

Death of Maj.-Gen. Sumner.
The death of Major General Edwin Vose Sumner took place at the residence of his son-in-law in Syracuse, on Saturday morning, March 21, of congestion of the lungs. His illness was but of few days' duration, and although he had reached an advanced period of life, being in his sixty-seventh year at the time of his death, his vigorous frame and active habits indicated a much longer date to his efficient military services.

General Sumner was born in Boston in 1796, and at an early age exhibited a decided taste for the profession of arms. Unlike the most prominent officers in the regular army of his standing, he did not receive his military education at the West Point Academy; but after pursuing the usual studies in the best schools of Boston and its vicinity, he received the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of U. S. Infantry, in 1819. He became a member of the staff of Major-General Brown, and remained in that regiment until 1833, showing distinguished conduct and gallantry in the campaigns against Black Hawk. He continued in service on the Indian frontier, with the exception of a limited period during which he commanded the school of cavalry practice in Carlisle, Penn., until the outbreak of the Mexican war, having in the mean time received the commission of Captain in the 2d Regiment of Dragoons raised by Gen. Jackson. In June, 1846, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and placed by Gen. Scott in command of the mounted rifles. At the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, he led a decisive cavalry charge, plunging into the thickest of the fight, and escaping with a severe wound. For his distinguished services on this occasion, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He commanded the corps de reserve at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and the cavalry at Molino del Rey, in which he held in check a large force of Mexican lancers who threatened the left flank of the American army. His courage and ability in this battle gained for him the brevet of Colonel, and in July, 1846, he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons. At the expiration of the war with Mexico, from which he brought a succession of the most brilliant honors that could gratify the pride of a soldier, he was placed in the command of the Department of New Mexico, where, on the withdrawal of Gen. Calhoun in 1851, he was the only representative of the United States Government. In 1854 he visited Europe on important official business, and the following year was promoted to be Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry. While in command at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1856, his conduct in the disturbances between the Pro-Slavery men and the Free-Soilers, brought upon him the displeasure of Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, who, true to his instincts in hostility to freedom, summarily removed him from the post. In July, 1857, he commanded an expedition for the punishment of the Cheyenne Indians, and defeated them in an engagement on a branch of the Kansas River. The following year he was appointed to the command of the Department of the West. He was selected by Gen. Scott to accompany President Lincoln from his home in Springfield to Washington, previous to his inauguration in 1861, and on March 16 was appointed Brigadier General in the regular army, in place of the traitor Gen. Twiggs. He was then ordered to the command of the Department of the Pacific, but, owing to his urgent desire to take part in the operations in the field, he was recalled from the position, and in March, 1862, was appointed commander of the First Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac. He commanded the left wing at the siege of Yorktown, and was conspicuous for his energy and zeal in the Chickahominy campaign, during which he was twice wounded. His gallant services before Richmond were rewarded with the appointment of Major General of Volunteers, dating from July 4, and Brevet Major General in the regular army dating from May 31. On the reorganization of the army in Virginia, he was appointed to the command of the Second Corps, in which capacity he received a wound in the battle of Antietam. He was subsequently transferred to the command of the right division of the Army of the Potomac, and after the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, on the accession of Gen. Hooker as General-in-Chief, he was appointed to the Department of the South West, and was about to assume the command when he was attacked by the illness which terminated his life.

Gen. Sumner was a soldier by nature, brave almost to rashness, with less strategy than enterprise and resoluteness, a favorite with his men, ardently devoted to the cause of his country, and a strenuous advocate of the establishment of peace by a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The New York Herald is responsible for the following, and whether it be true that it originated at the White House or not, every one will acknowledge that it is "a palpable hit." When our good President heard of the recent rebel raid at Fairfax, in which a brigadier general and a number of valuable horses were captured, he gravely observed: "Well, I am sorry for the horses." "Sorry for the horses, Mr. President!" exclaimed the Secretary of War, raising his spectacles and throwing himself back in his chair with astonishment. "Yes," replied Mr. Lincoln, "I can make a brigadier general in five minutes, but it is not so easy to replace a hundred and ten horses."

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.
Wednesday, Mar. 25, 1863.

M. W. McALARNY, Editor.

The Superintendency.

When Gov. Packer took the State Executive chair it will be remembered that the patronage in his control was withdrawn from Republican holders and enjoyed, and given to members of his own party. We do not know that anybody complained of this. It was expected, and acquiesced in, as a thing of course. Whatever may be said of the democracy, as a party, it was never forgetful of its own interests. It was true to its constituents members always; never ashamed to bestow its favors on its own family, and never making any show, or pretence of magnanimity to its foes.

When Gov. Packer went out, or in the spring preceding his going out, he gave the able State Superintendent of Common Schools, Mr. Hickok, the privilege of resigning. Mr. Hickok resigned, and the present incumbent, Mr. Burrows, was appointed in his stead. We regretted this. Mr. Hickok was the ablest, the most indefatigable worker in the cause of Common Schools in the State. He had entered upon his office in a dark and trying period of the cause, had overcome great obstacles, uprooted prejudices, and fairly set the machine going. But he was not a democrat. Nor would he stoop to hide his political opinions on any proper occasion for revealing them. Yet he was not a politician. He meddled with no man's belief, nor did he promulgate his own except in proper places. But democracy demanded his removal. He was removed, in a polite way. There were no charges against him. We do not suppose Gov. Packer objected to him personally. But Gov. Packer was only the agent of a power behind the throne.

We now desire to call the attention of Gov. Curtin to these facts; and to suggest that retributive justice is the only sort of justice to deal out in cases of this kind. We know no great ill, in particular, of Mr. Burrows; but then, we know no ill of Mr. Hickok. Yet Mr. Hickok was removed. Why should not Gov. Curtin quietly send into the Senate the name of some excellent Republican, and so quietly remove Mr. Burrows? We are not aware that Mr. Burrows has become a fixture, nor that he has distinguished himself greatly in his official capacity. He is not entitled to any favors above other men of like capabilities and attainments. And the State has dozens, or scores of men as talented, and as well adapted to the position as he.

The above article which serves to introduce a recommendation of Prof. Chas. R. Coburn, of Bradford county for the position of Superintendent, we copy from the *Tioga Advertiser*. And below we publish a letter to the *Harrisburg Telegraph* proposing the re-appointment of Mr. Hickok. If a Republican is to be selected no one better fitted for the position can be found than the man who engineered the Common School system of this State through its darkest period, and who when he had just begun to see some of the good results of his labor was removed for opinion's sake. We have known Mr. Hickok since 1853 and have always found him earnest and active in whatever he undertook. We hope Gov. Curtin will consider the claims of our first Superintendent, and re-appoint him.

"Several respectable gentlemen have been proposed through your columns for the office of Superintendent of Common Schools in the State. Allow me to add the name of Hon. Henry C. Hickok to the list. Under his recent administration of that office, our educational system for the masses received a greater impetus, in efficiency and popularity, than during any similar period of time since its inception. He was a transition period, full of the most anxious cares and onerous responsibilities, requiring a man of peculiar qualities to meet and mould every obstacle. The time and energy devoted to the emergency by Mr. Hickok—not only in the executive duties of the department at home, and the meditations of private hours, but also in traveling, by night and by day, over nearly every county in the State, addressing (often when hardly able to stand) scores of the largest and most intelligent audiences—cannot be readily estimated, but were most timely and valuable in placing the system upon a solid and unchanging basis. Although Mr. Hickok's re-appointment was urged by those best acquainted with our common schools and with his merits, Gov. Packer saw fit to bestow the honor upon one of his political friends. Justice to the man, and deference to the wishes of those most identified with the system, point to Mr. Hickok as the one who should be restored to a station he so well and acceptably filled. As to the great question of the day, he is for crushing the rebellion and restoring the supremacy of the General Government without caveat, equivocation or reservation; and whatever incidental influence the office might exert under his care, would be in the right direction.

UNION.
The Viceroy of Egypt has placed at the disposal of France eight hundred negro slaves. They are to be embarked in a French war steamer, and sent to Mexico.

COPPERHEAD HISSES.

The traitor Wendell Phillips, in a speech recently delivered in New York, used the following reasonable language: "Liberty to the slave or death to the Union." He is the leader of the Administration party, which, in the eyes of abolitionists, is treason to oppose. Clinton Democrat.

Of all the villainous falsifiers that ever cursed a nation the copperhead press of this country is chief. In this item of half-a-dozen lines there are three assertions whose truth we deny and whose falseness we think can be proven.

I. Wendell Phillips in all his speeches since the war began has steadily maintained a firm conviction that the Rebellion would be crushed and the Union restored—that in the restoration of the Union slavery would be done away with, but that in any event the Union must be restored—and has never in any speech "recently delivered in New York," made use of any language such as he is here charged with. We read all his published speeches, a thing we do not believe this bigoted partisan scribbler dares do, and have not found any such doctrine as is here asserted. His speeches are all anti-copperhead, peace, compromise, armistice, &c.

II. It is here asserted that "he is the leader of the Administration party." We are surprised that any one claiming to be an intelligent reader of his country's history dare publish such a palpable falsehood. Does not the editor of this second edition of the *Patriot & Union* know that Mr. Phillips and his peculiar party not only opposed the gallant Fremont, but that in 1860 he made some of the most violent speeches against Mr. Lincoln, maintaining that the election of a Democrat would sooner accomplish the end for which the Abolition party was organized; that night after night Mr. Phillips lectured to crowded houses in Brooklyn denouncing Mr. Seward and the Republican party; that he was mobbed in New York city, and the Republicans condemned him as strongly and even more strongly than Democrats, as the latter looked upon him as assisting their party. Does he not remember the mournful speech of Mr. Phillips after it was known the Democracy had split at Charleston, and that he then said he was anxious to have Democratic rule four years longer, which he conceived would end Slavery by the destruction of the Union, and he thought the Democracy were the only partisans who would ever dare its destruction. He expected the Democratic party at the North to have taken a more active course than they yet have, but this was all owing to the haste of the Southeners, if they could have had six months more to talk about it we have not a shadow of a doubt but that almost the entire Breckinridge party at the North would have openly assisted South Carolina, as their course since plainly demonstrates. His relation to the Administration can be said to be this: when he saw that the Democrats were for the dissolution of the country, he worked with them for what he conceived to be Freedom's sake; after a civil war had been precipitated upon the country, he supported the Administration because he saw it would save the Union and that Slavery must be destroyed if the Union was saved. That is Wendell Phillips' position as we understand it. He is now making Union speeches throughout the country the same as Democratic Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, who the copperheads at Harrisburg refused to hear. We do not defend much of Mr. Phillips' career but believe in giving justice to all.

When he was with the Democrats he was *Disunion* but now he is with the Administration and he is *Union*.

III. "It is treason to oppose the Administration party." Who ever said so—it is news to us. But we hold the following to be treason, which you may mean when you say opposition to the Administration: Opposition to the Proclamation of Freedom—which has become a law of the land, not only by the Military power vested in the President but also by the law of nations. John Quincy Adams, on the 14th of April, 1842, in the Congress of the United States, said:

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that the military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, slavery among the rest. Under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the commander of the army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves."

And then again he announces in words further applicable to the present hour: "Nor is this a mere theoretic statement. Slavery was abolished in Colombia, first, by the Spanish General, Morillo, and secondly, by the American General Bolivar. It was abolished by virtue of a military command given at the head of the army, and its abolition continues to be law to this day."

The representatives of slavery fumed and raged at these words and at their venerable author; but nobody answered them. And they have stood ever since in the records of Congress, firm and impregnable as adamant. —Opposition to the Conscription Bill, and attempting to arouse the baser passions of men by constant perversion of the meaning of the \$300 clause and advocating, indirectly, the desertion of men from the ranks; fault-finding with President and Generals; cries against taxation, declaring that they are levied for the good of the negro alone and for the purpose of making him equal with the white man; prophecies as to our soon having a negro President; and cries of fraud! fraud! The copperhead press are guilty of all these and many more treasonable acts. All this bitterness against the Administration is not simply the offspring of partisan spirit, it has something more closely allied with treason for its incentive. It is following the plan mapped out by traitors like Vallandigham, Jeff. Davis, Cox, Floyd, and Fernando Wood. —Publishing items like the above, whether true or false, can be of no good to the country, and any one doing so makes himself liable to the truthful charge of—traitor!

NEWS ITEMS.

A reconnaissance under Gen. Averill was made across the Rappahannock, on the 17th inst. They forced their way across the river in the face of rebel sharpshooters. They were met by a body of Stuart's cavalry, when a series of conflicts took place which lasted about five hours. Our cavalry charges were acknowledged by the rebels as the most brilliant of the war. After having accomplished their mission, and securing about 80 prisoners, among whom is Maj. Breckinridge, our forces returned, having whipped the rebels so completely that they could not annoy them while recrossing.

Col. James B. Fry, Adjutant General of the United States Army, has been appointed Provost Marshal General of the United States, in pursuance of section five of the act of enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes. He is accordingly authorized and required to perform all the duties of Provost Marshal General set forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office.

The Union Committee of Pennsylvania have called a State Convention at Pittsburgh on the 15th of July, to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. The Committee also passed a resolution recommending the organization of the Union Party in each Legislative District.

Kentucky begins to get on the track again. At the Union Convention at Louisville, the loyal feeling was wonderfully strong. In the afternoon, Wickliffe introduced Graves (appropriate name), the Copperhead Congressman from Illinois; but the Convention would not listen to him, and he was kicked out amid groans and jeers. All the counties except those bordering on the Tennessee line were represented.

Our entire loss in the late cavalry fight was less than 40 in killed and wounded. The boys brag of it as the greatest hand-to-hand conflict that ever took place on this Continent.

MALIGNANT TO THE LAST.—The Copperhead Legislature of Illinois spat upon the grave of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, by voting down an appropriation for a monument to his memory. Most of the Republicans voted for the appropriation.—Gov. YAZEE, himself urged the passage of the appropriation.

Our Washington correspondent says that information has been received from Cairo indicating that the Yazoo Expedition has been successful, and that Vicksburg is practically ours. No date is mentioned for the Cairo dispatch. We have had so many rumors and assertions that have proved untrue, that it will be hard to make the people believe anything without more specific proofs.

The City of Jacksonville was taken by black soldiers on the 10th inst. The people were in great fear of an indiscriminate massacre; but the negroes behaved with propriety, and no one was harmed. On the 13th Col. Montgomery, of the 2d Colored Regiment, went with about 200 men three miles out of town, and met about 200 Rebels, with whom he had a sharp skirmish. Baldwinville, the junction of the railroad from Jacksonville to Tallahassee, and with that from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, is supposed to be the point aimed at by the expedition.—Desertions from the Rebels continue quite frequent. Five sailors from the Rebel gunboat Savannah reached Fort Palaski on the night of the 14th, bringing with them a Lieutenant as prisoner.

A dispatch to St. Louis says that the Union gunboat Chillicothe bombarded Fort Pemberton, on the Yazoo, for two days without decisive results. Reinforcements were going forward, and it was thought that the fort would soon be reduced.

Correspondents in the Potomac Army say that the gallant cavalry fight by Averill's men the other day has put wonderful life into that arm of the service. The moral effect is most excellent.

The St. Louis Republican states that the condition of the people of South-West Missouri is positively alarming, they being so destitute as to be in danger of actual starvation.

There was a report in Louisville on Saturday that the Union forces under Stanley had met and defeated John Morgan's Rebel cavalry at Mellinville, on the previous day.

It seems to be pretty certain that the Rebels are about to abandon Fredericksburg, and fall back nearly to Richmond. They fear an attack by way of James River.

WASHINGTON, March 23.
The following was received here this morning, addressed to Col. Stager, by steamer to New York:

SOUTH-WEST PASS, La., March 15.
Com. Farragut, leading in the Hartford attacked the Port Hudson batteries last night at 11 o'clock with his fleet.—The steamer Mississippi ran aground; was abandoned and burned. The firing on both sides was rapid and severe. The army is within five miles of the enemy's works, in good spirits and bound to win. Cavalry skirmishes have been the only fighting as yet.

CHARLES S. BERKLEY.
The amount of money to be paid into the United States Treasury, for exemption from military duty, by the Friends of Indiana, will be two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

All persons who serve two years or during the war, or those who are discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, within two years, and the heirs of those who die or may be killed while in the service, are to receive all pay due them, and \$100 bounty. If the soldier deceased was married, the widow gets the bounty; if no widow, the children or his legal heirs; if unmarried, payment is made first to the father; if the father is dead, to the mother; if both are dead to the brothers and sisters.

Those who are disabled while in the service, receive a pension according to disability. A deceased soldier's widow, or, if no widow, his children, if under 16 years of age, get a pension in addition to the bounty.

Any agent or attorney who shall demand, or receive any greater compensation than five dollars for preparing and presenting any claim, bounty or pension, (with one dollar and fifty cents for each additional affidavit necessary,) shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall, for each offence, be fined not exceeding \$300, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the offense. Every person whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the executive departments of the federal government shall be deemed a claim agent, and, as such, must take out a license under the Excise Tax Law, or be subject to the penalties therein prescribed.

HON. D. WILMOT.—The confirmation of Judge Wilmot as a judge of the Court of Claims will be hailed with satisfaction by his numerous friends. It was a merited compliment to a deserving man, and the fact that it was almost a spontaneous act on the part of the President increases the value of the compliment. The position, under the new law just passed, reorganizing the Court of Claims, is next to the highest in the Judiciary. The Court is now independent of Congress, and its decisions are final, in certain cases, and in all others save by appeal to the Supreme Court. Formerly the Court was a mere appendage of Congress, and its decisions were submitted to the action of both Houses. Its business hereafter will be very heavy, owing to accidents and incidents of war. We congratulate the country upon the appointment of the right man to the place, one who will not knowingly suffer a penny of the common treasure to find its way into disloyal pockets.—*Agitator.*

A correspondent writing from Harrisburg under date of March 13, says: "Yesterday, the House amended the bill to restore the Tonnage Tax to all Railroads, by directing the Attorney General to institute suit for the money due the State when the Tax was repealed. The proceeds of these receipts to go into the sinking fund. On its final passage, the vote stood 34 Rep., 16 Dem.—50 YEAS—12 REPS.—34 DEM.—46 NAYS.—4 maj. Ritter and Strouse voted Yea. Absent, Cessna, and 3 others. Some voted No because they wanted the recovery of the money due, separated from the reinstatement of the Tax.—Others voted thus because they wanted nothing but a bare, unconditional repeal, which bill would have gone to the Supreme Court for decision, and left the question open, and no revenue, for another year. For all practical good, it seems to me now to be in the best shape as a sure revenue measure, which may go into effect at once, and thus substantially cure the financial loss of the bills of 1861, which laid so many politicians in early if not unhonored graves."

ALTERED TREASURY NOTES.—The counterfeiters have commenced altering the one and two dollar Treasury notes to those of higher denominations. Already tens, fifties, and one hundreds have made their appearance. Unsuspecting persons would be very likely to take these altered bills for their apparent value but a slight examination only is necessary to discover the differences. We give the following description of the genuine plates, and would advise our readers to cut it out and paste it up for reference:
One—vig. large oval portrait of Chase on left end.
Two—vig. large oval portrait of Hamilton on lower left centre.
Five—vig. likeness of Hamilton on right end; statue of female representing America on left end.
Ten—vig. eagle on upper centre, oval portrait of Lincoln on upper left end.
Twenty—vig. statue of female with shield and sword, representing America, in centre of note.
Fifty—vig. large oval portrait of Hamilton on upper left centre.
One hundred—vig. large spread eagle on upper end.

A gentleman of much intelligence and observation, who has spent some time in the armies of Virginia, informed us, last Saturday, that he has found but one soldier opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation—and he was drunk! Burnside's 9th Army Corps almost idolize him. Hooker's men trust him like a father, and all the men are earnest and hopeful; they want to fight this Rebellion clean down, at once, and for ever, and no room for after clips. He says they are most indignant at the Copperheads of the North, and many of them asked him why the people here did not strangle them up, and thus squelch their treason!—*Lewisburg Star and Chronicle.*

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N. B. The pay for the Goods must be in hand when the Goods are delivered, as we are determined to live to the motto of "Pay if 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 later than the usual rate of interest.

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