

In our day, we fear, some beings would *reward* such self-sacrificing love of the Stars and Stripes by banishment, perpetual bondage, or the whipping post!—*Star & Chronicle.*

Thrilling Discovery.

The following wonderful story is told by the London correspondent of the Dublin *Evening Mail*:—

This is the age of discoveries, and one of such a startling nature has just been made in an English county that it seems out of place in the region of sober fact, and to belong purely to the atmosphere of the three-volume novel. Here are the circumstances—the names for the moment I am not at liberty to indicate: The Earl of —— married not long ago, and brought his bride home to one of the old family mansions which members of the English aristocracy regard with an affection amounting to veneration. The lady, however, being more continental in her tastes, after a short residence in the apartments appropriated to her use, expressed a wish to have a boudoir in the vicinity of her bed room. The noble Earl would gladly have complied with the request, but, upon examination, it was found that rooms, as sometimes happens in antique buildings, were so awkwardly distributed that by no conceivable plan of re-arrangement could the desired boudoir be fitted in. Thereupon it became necessary to invoke professional assistance, and an eminent architect was summoned from London. He examined the house narrowly, and said said there seemed to be nothing for it but to build, though at the same time he could not resist the impression that there must be another undiscovered room somewhere in that wing of the mansion. The noble old Earl laughed at the idea; the eldest servants and retainers of the family were questioned, and declared that they never heard even a rumor of its existence. The ordinary methods of tapping, &c., were resorted to, but without effect. Still the architect retained his conviction and declared himself ready to stake his professional reputation on the result.

The Earl at last consented to the walls being bored, and, when the opening had been made, not only the room was found, but a sight presented itself which almost defeats attempts at description. The apartment was fitted up in the richest and most luxurious style of 150 years ago. A quantity of lady's apparel lay about the room, jewels were scattered on the dressing table, and, but for the faded aspect which everything wore, the chamber might have been tenanted half an hour previously. On approaching the bed the most curious sight of all was seen, and this it is which affords the only clue to the mystery. The couch held the skeleton of a female and on the floor underneath the bed, half in and half out, lay another skeleton, that of a man, presenting evident traces of violence, and proving that, before he expired in that position, he must have received some dreadful injury.

The secret connected with this tale of blood has been well kept, for not merely had all tradition of the scene faded away, but even the existence of the room itself was forgotten. The survivors, probably, walled up the apartment at the time, and its contents have been hermetically sealed up till the present day, when, according to the best calculations, after the lapse of a century and a half, daylight has accidentally penetrated into this chamber of horrors, which to the surprise of all concerned, has been discovered in one of the noblest mansions in the county of ——.

GOOD PLUCK.—Mrs. Brownell, wife of orderly Sergeant R. D. Brownell, of the Rhode Island Volunteers, and cousin to the avenger of Ellsworth, accompanied her husband to Newburn, and was in the midst of the battle at that place. On account of the suddenness of the engagement, the regiment had not brought out their colors. In this emergency Capt. Grant drew forth a small American flag from his bosom and gave it to Mrs. Brownell who held it up and cheered the men as they rallied about it. Fifteen minutes afterwards, learning that her husband had been wounded, she hastened to his side, and assisted in carrying him off the field to the hospital, where she nursed him, with all the other wounded men brought in. On one occasion she was insulted by a rebel officer, when she drew a revolver and shot him, wounding him badly. The fellow succeeded, however, in escaping. Mrs. Brownell is only twenty years of age.

A snuff-taker's nose, genteely blown, is a musical snuff-box.

A dull and plausible man, like an unrifled gun, is a smooth bore.

War is a lottery, in which every customer may expect to draw a sword.

The human race, like an auctioneer's goods, are always going—going—gone.

"Pray, madam, what makes you so sedate?"—"Oh, I have taken a sedative."

Some persons shame the devil, not by speaking the truth, but by outlying him.

Suspension bridges are said to answer a good purpose; suspension banks don't.

There are no other creatures in nature that can charm like women and snakes.

The young woman who marries an unworthy man takes her lord's name in vain.

I tell you, wife, I have got the plan all in my head."—"Ah, then it is all in a nutshell."

A barn-door fowl and a lawyer who talks for pay pick up their living with their bills.

When a pickpocket pulls out your watch, tell him plainly that you have no *time* to spare.

The rebels are tearing up the railroad tracks rapidly, and putting down their own tracks more rapidly.

When a poor fellow is about to be burned by the savages, his very existence is at stake.

If a man sitting on a chest is shot at, he would prefer, if hit at all, to be hit in his chest.

It is well for a man to get the start in a race, but bad for a ship's plank to start in a storm.

When the government is afflicted, the political doctors generally apply *leeches* to its *chest.*

Why is a comely maiden like the Southern Confederacy?—Because she is a perfect *dam-sel.*

A ducking in cold water destroys the temper of hot steel, but increases that of a fiery woman.

Many a man who is proud to be quarter-master, has a wife at home who is whole master.

Some women take such delight in scolding that it would be cruel not to give them occasion for it.

The difference between a goose's back and a soldier's is, that one sheds water and the other sheds blood.

It is impossible to look at the sleepers in a church without being reminded that Sunday is a day of rest.

The Richmond *Whig* says that such Generals as Floyd and Pillow "are sores upon the fair body of the Southern Confederacy." A loyal editor says, "Yes, running *sores*, no doubt."

KEEP OUT.—Keep out of debt—out of quarrels—out of law—out of politics—out of idleness—out of thin-soled shoes—out of damp clothes—out of reach of brandy and water—out of public office—out of matrimony, unless you are in love—and keep clear of the monstrous sin of cheating the printer of his dues.

Some years ago, Mr. Kimwell was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced as his text—"In my Father's house are many mansions." He had scarcely read the words when an old coon stood up and said: "I tell you, folks, that's a lie. I know his father well. He lives fifteen miles from Lexington, in Old Kentuck, in an old log cabin, and there is but one room in the house."