The Potter Journal.

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

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***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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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 Good: 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

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

VALLANDIGHAM'S DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

What a Southern Union Paper thinks of it.

From the Nashville Union, May 17.

We have been intending for some days to notice a very remarkable movement of certain Democratic Congressmen, well known as allies and sympathizers with Breckinridge, Cobb, Floyd, and Humphrey Marshall. A meeting was held the other day by these old party hacks, whose reputations are as battered and soiled as an old harlot's, and addresses sent forth to the United States. This formidable pronunciamento, after circulating five or six weeks, got fourteen signatures.

Unavoidable absence, we presume, on public business, prevented the names of Howell Cobb, Jefferson Davis, Jesse D. Bright, Humphrey Marshall, Gustavus A. Henry, Wigfall, and Neile Brown, from adding their lustre to this newly-risen galaxy of patriots. So much for the authorship of this address. And now let us see what are its provisions. The first proposition is conceived in the very spirit of selfish intolerance as far removed from any patriotism and genuine Democratic feeling as anything that can be imagined:

"The present administration was chosen by a party, and in all its civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party. There must and will be an opposition."

Vallandigham and his crowd want to continue in office, and get their old friends back again, and for this purpose "there must be opposition" to the present Administration. We thought that, as the nation was struggling with a mighty rebellion, it was the duty of all citizens, without sect or party, to fly to the support of the officers who had been put in command of the laboring ship of State, in order to rescue her passengers and save her precious cargo, "No," say the fourteen, "the first thing is to settle the question as to what kind of a flag the ship must carry. And next, we must have the offices Nobody has confidence in us.—We were turned out of office for bad conduct, but the ship shall perish unless we are restored.

But that address tells a monstrous falsehood when it says that in "all its civil acts and appointments the administration has recognized its fealty and obligations to party." It is an impudent glaring lie. Whom did President Lincoln offer to appoint Secretary of War? Joseph Holt, a Southern Democrat, who is indeed worthy of the name of Democrat Whom did he appoint Secretary of War? Hon. E M Stanton, another life-long Democrat Whom did he nominate as Major General of the U. S armies? George B. McClellan, another firm, unwavering Democrat What are General Dumont, General Buell and General Halleck?—Democrats nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed by a Senate overwhelmingly Republican. The signers of the address to make out the faintest show of a pretext for the plot were compelled to insert a falsehood. Had we space we could enumerate hundreds of other appointments—Andrew Johnson, as Governor of Tennessee, for example—who have ever been warm political enemies to the President. But let us forbear.

The next proposition is a most significant one, showing clearly that this address of the fourteen is to tickle the ears of Southern traitors.

"To begin the great work of restoration the ballot-box is to *kill Abolition.* The bitter waters of Secession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean fountain of Abolitionism. That fountain must be dried up.

"In this great work we cordially invite the coöperation of all men of every party who are opposed to the fell spirit of Abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Let the dead past bury its dead. Rally, lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and of Liberty, to the standard of the Democratic party, already in the field and confident of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of Abolition."

Look at this attentively. What is the first duty of the people? To put down the rebellion, and restore the supremacy of the Federal laws in the revolted States. That is what we had thought. That is what the loyal men of Tennessee, and Kentucky, and Missouri, and Virginia, and Maryland say—Johnson, and Campbell, and Prentice, and John M. Botts, and Gamble, and others *Not one word does this address say about putting down and crushing out the Southern conspiracy.* It utters no rebuke against the rebels. It deprecated neither bridge burning, nor wire cutting, nor guerrilla marauding, nor destroying railroad cars, nor any Confederate outrages. It is as dumb as the grave on the horrors now sweeping over devoted East Tennessee, the home of martyrs and patriots. It condemns not the barbarity of the rebel Government towards our gallant prisoners. It has no condemnation of the infamous conscription act nor withering invective to pour out like molten lava on the heads of the rebels, who are burning cotton and sugar crops, and desolating the South. Then it speaks no cheering word of congratulation for our gallant and heroic soldiers, who have left their farms, and shops, and pleasant firesides, to save the Government, and keep step to the sublime music of the Union under the flag of the Republic. It does not even hint what every intelligent man knows to be the fact, that the prime and moving cause, the fountain head and source of this rebellion, is a determination on the part of Southern officeholders and corrupt aristocrats to destroy free government and build up a monarchy or aristocracy on the ruins of Democratic institutions.

The man who is ignorant of this is ignorant of the speeches, addresses, resolutions and newspapers of the Cotton States for the last twenty years. He is ignorant of the celebrated speech of Hon. L. W. Spratt, one of the leading men of South Carolina, who declared that, "*Slavery cannot share a Government with the Democracy!*" "Slavery having achieved one victory to escape Democracy at the North, *must achieve another to escape it at the South!*" He must be ignorant of the declaration of Vice President Stephens, as reported by the Savannah Republican, that "SLAVERY"—not *Democracy* mark you, or the right of man to rule himself—but, "*slavery is the chief corner stone* of our Government. The ideas of the framers of the old Federal Constitution *were fundamentally wrong.*" In these declarations of the leaders of the rebellion, which we are obliged to cut short for want of space—for they could be extended indefinitely—we find the true cause of this hellish rebellion. It was enmity to free Government. It was a *determination* on the part of an aristocratic clique not to submit to the people, and be controlled by an "ignorant majority," as we heard John C. Breckinridge say, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in the summer of 1861. As a further proof of this, the Democratic party was hopelessly split at Baltimore a year before Lincoln came into power, and split by the very men who issue this address. It is also to be remarked that on the advent of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, the House of Representatives, Senate and Supreme Court were in the hands of the Democratic party. Why, then, did the cotton wing fly off and set up a new Confederacy? The Northern Douglas Democracy would not be controlled by the insolent Buchanan Democracy, and so a disruption took place. But this address of the inglorious fourteen goes on to glorify the Buchanan-Cotton Democracy in this grandiloquent manner:

"It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this has been done: all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If success, then, in a military point of view be required, the Democratic party alone can command it."

It then proceeds to say that its restoration (that is, of themselves and company,) to power is demanded by the following consideration:

"Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day demand it."

Such economy for instance as that of Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, that paragon of virtue, and such honesty as that of Isham G. Harris.

"The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public dept already one thousand millions of dollars and equal at the present rate in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth."

It is a dreadful thing to go in debt, isn't it, to save the nation? The war should be carried on for little or nothing. In fact, it would have been better, as Buchanan thought, to have no war at all. Just let our Southern friends alone. The "thousand million" story is a big lie.

"Reducing wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side demand it."

Every body knows that the "reduced wages" etc., are all the fault of Lincoln. The loss of fat salaries by the Southern friends also "demands it," but the fourteen are quite too modest to say so.

We have our own opinion as to the rebel origin of this damnable attempt. *The Southern rebel leaders are at the bottom of it.* Nothing is more certain than this to our minds. The chiefs of the rebellion see that their work is about to prove a disastrous failure, and so they send word to this effect to their Northern allies: "Give us two or three free States to vote for our men, and we will bring back the Cotton States in solid phalanx, and hold the offices together as before." This is certainly the programme. Will the people see it performed?

Fellow-citizens, all you who love your country, by whatever name you have been known in the past, let us frown down all such miserably selfish plots of partisans as this which we have been reviewing, and, casting aside all old party ties, unite together on the broad platform of the Union. Away with partisan watchwords and names at an hour when the nation is struggling for life. Our dear mother country is in peril, let us fly to her rescue. Let all be true Union men, true democrats, true republicans, not in a partizan, but a national sense. We close this article with a quotation from the last letter written by the bold, patriotic, and lamented Douglas. Let it be traced in letters of gold over every door in the land:

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances, and *under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants at home and abroad.*"

Noble words! Let them be the motto of every loyal man in these turbulent and stirring times.

Jack Rink and the Yankee.

Few communities are more strongly imbued with a passion for horse-racing than the good people of Natchez. In New York folks talk "soger" and "engine;" in Natchez they talk horse. They believe in quadrupeds, and nothing else. To own the fastest horse in Natchez, is to enjoy the fee simple of an honor in comparison with which a member of Congress sinks into nothingness.

During one October the "fall meeting" took place, and led to more than the usual amount of excitement and brandy cocktails. The last race of the day was a sort of a "free fight," open to every horse that had never won a race; purse $500, entrance fee $25.

Among those who proposed to go in, was a Yankee pedler with a sorrel colt, of rather promising proportions. He thus addressed one of the judges:

"I say, captain, I should like to go in for that puss."

"With what?"

"That sorrel colt."

"Is he speedy?"

"I calculate he is, or I would not wish to risk a load of tin ware on the result."

"Do you know the terms?"

"Like a book, puss $500, and entrance fee $25—and there's the dimes."

Here the Yankee drew out a last century wallet, and socked up two X's and a V. Among those who witnessed the operation, was Jack Rink, of the Bellevue House. Jack saw his customer, and immediately measured him for an entertainment. After the usual fuss and palaver, the horses were brought out, saddled and prepared for a single heat of two miles. There were eight competitors beside the Yankee. The latter was on a smart sorrel colt, with a very fine eye, and a lift of the leg that indicated speed and bottom.

"Bring up the horses," said the judge.

The horses were brought up The Yankee gathered up his reins and adjusted his stirrups. While doing this Mr. Rink went to the rear of the sorrel colt, and placed a chestnut burr under his tail. The next moment the order to "go" was given, and away went the nine horses, of all possible ages and conditions.

The Yankee was ahead and kept there. "Tin ware" was evidently pleased with the way things were working, and smiled a smile that seemed to say:

"That puss will be mine in less time than it would take a greased nigger to slide down a soaped liberty pole."

Poor fellow! he hadn't reckoned on that chestnut burr. The irritant that Jack had administered not only increased the animal's velocity but his ugliness to do anything else. As the Yankee approached the Judge's stand he undertook to pull up, but it was no go. He might as well have undertaken to stop a thunderbolt with a yard of fog.

The Yankee reached the stand—the Yankee went down the road. When last seen he was passing through the adjoining county at a speed that made the people look at him as at that comet, that was to make its appearance in the fall of 1854: Where the sorrel "gin out" it is impossible to say. All we know is that the Yankee has not been heard of from that day to this, while his "wagon load of tin ware" still makes one of the leading attractions in the museum of Natchez.

EMANCIPATION.—A colony of one hundred and fifty colored persons, mostly from Washington city and vacinity, are about to embark on a vessel at Alexandria direct for Hayti. This movement is quite encouraging to the agents of Hayti now here.

The love that is fed by presents always requires feeding.

The 53d Penna Regiment.

CAMP FAIR OAKS, June 13, 1862

In the various accounts of the great battle of June 1st that I have seen, but little mention is made of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Now I think this is unjust, as we most surely took as active a part in the battle as any other regiment that was there. We were under fire from 7 A. M. until 11, and most bravely did the regiment sustain their part. Three different times were the enemy in our front reinforced, and each time did we charge them successfully, causing them to break and run. We were opposed by the following regiments, viz:—Forty-first Virginia, Third Alabama, Twenty-third Alabama, and one other, supposed to be a Mississippi regiment. Our Colonel had his horse killed whilst nobly cheering his men on to victory.

Our Major, the gallant YEAGER fell, horse and rider going down in death. The Adjutant, whilst carrying orders from one part of the field to another, was taken prisoner, but thinking, like Barnaby Rudge's raven, that it was the better way to "never say die," watching his opportunity, made his escape. That we were in the midst of the fray, you may know from the following list of our killed and wounded:—

Lieut.-Col. MCMICHAEL, wounded.

Major THOS. YEAGHER, killed.

COMPANY A.—Killed—Privates Eli A. Graham Wounded—Lieut. Mintzer, privates Jacob Nagle, Evan Fryer, David Houck, Holeman V. Potts, David Robinson. Missing—Sergt. Thos. Clark, Sergt. Charles Geiger, privates Wm. P. Johnson, Henry Holt, John Boyer, Josiah Godshall, Richard Gable, George Beard, Harvey Skean, Jacob Tany.

COMPANY B.—Killed—Sergeant John Daily, Corporal John Radee, Private Geo. Fondersmith. Wounded—Captain Geo. C. M. Eicholtz, Corporal Jacob Yerger (leg amputated), Privates Eli Y. Hoopes (badly), Paul Frick, Caleb Bland, John Wildersmith, Joseph A. Matthews (badly), Wm. R. Kinny, George Davis (mortally), Isaac Vanleer (mortally), James Harbison, Enos Hoffman, Wm. O. Beard (badly).

COMPANY C.—Killed—Private Charles Lightner. Wounded—Sergeant H. J. Smith, privates H. S. Boyer, Peter Detwiler.

COMPANY D.—Killed—Privates John D. Glasgow, Madison McMullen.—Wounded—Corporal Edmund P. Fulkerson, leg amputated; Privates Patrick Connor, leg amputated; A. M. C. Mahood, badly; John Beals, Lorenzo J. Murphy, Jacob Miller, John Cantwell.

COMPANY E.—Wounded—Captain Thomas Church, badly. Privates Isaac E. Hess, William Sergant.

COMPANY F.—Killed—Private Milo DeMond. Wounded—Captain Moody, badly. Privates Charles Clark, Samuel Parks, Benson Warden. Missing—Myron Strickland.

COMPANY G.—Wounded—Sergeant Steven F. Hamilton. Corporal Edson Hyde. Privates Ira Baxter, Orman Blackman, Raymon Cahoun, Nelson L. Cobb, Uriah F. Glase, Asa Toombs, Decatur Wykoff, Charles H. Westfall.

COMPANY H.—Killed—Private Jos. Black. Wounded—William H. Swenzell, Corporal Wm. C. Best, badly; Private Joseph Wetzel, Wm. Long, Zach. Robenalt, badly; John Sibert, Henry Wilson, John Mayer, James McNamee, Adam Fox. Missing—James Confer.

COMPANY I.—Wounded—Corporal Hiram Jackson, Private Wm. H. Martin, Wm. Heim, Michael Aaman, John H. Folty.

COMPANY K.—Killed—Sergt. P. A. Williams, Corporal A. J. Shall. Wounded—Private Peter Everett, Jacob M. Berlin, John G. Lowry, Tobias Segel, Harry J. Kern.

Total killed	12
Total wounded	67
Total missing	12
Total killed, wounded and missing	91

A LAW AT LAST.—On the 17th ult., the House passed the Senate's substitute for its own bill to secure freedom to all persons in the Territories of the United States. The bill, as it is a law, was originally drawn up by Mr. Arnold, of Ill., and is in the language of the ordinance of 1787. The bill has been approved by the President.

"That from and after the passage of this act there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

One hundred houses, principally wood, were recently destroyed by fire in Quebec. This loss falls heavily upon the poor of the city.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

Young men an old! there is more work for you. The Six Hundred Thousand Volunteers already in the field are found insufficient for the work of crushing the rebellion; more men are needed and are now called for. Below will be found the request of the Governors of the loyal States asking the President to call out more troops, and the reply of the President. Disease and battle have incapacitated many for the severe duties of camp life. The army does not number at the present time more than three hundred thousand effective men. Our people have heretofore responded nobly to the call of the country; what will they do now? It is true that we have given many, a large proportion; still the end is not obtained. Some of the blood of our county has made sacred southern battle-fields; sickness, imprisonment, and suffering, are but the events of yesterday. This must not deter any from offering their services. War is no child's play; neither is the salvation of our country a child's reward. Arouse ye, for the battle. A few more vigorous blows and years of peace and plenty will surely crown your efforts. Hesitancy and weakness now may bring untold suffering upon us. Who will raise another Potter county company? If a company cannot be raised, at least fill up to the full standard the companies already in the field and which have been depleted by sickness, imprisonment and death.

The Call for 300,000 More Men.

The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself:

TO THE PRESIDENT: The undersigned, Governors of the States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective force in the field, resulting from the unusual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the arms heretofore organized such additional number of men as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the Rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all re-enforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Government.

ISAAC WASHBURNE, Jr., Gov. of Maine.
N. S. BERRY, Gov. of New Hampshire.
FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Gov. of Vermont.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Gov. of Connecticut.
E. D. MORGAN, Gov. of New York.
CHAS. S. OLDEN, Gov. of New Hampshire.
A. G. CURTIN, Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. W. BRADFORD, Gov. of Maryland.
F. H. PIERPONT, Gov. of Virginia.
AUSTIN BLAIR, Gov. of Michigan.
J. B. TEMPLE, Pres. Military Board Kentucky.
H. R. GAMBLE, Gov. of Missouri.
O. P. MORTON, Gov. of Indiana.
DAVID TOD, Gov. of Ohio.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Gov. of Minnesota.
RICHARD YATES, Gov. of Illinois.
EDWARD SALOMON, Gov. of Wisconsin:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of Infantry.

The quota of your State would be ———. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow. ABRAHLM LINCOLN.

Lieut. Chas. H. Hale, son of Hon. Jas. T. Hale, has been promoted to a Captaincy and placed on Gen. Wool's staff.

Gen. Fremont has retired from command in the Potomac army.