

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

M. W. McALARNY, Editor.

GARDEN SEEDS! A Choice variety, for sale at the corner store of P. A. Stebbins & Co.

In Connecticut the Democrats elected a Governor and three of the four Congress by a small majority.

C. H. Simmons, of Wellsville, of fers bargains in the Tea Trade, which is receiving the largest trade ever known in a single article in this country. It is best to avoid foreign houses when these near home offer inducements such as are offered by Mr. Simmons. Make up a club and send for some. If not as represented your money will be refunded.

The National Intelligencer, Johnson's organ at Washington, regards the success of the Copperheads in Connecticut as a great calamity—to his party, and the rejoicings of Tuesday are turned into mournings on Wednesday, for the reason that its party must have the votes of the negroes if they hope to succeed, and the election in Connecticut was gained in the interests of those who are opposed to negro suffrage. Their "Southern friends" cannot rejoice with them.

Little Rhode Island at her election on last Wednesday remained true to her loyal record. It has taken a few years' advance of her sister Connecticut, and we hope will by her example improve the moral tone and stiffen the back-bone of the Radical element that is so vacillating as to give corruption and fraud, with negro hatred, and intolerance the governing power in a State whose intelligence should have brought forth different fruit. All hail Rhode Island! It is a great thing to be right, if you are small.

A Good Answer.—The Provisional Legislature of North Carolina lately invited "all the States, North, South, East and West," to meet in national convention, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Gov. Geary, in laying these resolutions before the Legislature of the State, reminded the North Carolina gentlemen that it is not the place of defeated traitors "to ask the loyal men of this country to meet them upon equal terms in Convention to amend the Constitution they repudiated and attempted to destroy."

When Democratic papers state that the Connecticut election was fought and won on the war record of their party, they lie. The person they have elected Governor voted for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, for the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery, was a good war democrat, and his course during the war was so obnoxious to "his party" that he was burned in effigy and denounced as a renegade. They have been compelled to cast aside their Touceys and Seymours. The adherents of English claimed that he had been as loyal during the war as Gov. Hawley. That was one of the issues made.

Col. Levi L. Tate, for a long time publisher of the *Bloomburg Democrat* has commenced the publication of a new paper at Williamsport entitled the *Lycoming Standard*. It is a sprightly sheet, well printed and well edited. We wish him pecuniary success. We hope, however, that he will be able to avoid those rocks upon which the *Gazette* is fast losing its little life. Such as "white man," "nigger," "Stevens," "god and morality," "Southern," "higher power," "black man," "swind." The poor thing got too much on its naturally weak back, and is hastening rapidly to the grave, without eliciting even a crocodile tear.

General Longstreet, recently, in recommending a cordial acceptance of the military reconstruction bill, followed the example of some of his most notorious companions-in-arms, in telling his rebel brethren that they were "a conquered people," and that, "recognizing this fact fairly and squarely, there is but one course left for wise men to pursue, and that is to accept the terms offered by the conquerors." It is as natural for the parties who commenced the rebellion to lose some of the immunities they possessed before they opened their batteries on Fort Sumpter as it would have been for them to rend asunder the Union, and prohibit the Government of the United States from exercising any authority whatever south of Mason and Dixon's line, if Lee had been victorious instead of Grant. Southern soldiers remember that there was a war, and who was whipped, even when the Southern and Copperhead politicians seem to forget the stern logic of the last six years.

The formal organization of the Republican party in North Carolina, on the ground of equal suffrage is an event in which all men, of whatever political opinions or party affiliations, have reason to rejoice. For this establishes free discussion once more in this one of the Southern States; it creates two parties there, and thus secures free government.

We congratulate the Republicans of North Carolina that they have taken the name of Republicans, instead of "Union party" which at first they used. They are Republicans; they have taken their place, squarely, now, in the ranks of the Republican party; and they have a right to demand the assistance of the Republicans of the northern states—which we trust will not be refused them.

Connecticut.

The Republicans of Connecticut have lost the election, but they can afford to lose it. They planted themselves upon the just ground of universal suffrage. We trust they will not budge an inch from that platform. Let them stick to it, and zealously educate the people up to it. Connecticut is notorious as a negro-hating state. Schools for the education of negro children have been broken up there, and a year or two ago a negro was mobbed there, and some Dogberry, whose name we have forgotten, advised the negro to leave the state. Ignorant and inhuman prejudices have therefore to be met and overcome, and Governor Hawley and his party need not be discouraged at one defeat. It is their mission to train the people of the state to liberal and sound views, to a love for equal justice, and they will remember, we trust, that, occupying right and just ground, their defeat now ought only to be the precursor of an enduring victory. The Republican party in Connecticut deserves the thanks of the people of the state, because it has forced its opponents to cast aside such men as Seymour, and put forward a man whom they formerly reviled, denounced and even burned in effigy—a man who in everything but the name was a Republican during the war, and who did not hesitate to abandon his party on the great issues of the time, and vote for emancipation in the District of Columbia first, and for the total abolition of slavery in every state, afterwards.

Hon. ALBERT G. BROWN, of Mississippi, in his letter advising an acceptance of the military reconstruction bill, denies that it is either probable or desirable that the colored race will decline in numbers in the South. He says: "The negro is a fixture in this country. He is not going out of it, he is not going to die out, and he is not going to be driven out. Nor is his exodus from the country desirable." He thus takes direct issue alike with those who advanced the absurd doctrine that freedom will prove a fatal gift to the colored men, and with those who have contended that the interests of the white race would be promoted by a removal from the South of her most productive laborers. The Mississippi statesman follows up his argument with the conclusion that, "if the negro is to stay here, and it is desirable to have him do so," that it is the duty of intelligent white men to "educate him, admit him when sufficiently instructed to the right of voting, and as rapidly as possible prepare him for a safe and rational enjoyment of that 'equality before the law' which as a freeman he has a right to claim, and which we cannot long refuse to give."

THE DEPARTURE of General Hancock, with 1,500 men, upon an expedition against the Kioways and Cheyennes, indicates that the hostile Indian tribes on and above the Arkansas River will speedily be overawed. But meanwhile the Sioux, who perpetrated the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, remain unpunished, and the tragedy at Fort Buford is a terrible proof that the savages have been incited to new deeds of horror by their apparent immunity from retributive justice.

NEW BUILDINGS.—New buildings are "springing up" in every direction, and preparations are being made to build during the coming season, to an extent never before anticipated in this borough. We give below a list of some of the buildings in progress: Seven dwellings for the tannery, in addition to the six just completed; one dwelling by Barnes & Morris, on Fourth street; A. W. Georgia's cigar store on Fourth street; one dwelling near Shivers' residence, on Fourth street. Two dwellings on Fifth street near the tannery; a large building on Broad street, for a Boarding house; a fine dwelling on Fourth street for L. T. More; a large dwelling on Fourth street by George Thompson; a dwelling on Fourth street for A. W. Georgia. J. L. Cook is building a large dwelling house on Broad street, a commodious building for stores, offices, and a public hall, north of the Post Office, and a dwelling house a few rods north of the livery stable; A. H. Boynton is building a dwelling house on Allegheny Avenue. Mr. Cogan has nearly completed his large three-story building on Broad street, and Barnes & Morris commodious building on the same street will soon be ready to occupy. There are many other buildings in contemplation, which we shall notice hereafter.—*Cameron Press.*

To Pennsylvania Soldiers.

Samuel P. Bates, State Historian, having discovered many imperfections in the muster rolls of the companies, desires that each soldier, who served in any organization from this State, would furnish information in his personal history pertaining to the following points, viz:

1. Wounds.—If wounded, give the date; in what engagements received; nature of wounds; nature of surgical operations, if capital, and by whom performed.
2. Imprisonments.—If a prisoner, give the date and place of capture; where imprisoned; nature of treatment; and the date and manner of escape or release.

He also desires that the relatives or companions in arms of deceased soldiers would give the cause, date, place of death and place of interment of each, and any facts in his history touching the subjects above referred to. Write at the head of the page the name of the person to whom the information pertains, the number of regiment and letter of company to which he belonged. Write in concise terms, in a plain hand, on letter paper, and on but one side of a leaf. Mr. Bates also desires to make a collection for present and future use.

3. Complete files of newspapers published in the State from the beginning of 1861 to the close of 1865; to be bound and permanently kept in the archives of the State. Will the publishers or any friend possessing them furnish such files?
4. Discourses commemorative of fallen soldiers; pamphlets pertaining in any manner to the rebellion or its causes; articles published in manuscript containing historical facts.
5. Published histories or sketches of regiments, batteries or companies; printed rolls and descriptive matter.
6. Diaries of soldiers; letters illustrative of military life, containing information of permanent historic value, or descriptions of interesting incidents; plans of battles, sieges, forts and of naval engagements.
7. Complete rolls of students and graduates of each college in the State, who were in the service.
8. Card photographs (cognettes) of each officer of whatever grade, who, at any time, acted as commander of a regiment, battery, or independent company, inscribed with his name, number of regiment, etc., dates of period during which he held command, and his present post office address. The relatives of deceased officers are requested to forward the photographs of such officers inscribed as above. No use will be made of these photographs without the express permission of the soldier, further than to arrange them in albums for preservation.

Much of the matter called for under these several heads may not be needed for immediate use, but the day will come when it will be invaluable, and the present is regarded as a favorable time for commencing the collection. Let every true son of Pennsylvania respond promptly to this call, and thereby rescue from oblivion many memorials of her patriotism and her power. Address, Samuel P. Bates, State Historian, Harrisburg, Penna.

The Connecticut Election a Great Copperhead Calamity.
If the Connecticut election does not prove to be an expensive victory to the Copperheads and traitors, all the anguries are deceptive. Last Tuesday's and Wednesday's papers containing the Connecticut returns simultaneously recorded Republican triumph in nearly every other State. Both Ohio and Michigan held elections on the same day. In Michigan there was an election for two regents of the State University, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and one hundred and twenty delegates to revise the Constitution. In Ohio there was an election for township and city officers. The Republicans carried Michigan, although the vote was tight, by a very large majority—elected their whole State ticket and a majority of the delegates to the constitutional convention. In Ohio, where there was more of a contest, STARK, the Union candidate for mayor in Cincinnati, has 4,400 majority, and the average majority of the Union ticket is 5,000, showing a Democratic gain of 150,000. Columbus re-elected a Democratic mayor, and shows a Union gain of 500 over the vote of last year. Toledo elects the entire Radical ticket by from three to five hundred majority, and from ten to twelve councilmen, exhibiting a substantial Union gain. From Dubuque, Iowa, a special despatch announces the election of GRAVES (Republican) mayor by 300 majority—last year the Copperheads had 250 majority. From Missouri we learn that the election in the city of St. Louis resulted in the triumph of JAMES J. THORAS, Radical, by fifteen hundred majority. From Circleville, Tennessee, we learn that WALKER, Union candidate for mayor, was elected by sixty-seven majority; a large Union gain. The returns of the election in Rhode Island, next door to Connecticut, show that the Copperheads made no fight, and the Radicals swept the field. So much for the other States who voted almost at the same time with Connecticut! The contrast shows that, whatever causes may have operated in Connecticut, they were not felt in other quarters. But if we turn to the South we realize the costliness of the victory in Connecticut to the Copperhead leaders. In every Southern State the traitors, with whom they sympathize, are making herculean efforts to secure the colored vote. Failing in this, there will scarcely be left a vestige of opposition to the Radicals in the coming election. But in the midst of their intrigues for this support, and while they are putting themselves prominently forward as better friends of the negro than the men who advocated and forced emancipation, the intelligence of a Copperhead victory in Connecticut falls upon them like a thunderbolt. If they publicly rejoice over it, they only prove what utter hypocrites they are in their professions of regard for the colored man; and if they fail to rejoice, it is exactly like telling the Connecticut sympathizers that they have labored in vain. Already, therefore, the Connecticut election has had its effect in the South, not only upon the whites, but upon the blacks, for the latter must now perceive, if in doubt, they need any further assurance, that every vote cast against the Radical party in the North is

in the interests of their enemies at home, and that their only reliance is upon the radical party.—*Phila. Press.*

Advertisement.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: Having just opened a commodious shop for the sale of LIQUORS in this place, I embrace this opportunity of informing you that on Saturday next I will commence the business of making DRUNKARDS, PAUPERS and BEGGARS, for the industrious and respectable of the community to support.

I shall deal in familiar spirits which will incite men to RIOT, ROBBERY and BLOODSHED, and by so doing diminish the comforts, increase the expense, and endanger the welfare of community.

I will, for a small sum, undertake upon short notice, and with the greatest expedition, to prepare victims for the POOR HOUSE, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, and the GALLOWS.

I will furnish an article suited to the taste, and will increase the number of accidents, multiply distressing disease and render those comparatively harmless incurable.

I will deal in drugs which will deprive some of LIFE, many of REASON, most of PROPERTY, and all of PEACE, which will cause fathers to become FIENDS, wives to become WIDOWS, children to become ORPHANS, and all to be GREAT SUFFERERS.

I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance and prove a nuisance to the nation. I will cause mothers to forget their helpless children, and priceless virtue no longer to remember its value.

I will endeavor to corrupt the ministers of the gospel, defile the purity of the churches, and cause spiritual, temporal and eternal death.

If any should be so impertinent as to ask why I have the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy people, my honest reply is "GREENBACKS."

The spirit trade is lucrative, and some professing temperance men and Christians give it their cheerful countenance. Besides I have a "LICENSE," and if I don't bring these evils upon you some one else will. I will try to be an honor to my calling.

I live in a land of Liberty. I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives and RUIN THE SOULS of those who choose to honor me with their patronage.

COME ONE! COME ALL!
I pledge myself to do all I have herein promised. Those who wish any of the evils above specified brought upon themselves and their dearest friends are respectfully requested to meet my "BAK," where I will for a few cents furnish them with the certain means of doing so.

AN HONEST DEALER.

N. B.—And for the annoyance of Christian people, I will agree to keep open house on Sunday.

As many Borough and township officers, are probably not aware of the existence of the following supplement to the law relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, we publish it for the benefit of all concerned:—

A Further Supplement.
An act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers," approved the twenty-fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners, supervisors, borough and city councils, school directors, board of election officers, and all other persons and officials who, under the directions and authority of an act of the general assembly, relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the several supplements thereto, proceed to raise money, by taxation, or otherwise, as the agents, officials, or representatives, of any county, township, ward, city or borough, for the payment of bounties to volunteers, to have their accounts regularly and legally audited, at the time of auditing other accounts, by the proper board of auditors of the county, township, ward, city or borough, for which such moneys were so raised and expended.

Sec. 2. That in case of any such account of moneys raised for the payment of bounties as aforesaid, shall not have been audited by the proper board of auditors, as provided by the first section, before the passage of this act, the said auditors, or a majority of them, shall notify the delinquent parties, or officials, having authority to raise money for the payment of bounties to volunteers, to appear before them, at a time and place fixed by said board of auditors, not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days from the date of such notice, for the purpose of auditing their accounts up to the close of the preceding fiscal year, thence annually thereafter, as provided in the first section; and upon failure of the auditors to attend to their duty, of the delinquent officials to meet and make a settlement with the board of auditors, as aforesaid, each person, so offending, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be collected by suit before a justice of the peace, or alderman, as other debt of like amount are collectable, one-half to be paid to the prosecutor, and one-half to be paid into the school fund of the county, township, ward, borough, or city, for which such delinquent has been acting.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the auditors immediately after the settlement, as aforesaid, to prepare a condensed statement of the condition of these finances and publish the same at the cost of the district, for three successive weeks, in the two newspapers having the largest circulation in the city or county.

More New Goods to be sold Very Low, on the Ready-Pay System.

Mason Nelson,

Has added, and will continue to add to his stock, complete assortments of the following goods:

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR SALT, FISH, PORK, TOBACCO, CANDIES, NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, &c., &c., &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL!

Goods will be sold Low for READY-PAY—CASH or PRODUCE

'Live and Let Live!'

New Firm with New Goods

WEBB & NELSON

Having opened a Dry Goods and General Country Store in the building formerly occupied as a Post Office, on the corner of Main and Third Streets, in Coudersport, Pa., are now prepared to furnish purchasers with

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Boots & Shoes,

Clothing, Hats & Caps, Hardware,

Wooden-ware, Cutlery, Notions,

Tobacco & Segars, Teas, Fish, Pork, Salt,

Flour of all kinds, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Give us a Call and see if our prices are not as low as those of any other establishment in the country.—April 1, 1867.

ORRIN R. WEBB,

HALL T. NELSON.

BUSINESS CHANGE

at the

General Merchandise Store

Formerly kept by D. E. Olmsted, now

Mann, Jones & Co.,

Sole Proprietors.

We take pleasure in announcing to the former patrons of the house and the public in general, that we have taken possession of this Store, and having added a large assortment of

NEW STYLE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

From New York and Philadelphia, selected with great care, with a view to suiting the wants of the community. We are determined to give all our attention to keeping up a

Full Line of Dry Goods, Readymade Clothing, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Crockery, &c., &c.

So that customers can be supplied at all times. We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our extensive assortment, as we take pleasure in showing our Goods and offering them at such a low price that they can not fail but give satisfaction to the buyer, and defy all competition.—April 1, 1867.

JOSEPH MANN,

A. F. JONES,

C. A. DOERNER.