

**Township Institute.**  
Pursuant to previous notice, and in accordance with an act of Legislature, an Institute has been formed in Ullysesse.

1st session June 14, 1862, at the Olmsted School House. Meeting called to order by the District Secretary, and Frank Leet called to the Chair. Miss Helen Gridley was chosen Secretary for the session. Present 4 Directors, 7 Teachers of the District, also Miss Burt, teacher at Lewisville, Miss Wildman, teacher in Allegany, and several citizens; also the County Superintendent, whose kind attendance and assistance were duly appreciated. At the call of the President, L. Bird, Secretary of the Board of Directors, read the law creating these Institutes, and the explanations of the State Superintendent—also stated the object of the meeting. It was stated that the main object is to afford teachers opportunities of mutual improvement and they should do most of the work of the session. Proceeded to the discussion of questions pertaining to teaching. 1st.

Resolved, That it is not advisable for the teacher to wholly prevent whispering during study hours.

After an animated discussion a vote was taken and the question was lost.—(Poor children, no more whispering.) 2d.

Resolved, That we desire the County Superintendent to hold an Institute for the County next fall—that it is the duty of teachers to attend—and of all citizens to encourage such Institutes by all proper methods.

After some remarks the question was carried in the affirmative. A committee which was previously appointed reported an order of business for the P. M.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

1st, Discussion.—Best method of teaching the Multiplication Table. It was generally conceded that it is better to teach it by easy illustrations and by using the table than to require the scholar to learn it by absolute memory.

2d. How to explain Subtraction, by Miss Mary Burt.

3d. How long and at what hours should small scholars be confined to the school house? Some amusing and "old Foggy" arguments were used in favor of "close confinement"—but fortunately for the little urohins, Young America and Progress prevailed, and they can have plenty of exercise in the open air.

4th. How shall a scholar who will not study, be made to study? Verdict—Stir up in him a will to study by placing proper motives before his mind, but not thrash him.

5th. Can the teacher make a law in reference to studies and behavior in school and enforce it? Mr. Lewis stated that the teacher can regulate the scholars' studies within the boundaries recognized by the School Law, and can compel good behavior. Question left open for discussion. A committee of three appointed to prepare a plan of organization,—to report at next meeting, consisting of L. Bird, C. Grover, M. Neefe.

On motion, the President appointed Misses Wagner and Olmsted to read, each a short essay, selected or original, Miss Wildman to speak upon "Teaching the Alphabet," and Miss Gridley upon "What is Required to Qualify the Teacher?" all at the next meeting. On motion, an extract of these proceedings were ordered to be forwarded to the JOURNAL with a request for publication.

It is evident an impression is formed that the Institute will be a good thing.

Names of Teachers—Misses M. Burt, N. Wildman, W. Wildman, A. E. Olmsted, C. Grover, M. Neefe, H. Wagner, H. Gridley and M. Burgess, all of which participated in the discussions.

Adjourned two weeks.

HELEN GRIDLEY, Sec'y.  
L. BIRD, Sec'y of Board of Direct'rs.

It is reported that Gen. McClellan has been largely reinforced. General McClellan's division, made up mostly of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, has gone forward some 8,000 strong. Ten regiments which have during most of the year been at Newport News, Old Point, and other places, have also joined the grand army. It is also understood that a number of regiments are coming forward from the west. Everything now indicates that the battle of the war is to be fought at Richmond, and our Government is determined that there shall be men enough there to fight it successfully.

There are now at West Point 174 cadets 28 of whom comprise the first class, 26 the second class, 32 the third class, and 88 the fourth class. About 90 appointments have lately been made, but are not included in the above figures.

Gen. Butler is engaged in feeding the poor of New Orleans. The Louisville Democrat says they may object to martial law, but they like its "provisions."

**THE JOURNAL.**  
Coudersport, Pa.  
Wednesday, June 25, 1862  
M. W. McALARNY, Editor.

**The People's State Convention**

The people of Pennsylvania, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy Rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 17th day of July next, at eleven o'clock, to nominate candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,  
Chairman People's State Committee.

**Pro-Slavery Still!**

It is astonishing, says an exchange, how many Northern newspapers, which, before the rebellion broke out, in virtue of their so-called Democracy, were pro-Slavery, are pro-Slavery still. The war, with all its horrible developments, has taught them nothing. Slavery is still to them the "blessed institution." They see thousands of slaves set to work to build fortifications, on which to mount cannon stolen from the Government, and from behind which cowardly traitors may destroy the lives of brave men rushing unshielded to the defense of their country; and yet they are unwilling that we should free those slaves from the bondage that compels them to strengthen the hands of their cruel oppressors and our deadly foes. Again, they see the slaves throughout rebeldom employed to raise food for the rebel armies, thus enabling all the able-bodied whites to engage in the war against their country; and they cringe no desire to have such a state of things interrupted. When the rebel Generals need supplies, they seize them, and those whose property has been seized must set their slaves to work to produce more, which may again be seized to feed armed rebels; while our Government must pay for the food and clothing and all other supplies of its immense armies, thereby incurring vast debts, and thus furnishing unpatriotic Northern pro-Slavery journals a text from which to preach hypocritical sermons on the extravagance of the Government. If our Government is running rapidly and enormously in debt, by whom is it compelled to do so? Was it not by the Slaveholders, the authors of this most wicked rebellion? And why should we, whose property as well as the lives of thousands, they are by their rebellion robbing us of, be so tender and solicitous for the preservation of their property? There is no doubt that this rebellion could not possibly live many months without the aid of Slavery; there is as little doubt that Slavery, instead of a source of strength might be turned into a source of weakness to the rebellion, if our Government would pursue towards its enemies as severe a line of policy as other Governments pursue in similar cases, and as the rules of war would justify. We say, then, let the slaves of rebels be set free and the property of rebels be confiscated to pay the expenses of this war; and let those who oppose these just and proper measures cease their howling about the vast expenses of the war and the consequent taxes to which the loyal people of the North must be subjected. We hold that the wicked authors of the war—the Slaveholders of the South—should be compelled to pay its expenses as far as possible; and those editors and partisans, who, while magnifying the expenses of the war, endeavoring to persuade the people that great suffering is in store for them in consequence, yet oppose every movement towards confiscating the property of rebels and depriving them of the products of Slave labor, may justly be looked upon with suspicion as the actual and active, though unacknowledged, allies of rebels and traitors.

**CORINTH.**—Gen. Sherman, in his official report of the occupation of Corinth, remarks with surprise upon the weakness of the enemy's works there. Although so long in possession and with such an abundance of laboring force, their entrenchments were less extensive than several lines of temporary works thrown up by our army on its advance from Pittsburg Landing. This does not agree with General Halleck's telegrams announcing the evacuation of Corinth, and in which he said the enemy's works were very strong.

**NASHVILLE, June 12.**—A dispatch from Gen. Negley to Governor Johnson announces the success of his expedition to East Tennessee. He took eighty prisoners, including a number of prominent citizens. The rebel batteries at Chattanooga were silenced on the 7th, after a heavy cannonading of three hours. Our forces opened fire next day and continued it for six hours on the town, driving the enemy out of his works and forcing him to evacuate the city. The rebels burned the railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The East Tennessee people came out in crowds along the route of the march and cheered our troops enthusiastically.

An Arkansas regiment is being raised for the Union army, which is to be commanded by Col. La Rue Harrison.

**National Debt—the Figures!**  
Rebel sympathizers, in Congress and out of it, are endeavoring to alarm the honest people by grossly exaggerated accounts of the costs of suppressing the War begun by the Rebels. They say, "the Debt is now Ten or Twelve Hundred Millions of Dollars, and growing at the rate of Two or Three Millions a day—we had better compromise, and give the South its rights—Slavery won't hurt us any." Some true friends of the Union have thoughtlessly accepted these statements as facts. But Mr. Dawes, the watchful Congressman from Massachusetts, has presented, from Official data, the following exhibit:

In time of Peace. Mr. Buchanan left the Nation in debt	\$70,000,000
We have appropriated for War purposes up to 22d May, 1862	441,000,000
Total National Debt	\$511,000,000
(Less, some millions paid, but balanced by floating debt and claims, probably.	

Our Military and Naval expenses do not average One Million a day, although 600,000 men are on the rolls of service. The ordinary expenses of Government are on a scale Eight to Ten Millions less per year than they were under Buchanan.

In proportion to our numbers and wealth, our Debt is much less than it was at the end of the War of '76. Our whole Debt does not much exceed the interest of England's debt.

Better yet—under Buchanan and Cobb, it was hardly possible to raise money for the Union Government at 12 per cent discount.

Under Lincoln and Chase, money is easily raised on U. S. bonds which bear a premium.

We see it stated that the Democratic war upon a few Indians in Florida cost the Union \$100,000,000. Our War to Africaize Texas—how succeeded!—cost the Nation all from Two to Three Hundred Millions!

Restore the Pro-Slavery Democracy to its former power over the Free States, and yield to its new demands, and our credit and wealth will wane, and our Debt increase and Liberty be crushed. Let us be warned by the past!—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

Thurlow Weed, in a recent letter from Europe, says that the persistence of our volunteers in facing batteries, and storming redoubts, under fire, has won the commendation of veteran military officers in Europe, who look for no such results in raw volunteers.

Not one-fourth of the sum appropriated by the District of Columbia Emancipation bill, for the compensation of slave owners, will be required, so many of the slaves having been run off by their masters in anticipation of the passage of this act.

Opatheyo, one of the loyal Indian chiefs driven from Arkansas and the Indian Territory by the rebels, told Capt. Coffin of the Federal army who was about to start for Fort Leavenworth, "You bring us down some weapons that shoot!"

The bereavements of the war—so far as the single city of New Orleans is concerned—have a dreadful exemplification in the appalling fact, admitted by the Delta, that there are no fewer than twenty-four hundred orphan children in the asylums of that city!

There are seventeen hundred workmen engaged at the Washington Navy yard in repairing vessels and manufacturing every description of ordnance.

Three hundred women are employed at Washington in the preparation of cartridges, of which two hundred thousand are manufactured per day.

The Breckinridge papers are again reviving the cry that from some places—Connecticut the latest—two thirds of the volunteers are democrats. They did the same thing in this State until an election was held.

It is said that not less one-tenth of the slaves of Delaware have disappeared, no one knows whither, since the rebellion broke out.

There are at present, eight full regiments of East Tennesseans in the U. S. service, and about 5,000 fugitives from that State, on account of their loyalty.

The Nashville Union thus speaks of the Vallandigham Democratic Address: "The Union men of the South regard it as the production of a pack of traitors. They detest both the Address and its author."

Yet there are locofocos a the North, stoutly professing to be Union men, who endorse that Address!

Prentice says Lot's wife would be worth seventy-five cents a pound in the Southern Confederacy.

General Floyd says that the federal arms do not "go off" so quickly as they did when he was Secretary of War.

There are thirty of the blood relations of the late Gen. Lyon, now fighting for the cause for which he lost his life.

An Irish school master in Ireland advertises to keep Sunday School twice a week—Tuesday and Saturday. Bully for him!

Kossuth has lately lost his second daughter, aged eighteen.

Jeff. Davis has issued an address to the rebel army, claiming a victory at the battle of Fair Oaks! John Bull would call this a Fair Hoax.

**An Army Democrat.**  
Henry L. Calk, Col. Commanding the Ninety-Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers—who was private in Captain McDonald's company, which was among the first to reach the Capital after the fall of Sumter, when all was gloom and despondency, and who has since been promoted to the high position he occupies, is well known in this State as an ardent Democrat. He co-operated with the straight Douglas Democracy, in 1860, and was one of the men who took ground against the criminal Lincoln policy of James Buchanan. He and his regiment are now in the advance under Gen. McClellan, and we are not surprised to hear that he has proved to be a most efficient, energetic, and popular commander. Col. Calk, in a letter to J. H. Puleston, military agent of Pennsylvania, expresses some opinions which will be read with interest, written, as they are, from the battle-field, and being the sentiments of a conscientious Democrat. After speaking of his pro-Douglas prejudices, he says:

"That the war will be prosecuted to a successful issue for the Union is beyond peradventure. I did not vote for Mr. Lincoln, but I believe that God Almighty had a hand in his election. He has three good years to conquer a peace, but the present Congress has only one. It would seem impossible that this violent and vindictive contest can drag along for another twelve month, but it may. The old stages of the Democratic party are lying in wait, and by a judicious handling of the 'war debt,' 'the taxes,' 'the black Republican Abolition' scare-crow, 'that annually emancipates a flood of black labor,' and sets it North to the undoing of free labor at home,' it is just possible that a large majority of such politicians as Biddle and Ancona will take the place of the present more conservative majority, and then where are we?"

"As sure as it happens, I believe the great traitor Breckinridge and his party, or all that are left of them, will be invited back, and the war will have accomplished nothing. Thus it may overtake us again in your time and mine. The Yankees of the South will be more exacting than ever, and while they again come to the North to insult us with impunity, will prohibit our speaking above a whisper in Dixie."

"We can never be at peace with the South until an inflexible policy is regard to Slavery has been established. Therefore, meet the question now. Let its abolition be so gradual that it will be almost imperceptible. If this can be done, who doubts that every portion of the South, the cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, hemp, and turpentine region—will accommodate itself to the new order of things? It requires no Daniel to suggest, but a great party only can carry out the details of the 'middle.'"

"Let all who are slaves remain slaves until they die; but after the first of January, or the 1st of July, 1863, let no human being be born into slavery in the United States of America. This has nothing to do with the disposition of the confiscated property of rebels; and if Government wants to go further, let a price be paid for the slaves of such States voluntarily asking the precipitation of emancipation."

"This war should bear some fruit. Let that fruit be a hundred years of peace."

**WORTHY OF MENTION.**—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer says that while Banks was retreating through Winchester, and murderous volleys were being poured into his ranks from the windows and housetops, a rebel was observed taking aim at the General when a private of the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment, named John Clark, instantly drew a bead on the fellow and sent him to his last account, thus probably saving the life of his commander. The General, grateful for the act, dismounted from his horse, inquired his name, and thanked him. The John Clark mentioned here formerly resided in Scranton, and was enlisted in Captain Fitzgerald's company from this place.—*Scranton Republican.*

The Atlanta Confederacy calls Wm. Gilmore Simms, the novelist, one of the most unfortunate men of the day. He lost all his property and sources of income by the disruption of the country, the publishers and holders of his copyright residing in the North. He had fourteen children. Lately he buried nine of them; and a few days ago his house and all his effects were consumed by fire. Nothing was saved from the general ruin but his library.

Mr. Russell, since his return to England, does not hesitate to avow that his entire sympathies are, and always have been, with the North, and frankly confesses that, in his late correspondence with the London Times, he has written under dictation, and not as his own convictions would have led him to do.

A few days before the Union forces took possession of Norfolk, notice was given of the sale, May 12, of three hundred and sixteen colored men and women who had failed to pay their city taxes. Before May 12, the city was in Union hands; and those imprisoned men and women, who were to be sold, were released.

Six "ladies" of Newbern, N. C., who have to thank the United States troops for their daily bread, recently chanced to meet, when one of them involuntarily exclaimed, "What should we have done if these 'cusses' Yankees hadn't come?"

It is estimated that the rebels have destroyed \$70,000,000 worth of property since the war began.

**JUNE 25.**  
**\$10,000,**  
WORTH OF  
**NEW GOODS,**  
AT  
**Simmons'**  
Below the prices here given.

TAKE pleasure in informing my friends and customers that I am just receiving a fine, fresh assortment of Goods and that all those who are in want of any had better give me an early call.

**DRY GOODS.**  
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY. And everything usually kept in a Country Store.

I have just returned from New York with one of the best and largest stocks of Goods that was ever brought into this county. I propose to sell these GOODS FIFTY per cent lower than can be bought in this vicinity. Wells-ville or Olean not excepted. My Goods have been bought for CASH from a large number of houses that had failed in the city, at from 50 to 75 cts. on the dollar of the original cost. Therefore I am prepared to give all great bargains that choose to give me a call.

LOOK AT SOME OF THE PRICES.

Very nice Sheetings from 8 to 11 cts., sold by most merchants at the present time for 14 to 18. Good cotton bats for 8 cts roll. Good Prints for 6 to 11, worth 9 to 14. Fine Delaines from 11 to 20 cts, worth 15 to 25 and 30. Good Tweeds from 25 to 38 cts., worth 44 and 63. Good Black Silk from 50 cts. to \$1.00, worth 75 cts to \$1.50.

Good Suits of Black Cloth: Coat, Vest, Pants, Calf Boots, Mittens, Gaiters, &c., for \$10, worth \$18.

In Groceries, I have a good sweet pleasant Tea for 50 cts per lb., and upwards. Good Sugar for 8 cts., white coffee sugar 11. Saleratus for 6 cts. Coffee 13. Soap 8 cts. bar Molasses for 45 cts. per gal. Best Kerosene oil, 44 cts. gallon. Flour at "Wellsville prices." In the line of Boots and Shoes we have a Ladies Enamelled Morocco Boot for 50 cts sold by most dealers for \$1 to \$1.25. Heavy Kip Ladies Walking Boot 75 cts. Fine Congress Gaiters and others from 50 cts. to \$1.00, worth 6 to 12 shillings. Fine Calf Boots for 2.50; Fine Stogey boots for 16 shilling. Fine Broche Shawls for 20 shillings and upwards. Ladies Stella Shawls from 8 to 22 shillings. Woollen shawls for 12 shilling and upward. Red Flannel from 2 shillings per yard. Fine Gingham for ten cents Cambries for 9 cts. Men's Heavy Working Ribbed Jacket Coats for 8 shillings.

And now I intend to keep my stock full to supply those who may choose to buy at

**WHOLESALE or RETAIL,**  
And all Families of Volunteers will receive Goods at the first cost in New York, regardless of transportation, and I still hold my offer good to pay any one that calls upon me and not finding Goods at the prices given to pay them for their time and expenses in coming.

**C. H. SIMMONS,**  
OSWAYO REGULATOR  
June 25, 1862.

**JONES' COLUMN**  
**NEW GOODS**  
AND  
**SOMETHING ELSE**  
**NEW !!**

THE subscribers at their  
**OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,**  
IN  
**COUDERSPORT,**  
Offer to their old customers and the public generally for Cash, United States Treasury Notes (which by the way are taken at Par) Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Hides, Pelts, Deer Skins, and all other kinds of Skins, such as Calf Skins, &c., also, Beans, Beas, Venison, and some other things that can't be thought of,

**A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
**DEADYMADE CLOTHING**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**PROVISIONS,**  
**Hats & Caps,**  
**Iron, Nails,**  
**Hardware,**  
**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**  
**Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuff,**  
Together with some of the best  
**KEROSENE OIL,**  
Far superior to the Oil Creek or Tidouste Oil.  
**LAMP & LAMP FIXINGS,**  
**POCKET CUTLERY,**  
Also a few more of those Superior  
**CANDOR PLOWS,**  
**SLEIGH SHOES,**  
**GLASS, SASH, PUTTY,**  
**INK, PAPER, ENVELOPES,**  
And other kinds of  
**STATIONARY.**  
**WALL PAPER,**  
**WINDOW CURTAINS**  
And other articles which time alone forbids us to mention, all of which will be sold as low as the WAR PRICES will allow—for strictly  
**READY-PAY !!**  
And for those articles we take, the highest market price will be paid.  
We are also General Agents for  
**DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines,**  
**DR. AYER'S Medicines,**  
**BRANDRETH'S Pills,**  
**KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery,**  
And all the standard Medicines of the day.

**CALL AND SEE!**  
**C. S. & E. A. JONES.**

N. B. The pay for the Goods must be on hand when the Goods are delivered, as we are determined to live to the motto of "Pay as You Go."

Just one thing more. The Judgments, notes and book accounts which we have on hand must be settled and closed up immediately or we fear they will be increased faster than the usual rate of interest.