

THE JOURNAL

Couderport, Pa.

Wednesday, Mar. 18, 1863.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

[From the New York Evening Post.] The Loyal National League. We direct the attention of our citizens to an organization which is rapidly forming in this city under the above name.

The enrolment list, a copy of which is exposed for signature in the office of the EVENING POST, bears the following title, which clearly explains the purposes of the League:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

"We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

"The primary object of this League is and shall be to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation."

Among the various programs and constitutions of loyal leagues, Union leagues, and Union clubs, we have seen none which so well supplies the great name of League as this. There is no money test of entrance, the only condition of admission being a willingness to sign and abide by a simple and comprehensive pledge of loyalty to the government and to the ideas as well as the substance of National Unity.

Now that the most poisonous of the doctrines of those Calhounites, those doctrinaires in which the southern rebels seek their apology for the most heinous crime in history, are boldly put forth by rebel sympathizers, it seems appropriate that loyal men should band together to maintain the substance and adhere to the glorious idea of National Unity.

General Rosecrans, in his patriotic general order issued to the western army on the birthday of Washington, happily expressed this idea:

"Out of respect for the memory of Washington—whose illustrious virtues we revere, whose wisdom, justice and self-sacrificing devotion to national unity we resolve to imitate ourselves and teach to our children—we will to-day renew to each other the pledges already given by our past toils and sufferings, and which many of our brave companions have already sealed with their blood. We will transmit the freedom we inherit from Washington unimpaired to the posterity of our nation, 'one and indivisible,' or we will perish in its defence, bequeathing a name glorious to them and terrible to the rebel conspirators whose vile deceptions have arrayed our brethren against us."

This is the battle-cry of the brave patriots who, with their breasts to the foe, and between the nations and the partisans who seek its ruin.

That national unity which they pledge themselves to maintain on the battlefield, let us all pledge ourselves to defend at home. This will our brethren in the field be encouraged to feel that their privations and sufferings are not in vain, and that the lives they offer up at the shrine of their country's unity shall not be a useless sacrifice.

There is a strong feeling in the public mind on this subject, and action has been delayed in the expectation that some of the organizations now projected would build on this broad foundation—but up to this time no plan has presented itself so broad and desirable in its purpose as the present.

We do not doubt that the League thus initiated in this city will spread through every village, town and hamlet in the loyal states, encouraging the loyal and striking terror to the hearts of the traitors who, not daring to take open part with the rebels in arms, still stand beneath the fostering folds of the national banner and seek to break in pieces that unity of which it is the honored emblem, and without which it is a meaningless rag.

It is proposed to take a large hall, with convenient reading and committee rooms, in some central place, where the members of the League may meet at all times, and where, at stated periods, lectures and addresses will be delivered.

During the Revolutionary war the English knocked in the heads of several thousand barrels of tar, which they had captured in store near Suffolk, Virginia, and let it run off into a depression in an old field, where it formed a pond about four acres in extent. Gradually hardening in the sun it became a solid mass, and remains till this day. It looks like slate and is from two inches to a foot in thickness. Our boys in camp near by use it for fuel.

Test Votes.

No man in the Rebel States has done more for the Union, or suffered much more from the Rebels, than the man (once poor, and a tailor by trade), ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tenn. Foremost in fighting traitors sympathizers in the Free States, is JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Ind. These gentlemen passing through Harrisburg, it was thought all men professing even a spark of loyalty, would be glad to honor them, and that the State authorities should officially receive them. Accordingly, on Friday, Maj. White, in Senate, moved that the use of the Senate be tendered to these gentlemen. It was adopted by a vote of 20 to 10; every Democrat voting against the measure except the patriotic and respected Kinsey, of Bucks. The following are the names of the miscreants, who claiming to be Union men, voted against the measure: Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Lambertson, Mott, Smith, Stark, Steine, Wallace. All Democrats! Let them be branded with the brand of Arnold!

In the House, the same honor was proposed by Mr. Vincent of Erie. After an animated discussion (it requiring a two thirds' vote to carry) the proposition was lost, by the following vote (Republicans in Roman, Democrats in Italic):

YEAS—Messrs. Beebe, Benedict, Bowman (Lancaster), Bowman (Tioga), Brown (Mercer), Brown (Warren), Champneys, Cochran, Coleman, Craig, Foster, Freeland, Gilliland, Graham, Grant, Gross, Harvey, Henry, Hopkins (Philadelphia), Hopkins (Washington), Huston, Eutchman, Jacoby, Johnson, Kern (Philadelphia), Laporte, Lee, Lehman, Lilly, McClay, McCallan, McCoy, McMurtrie, Mayer, Jager, Moore, Musselman, Nelson, Olmsted, Pancoast, Pershing, Ritter, Schofield, Slack, Smith (Chester), Smith (Philadelphia), Strouse, Sutherland, Tritchell, Vincent, Wakefield, Warner, White, Windle, Young and Cessna, Speaker—58.

Rep. 44—Dem. 12.

NAVY—Messrs. Alexander, Barger, Barron, Beck, Bolcau, Brown, (Northumberland), DeLoe, Ellis, Glenn, Graber, Hess, Hoover, Horton, Jackson, Josephs, Kaine, Kerns (Schuylkill), Kline, Labar, Myers, Neiman, Noyes, Patton, Quigley, Rex, Rhoades, Robinson, Rowland, Trimmer, Walsh, Weidner and Wolf—32—ALL DEMOCRATS.

Here we have 12 out of 67 Democrats who vote to hear Andrew Johnson and Joseph A. Wright, illustrious Union Democrats—and 42 out of 67 who vote against that public testimony to those honored men in this day of trial—and 12 absent, or dodging the vote.

While this was going on, the Committee of Arrangements had quietly secured the larger and more commodious Court Room for the reception, so that the opposition of the "Copperheads" only served to get them on the record properly, but did not prevent the intended demonstration.

Friday evening, at an early hour, the commodious and elegant Court Room was crammed to suffocation, and the speeches of the two guests kept up until after 11. Gov. Curtin presided, assisted by Judge Pearson, Speakers Lawrence and Cessna, and other eminent men. The attention was most excellent, and the applause most rapturous. Andrew Johnson is a stout, hearty looking man of about fifty years, I should think, who speaks earnestly and impressively, but somewhat with the Southern defective oratory, in that a part of his articulation was very low and indistinct, and consequently not heard at a distance, many hearers thereby losing the thread of his argument. Gov. Wright is an erect, white headed, straightforward, logical speaker, forcible and patriotic.

Both gentlemen proceeded to Washington, Saturday morning, on their business. It would be well for the Union if they could traverse the Free States.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

U. S. HOSPITAL, FORT SCHUYLER, March 9, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have been spending the time since January in this Hospital.—There are at this date about sixteen hundred sick and wounded soldiers here. I have made diligent inquiry and have not been able to find more than fourteen Copperheads among them. Nearly all the loyal States are represented here—Pennsylvania largely. The soldiers from the North Western States, although few in number, are of the right stamp; they say there is but little difference between the rattlesnakes of South Carolina and the North Western copperheads—the latter are the most despicable. Uncle Sam is taking good care of all his boys here. I visited the Army Hospital in New Haven Connecticut last week where I also found many Pennsylvanians. The soldiers are well taken care of at that place. Nearly all the time, day and night, during the month of February, I spent at the bed sides of the sick, wounded and dying soldiers and witnessed such scenes as will never be obliterated from my mind. The most complaining is about that five in the rear. The soldier has some respect for a brave and open enemy, but for the cowardly scoundrel of a home traitor they have none, are there any traitor gophers or copperheads in Potter County? Any man among you discouraging enlistments, advocating opposition to the draft, encouraging soldiers in the army to desert or guilty of any other acts of disloyalty and treason? Let them consider well what they are about. There is a day of retribution close at hand for those cowardly sneaks when the soldiers, brave men of the army return to their long absent homes. The cry of the rebels is "let us alone," while Northern traitors chime in the howl of "Peace, Peace!" But "there is no peace to the wicked saith my God." I shall return soon to Oswayo there to resume my professional business. Yours with respect, H. H. MUNSON.

NEWS ITEMS.

President's Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 10.

In pursuance of the 26th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," approved on the 3d of March, in the year 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby ordain and command that all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the first day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the general orders of the War Department No. 58, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides; and

Whereas, Evil disposed and disloyal persons, at sundry places, have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers:

I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for "enlisting and calling out the national forces and for other purposes" and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. A. LINCOLN.

A correspondent of The Times, who says he at first doubted that negroes would be good soldiers, now writes: "I have now been with the various armies of the South West nearly a year. I have had good opportunities for observation, and have endeavored to form an opinion of the average intelligence of the slave population, unprejudiced by the color of their skin, and I think that no man whose perception is not obscured by prejudice would fail to arrive at the conclusion that at least two-thirds of the men slaves would make brave and effective soldiers."

More complete accounts of the late battle at Spring Hill, Tenn., put a better face upon the matter. A correspondent of The Philadelphia Press sums up the result as follows: The Rebels were badly whipped; the Union loss was very small; 230 Rebels were killed and wounded and left upon the field; we captured 56 Rebels, a considerable number of small arms, one spiked brass 6-pounder howitzer, and a quantity of stores.

We have New Orleans news to the 1st inst. The most interesting intelligence is that of a meeting to reorganize the Louisiana State Government. A plan is to be prepared, and the people in every parish will be asked to send delegates to a State Convention. John Slidell's property has been seized by Gen. Banks for confiscation.

Our Norfolk correspondent says that the Court of Inquiry, established by order of the Military Governor at that place, has, since its organization, collected some \$200,000 for Northern creditors. The decisions of the Court have given very general satisfaction to all parties having business before it.

Gen. Rosecrans has ordered that all persons whose natural supporters are in the Rebel service, and whose sympathies and connections are such that they cannot give assurance of their loyalty, will hold themselves in readiness to go south of our lines within ten days.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the stocks and bonds of the General Government cannot be taxed by the States. The case was that of the State of New York against the Bank of Commerce. All the State courts had decided that the stocks held by the bank should be taxed, and the bank appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Of course the decision is final, and settles the principle.

CINCINNATI, March 16.

The Gazette's Vicksburg dispatch says the Yazoo Pass expedition has captured twenty-six steamboats, eighteen of which were destroyed. The gunboats have arrived above Haines Bluff, and would soon commence the attack.

Rumors were rife of the evacuation of Vicksburg, and it was supposed that the greater part of the Rebel force would go to Chattanooga and endeavor to overwhelm Gen. Rosecrans.

Gen. McClernand's troops were compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend, sixteen miles above Vicksburg, owing to high water.

Recent operations at Lake Providence and elsewhere resulted in inundating more than one hundred miles of Louisiana territory, destroying millions of dollars worth of property.

The guerillas were completely drowned out.

A refugee from Georgia, who arrived at Murfreesboro yesterday, reports terrible destitution in Northern Alabama and Georgia.

Ellis's marine brigade arrived at Cairo on Saturday.

The Commercial's Murfreesboro dispatch says: Col. Minly returned on Saturday from a 7 days' successful scout through the enemy's country. He dispersed several bodies of the enemy's forces, captured prisoners, wagons and camp equipage, and penetrated the enemy's lines at Shelborville.

Gov. William Cannon of Delaware has sent a message to the Legislature of that State in reference to "An act to prevent illegal arrests in this State," which had been passed by that body, in which he says: "Invested by the Constitution with no power of veto or review of the action of the Legislature, the Governor has a general control over the operation of criminal enactments, and such control I will exercise to its utmost extent to protect any person acting under the authority of the United States, or any citizen aiding such person in bringing to light any conspiracy, or in arresting any one guilty of disloyal practices or treasonable designs against the Government. I shall issue my proclamation in conformity with these views giving to the people of the State of Delaware information of my intended action." The Governor accordingly issued the proclamation.

In order to aid in baffling the schemes of the Copperheads in Indiana, the Commissioners of Marion County have offered to lead the Governor \$15,000 to carry on the benevolent institutions. Other counties are expected to follow the example, and thus spare Indiana the shame of being set down under the stigma of disloyalty. It is asserted that the Hoosier women would melt their teaspoons to pay the expenses of the State for the next two years, rather than consent to yield to Copperhead plotting.

Private advices have been received from Gen. Rosecrans' army, which give the most gratifying accounts of its condition. The men and officers are in high spirits, confident and cheerful. They are well clothed, well fed, splendidly armed, and have comfortable quarters. Foraging parties have been exceedingly successful.

The United States Senate terminated an extra session on Saturday.

On Saturday evening the Poles of New York city held a spirited meeting, at which they expressed their profound sympathy with their brethren in arms against the Russians, in their struggle for national independence. Arrangements were made for a future mass meeting, at which men of every nationality having sympathy with Poland will be present.

7000 Rebels Captured.

A special despatch from Memphis to Cincinnati gives the brief account of a fight on the Yazoo river in which the Unionists were victorious, capturing 7000 prisoners and eight transports.

Cincinnati sends out a sensation story about a gentleman who left Savannah on the 20th ult. He is a planter and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He reports that immense armies are massed in check, while the other flanks him, enters Kentucky, and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati.

There are rumors in Cincinnati that the Rebels have retaken or possessed Forts Donelson and Henry. It was stated some days ago in Louisville that the Union troops had disarmed and destroyed the former fort, which, if true, may account for the above story.

A spirited Union League meeting was held in Newark, N. J., at which there was a great crowd. The speakers were Senator Wright of Indiana, Gov. Johnson of Tennessee, and Gen. Wadsworth of New York.

Brigham Young has been arrested and held to \$2000 to answer the charge of polygamy, under the recent act of Congress. He made no resistance to the process, nor was there any trouble whatever.

Prentice says, we are not betting men, but we will lay Louis Napoleon a trifling wager that we conquer the rebel Confederacy before he conquers Mexico. And Victoria may hold the stakes.

A gentleman lately arrived from Richmond says that Charles J. Faulkner, in the course of a conversation, confessed that things looked exceedingly blue for the South, which, said he, must fall unless the great powers of Europe interfere and close the war.

The copperheads of Illinois were outgeneraled in a Legislature of their own choosing. To avenge themselves, they have induced their State Treasurer to refuse payment of warrants drawn on the Soldier's Aid Fund by the government—they having tried to prevent such an appropriation. The Governor turns around and refuses to sign the appropriation bill and other measures dear to the democracy. It is a very pretty quarrel, but the tide has turned against the copperheads, and their frantic struggles will only submerge them more deeply and hopelessly.

Some time since when John Van Buren made a speech in New York denouncing certain measures of the administration, the copperhead organs were loud-mouthed in his praise; but now when he and other prominent democrats of New York denounce the sympathizers with treason in the North, and avoid the slimy paths of the venomous copperheads, they have not a word to say. Their readers will look in vain in their columns for one word of the great war speech of Mr. Van Buren made at the meeting in New York last week.

The Insurrectionists in Poland have met with renewed successes.

The Insurrection in Poland.

Russian Poland has been the scene of a very alarming outbreak, of which our foreign journals give only brief and incomplete reports. It seems however to have originated in consequence of the Russian military conscription or draft.

A general massacre of all the Russian troops in the country was planned for the night of the 22d of January, and in order to affect it attacks were everywhere made upon the detachments of soldiers separately cantoned. The Poles killed all the soldiers they found in the houses where they were billeted. The telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Warsaw were destroyed. Two thousand conscripts lately enrolled deserted, and assembled at different points. Three centres of insurrection were in this way formed by bands, each about one thousand strong; one in the direction of Minok, eight versts from Warsaw; the second at Blenio, and the third at Pultusk. One of these bands was dispersed; the others, after having crossed the Vistula, effected a junction with troops of insurgents that had been assembled in the forests of Nasflok. Combars had taken place in which a Russian Colonel was wounded and a General killed, and the whole kingdom of Poland was declared in a state of siege. The garrison of Warsaw was increased to forty thousand men, and the latest dispatch from St. Petersburg says "Warsaw is quiet." It was by no means certain, notwithstanding, that any decided impression had been made on the insurrection.

"Andy Johnson."

An exchange paper recites the following incident in the life of Governor Johnson of Tennessee:

When A. Johnson was Governor of Tennessee, he had a warm personal friend, (whose name we cannot now recall) who was also Governor of one of the southern States. Johnson is a tailor by trade, as all the world knows, and his friend was a shoemaker, the two having joined, in early life, as fellow-mechanics on a tramp. In order to show his love of his old trade, as well as his old friend, Johnson while occupying the gubernatorial chair of his adopted State, made a full suit of clothes with his own hands, and presented them to his friend. Not to be out-done, the other made a pair of boots with his own hands and presented them to Governor Johnson.

Governor Johnson is now one of the most distinguished men of his age or country. His patriotism and ability his stern integrity and enthusiastic loyalty are alike the pride of his friends and the glory of the Government.

PAYMENT OF THE STATE MILITIA.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, 26th ult., the following joint resolution from the Senate, relative to the remuneration of the Militia of the Commonwealth for services rendered during the raid of the Rebels into this State last fall, was taken up and concurred in:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and is hereby requested, immediately after the passage of this joint resolution, to proceed to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 2d day of April, A. D. 1822, to pay the Militia called into the service of the United States, by the order of the 11th day of September, A. D. 1862, out of the moneys of the Treasury, leaving the question of the liability of the United States for said payment to be hereafter adjusted by the proper authorities of the State and the United States.

Nicholas Longworth, the celebrated wine grower, who recently died in Cincinnati, used to pay nineteen thousand dollars a year tax. His wealth was mainly derived from the advance of real estate in Cincinnati. He was noted for unostentatious charities, one instance of which was his giving out to the poor four hundred loaves of bread per week for many weeks. On one occasion, wishing to increase the size of the loaves, but not the cost, he proposed to distribute loaves that had a portion of rye or Indian corn in them, but the recipients of his bounty struck against this, and Mr. Longworth was compelled to distribute to them only loaves of fine wheaten bread.

All the general appropriation bills were passed and signed by the President.—These, together with other appropriations, amount to about one thousand millions of dollars. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill as originally introduced by the Committee on Ways and Means, appropriated only \$1,200,000, but before it passed through both houses the aggregate sum was enlarged to \$20,000,000. The Senate bills to admit Colorado and Nevada into the Union as States failed in the House, the latter refusing to suspend the rules for their consideration, a vote of two-thirds being requisite to do so.

A Washington letter says the stone fleet sunk off Charleston, on which so many plumed themselves a success, and over which John Bull became so indignant at the time and after, has actually improved the harbor of Charleston. It is now deeper than ever in the channel, and is reported much better.

Gov. Curtin flatly contradicts the statement that he is concerned with Mr. Thurlow Weed in forming a conservative party in opposition to the emancipation scheme of the President.

The New York Herald reports that the President will make a call for from 600,000 to 800,000 troops immediately.

JONES' COLUMN

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SOMETHING ELSE

NEW !!

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Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese,

Hides, Pelts, Deer Skins, and all other kinds

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Beas, Yenison, and some other things that

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A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED

ASSORTMENT OF

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Together with some of the best

KEROSENE OIL,

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POCKET CUTLERY,

Also a few more of those Superior

CANDOR PLOWS,

SLEIGH SHOES,

GLASS, SASH, PUTTY,

INK, PAPER, ENVELOPES,

And other kinds of

STATIONARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

And other articles which time alone for-

bids us to mention, all of which will be

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allow—for strictly

READY-PAY!!

And for those articles we take, the high-

est market price will be paid.

We are also General Agents for:

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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

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.

Dec 11