

NEWS ITEMS.

Substitutes are offered in Cincinnati as low as twelve dollars.

About again—Winter. We may expect soon to see his "fleece locks."

Quite jubilant—the sympathizers, over the result of the late election.

Ditto—Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, and all their "dear Southern brothers."

Got into a scrape—many of the best ladies of the land, since lint is in great demand.

It is stated that at Vicksburg, Miss., flour sells at \$52 per bbl., and shoes at \$32 a pair.

A mammoth ox, which stands seven feet high, is on exhibition at the agricultural fair at Hartford, Conn.

Great quantities of cotton continue to arrive in Memphis, and the prices in the Western markets are falling.

Still in use—fall quiet along the Potomac. "Wouldn't a vigorous forward movement" be more appropriate?

Steal chickens—the guerillas, wherever they can. "Prentice" hopes every rascal of them will get the chicken pox."

Removed—Gen. Buell, from the command of the Kentucky army. That's right, discard all "augurs that won't bore."

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson a few days ago, has been released from arrest by order of the War Department.

Strategic—permitting three thousand of the enemy's cavalry to circumsolve an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men.

Was held—a large Union meeting at Beaufort, N. C. The President's proclamation was endorsed in the resolutions adopted.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has ordered a draft for eight hundred more men to fill up the regiments now organized in the State.

The pirate steamer Alabama is cruising within 200 miles of Sandy Hook, burning every American vessel she can find.

The Boston Common Council have voted a bounty of \$200 for recruits. It is thought that under this stimulus the draft may be stopped.

A man named Brant, in one of the townships of Dauphin county, had seven sons, all of whom were drafted. In another, five brothers were also drafted.

Enrolled—a man living in Summit township, Erie county, in three districts; and on the day of the draft he was drawn in all of them. Is that chap three soldiers now?

By statistics lately gathered, it is ascertained that the wheat crop of Indiana for the year 1862, will be about 20,000,000 bushels being 1,750,000 more than the crop of 1861.

The difference between war and peace has been well defined by one of the ancients: "In time of peace, the sons bury their fathers; in time of war the fathers bury their sons."

The Lynchburg Republican says that what is going up in that market, a strictly prime article commanding from \$2 60 to \$6 25 per bushel. Family flour is held at \$19 50, extra \$18 50, superfine \$17 50.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, made quite a blunder, and electrified the rebel Senate, some time ago, by inadvertently swearing one of the clerks to support the Constitution of the United States.

The scarcity of change is felt by the Confederates, as well as by ourselves. They, instead of using postage stamps, have passed a bill authorizing the coinage of copper, to the amount of five million dollars, in five, ten, and twenty-five cent pieces. These twenty-five cent pieces, if coined of a size proportionate to the value of the metal, would be about as big as a pin-head. Nice pocket-pieces.

The Western army is gradually forcing the rebels to retire from the ground they were allowed to occupy through the treason of Gen. Buell. Fighting Gen. Rosecrans has been put in his place and will in a very short time begin the work so nearly completed last summer.

OHIO.—The vote of this State is 78,000 less than at the Presidential Election; there are that number of soldiers absent. The votes at home gave 8,740 maj. for the Democratic Judge of Supreme Court. "That's what's the matter," undoubtedly.

Columbia county has paid forty thousand dollars for substitutes to the draft.

Hon. J. W. Maynard, of Williamsport, was unanimously elected President Judge in the district composed of the counties of Northampton and Lehigh.

Galveston, the most important city and sea-port of Texas, has been taken by a Union army, the enemy retiring to avoid a contest.

ALL—An officer just from Vicksburg says that every man under thirty five has been impressed into the Rebel army—so terrible and strong is the military despotism that seizes them.

The people not far from Memphis are suffering for the necessities of life. The cotton, which was their main resource for supplies, has been burned up by the Rebel guerillas, who make the common people at the South needlessly suffer, thus, as they would like to make the North.

THE JOURNAL.

Couderport, Pa.

Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

M. W. McLEARNY, Editor.

THE ELECTION.

Hunkerism is jubilant over the late election in this State, Ohio, and Indiana, but not so much so over little Iowa. This Hunker party is as mean as the word signifies—Hunko, a mean, sordid, biggarded fellow, a miser who holds on to what he gets for selfish gratification and baseless. And in this instance it cannot but prove true to its signification. Already is it venting its spleen in threats as to what it will do when the Legislature meets. Carving for itself a success by disfranchising the men who are shedding their blood for the life of the Nation, it now threatens a counter-revolution in the North if the "abolitionists" dare to contend for this inalienable right of free Americans. Base in all its aspirations, with its sole aim and hope stayed on treason and plunder it would sacrifice the country for a partisan success. But yet it mistakes its influence greatly when thinking that the soldiers have no power because of the decision of the Supreme Court.

According to a statement in the Harrisburg Telegraph the next Legislature will stand as follows:

Table with 2 columns: House, Senate. Rows: Un. Rep. 20, Dem. 13; Un. Rep. 46, Dem. 54.

On joint ballot 66 67. This gives the Democrats a majority of 1. It counts upon this one majority being able to accomplish wonders!

It counts upon this one majority being able to accomplish wonders!—declare void the loans made by the different counties and dictate to the Governor a policy contrary to the one he has thus far patriotically pursued. Admitting its villainous to be as foul as it desires us to believe, we yet know that there must be among this majority some true, honest men who will baffle the designs of these northern dough-face traitors and not suffer their iniquitous purposes to prevail. To say that the masses of Pennsylvania endorse the sentiments of their leaders, was to most unrighteously judge them. They have been influenced into voting for these "things" by representations that in case they were elected and the Union-Republican ticket defeated there would be no draft, no more taxation, no bloodshed. How avoid the draft? By refusing to reinforce the right arm of the Nation! No patriot would listen to such a suggestion. How avoid taxation? By repudiation! No honest man would hear of it. And how avoid bloodshed? By withdrawing our army and saying to the South, as John Van Buren says in New York, "wayward sisters go in peace!" None but traitors would dare suggest such a course. No! After all their rejoicing over a supposed endorsement by the people they will find their power to be but a myth, a bubble of lies that must soon burst. The war will be prosecuted to a successful issue. The falsehoods that may carry an election cannot change the determination of a people. They prefer organized war to foul and blood-red anarchy. There must be a choice of one of these evils. The Government must be sustained, or a Mexican tomb-stone will teach our children its fate. Chickadee my Swamp and the braves who fell at Pea Ridge have written upon the wall our glory or our shame. They commenced the work which must be completed. "They never fail who die in a great cause."

O, all ye tribes of bastard freemen, beware that you rouse not a spirit that will send you headlong into ignominy's grave. So long as the soldiers voted Democratic, it was constitutional—but when they begin to vote against that party, the Democratic Supreme Court decides the law to be unconstitutional! A law made by Democrats, taken advantage of by the Democratic party during Slavery's War against Mexico, and exercised under a Democratic Supreme Court, is it not a little queer that they should just now discover it to be unconstitutional! The motive for this course speaks loudly from the following figures:

HOW DID THE SOLDIERS VOTE? Pennsylvania—1861. Illinois—1862. Rep. Union 11,831 Rep Union 10,198. Dem. 8,178 Dem. 1,687.

Rep. Union maj. 8,178 Rep Union maj. 8,511. Rep. Union vote in both States 21,549. Democratic do 4,860.

Rep. Union maj. 16,689. Last Fall, the soldiers in the army did vote; and, out of 241 votes cast by our heroes in the field from this county, only seventeen were cast for the Democratic candidate.—Mauch Chunk Gazette.

In Iowa, volunteers have a right to vote; and we have seen a return from 24 regiments and parts of regiments, which shows the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Republican Union, Breckinridge Dem. Rows: 7,122, 1,895.

Republican Union majority 5,224. Besides the above we find the following result of elections held by Pennsylvania volunteers:

Table with 3 columns: Rep. Union, Democrat. Rows: Allegheny Co. Vols. 521, 74; Perry " 116, 20; Dauphin " 151, 72; Adams " 167 maj., 143 maj.; Franklin " 82, 22; Blair " 84, 29; Huntingdon " 203, 49; 123d Regiment " 1466, 322.

Mark it, ye Hunker-Demagogues! a day of reckoning will come. All these voters will not be killed, as you confidently hope; but the day will come when a voice from the battle-fields will sound the tocsin of war at the ballot-boxes. What will then become of your midnight plottings and secession heresies it is an easy thing to prophesy. The Republican vote from Curtin's has fallen off 50,000—have gone to the war or failed to vote. The Democratic vote for Foster's has fallen off 14,000. Add these figures to their appropriate columns, and what have you to become jubilant over? We don't need your long-winded exhortations to teach us the meaning of figures such as these. They are plain and bright and the lesson they teach will be written in letters of light when the Hunker protest is taken from the free exercise of suffrage, as soon it must.

A True Patriot.

In the Cincinnati Times, 6th inst., we find the following sketch of a speech delivered by a prominent man in Ohio, at a late war meeting. It should be read by every man in the Union, and especially in Pennsylvania, where we have so many whose conduct is very little short of the rankest treason. One thing, we think, is clearly established, that wherever you find a conditional Union man, you can set him down at once as an unconditional traitor. But to the noble little speech in question. Says the Times:

Patrick McGroarty, Esq., of this city, made a speech at Springfield, Ohio, on Saturday. Mr. McGroarty said: "He was an old line Democrat." As a Democrat he had come to Springfield, to appeal to men to go to war to put down the rebellion. He would not discuss whether fire-eaters or Abolitionists brought on the war. Rebels were in arms against the Government. Let us put down the rebellion, and then settle political questions about it. It didn't make any difference whether Joshua Giddings or Jeff. Davis got up the rebellion. There it is—we were in it, and we must put it down. He appealed to the old Democrats. He would ask them: Are you going to see the Constitution upset and the Union dissolved, because you think some one up in Ashtabula county may go to Congress? If you are, you are just as big a traitor as Jeff. Davis. Are you not going to war because Lincoln may have violated the Constitution? Who made you the Judge? He was elected properly under the Constitution. "I didn't vote for him—I wouldn't vote for him now, but I am for putting down the rebellion. Now this is the fact. Anybody who won't go to war for the reasons I suggest, is afraid to risk it, or he is a traitor. That's the whole of it. Is there any man who can put his finger on any injury done to the rights of the South? Not one, not even a slaveholder. We old line Democrats were always determined to maintain the rights of the South? Not one, not even a slaveholder. We old line Democrats were always determined to maintain the rights of the South. We gave them more than they were entitled to. How, then, why this rebellion? Not because Lincoln was elected, nor because Breckinridge wasn't nor Douglas wasn't. Not a bit of it. But are twenty millions of people to be whipped by six? We can't let this war run on one or two years. Men must come out to stop it. If they don't come voluntarily, the Government will make them come, and it ought to make them come."

FROM HARRISBURG.

CAMP SIMMONS, Oct. 24th, 1862.

As I agreed with you, I now proceed to post up to this date in regard to our whereabouts and condition. After a very tedious ride to Wellsville we were put into a dirty, boggy pen of a car, compounded of the itch and small pox, which, fortunately for us broke down in a few miles, when we were transferred to a decent carriage, and, with the usual rations of a night ride arrived at Harrisburg on Tuesday about two o'clock and marched to Camp Simmons immediately. There was but little of the enthusiasm manifested that was shown towards the volunteers a year ago. Occasionally, at towns where the drafted men were ready to take transportation with us to this place we were received with cheers and parted with by the waving of hats, hands and handkerchiefs, but generally a settled gloom appeared on the faces of spectators; probably they were thinking of the time when their turn would come.

We were the first draft in Camp; the record of our requisitions leading the register. The volunteers in camp showed a decided disposition to ridicule the drafted men by cheers and shouts of derision. There were many exceptions, however, and gentlemen among them hastened to our quarters to apologize for the rudeness of their men and thank us for the timely aid we were likely to afford them. But this soon wore off, and to day there is probably twice as many drafts in camp as volunteers. And the cry is, "still they come!" The roads are everywhere full of them from morning until night, and have ceased to look at them or their quarters. As if by magic, a city of tents has grown up around us and we find ourselves in the middle of acres and acres of canvas.

There is a great contrast in the appearance of the volunteers and draft. The former are many of them mere boys—one large company of cavalry being composed almost exclusively of them—while the latter are generally men of mature age, and look and speak determined.

Oct. 25.—Since writing the above we have been joined by twenty men from McKean county, under the command of 2d Lieut. Mapes. To-day the Tioga men came in. We are expecting a few of them to join us and fill up our company.

I must confess I had no idea of the magnitude of our army arrangements. Such vast quantities of stores and provisions cannot be adequately described by figures but must be seen to be appreciated. And this for only a small fraction of the army. To say so many pounds of bacon or bread, so many thousand tents or tens of thousands blankets conveys but a meagre idea of them; but to see box after box, barrel after barrel, cask after cask opened, and its contents distributed as fast as thousands of men can carry them off, all day long, is to get an idea of what it takes to keep an army. The men are generally well and feel in the best of spirits. Yesterday was election day with us. After the McKean men came in a vote was taken for officers, which resulted as follows:

Captain.—Rufus Rice, Potter. 1st Lieut.—E. O. Austin, " 2d Lieut.—Thomas Mapes, McKean. The other officers will be selected as soon as the company is full. The following is a list of all absentees of the drafted men and their substitutes, with the reason for the absence, of all who started with us, so far as is known to me.

Allen Shepherd, enlisted in Cavalry. H. A. Fisher, " " Leonard Davis, " " Hubbard Haines, " " John Roselieb, " " Benj. F. Lyman, " " J. W. White, deserted at Elmira. Edward Glasby, deserted at Harrisburg. Dennis Hall answered for by Ed. Howard until we got into camp, when Ed. enlisted in a Cavalry company. This leaves us 34 men only in camp with 11 enlisted for the war or deserted. We will be mustered into the service next week, when it is probable we shall leave for garrison duty along the line. E. O. A.

The clap-trap out-cry against the Taxation made necessary to defend everything we hold dear under good government, is hypocritical or it means repudiation. The former annoys and injures the public interests. The latter would rob soldiers, discredit the Government, break Banks, defraud those who loaned money to meet the public wants, and inflict more woe and ruin than half a century of taxation. A National debt will have (together with its evils) two good effects—it will bind our people in strong self-interest; and it will make them more careful in electing, and tend to check the rage for extravagance, corruption, and high salaries.—Star and Chronicle.

The Penn'a Reserve Corps.

To be deprived of all the comforts of life, to undergo unusual hardships and exposures, and to risk not only the chances of battle, but the pestilence which is begotten in swamps, would seem to be enough to ask of our soldiers, without robbing them of the credit due to brave men for gallant conduct. The Pa. Reserve, so long under Gen. McCull, but now led by Gen. Meade, has deserved as well of the country as any command in the service. From the time of the Dranesville fight to the recent bloody battle near Sharpsburg, the Corps has taken a prominent part in every engagement of the army of the Potomac; and often sustained without support the assault of Rebel forces three times as large as itself. Some of the gallant regiments which left Pennsylvania a year ago with full ranks are now so sadly reduced that they are regiments only in name, and by virtue of their glorious deeds. When they reached Fredricksburg, on their way from the Peninsula to Pope, it was sad enough to see their dress parades. Three hundred or three hundred and fifty battle-worn, hungry, ill-clad veterans were all that Adjutants could return as fit for duty. The rest filled bloody graves won at each of the Peninsular battle fields, or had fallen victims to disease. But when the line of march from Fredricksburg was taken up the men stepped out as briskly and talked as cheerfully as if the regiments were marching to their first battle.

In the battle of Sharpsburg the Corps performed prodigies of valor, charging the enemy over and over again, driving superior forces from chosen positions, and contending for hours and hours with fearful odds. Their bravery may be measured by their losses, which were more than one seventh of the force engaged. We should not think it worth while to say this much in defense of a command so noted for bravery and steadiness as the Pennsylvania Reserves, were it not for an unmanly and untruthful slur upon them recently made by the Herald. This paper had the effrontery to say that the Reserves had broken in several battles, and the friends of the Regiment feel a natural indignation at the libel.—Tribune.

A SAFE CHURCH.

The N. Y. Tribune apropos of the Episcopal Session in that city says: The persistent energy work which a great many members of this Convention wish to do nothing and study to say nothing, justifies the shrewdness of the old judge in Northern New York, whose solid conservatism was a miracle of perfection. Being a man of influence, wealth, and family, he found it necessary to join a church. He pondered for a long time, and finally selected the Protestant Episcopal Institution. Upon being questioned for his choice, he replied, triumphantly: "You see I was perfectly safe in joining the Episcopal Church, for it never meddles with either temperance, morals, politics, or religion."

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL.

LLOYD'S new steel plate county colored map of the United States, Canada, and New Mexico, published by J. T. LLOYD, No. 184 Broadway, N. Y. From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862, cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any \$20 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a County and Railroad Map of the United States and Canada combined in one, giving every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Printed for \$1 worth to try. Send instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Commission. J. T. LLOYD, No. 184 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rrroersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

Lloyd's Topographical Map of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, August 2.—"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River—From Actual Surveys by Capt. Burt and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1860.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

The Continental Monthly.

Editors: Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Hon. FRED. P. STANTON, CHARLES G. LELAND, EDMUND KIRKE.

The readers of the Continental are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which it supports. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily newspaper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that no magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or of faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power to the land or it is nothing. That the Continental is not the latter is abundantly evidenced by what it has done—by the reflection of its councils in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunchest supporters.

By the accession of Hon. Robert J. Walker and Hon. F. P. Stanton to its editorial corps, the Continental acquires a strength and a political significance which, to those who are aware of the ability and experience of these gentlemen, must elevate it to a position far above any previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. Preserving all the boldness, vigor, and ability which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will at once greatly enlarge its circle of action, and discuss, fearlessly and frankly, every principle, involved in the great questions of the day. The first minds of the country, embracing most familiar with its diplomacy and most distinguished for ability, are to become its contributors; and it is no mere "flattering promise of a prospectus" to say, that this magazine for the times will employ the first intellect in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country.

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, the accomplished scholar and author, who has till now been the sole Editor of the Magazine, will, beside his editorial labors, continue his brilliant contributions to its pages; and Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines," will contribute to each issue, having already begun a work on Southern Life and Society, which will be found far more widely descriptive, and in all respects, superior to the first.

While the Continental will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal; much the larger portion of its columns will be devoted to a position and presenting attractions never before found in a magazine.

TERMS TO CLUBS. Two copies for one year, \$5 00. Six copies for one year, 6 00. Eleven copies for one year, 11 00. Twenty copies for one year, 20 00.

PAID IN ADVANCE. Postage, Thirty-six cents a year, to be paid by the Subscriber.

Three dollars a year, in advance.—Postage paid by the Publisher.

JOHN F. TROW, 50 Greene St., N. Y. Publisher for the Proprietors. The Publisher offers the following very liberal premiums:

\*Any person remitting \$3, in advance, will receive the Magazine from July, 1862, to January, 1864, thus securing the whole of Mr. Kimball's and Mr. Kirke's new series, which are alone worth the price of subscription. Or, if preferred, a subscriber can take the Magazine for 1863 and a copy of "Among the Pines," or of "Undercurrents of Wall St.," by R. B. Kimball, bound in cloth (the book to be sent postage paid).

\*Any person remitting \$4 50, will receive the Magazine from its commencement, January, 1864, thus securing Mr. Kimball's "What We Succeeded In" and Mr. Kirke's "Among the Pines" and "Merchant's Story," and nearly 3,000 octavo pages of the best literature in the world. Premium subscribers to pay their own postage.

THE BEST OFF-LOUR kept constantly on hand at the Post-Office Store.

JONES' COLUMN

NEW GOODS AND SOMETHING ELSE NEW!!

THE subscribers at their OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET, IN COUDERSPORT.

Offer to their old customers and the public generally for Cash, the United States Treasury Notes (which by the way are taken at Par), Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Hides, Fells, Deer Skins, and all other kinds, of Skins, such as Calf Skins, &c., also, Beans, Beans, Venison, and some other things that can't be thought of,

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES, DEAD-MADE CLOTHING

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Hats & Caps, Iron, Nails,

Hardware, DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, Together with some of the best

KEROSENE OIL, Far superior to the Oil Creek or Tidewater Oil.

LAMP & LAMP FIXINGS, POCKET CUTLERY,

Also a few more of those Superior CANDOR PLOWS, SLEIGH SHOES,

GLASS, SASH, PUTTY, INK, PAPER, ENVELOPES, And other kinds of STATIONARY.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW CURTAINS

And other articles which time alone forbids us to mention, all of which will be sold as low as the WAR PRICES will allow—for strictly

READY-PAY!!

And for those articles we take, the highest market price will be paid. We are also General Agents for

DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines, DR. AYER'S Medicines, BRANDRETH'S Pills, KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery, And all the standard Medicines of the day

CALL AND SEE! C. S. & E. A. JONES.

N. B. The pay for the Goods must be in 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 Judgment, note, 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.

Page 11.