

LATEST NEWS.

We have dates from New Orleans to the 4th inst., furnishing details of the expedition under command of Gen. Weitzel. Our forces encountered the enemy in considerable strength at a place called Labadieville, and defeated them after a brisk fight, and a brilliant display of generalship on the part of Gen. Weitzel. Two hundred of the enemy were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and one piece of artillery was captured. The Rebels were pursued in the direction of Berwick's Bay, where Gov. Moore was supposed to be. Gen. Butler had paid a visit of courtesy to the French war-steamers Catinet, and the usual interchange of civilities took place on the occasion.

From Gen. Burnside's army we learn that on Friday morning, while the 2d Division of the 9th Corps, under Gen. Sturgis, were passing from Sulphur Springs to Fayetteville, at a point about four miles from the latter place, a Rebel battery opened upon the column from an elevation on the opposite bank of the river. The attack was sudden, and rapid firing ensued from a 20-pound gun and several of lighter caliber. Capt. Durck's Pennsylvania battery, which was passing at the time, was placed in position, and replied to the Rebels. The artillery duel lasted for more than two hours, when the Rebels withdrew, and the column continued its march to Fayetteville.

Gen. Burnside has issued a general order dividing the army under his command into three grand divisions, named respectively the Right, Left and Center Grand Divisions. The first, consisting of the First and Sixth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Franklin, and the third, consisting of the Third and Fifth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Hooker. In addition to these there will be a Corps of Reserve, consisting of the Eleventh Corps and such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, under command of Gen. Sigel.

The Savannah Republican of the 5th says it has generally been resolved on, both by the army and citizens, to defend that city; to yield possession to the invaders only when its walls shall have been battered down, and nobody left to dispute their entrance. Gov. Brown renews the call for negroes to complete the fortifications. If they are not furnished promptly they will be impressed.

We learn from Washington that Gen. Saxton's negro brigade has recently met with brilliant successes, having had three fights during which they took a number of prisoners and captured twenty slaves. Several extensive saltworks in Florida and Georgia were destroyed. The Rebels were badly beaten, and in retreating destroyed an immense quantity of property.

A dispatch from La Grange, Tennessee, 14th inst., says that five regiments of Rebel cavalry advanced from Lumpkin's Mills to within two miles of Holly Springs. Skirmishing commenced and continued for some time. The rebels lost six killed and seven commissioned officers were captured. The Rebel General Villipigue died at Port Hudson a few days ago of pneumonia.

The officers of the gunboat Connecticut report that the entire coast of Texas is in possession of the United States forces. The effect of this occupation is seen in the recent capture of numerous vessels while attempting to run the blockade.

The President has issued an order requiring a proper observance of the Sabbath in the Army and Navy. All labor is to be reduced to that which is absolutely necessary.

The Louisville Journal says: All the rebel officers, civil and military, make Confederate script just as they happen to want it. John Morgan manufactured fifty thousand dollars of the shipplasters at Lexington in a single day, and circulated it among the people, and we understand the form upon which he printed a large batch at Danville is still standing at the Tribune office in that town.—What a beautiful currency our rebels would give us!

The 12th District, (Luzerne and Susquehanna,) sent about 5,000 volunteers to the army, and yet the Democrats polled at the late election 1,777 votes more than at the Presidential election in 1860, and the Republicans 2,057 less. This accounts for Grow's defeat, and is another proof that the men who vote the butter-nut ticket are not the men who fight for their country.

F. Montgomery, late editor of the Vicksburg Whig, who recently made his escape from the South, is stamping Illinois for the "Abolitionists." Parson Brownlow and Senator Wright are in the same business. The Hon. Jo. Holt, of Kentucky, has written a letter to Massachusetts in favor of the Abolition party. The Rev. Mr. Carter, of Tennessee, and Colonel Hamilton, of Texas, are speaking in New York on the same side of the question. Strange, isn't it? or is it?

Galveston, Texas, is now in possession of the National forces, having been evacuated by the rebels about the 4th ult. The news is contained in an extra of the Houston Telegraph, which states that the National commander notified the troops and people that four days would be allowed for the women and children to leave. On the last day of grace the rebel troops commenced the evacuation, and the city was occupied by our forces on the 5th.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862

M. W. McALLARNEY, Editor.

It is a singular, but not unnatural fact, that every county that was torn by the revolution, such as Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, &c., are abolition now. On the contrary, every county that warmly sustained the patriot cause in the revolution now upholds the democratic party. There is a good deal in the blood and breed of men.—*Eastern Argus.*

Comment.—Massachusetts, which contributed more troops to the patriot army during the Revolution than any other State—67,907 to 25,678 from Pennsylvania, and 26,630 from Virginia,—has just voted overwhelmingly Republican, notwithstanding three-fourths of her volunteers are of that party. "There's a good deal in the blood and breed of men."—*Montrose Republican.*

Charles Ingersoll, a rabid southern sympathizer, is reported to have used the following language at the recent democratic jubilee in Philadelphia:

"To what shall we turn our success? Shall it be to put down the Federal Government? This is for you to determine! I say that if we are true to ourselves; if the citizens of the North are true to themselves, they will turn their attention to one point above all others, and that is the rights of the sovereign States [applause] now trampled upon and hooted at. Personally, I am for a strong central government. No government can exist long without a central force. This Union prospered well until the Abolitionists came into power, who are now striving to make it a military tyranny. What will be the result of the present condition of affairs in this country is hard to say. Either we must conquer the South, or we must make peace with them. If we conquer the South, and annex their famished territories to ours, there is an end to this Union, because the Union no longer exists as a Union of sovereign States. [Applause.] In case Mr. Lincoln falls in his war policy, then there is anarchy. What is to save us from either of these dilemmas? The States themselves only can save us. If the States do not only save us, we are gone. Well, we should therefore cultivate our State pride."

Ingersoll denies having used the express language here set down, but does not exactly state what he did say.

TREASON, THREE STORIES HIGH.—Wherever you find a rabid Breckinridge or traitor at heart, you can most likely trace his origin to Tories of Revolutionary times.

In 1777, Jarod Ingersoll, was arrested as one who was opposed to the liberties of America, and was afterwards rewarded by the British for his treachery.

In later years, Charles J. Ingersoll, son of the above, over his own name, in a newspaper of the day, said, that if he had lived in the time of the revolution, he would have been a Tory.

Charles Ingersoll, the grandson—Chairman of the Democratic jubilee in Philadelphia last week, said in his speech: "To what advantage are we to turn our success. One of the first things is the putting down the Federal Government."

There we have the treason of that family, three stories high.—*Montour American.*

[For the Journal.]

ULYSSES ACADEMY.

Mr. Editor:—The above Institution, as your readers are well aware, is situated in one of the most inviting localities in this portion of the State. As one stands upon the eminence upon which the Academy is situated, he sees the village in its quietness lying at his feet, while around it hills gently rise until the grand, old forest shuts in the scene, as if to guard it from the storms and tumults of the outer world. It is within such a sequestered spot that the Ulysses Academy opens its portals to those who long to quaff refreshing draughts from the perennial fountains of Knowledge. Here the disciples of Minerva may listen to her teachings, and while they listen feel their souls enkindled with high and noble purposes and heaven-born aspirations.

The present term of this Institution has been one of unusual prosperity and it has suffered less from the pressure of the "times" than its most sanguine friends could have expected. This success is doubtless attributable to the ability with which it has been conducted.

The Literary Society connected with the Institution held a public session in the Chapel on Friday evening last. The exercises of the evening were of a highly interesting character. The pieces rehearsed were so happily varied that the attention of the audience was retained until a late hour. We might notice a number of the students individually who were especially deserving commendation for their finished productions and natural delivery, but we forbear. The musical part of the exercises was of a high order, especially the anthem, "See what manner of love," which was sung as the opening piece of the evening; also a solo "There's a good time coming," and one or two quartettes, called for the general applause. We would commend this Institution to the attention of all who are interested in the cause of education, as it affords the youth of this county the facilities for the acquirement of a thorough and finished education.

J. EASTER.

Ulysses, Nov. 12, 1862.

The Harper's Ferry Loss.

The surrender of Harper's Ferry in September, involved the loss of 14,000 Union Soldiers, (equal to our gains at Fort Donelson,) and also of vast amounts of the very arms and ammunition with which the Rebels helped slay our men at Antietam! More than that—it gave the Rebels the best open gate way from the trap in which they had got themselves by their invasion of Maryland. In every respect, then, it was the worst, most contemptible, and most ruinous disaster, to us, of the whole War. The Government so regarded it, and accordingly appointed a Commission of eminent military men, of both parties, to investigate the whole affair. This Court of Inquiry was composed as follows:

- Maj.-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A. of Vols., President.
- Maj.-Gen. Geo. Cadwallader, U. S. A. of Vols.
- Brig.-Gen. C. G. Augur, U. S. A. of Vols.
- Major Don Piatt, A. A. G. of Vols.
- Capt. F. Ball, A. D. C. of Vols.
- Col. Jos. Holt, Judge-Advocate Gen.

These gentlemen met, patiently and fearlessly probed the whole grievous wound, and have just made a lengthy report.

The material facts are as follows: Col. Miles was in command at Harper's Ferry. Gen. White was present from Sept. 12 till the surrender, but did not assume command. Col. Ford took command of Maryland Heights Sept. 5. Gen. McClelland left Washington for Rockville Sept. 7, most of his forces having preceded him. The enemy attacked Maryland Heights on the morning of Sept. 13. The 126th New York (losing their Colonel) broke and fled, and the breastwork on the hill was lost. Col. Miles was on Maryland Heights that evening for some hours consulting with Col. Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Col. Ford to evacuate the Heights, but with instructions to spike his guns if compelled to abandon. About 2 o'clock, Col. Ford abandoned the Heights. The enemy did not occupy them, and the next day Col. D'Utassy sent over four companies, who brought away four guns and a wagon-load of ammunition.

After the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles sent word to Gen. McClelland, then at Frederick City, that unless reinforced, he could not hold out 48 hours. Gen. McClelland thereupon dispatched a messenger to Gen. Franklin, who was engaged with the enemy at Crampton's Gap, wholly unable to give the needed assistance, or to give it in time. Gen. McClelland appears to have made no other effort to relieve the beleaguered stronghold.

The enemy attacked Harper's Ferry itself on the morning of the 15th, and at 3, A. M., the surrender was agreed on. Col. Miles representing to the brigade commanders whom he consulted that his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and they concurring in decision to surrender. The Commission acquit Gen. White, Col. D'Utassy, and Col. Trimble of all blame for the surrender, and praise the capacity and courage of the former.—They find that Col. Ford was given, by Col. Miles, discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that the exercise of this discretion was premature; that he conducted the defence with ability, and that his exhibition of lack of capacity was such as to disqualify him for a command.

Col. Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect especially, in neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position, and the evidence stated in the report concerning his communications with the Rebels is such as to raise strong suspicions of treachery also.

Gen. Wool is gravely censured for keeping so incapable an officer as Col. Miles in command.

Concerning Gen. McClelland the evidence adduced in the report, and the opinion expressed by the Commission, are most direct and damning. The General-in-Chief testifies that Gen. McClelland, after receiving orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, marched on an average of only six miles a day in pursuit, and that in his opinion, he both could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry; and in this opinion the Commission fully concur.

There will be no complaint, against this report, of whitewashing. Its array of facts, and its logical conclusions upon them, are impregnable. The country will gratefully recognize the courage and just severity with which the Commission, while awarding due censure to inferior officers, has declared that the shame of the surrender of Harper's Ferry rest chiefly on Gen. McClelland. For, if he had moved with decent swiftness, he would have raised the siege, or would have taken the enemy in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

Late California papers state that sugar and syrup from the Chinese cane, and a better article than the imported, has been made in considerable quantities in the State.

Cotton in Kansas has ripened perfectly this year, producing a heavy crop of good staple upland cotton; and it was not grown by the aid of slave labor.

The faction of the Democracy who sympathize with the Rebels, are known in Ohio as "Vandalhammers," in Illinois, "guerillas," in Missouri "butternuts," in Kansas "jay-bawkers," in Kentucky "bushwackers," in Indiana "copperheads," and in Pennsylvania "Hughesites."

JOHN BROWN AND JEFF. DAVIS.

John Brown invaded the State of Virginia with a small band of armed men, was arrested, imprisoned, tried, condemned and executed, and all the people said amen. Jefferson Davis made war upon the national government, and has slain thousands of its loyal citizens, and has carried war and rapine over a vast region of country, and those who rejoiced in the execution of John Brown apologize for the rebellion of Jefferson Davis, upon the principle that the murder of many a hero, who instead of being should be treated with propositions of peace.

The 27th inst. has been appointed Thanksgiving Day by the Gov.'s of N.Y., Massachusetts, Connecticut, Penn'a, Ohio, New Hampshire, Maryland, Wisconsin, Maine, California, and New Jersey.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday by P. A. STEBBINS & CO., Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, and Provisions, opposite D. F. Glassmire's Hotel, Coudersport, Pa.

Apples, green, $\frac{3}{4}$ bush,	\$37\frac{1}{2}	to	75
do dried, "	1 00	2 00	
Beans, "	1 00	1 50	
Beeswax, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb,	20	25	
Butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb,	3	4	
Berries, dried, $\frac{3}{4}$ quart	6	12\frac{1}{2}	
Buckwheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush,	37\frac{1}{2}	44	
Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb,	15	18	
Cheese, "	17	10	
Corn, $\frac{3}{4}$ bush,	75	88	
Corn Meal, per cwt,	1 50	1 75	
Eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz,		12	
Flour, extra, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl,	6 50	7 00	
do superfine "	5 50	6 00	
Hams, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb,	9	12\frac{1}{2}	
Honey, per lb,	6 00	7 00	
Lard, "	10	12\frac{1}{2}	
Maple Sugar, per lb,	10	12	
Oats, $\frac{3}{4}$ bush,	37\frac{1}{2}	40	
Onions, "	50	75	
Pork, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl,	15 00	17 00	
do $\frac{1}{4}$ lb,	8	9	
do in whole hog, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb,	5	6	
Potatoes, per bush,	25	37\frac{1}{2}	
Peaches, dried, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb,	5	7	
Poultry, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb,	63	75	
Rye, per bush,	3 50	4 00	
Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl,	20	20	
do sack,	4 50	5 00	
Trout, per $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl,	1 00	1 25	
Wheat, $\frac{3}{4}$ bush,	4 50	5 00	
White Fish, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl,	4 50	5 00	

CASH PAID
for
OATS & EGGS.

A carefully selected stock of
NEW GOODS
Just arriving from New York, such as
CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE,
HATS & CAPS, NOTIONS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.
Cheap for Ready-pay.
10,000 Bushels ASHES and 50 bbls. EGGS
Wanted
LUCIEN BIRD.
Brookland, Pa., Nov. 17, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 15th day of Dec'r 1862, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in the Tp of West Branch, Potter Co., Pa., beginning at a post 75 perches E of a post situate 215 and 3-10ths perches E of the S W corner of warrant No. 5074, thence N 67 and 6-10ths perches to a corner, thence W 59 and 3-10ths perches to a corner, thence E 67 and 6-10ths perches to a corner, thence E 59 and 3-10ths perches to a corner the place of beginning, containing Twenty-five acres of land more or less, about ten acres of which are improved, with one frame house, one log barn and some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Hoyer.

ALSO—A certain tract of land, to wit: lot No. 60 of the allotment of lands in Sweden Tp., Potter Co., Pa., beginning at a post the north-west corner of lot No. 32 of the allotment of lands in Sweden Tp., thence south on the west line of said lot No. 32 one hundred and sixty rods to a post, thence west fifty-three rods to a post standing in the east line of lot No. 29, thence north on line of lots Nos. 29 and 28 one hundred and sixty rods to a post, thence east along the south line of lot No. 37 fifty-three rods to the place of beginning containing Fifty-Three acres of which thirty acres are improved, with one log house, one log barn, and some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Morris S. Carpenter.

ALSO—A certain tract of land situate in Hebron township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the west by lands of Baker & Kingsley, on the north by land of Norman Dwight, on the east by Peter Thatcher's lands, and on the south by lands of Albert Davis, on which are about eighteen acres improved, with one shanty and one small barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of E. F. Patterson.

ALSO—A certain tract of land situate in Wharton Tp., Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lands in possession of Martin Bartron, east by lands in possession of Benesley, south by lot in possession of Stephen Horton, and west by the Sinnemahoning creek, containing 138 acres with usual allowance, of which about 89 acres are improved, with four frame houses, one frame barn, one store house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Barton.

WM. F. BURT, Sh'f.
Nov. 17, 1862

NEW GOODS

Purchased during the recent panic and great decline in Goods in New York.

- DRY GOODS,
- Ladies Dress Goods,
- Ready-made Clothing,
- HATS and CAPS,
- BOOTS and SHOES,
- GROCERIES
- PROVISIONS,
- CROCKERY,
- Fancy Goods,
- NOTIONS,
- Wool, Twine, Wall-Paper,
- NAILS, GLASS,
- WOODEN-WARE.

We respectfully invite a call, feeling confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction, giving better Goods for less MONEY than can be had at any other House in Potter or adjoining counties.

We have also added to our well-known stock of goods, a new and complete stock of
PURE DRUGS.
Medicines, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Glues, Dye Stuffs,
CASTILE SOAP.
Sponges, Corks, Bottles,
Vials and Lamp-Globes.
&c. &c. &c.

ALL OF WHICH
will be sold
at the
VERY LOWEST RATES
FOR

CASH.
Don't Fail to Call and See!
P. A. STEBBINS & CO.
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
COUDERSPORT, PA.

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, United States Treasury Notes (which by the way are taken at Par,) Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Hides, Pelts, 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,
DEADYMADE CLOTHING
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

Hats & Caps,
Iron, Nails,
Hardware,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuff,

Together with some of the best
KEROSENE OIL,
Far superior to the Oil Creek or Tidons 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.
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 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.
Nov 11