

THE JOURNAL.

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M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

A Stringent Order.

Gen. Mitchell, in command at Nashville, has issued an order directing forty-five sick and wounded Rebels to be quartered at the houses of three secession families whose members have been prominent in their expressions of sympathy with the Rebel cause. The order also says:

As it is desirable that the sick and wounded should not be agitated by the presence of too many persons, no one will be admitted to the rooms in which the wounded are, except their surgeons, without passes from Surgeon Thurston.

Each family above named will be held responsible for the safe delivery of the Confederate soldiers thus assigned, when called for by the proper military authority, under penalty, in failure of such delivery, of forfeiture to the United States of their property and personal liberty.

He issued a subsequent order, assigning fifty wounded Rebels to the care of four families, whom he named in the order, adding:

These new assignments are made in consequence of the deep interest manifested by the parties mentioned in the welfare of these wounded, and their solicitude lest their sufferings should not be properly cared for in Federal hands.

What a dear kind man he is to send the wounded Rebels to their friends where they are no doubt welcomed enthusiastically! He will command the love of the enemy as completely as Butler, if he only perseveres in his humane efforts!

Timely Warning.

During this war, Gov. Curtin has been honestly desirous of uniting the people of the Old Keystone State. With that view, he has given some of the best offices at his disposal—and very many secondary ones—to his political opponents—(a thing they never do to us.) He furloughed those of their drafted men, elected to the Legislature—thus giving them the means of electing a State Treasurer and U. S. Senator. In return for all this kindness, Buckalew's mouth-piece (the *Bloomington Democrat*) speaks of Gov. Curtin as follows:

"An Abolition pow-wow was held a few days ago at Washington, at which R. Pardon Curtin attended and received his orders. He is to be the abolition-conservative-nigger-emanipation-anti-law candidate for re-election. The way the people will put him through, will be a caution to men of his class and character."

The above betrays the feelings of the party he has so sought to conciliate. All the power he has given them, they will use to prostrate him, as they would any other friend of the country. It takes some well-meaning persons a long while to learn the true nature of the Slave Power, which is now seeking the destruction of free institutions under the stolen garb of "Democracy." Gov. Curtin may yet learn (as have many others before him) that, the more one yields to wrong and despotism, the more it demands—the more ungrateful they are.—*Star and Chronicle.*

A NEW WAY TO START A BALKY HORSE.—Just fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road and he'll go. Now don't laugh at this but try it. The philosophy of the thing is—it gives him something else to think of. We have seen it tried a hundred times, and it has never once failed.—*Owego Times.*

The twin relics of barbarism, Slavery and Polygamy, are simultaneously in a very bad way in the United States.—Should both be extinguished during the administration of President Lincoln, as now appears probable, his name will be forever identified with events over which civilization must always rejoice.

A few days ago a woman called at the post office in Indianapolis and obtained a letter. She could not read, and requested a gentleman to read it to her, which he did. It was from a son in the Union army in Tennessee, and informed her that of her four sons in the battles near Murfreesboro he alone was left alive, the other three having been killed while manfully defending the old flag.

The draft has been quietly going on in those counties of Michigan where the quota has not been filled by volunteers. Men of all classes have been drafted without distinction. In one instance a member of the State Legislature was drawn, and in another the person selected to take the names from the box drew his own.—No trouble has taken place, and no resistance has been offered.

FRIENDS OF THE DARKIES.—The Democrats and Copperheads in Congress voted to exempt the darkies from conscription. Let us hear no more about the Abolitionists being the particular friends of niggers. The Democrats, since this war commenced, have labored continually to have poor Irishmen and Germans do all the hard work, and to exempt the darkies. According to modern Democracy, white men are better food for rebel bullets than black men.

HARD RUN.—Three Rebel slaves promise that they will provide clothing for three Rebels as long as the war continues—if the soldiers (whom they select) will consent to marry them afterwards!

NEWS ITEMS.

We have interesting extracts from late Southern papers. They say that three steamers ran the blockade at Charleston on the 14th ult. All from Nassau of course. Mobile, they brag, is impregnable. The *Richmond Enquirer* in an editorial admitting that the Union blockade "has shut them entirely out from the outside world," says that the most mischief this has done them is in affording their opponents an opportunity to manufacture public opinion for the world. The *Petersburg Express* tells us of a late rally of Unionists in Yedkin County, N. C., where a number of them took refuge in a Quaker Church and defended themselves with arms against Rebel efforts to conscript them, killing two and losing two, the rest getting off safely to the mountains.

A dispatch from Nashville brings the unwelcome news of the loss of three Union regiments of infantry at Springville, near Franklin, Tenn. They were attacked by a largely superior force of Rebels, and, after a desperate contest, were compelled to surrender. There were 500 cavalry and one battery in the force, but they got off safely. It is said there were seven regiments of Union troops at Franklin, only 13 miles distant.

Rebel dispatches from Charleston say that the Union fleet at Port Royal numbers 123 vessels, including three frigates and 20 gunboats. The rest are chiefly transports. There are now 30,000 men collected there, and more are expected.

The Rebel official account of the capture of the *Indianola* asserts that she was very much damaged, and subsequently sunk, when her upper works were taken out. If so, she is of no use to the Rebels.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper reports a small fight at the Blackwater River. It was unimportant. The Rebels are thought to have 20,000 men there.

The destruction of the Rebel steamer *Nashville*, near Savannah, is fully confirmed by the *Richmond papers*.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax we have European dates to Feb. 22—two days later than those previously received. The captain of an English vessel, arrived at Gibraltar, reports having, on Feb. 10, heard reports and seen the flashing of guns, and, having passed two days before a suspicious vessel, which he thought to be the 290 or Alabama, he felt certain it was a contest between two ships. Great mass meetings in favor of the American Government and the Emancipation were held in Liverpool and Carlisle. Both meetings were very enthusiastic, and entirely unanimous in bitter denunciations of the Slave Power and its English friends.

The *London Times* maintains that the contract for the Confederate loan has been ratified by the Confederate House of Representatives. The Poles are said to have obtained several more successes.—France has protested against the convention between Prussia and Russia, and the *Constitutionnel* of Paris, a semi-official journal, declares that the intervention of Prussia has made the Polish insurrection a European question. Earl Russell denounced the conduct of Russia in the English House of Lords. The Prussian Chamber of Representatives almost unanimously declared in favor of strict neutrality. The English House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution raising the income of the Prince of Wales to £100,000. An outbreak is shortly expected in the Turkish province of Albania.

The Jeff. Davis Gold-Gamblers in Wall street caught it again yesterday (March 5.)—their favorite "farcy" staking from 160 at the close of Wednesday's performance to 155 at the time of leaving of last evening, in spite of the most desperate exertions to hold it up, which must have cost many of them from half to all they have made at the cost of the Nation during the preceding year. They sold desperately, wildly in the vain hope of repelling the rising tide of loyal faith in the Nation's future, and forced the price which had touched as low as 148, back again to 158; but the current set heavily against them, and they were doomed to go under. And it is remarkable that the fall of eleven per cent. in one day on Gold did not depress Stocks an average of one per cent., while Governments settled hardly more than half that rate; indeed, while Gold has gone down since Monday from about 172 to 155, or 17 per cent., Government stocks show scarcely a shade of difference. Can more be needed to prove the premiums at which Gold has recently been sold utterly forced and factitious?—*Tribune.*

It is believed that Joseph J. Lewis of Pennsylvania will be nominated for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Boutwell, resigned.

The Lebanon (Ind.) Mail says a rebel sympathizer offered to sell his house and lot for \$2,000, and take Confederate money. A gentleman present took him up, but when he found that the Confederate money could be bought for \$80 he backed down, as his wife refused to sign the papers.

The horrible crime of Burkeing is rife in Montreal. A paper from that city says several persons are unaccountably missing, and a living woman is said to have been rescued from a sleigh, in which she was placed between two corpses her mouth covered with a plaster.

Democracy and Aristocracy.

BY L. F. MAYNARD.

Democracy, as a principle, is the power and right of the people to govern themselves, as opposed to all other forms of government which would rule without the consent of the governed. Here in America this is the trial hour of the power of the people. Our government is a Republic. The power and will of the people speaks through their representatives, in all the departments of government. Our rulers have no hereditary pride to display, no tinsel and glitter of equipage, but respect in their place for their faithful discharge of duty, their robes of office represent the majesty of the people. Every man, poor or rich, stands equal before the law, with his rights of property, liberty and life fully protected. The offices under the government are open for the competition of all. "The only qualification for office: 'is he honest, is he capable?'" Such is the model Republic, the government of the United States! But this great Temple of Liberty which the people reared, is sought to be overthrown by a Government claiming to have the foundation of its power resting upon Slavery. The privileged few, by the accident of birth, the claim of property and place, to rule the many, who have no certain rights in assurance, but only at the will and capricious pleasure of their rulers. From the two adverse principles, that are at war in this consent it is thus clearly seen, that as the one or the other triumphs, will effect the rights and liberties of every citizen in the United States. Yea further—the result of this great struggle for a principle of Government is bounded only by the walls of the great world, it is a contest of infinite moment. It takes hold of all mankind. It has a sublimity that fixes the earnest eyes of all nations upon the contest. They are interested spectators; not merely from curiosity, but from an interest as the one or the other principle of the government prevail, that may effect their own immediate condition. They may find themselves interested parties in very deed before they are aware. Should a foreign war grow out of this strife it will be a universal war. On the one side will be arrayed all the power of the usurpation of the rights of the people as represented under whatever form of intolerant government; and on the other side the Representatives of the Democratic idea, "that governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," as the outspoken sentiment of all the struggling masses for their liberty throughout the world. These treacherous enemies in our own household, are not only our enemies but are instinctively felt to be the enemies of the people who would obtain their lost rights in all nations. Hence those great patriots, Garibaldi, Kossuth, Mazzini and that true-hearted Englishman John Bright, are the ardent, earnest champions of our national cause. While all those who know "their craft to be in danger," their usurpations of power in robbery of the rights of the people, have all their sympathies alive as the "natural allies" of the Slaveholders' rebellion.

That this conflict has long been maturing, is apparent to every thinking mind. It is not a thing that has suddenly sprung up. That there should be set up and maintained here upon the Western Continent "a government of the people" for three quarters of a century, which should assert and maintain the natural rights with which God has endowed men, and which should prove so eminently successful as to advance a people in so short a time in everything that could be conducive to their prosperity and happiness beyond any precedent known in the world's history. This new power of government was not to be endured, if possible overthrown by those robber tyrants who have ever sought to rob their fellow man of his natural rights. Yes, say they, this light house of liberty in the New World. This Pharos of the Nations! must have its light put out—must be destroyed.

But courage, strong courage to every patriot heart in our own land and throughout the world! Does any human heart beat for liberty! the pulsation of that heart is from a Divine influence, and that influence is never to fail. The cause in which true men are engaged, is the cause of God. It is the cause of the many millions of the human race against the powerful few, the rich and strong who would oppress them. And this cause of the millions is to have an assured triumph. The masses of the people in the old world have seen the illumination of our conflict in the Western sky and are awakening to the importance of the struggle. Many years ago in Asia and Europe "the heaven was hidden in three measures of meal" by a power higher than that of man, and the work of it is now beginning to appear. There is a pulse of new life beating in the world's great heart. The thrones of Europe are obliged to pay deference to the will of the people, and soon the will of the people will be the rule altogether.

Aristocratic Russia, through her Czar, Alexander II, sees this, and as the deep policy of State decrees the emancipation of his serfs! The great drama of human affairs shows us scenes of true life of the greatest interest, grandeur and power. In our own country this great conflict has inaugurated a system of Emancipation of four millions of slaves, at first undreamed of by the warmest advocates of liberty. But this movement of emancipation, a matter of strict military necessity, as also a policy of justice, is still within the Constitution and supported by the Constitution as a war power reserved in the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to be

exercised in his discretion to save and preserve the nation. The authors of this Rebellion—the arrogant slaveholders—in their ardent and demonic hatred of a government of the people, and in their determination to overthrow it, little dreamed of the slumbering power that lay like a sleeping giant in the Constitution of a common country, to put down and to grind to fine powder their treason and rebellion! For put down it will be; and the authority of the general government restored in full supremacy on this continent. Slavery however long it may have been tolerated as an "existing evil," yet it is an alien to the spirit and genius of our Constitution and free institutions; and now as a traitor to both it must receive a felon's death. It has been said that Slavery is a part of our institutions, and a part of the constitution. But never was a greater error entertained. Our fathers established this government to secure the natural rights of man, resting upon the eternal principles of justice, right, and liberty, all of which principles Slavery violates. In the noble preamble to the General Constitution as the grand portal to the great temple of liberty our fathers reared, they say: "and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Slavery, unfortunately, like a small cloud in the horizon hung over the country; but our fathers had full faith that it would be but evanescent and pass away, that the essential principles of the Constitution were such as to ultimately secure to the fullest extent the rights of the common people—the liberties of all mankind.

From the foregoing considerations then, let no man—much less no true American be too timid or doubtful of the result of this our struggle. Purified we are to be by much suffering in the fiery furnace of this war, but the dross will be destroyed and the fine gold appear. The cause for which we contend is sacred, holy, just and true; second only to that cause for which the Redeemer of mankind bled, suffered, and died. What then is individual life compared with the life of the Nation? "It is sweet to die for our country." The stars of God are set as the sentinel watchers over the grave of every patriot soldier who dies in this cause. The prize for which we fight is not only for the liberty of this Continent for countless ages to come; but also for the entire race of man. The beautiful christian temple of liberty we are to build here upon this Western Continent, will be the model and pattern of those of all lands; and when again from its tower the bell of our liberties shall ring its glad notes, it will ring not only for our liberties, but the liberties of the whole world!

Hon. Hopewell Hepburn died recently in Pittsburgh.

Within one month about 14,000 bales of cotton have reached Cairo, Ill., on their way to a northern market.

Two soldiers of the 1st Pa. Artillery were to be hung in Yorktown Va., 2d March, for the murder of a citizen of that county.

The Armies in Virginia have come out of the late snows, in good spirits, and are hardened for the conflicts before them. No true soldier doubts the ability and integrity of Gen. Hooker, and movements will be executed as soon as possible.

Under the false flag of "Democracy," the Rebels attempted to assemble in Kentucky, in State Convention, but were dispersed by Col. Gilbert, with force. Gov. Robinson approves the act. Gilbert is a Union Democrat—Robinson not a Republican.

Gen. Burnside, it is hoped, will resume the command of his old Army corps.—He does what he can to sustain the Government, and thereby to carry the war to a speedy and lasting end, as the only peace desirable.

Gen. Cameron, in resigning his post as Minister to Russia, assures the President of his continued devotion to the cause of the Union, and that he will use every effort to suppress the Rebellion, whether in public or private life. C. M. Clay returns to Russia.

The new Post-office in Philadelphia was opened with appropriate ceremonies on Monday a week, terminating with a grand banquet at the Girard House in the evening, in honor of the occasion. Gov. Curtin, the Postmaster-General, and other dignitaries were present, and made patriotic speeches.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says General Sigel has placed his resignation in the hands of the President and gone home. Insurmountable difficulties in his intercourse with the Comander-in-Chief are alleged as the reasons for this resignation, which will be regretted by every soldier in the army. It is thought in military circles here that his corps will be consolidated.

A serious riot occurred in Detroit on Friday, begun by some rowdies who attempted to seize from military escort a negro who was being taken from Court to jail, after conviction of an outrage upon a white girl. The rowdies were driven off, but afterward made a furious assault upon all the colored people in the city, burning their houses and killing 10 or 12 persons.

A cake was lately presented Mr. Spurgeon, the famous London preacher, but it seems he lacked faith, had the confederation analyzed, and found it to contain poison enough to kill six men.

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Dec 11