

Our news items have been crowded out this week. There have been no important movements in any of the divisions of the grand army.

The Voice from the Army. The following resolutions were passed by the 149th Regiment at their camp, Bell Plain, Va. Potter county has one company and part of another in this Regiment.

WHEREAS, There is being nourished and encouraged, among a certain class of politicians at the North, a sentiment of opposition to the Administration; And whereas, this sentiment, and such a course as those who adhere to it are pursuing, is, at this critical juncture, nothing less than treachery to the Government and intended encouragement to covert traitors in our front; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold a cordial support and quick obedience to the Administration to be the first duty of all, and the only doorway out of these troublous times; therefore we earnestly entreat all citizens and all soldiers to support heartily and obey with alacrity all laws and orders coming from those charged with the administration of our government.

Resolved, That we recognize the fearful struggle the country is now engaged in as a struggle of freedom against slavery; right against wrong; of God against Satan; and we hold those who are against the Administration as against the Government, against right, against the Constitution and the glorious liberties of which it is the guarantee; and we brand them as traitors, while we assure them of our unmitigated hatred and contempt.

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation and the conscription act—those measures most odious to insidious peace men, copperheads and traitors under other titles—meet with our hearty approval, as measures dictated by the best administrative wisdom and firmness for the honest purpose and in the earnest effort to suppress rebellion, and save to posterity our noble republican government.

Resolved, That the lying reports spread broadcast throughout the land, that the army of which we have the honor to form a part is demoralized, and clamoring for peace, are but the base utterances of traitorous tongues; doing our gallant comrades in the field the greatest injustice.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to put forth every effort, endure every species of hardship and fatigue—do anything and everything required to suppress the accursed war now being waged against us; that we have the fullest confidence in the present administration and generally over us, and particularly of the head of the army with which we are immediately connected.

Resolved, That we will never give up the noble cause in which we are now engaged until under the good guidance of kind Providence, treason and rebellion shall be banished from the Union of States, when the old flag, doubly dear from its double baptism in the best blood of our land, shall again wave proudly over all.

The above resolutions were offered to the 149th Penna. Bucktails, by Lt. Col. W. Dwight commanding at dress parade, March 18th, inst. and were unanimously adopted by the regiment. Speeches, appropriate and becoming the times, were made by Col. Dwight, Capt. John C. Johnson, Erice X. Blair, E. S. Osborne and others, the greatest enthusiasm prevailing.

The regiment, numbering 795 rank and file, is eager for the decisive blow for the nation's honor and freedom's vindication, at any peril of life or fortune.

D. ALLEN, Serg't Major, 149th P. V.

The Chicago Journal notices a case in the Illinois Courts wherein Fernando Wood is complainant, and the heirs, widow and creditors of Stephen A. Douglas are defendants, and where the amount of the money claimed is over \$80,000, on property near the Illinois Central Railroad Works in that city.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, received \$628.34 mileage, just before he left Washington. He immediately sent the whole to Indiana to be devoted to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. If the other member could follow his example it would be a fine relief fund.

Mrs. Koons of Centre tp., Snyder Co., died on the 12th inst., aged 104 years. We think, we can safely say, that she was the oldest person in this section of the State.

The Bounty to Volunteers.

The following act, legalizing the payment of bounty to volunteers, passed the House at Harrisburg, March 25th, and with the Governor's signature will become a law:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc.: That all bonds, warrants or certificates of indebtedness issued by the Commissioner or Commissioners and Controller of any county, or the proper corporate authorities of any township, city or borough of this Commonwealth for the payment of bounties to persons volunteering to enter the military service of the United States under any requisition heretofore made by the President be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid and binding upon such counties, townships, cities or boroughs in the same manner and with like effect as if full legal authority had existed for the issuing and making of the same when they were issued and made.

SEC. 2. That all payments of bounties to volunteers entering the service of the United States, as aforesaid, by the corporate authorities of any county, township, city or borough of this Commonwealth, and all loans made by said authorities for the purpose of making such payments be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid.

SEC. 3. That the corporate authorities aforesaid are hereby authorized and required to execute and complete all agreements and contracts heretofore made by such counties, townships, cities or boroughs for the payment of bounties as aforesaid, or for refunding advancements made for that purpose on condition that they should be refunded, according to the true intent and meaning of such agreements and contracts, and for that purpose the said authorities are hereby authorized to borrow money and issue bonds in the name of such corporations, with or without interest coupons attached, payable at such times and in such manner as may be agreed upon, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary to meet the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds as the same shall become due, which taxes and levies shall be assessed and collected as other county or township taxes are levied and collected.

SEC. 4. That all assessments heretofore made of taxes for the purpose of paying bounties as aforesaid, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid; Provided, That no private volunteer soldier or non commissioned officer nor drafted militiamen actually mustered into the service of the United States from this Commonwealth shall be required to pay any taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed and levied pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That all advancements made or indebtedness incurred by the Commissioners of any county of this Commonwealth for boarding or provisions furnished to volunteers or militia when called into the service of the United States, and all expenses incurred in the relief of the families of such volunteers or militia when in service aforesaid, and all contributions made by said Commissioners to any benevolent associations to aid them in furnishing with necessary clothing and equipments, and all the expenses incurred in providing for the wants of the sick and wounded, are hereby fully legalized and confirmed; and the said Commissioners are hereby fully authorized to borrow money for the payment of the same and to issue bonds as heretofore provided.

SEC. 6. That all the provisions of the 14th section of an act passed 15th May, 1861, which authorized the Associate Judges and County Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth to constitute a board of relief for the families of such volunteers as have been enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, are hereby extended and applied to the families of men who have been drafted and mustered into the service of the U. S., and all arrangements made by the several counties of this Commonwealth for the support of the families of volunteer militia or drafted men mustered into service, are hereby legalized and confirmed, and the County Commissioners are hereby fully authorized to borrow money for the payment of such expenses, in the manner heretofore provided.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of any and every county in which bounties have not been paid are hereby authorized to borrow such sum or sums of money as may be sufficient to pay each and every person who volunteered from such county and entered the service of the United States after the 26th of July, 1862, the sum of fifty dollars; Provided however, That in any counties in which the Commissioners or parties having charge of the subject of bounty to volunteers offered a less sum than fifty dollars, and the volunteers entered the service in such county with the understanding that such less sum was to be received, then, and in all such cases, no more than the sum so promised shall be paid under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 7. That the money so borrowed shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the proper county who shall proceed to pay to each person who volunteered from such county the sum to which such person shall be entitled under the provisions of this act. Provided, That no person shall be entitled to receive said sum, to which such persons shall be entitled under the provisions of this act or any part thereof, who was not regularly mustered and sworn into the service of the United States and remains in said service or has been legally discharged therefrom.

SEC. 8. That in any case where a part

of the bounty authorized by this act shall have been paid, the treasurer of any county, township or borough shall pay the difference between the sum so paid and the full bounty.

SEC. 10. That in any county where persons have subscribed and paid to the bounty fund of any county, township or borough, said county, township or borough shall refund or pay over to such persons the amount so subscribed and paid; Provided, That such subscriptions were made with that agreement, understanding or upon such condition.

SEC. 11. That if any soldier who would have been entitled to receive the said bounty has died before having received the money, the proper county shall pay the same to such person or persons as by the laws of the United States would be entitled to receive the bounty of deceased soldiers.

SEC. 12. That the Commissioners of the several counties, when the same may be necessary, are hereby authorized and required to levy, assess and collect county tax in addition to the county taxes now levied, assessed and collected, sufficient to pay the bounties authorized to be paid by the provisions of this act and to repay the money borrowed for the payment of the same; Provided however, That the Commissioners of said counties shall so proceed in the premises as to allow to the people of each county as much time for the payment of said taxes as may in their judgment be least oppressive to them, not exceeding however in any case the period of five years for the payment of the whole debt and the interest thereon.

"Bayonets Think Now Days"

BY L. F. MAYNARD.

In the thinking of bayonets, there is a persuasive power of rhetoric, and a force of logic, that is irresistible. When bayonets think as now days; let oppressors and tyrants in whatever guise or form they may appear take warning that, "they have been weighed in the balances and found wanting," and that their kingdom has departed from them, and will be given into the hands of the people.

The great question in these United States we are now deciding by our ballots and by our arms; is, that of popular liberty and a Republican Government. The dearest rights of freemen are at stake—equal laws, domestic tranquility, and personal security!

"The South in its blind madness to destroy even its own interest, by a wicked attempt to overthrow the best government ever instituted among men; is to be brought back to duty, only by the power of arms for there is no other method of reasoning with madmen. In the North the ballot is still the defence of civil liberty—yet even here there is a motley race of copperheads—traitors who would sell their birth right for 'a mess of pottage' the lowest motives of partisan and self-interest, swaying them against the country's best good. In secret sympathy with armed treason; they clamor for peace at any price, although it cover the country with foul dishonor—nay although it prostrate the dearest rights of freemen at the feet of the most cruel, wicked, satanic, Slave Oligarchy the world ever knew. And these crawling, pawing sycophants of a concealed aristocracy while they would do all this well know, that those whom they would serve despise them, even in the abjectness of their submission, and declare themselves disgusted with their very presence.

In refreshing contrast to this class, is that of the great body of the people, irrespective of party, who have determined as with one mind, to maintain this noble, wise and good government of the old Union; against all enemies at home or abroad. With a special significance also, comes the voice of the great Union Armies now in the field, in indignant rebuke of those at home, who love the "Flesh Pots of Egypt" better than they love their country. It was a little to much to ask of the brave defenders of the country who have spilt their blood like water, and thousands of whose comrades have laid down their lives as a rich sacrifice on the altar of their country—that all this should be in vain—while liberty was betrayed in the house of its pretended friends! No, no! let us not forget that the soldier in the field is also a citizen, and that while he holds in his strong hands the bayonet, he also holds a still stronger, brighter and more powerful weapon of thought; forged in the bright fires of his soul, burning with ardent devotion to the cause of liberty. And that when our citizen soldiery shall return from the wars, covered with the glory of victory, and bearing aloft the standard of the stars! That for the coward, traitor and miscreant, who sought to betray, there will be no mercy found.

Yes truly do bayonets think now days!

The crowned heads of Europe hedge around their despotic power and state with a royal guard of bristling bayonets. Yet the hour comes (and is even now) when it is a most unsafe reliance. Humanity everywhere is awakening to a conscious knowledge of its glorious destiny; it cherishes an ever increasing sense of the necessity of unity; to secure the great cause of universal liberty.—Greece and Italy the lauds of the most ancient and eminent republics feel the inspiration of the grand past moving their people to unity, and the fires of democratic equality, now blazing there, are swiftly spreading to sweep the northern fields of Poland, Prussia and Russia.—Poland! poor Poland, the spoil of the Robber Nations bleeding, torn, murdered Poland! now with the electric touch of the spirit of freedom awakes from the

sleep of the tomb, and comes forth to stand once more for the right of national life.

The masses of the people everywhere sympathize with her suffering. And God speed the hour, when down trodden Poland shall again take her rightful place among the nations of the world—and in her new life, a glorious free and Independent Republic!

This new conflagration now firing the East, may spread over the whole of Europe, and sweep away all of its crumbling thrones. The harvest is fully ripe, "all ready white for the sickle" and why should it not be reaped now? Despotism has had a long lease of power, under the plea of necessity, and the claim of the sanctity of the "Divine right kings to reign." But man is made for advancement. He must develop his full powers by progress. This great torch of truth has been handed down the lines of time from generation to generation, and it is yet to be the full orb'd light of the world. But while the struggling nations are contending for unity, and their people for the recognition of their just rights; and are looking to America as the hope of mankind. Let the United States of America resolve not to disappoint their just expectation but to maintain our National Unity the prestige of our power as "the Great Republic" and the nobleness of our example for their imitation.

From the 59th Pennsylvania.

[MR. EDITOR.—I forward you a letter which I think you will be pleased to publish, or an extract from it, the writer, Sergeant Hadley, was for many years a resident of Oswayo. He entered the army from M'Kean county where his father, Dr. Hadley now resides. Sergt. M. J. Hadley's brother, Henry Hadley was the soldier who killed the notorious Col. Ashby. Potter and M'Kean counties have furnished very many good soldiers. Yours respectfully,

H. H. MUNSON.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb 28, 1863. You will see by our Regimental Report that our Regiment has had some hot work since I left your town. One of my recruits was wounded and is not on duty at this time. There has been great gaps made in our ranks since last spring; hundreds have been sent to their last long homes, and discharged on account of disease contracted in those stinking swamps. As for myself I have been on every march and in every engagement our Regiment has had, and have met with no casualty whatever.

We were at Blackwater, Zoni, Windsor, and Falls Church. At Zoni we had shell and round shot about as fast as we could take care of them. At Blackwater we had rifle balls and cold steel. I would give something if you could have heard the shout of the 13th Illinois, as they waded the river, and have seen the long row of naked steel as they charged on the enemies rifle pits. I can hardly sit still as I think of that charge. We are now eight miles on the advance and have work enough to do. Scarce a day passes without some casualty. A few days since a poor fellow was brought in badly wounded, the surgeons went at him with saw and knife; however, he will get well if they let him alone.

We have cruel blood-thirsty foes here, but we have found that our worst enemies are not in rebellion, but in the free North. At home the secesh Democratic party rules, or at least will soon come into power, and expect to fatten upon our national troubles; a gang of thugs and ghouls who long to destroy and feast upon the vitals of our distracted country. For twenty years they have plotted, planned and intrigued for their own personal aggrandizement, and would to-day, sell their country for less money than Judas got.

If by recognizing the Confederacy we could get rid of the whole brood of pimps and fawning sycophants, could drive them all to the embraces of their Confederate friends in God forsaken Rebelwood, we might hope there was something better for us, in the dreary future; but after the war shall have passed away, and peace smiles again upon us, we still have those most damnable of all traitors in our midst to breed disunion, to countenance treason, ever ready to sell themselves to corrupt political parties, to mob, to bargain, to plunder and destroy if their instigators are not permitted to rule the roost. Rule or ruin has been their cry.

No my friend it is not from the South that we have the most to fear, but rather from the North. Oh! If we only had our enemies all together we could crush this slaveholders rebellion in "three months"; but such is not the case, our enemies are not confined to any one point. Enemies in Congress, enemies in every State Legislature in the Union, enemies in camp and in every department plotting the ruin of our common country.

What avails all our hard fought and dearly gained victories, so long as our people elect traitors to make and execute the laws. We are ready and anxious to meet our enemies and if it is required close in a death struggle for our country and the cause of human freedom. But for God and our country's sake, let us be free from the chains forged by our own State Legislators. O! hope in God's name this war will continue until every traitor, North and South, "shall go down dim and dishonored and fill a shameful tomb." If it be required let my life blood flow out on the sterile plains of the South, and let the hand that guides this pen, moulder and consume away and become food for worms, but let me know or at least hope my country is free from her enemies who now cause her to "reel as a drunken man."

W. J. HADLEY.

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VERY LOWEST RATES

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C. S. & E. A. JONES.

N. B. The pay for the Goods must be on hand when the Goods are delivered, as we are determined to live to the motto of "Pay as You Go." Just one thing more. The judgments, notes and book accounts which we have on hand must be settled and closed up immediately or we fear they will be increased faster than the usual rate of interest. Dec 11