

**Union State Convention.**

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective County Committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting [four] delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union party, to be held at Baltimore on [Tuesday] the 7th of June next, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the [Congressional] district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions, and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee can not forbear to congratulate all lovers of Liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the ballot and the bullet.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.  
WAYNE MYVEAGH, Chairman.  
GEO. HAMMERBLY, } Secretaries.  
Wm. W. Hays, }

**Capture of Fort Pillow.**

CAIRO, April 14, 1864.—On Tuesday morning the Rebel Gen. Forrest attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Fort sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing of his force so as to gain the advantage. Our forces were under command of Major Booth of the 13th Tennessee (U. S.) Heavy Artillery, formerly of the 1st Alabama Cavalry. The flag of truce was refused, and the fighting resumed. Afterward a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the Rebels the advantage of gaining new positions. The battle was kept up until 3 p. m., when Major Booth was killed and Major Bradford took command. The Rebels now came in swarms over our troops, compelling them to surrender. Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men had been killed; but infuriated as fiends, bloodthirsty as devils incarnate, the Confederates commenced an indiscriminate butchery of whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded. The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, the white officers having thrown down their arms. Both white and black were bayoneted, shot, or sabred. Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children of seven and eight years and several negro women killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who had joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of the garrison of 600 but 200 remained alive. Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Lieuts. Burr, Ackersbrou, Wilson, Revel, and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry. Major Bradford was captured, but is said to have escaped; it is feared, however, that he has been killed. The steamer Platt Valley came up at about 3 1/2 o'clock and was hailed by the Rebels under a flag of truce. Men went ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such of the wounded as the enemy had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored. Eight died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening, and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffering cargo. Six guns were captured by the Rebels and carried off, including two 10-pound Parrots and two 12-pound howitzers. A large amount of stores was destroyed or carried away. The intention of the Rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move on toward Memphis.

Gen. Sherman confirms the stories of Rebel barbarity at Fort Pillow. There were five negro soldiers buried alive; one, although wounded, was compelled to assist in digging the pit and was then thrown in and covered up. Gen. Sherman says our loss was 53 white soldiers killed and 100 wounded, and 300 black soldiers butchered after they had surrendered. Chalmers, the Rebel commander, told a Union officer that there was to be no mercy for "home-made Yankees" or Southern Unionists. On Saturday Congress directed an immediate investigation into the whole matter.

A steamer which passed Fort Pillow on Friday evening brings news that the fort is in ruins, but nothing could be seen to indicate that the enemy were there.

**Origin of the Riot in Illinois.**

The origin of the copperhead riot in Illinois is explained by a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Mattoon, April 1. According to this account the outbreak was a scheme to drive out the few soldiers stationed in the town of Charleston. The writer says:

"About nine or ten o'clock on Monday morning one William G. Hart, formerly acting Provost-Marshal, had a difficulty with a copperhead, in which the latter came out second best. He went and told his story to his brethren, and they, seeing that the soldiers were very few and unarmed, determined after consultation to clean them out. In order to do this one Nelson Wells, a big, burly 'butternut' was commissioned to set the ball rolling. Acting under this order, he went strolling around like Paddy at Doneybrook fair, asking for some one to tread on his coat-tail. In the meantime the court had been opened by Judge Constable, and John O'Hair, the Sheriff of Coles county, was attending to the duties of his office. John R. Eden, however, anticipating what was coming, and not wishing to estimate himself, did not attempt to deliver his oration, but quietly started off on foot about half-past ten, accompanied by one Schofield, a leading copperhead and a member of the K. G. C's. It is asserted by some that he has gone to Washington, and will not show himself here for some time.

"About three o'clock in the afternoon Oliver Sales, of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, went up to Wells and tapped him on the shoulder, at the same time asking him if there were any copperheads about. Wells replied, 'Yes, d—n you. I am one,' and drawing his revolver fired. This was the signal, the reverberations of this shot had hardly ceased when the copperheads commenced firing indiscriminately among the soldiers and citizens."

A despatch to the Chicago Post from Mattoon says:

"Most of the dispatches concerning the Charleston insurrection are grossly untrue. There was not the slightest provocation. Three days now spent in taking testimony show a plan to murder all the soldiers in Charleston. The leaders were John O'Hair, Nelson Wells, John Frazer, and others. About one hundred are implicated, thirty-seven of whom are now under arrest. The ringleaders escaped. Efforts are being made in the surrounding country to rally rebels, but have failed. They are believed to have all disbanded and fled. A body of two hundred was reported in Jasper yesterday, going south. Eight deaths have occurred, five of which were soldiers; one other will die. The soldiers were unarmed. All the rioters came armed with extra guns in wagons."

The rioters have been entirely subdued, and eighteen of them have been sent to Springfield for trial.

**FIRE WOOD IN ENGLAND.**

The London Review has a description of the "pine wood," "pine wood," sold in the streets of that metropolis. The writer says:

The wood is cut to the proper lengths by powerful steam saw mills, working night and day, and then it is split and stoved. The successful lighting of a fire depends upon the perfect desiccation of the wood as much as anything; this is obtained by drying it with great heat—so much heat, in fact, that it becomes surrounded with a kind of gas, which leaps as it were to meet the fire applied to it. The ordinary firewood is sold in bundles as the reader must be aware; but the "wheel" is built up to the shape of a wheel in the most ingenious manner. The builders are young girls, rows of whom are seen employed in the factory, each girl having an iron matrix in the shape of a wheel before her.

Into this matrix she drops with the utmost rapidity sufficient pieces of wood to make the rim and spokes of her miniature wheel; by the aid of a lever the different parts are jammed close, lifted a little from the matrix, and tied firmly together with a string. Some of the worse nimbles of the girls will thus build thousands of these wheels during working hours. The last process is to dip them in a cauldron of boiling resin and the patent firewood is complete. A fire cannot well go out where this patent wood is employed, as it lights with the utmost ease, burns with fury, and gives out sufficient heat to boil a kettle, known as the economical patent firewood kettle, by which three pints of water can be boiled in a few minutes at the cost of a farthing. Indeed a large quantity is used by bachelors and private families for this purpose. One wheel is sufficient to kindle or light a fire in any ordinary sized stove, and at the cost of one penny.

**GOLD DISCOVERY IN CANADA.**—A lady in Bridgeport, Conn., has received a letter containing the following: "A wonderful discovery of gold has just been made by some whites, and Indians on lands occupied by a mining company, in Canada East. They discovered a large lode vein, and many lumps of pure gold. The vein was opened again a half mile distant, where it yielded equally as rich. This is thought to be the richest yield of the precious metal ever obtained in America, and causes great excitement among speculators in Quebec. The new discovery is on a tributary of the Chaudiere river, and in the heart of the gold fields."

**HUMBURG GOLD STORIES.**

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has seen a reliable gentleman just from Idaho, and he says the story about that fifteen millions in gold awaiting transportation is all bosh; and adds that there is not gold enough dug out in the whole territory to pay the expense of getting emigrants back home, and that all the big stories telegraphed from St. Paul and New York, just before spring opens, are the fabrication of speculators to get up a rush of deluded emigrants.

Frank Pierce's letter to Jeff. Davis pledging the arch traitor his assistance and the assistance of his party in the event of war between the North and South, was stereotyped and circulated by the Republicans as a "Campaign Document." It did a vast deal of good in the way of opening the eyes of the people to the disloyal proclivities of the sham Democracy. Let it not be said after this that Pierce has survived his usefulness. He probably never did such service to his country as when he penned that letter. For he unwittingly set up a beacon, warning all men as they loved their country to shun the false Democracy.

**A SELF-EDUCATED NEGRO.**—The Presbyterian gives an interesting account of a negro named George, now a private in the 1st Tennessee Light Artillery. While a slave on a Southern plantation he was the playmate of his master's children, and by close attention he learned the letters of the alphabet. Some time afterward he found an old spelling-book, and studied it secretly, remembering the order of the letters, until he was able to read—a long and tedious process. He then used to read books, no one suspecting him. Finally "young master" studied Latin and Greek, and George found a Latin grammar, and afterwards a Greek grammar, both of which he laboriously studied. He was then put in charge of a distillery, under a new master, whose family had an Irish tutor. The latter he paid with whiskey for private instruction, the lessons only ceasing from the increasing love of the liquor overcoming the teacher's status in the family. He is now, by the fortune of war, a free man, and in the service of his country, as stated above.

**Pennsylvania Democrats in Congress.**

Henceforth argument is unnecessary to prove disunion to be the object of the Opposition party. It is confessed. Mr. Long has confessed it. Mr. Harris has gloried in the shame of the admission, and Messrs. Randall, Miller, Denison, Ancona, Srouse, who pretend to represent Pennsylvania, have confessed it. These are the gentlemen who voted that Mr. Harris was not worthy of censure when he said that he acquiesced in the doctrine of secession, and thus continued: "The South ask you to leave them in peace; but no you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope you will never subjugate the South." After this, argument would be waste of time. A man prays to God Almighty that the Union may be broken up, and finds men who are paid by the people to support the Government so faithfully to the contract that they declare such language not only no cause for expulsion, but actually no reason for censure! Pennsylvania has an account to settle with these gentlemen.

Nothing political is more important than this matter in Congress, and we intend to make it so clearly understood by the people, that every man in every nook and corner of the State shall know it by heart.—Press.

**Remarkable Prediction of Douglas.**

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold of Illinois, in his recent speech in the House of Representatives, made the following interesting statement:

"Here I will pause a moment to state a most remarkable prediction made by Douglas in January, 1861. The statement is furnished to me by Gen. C. B. Stewart of New York, a gentleman of the highest respectability. "Douglas was asked by Gen. Stewart, (who was making a New Years' call on Mr. Douglas,) 'What will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union?' Douglas replied: 'The cotton States are making an effort to draw in the border States to their scheme of secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed, there will be the most terrible civil war the world has ever seen, lasting for years. Virginia will become a charnel house; but the end will be the triumph of the Union cause. One of their first efforts will be to take possession of this capital to give them prestige abroad, but they will never succeed in taking it; but it will become a city of hospitals; the churches will be used for the sick and wounded, and even the Minnesota block (now the Douglas Hospital) may be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war.' Gen. Stewart inquired, 'What justification is there for all this?' Douglas replied, 'There is no justification nor any pretence of any. If they will remain in the Union I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their just rights, and I do not doubt but a majority of Congress will do the same. But, said he, rising on his feet and extending his arm, 'If the Southern States attempt to secede from this Union without further cause, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves and just so much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more.'"

**Emancipation in Maryland.**

Although the Secessionists of Maryland refused to go to the polls last week, there is no doubt that a large majority of the qualified citizens voted, and the result is extremely gratifying to every friend of liberty. The people have decided to call a convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and they have elected a decided majority of delegates in favor of the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all the slaves. Simply as a matter of humanity and civilization, we rejoice at the result. But the people of Maryland are to be congratulated on it as a matter of self-interest. Slaves have long ceased to be profitable property in that State. In many counties the institution has been virtually almost extinct for years, and those counties have been the most prosperous and progressive. To some of the southern counties money has been made by raising negroes to sell to more Southern States; but in all of them, slaves, as laboring men, could not compete advantageously with freemen. To get rid of the institution, therefore, in any manner, is a boon to the people of Maryland. To get rid of it in a peaceful, constitutional way, by the vote of the citizens themselves, is something over which Marylanders may be proud and the friends of freedom may rejoice. Henceforth Maryland is to be a free State, and we anticipate for her a glorious destiny. We Pennsylvanians can heartily extend to her our congratulations and sympathies. Her great river, her great railroads and her canals carry to market the wheat, corn, flour, iron, coal and other products of Pennsylvania. Her noble Chesapeake bay is the natural outlet to the ocean of a large district of this State. Her metropolis has always been the resort of the farmers and traders of many of our counties. They will go to it in greater numbers and with better heart, when the accursed institution of slavery is forever extinct. We welcome Maryland to the noble fraternity of free States.

The Rebels are heaping up for themselves "wrath against the day of Wrath," by proclaiming their intentions to treat all captured colored troops as outlaws and murderers. When the facts shall be known that "no quarter" will be given the black soldier, it cannot be expected that he will give quarter to his deadly enemies. If this barbarism shall obtain in this branch of our army, the responsibility will rest with the chivalry of the South.

**VALLANDIGHAM IN CLOVER.**—A pilgrimage of Butler county (Ohio) Copperheads to VALLANDIGHAM's retreat in Canada, was made last week, the deputations being the "bearers of a donation of \$2,000 to the Banished traitor. BENEDICT ARNOLD lived at too early an age. Had he been on the stage now, the kindness of sympathizing friends would have done much to alleviate his misfortunes. Wonder how much those contributors to the Vallandigham charity have paid to soldiers' bounty and relief funds!

The story in a Georgia paper concerning the passage of Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, through our lines, with some articles of great value in Rebeldom, was read by that lady prior to her leaving Washington. Major Mulford, at Fortress Monroe, says the statement does not contain one word of truth; in fact, its falsehood was proved by the absurdity of its own statements.

A sister of President Madison once observed that "we Southern wives are but mistresses of seraglias."

ONE of the objects with which the rebels propose to undertake a grand invasion of the North this Spring is recruiting. The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, in a recent article on the subject, says: "Let us invade them with our whole force, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and the 'copperheads' will swell our ranks." The Copperheads are exercising themselves (as in Coles Co., Ill., for instance) preparatory to enlistment when the stars and bars make their appearance.

A SINGULAR fact has been disclosed by Surgeon Magoon, who has been taking physical measurements of the Chippewa Indians, now in Washington, viz: that the average size of the crania of the red men is greater than that of the whites. The head of Chief Queenese-ish-mearinna ("Bad Boy") measures one inch in every direction more than that of Mr. Chase, the east of whose head is the largest in Mr. Mills's collection.

THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON in writing a letter congratulatory on the success of the emancipation cause in Maryland says:

A new era is now dawning on our State. Slavery is ended, and it will be, as Washington said it would be in that event, "the garden spot of the United States." He said so in a letter to St. John Sinclair, in '96.

**NIAGARA FALLS ECLIPSED.**—From a creditable exchange we cut the following description of a water-fall hitherto unknown to the tourists, and distinguished for its wonderful sublimity over that of Niagara. It has been discovered in the valley of the Snake Fork of the Columbia river. It says: "This excellent fall, over which pours the entire volume of Snake river, is a sheer precipice one hundred and ninety-eight feet higher than the precipice of Niagara. Snake river is said to be fully as large as Niagara, and it takes the stupendous fall at one solid leap. A scintillating detachment of United States troops are accredited with the discovery. The continuous roaring of this fall, it is ingeniously remarked, has for many years attracted attention, without anything definite having been learned concerning it, more than if it had been as distant as the fall of Adam, or a cataract in the moon. Forward, enthusiastic tourists, and authentically post the world up regarding this, the greatest of all the natural wonders it has ever fallen heir to!"

**Hard on Copperheads.**

Grace Greenwood in her late lecture in Chicago, drew the following picture in the future.

"Back on these troublous times will our children look in reverence and awe. The sons of our brave soldiers will date their patents of nobility on grander battle fields than Agincourt or Bannockburn. Such patents of nobility as no royal herald's office has symbols sufficiently glorious for. Many a coat of arms in those days will have one sleeve hanging empty.

"We may picture to ourselves a group of noble young lads, some ten years hence, thus proudly accounting for their orphanage—see an orphanage which the country should see to it, shall not be desolate.

Says one—"My father fell in beating back the invaders at Gettysburg." Says another—"My father fell on Lookout Mountain, fighting above the clouds." Says a third—"My father suffered martyrdom in Libby Prison." Says another—"My father went down in the Cumberland"—yet another—"My father was rocked in the long sleep below the waves, in the iron cradle of the Monitor." And there will be hapless lads who will listen in mournful envy—saying in their secret hearts, "Alas, we have no part nor lot in such glorifying—Our fathers were rebels!"—and here and there a youth, more unfortunate, who will steal away from his comrades and murmur in bitterness of soul—"Ah, God help me!—My father was a copperhead!"

**Administrator's Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of George Ingraham, late of the township of Hebron in the county of Potter, deceased, have been granted to Norman Dwight of said township, and A. B. Goodsell of the Borough of Coudersport. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make the same known to said Norman Dwight and A. B. Goodsell without delay.

**Proposals for Bridge.**

To be built across the Allegany River at Second Street, will be received by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Coudersport at their stated meeting on Monday Evening the 24 day of May next.—Terms Cash Span, 60 feet between abutments and raised 2 feet, clear, above high-water mark. Carriage-way, 16 feet between timbers, with flooring of Hemlock plank 3 inches thick. Side-walk on each side, 6 feet between timbers, with hand-rail on outer side and flooring of Pine plank 2 inches thick.

Face of the abutments to be laid parallel with the course of the river—and the timbers to be good, sound Hemlock. Bridge Timbers to be of good White Pine. Also for a Bridge Same Span &c., as above. Carriage-way to be 18 feet between timbers and without side-walks. Plans and Specifications may be seen by calling on the Secretary.

By order of the Board,  
J. M. HAMBLTON, Secretary.  
Coudersport, April 19, 1864.—td.

**Winter Goods**  
AT  
**OLMSTED'S.**

YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale as low as the same qualities can be bought anywhere in the country. We have on hand a large and varied assortment of Domestic Cottons, comprising BROWN SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, CHECKS, TICKINGS, and COTTON FLANNELS, on which we cannot be undersold. We purchase our goods for Cash and offer them at a very small advance From Cost.

**FLANNELS.**

If you want to purchase RED, GRAY, BLUE, or PLAID FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, call At Olmsted's.

**DRESS GOODS.**

DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODES, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, a full supply At Olmsted's.

**CLOTHING.**

DO NOT fail to call before purchasing and see the assortment At Olmsted's.

**BOOTS & SHOES**

FOR Men, Women & Children, in great variety and cheap At Olmsted's.

For Molasses, Syrup, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, in fact everything in the Grocery line, call AT OL MSTED'S.

A full assortment of almost everything that is kept in a country store on hand. We intend to keep Goods that will give satisfaction and sell good articles at the lowest living profit. AT OL MSTED'S.

**Wanted.**

Grain of all kinds, Butter, Wool, Sheep Pelts, Furs, Deer Skins, Also, County, Township and School Orders, for all of which the highest prices will be paid At Olmsted's Coudersport, Pa., Nov'r 18, 1861.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER, by E. K. Spencer. CASH PAID FOR EGGS, by E. K. Spencer.

**Administrator's Notice.** WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of David D. Smith, late of Oswayo township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to MARY B. SMITH, and WILLIAM DEXTER, Oswayo tp., Apr. 13, '64—6t. Admrs.

**North West Portage Railroad.** NOTICE is hereby given that books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the North West Portage Railroad Company will be opened at the Land Office of Sobieski Ross, in the Borough of Coudersport, Potter county, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1864, at which time the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be in attendance to receive subscriptions and organize said Company.

A. M. BENTON, F. H. ARNOLD, C. S. JONES, H. J. OL MSTED, A. F. JONES, JOSEPH MANN, SOBIESKI ROSS, Commissioners. April 13, 1864-3t.

**EUREKA!** A first-rate, steady, BLACKSMITH On hand and ready for customers. L. BIRD, Proprietor, Brookland, Potter Co., Pa. Apr. 13, 1864.

**P. A. Stebbins & Co.** ARE AGENTS for the sale of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES for Potter County Nov'r 18, '63