

THE JOURNAL.

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M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

THE RISE IN PAPER.

"Through the operations of the National Tax Law, the materials upon which we rely for the publication of a newspaper have advanced in price from twenty to fifty per centum. The paper-maker receives for each blank sheet nearly as much as we receive for it after it is printed. The price of living and of course the price of labor have greatly increased. Many country newspapers will be stopped entirely under the pressure of these hard times, many have already increased their subscription, and even the daily papers are about to advance in price,"—so says the *Tioga Agitator* and taking warning from the pungent hint of the paper dealer's bill, it has increased its subscription. We have been considering for some weeks past the propriety and policy of increasing our subscription price and—have finally concluded to do so. This conclusion has been reached by the suggestions of friends and by the more cogent reasons of the duty of all men to pay their debts and feed and clothe themselves. The *JOURNAL* is the only paper published in the county, every reader knows that the business of a county demands a newspaper, and judging from the patronage our friends have extended us during the past eighteen months we feel secure in believing that they will continue their support. The rise is made reluctantly, and we will again resume the old rates when the price of material will justify us in doing so. Hereafter the price will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, invariably in advance. This change will not take effect until the first of January next, and all new subscriptions, or renewals of subscriptions, made before that time will be at the old rates. Bills will be sent to all those owing us, either for subscription, advertising or job work, and it is desired and expected that they be paid immediately.

We hope our friends throughout the county will make some effort to increase the subscription list of the *JOURNAL*. The price of paper has doubled and is a cash article, which makes it absolutely necessary for us to require pay in advance. After this week's issue we will send bills to all owing us, and in the future will require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE for all work done. This is forced upon us and we must meet the demand of speculators by close collections and increased rates. We renew the offer of the *JOURNAL* for ONE DOLLAR to all who pay before JANUARY FIRST. After that time the price will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. We feel justified in presuming that our friends will make some effort in this time of "high prices."

The news this morning bears a more cheerful aspect. Gen. Foster has performed a gallant action in the capture of Kingston, N. C., taking 500 prisoners and 11 pieces of artillery. The details are not yet received, but Kingston is an important point on the Neuse, about half way between Newburn and Goldsboro'. Goldsboro' is a still more important point, being a railroad nucleus on the roads running south from Richmond. Toward this Gen. Foster is evidently making his way. From Gen. Burnside's army, we hear that the loss has been much exaggerated, the killed numbering less than 1,400 and the wounded about 8,000, large numbers of whom are but slightly hurt. All this should dispel something of the gloom that has settled upon us for the last few days, and we trust ere many days more to announce still further cheering intelligence, of which, at this moment, it would be premature to speak more definitely.—*Tribune*, Dec. 20.

By the arrival of the Scotia, from Liverpool, Dec. 6, via Queenstown, Dec. 8, we have one week later news from Europe. The English papers publish a correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and Professor Francis W. Newman on the war. Mr. Gladstone protests against being classed among the sympathizers with the South, but Mr. Newman shows, in his reply, conclusively, that the whole tenor of the late speech of Mr. Gladstone was an encouragement to the Rebellion, whose wicked character, Mr. Newman portrays in a few vigorous, but just words. The distress among the working classes of France is increasing to an alarming degree, one department alone, having about 150,000 destitute workmen. The French Government has concluded contracts for the supply in Mexico for two years. An article in the *French Monitor*, stating that ships of war have been received with "lively satisfaction" in New Orleans, was attracting considerable attention. Ratazzi, finding a majority of the Italian Parliament opposed to his policy, has resigned and a new ministry was in the course of formation. The election of a new King of Greece had commenced, and the prospects were, that Prince Alfred would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The West Virginia House of Representatives have passed resolutions asking Senator Carlile to resign, on the ground that he has not fulfilled his pledges, and shown himself sufficiently in favor of putting down the Rebellion.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Smith introduces his report by observing that, notwithstanding the war, in most of the loyal States the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, have been well sustained and have returned remunerating profits for the labor and capital invested in them. The demand for the public lands has continued to decline since the last report. The sales for cash have not produced a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of our land system. In this connection it becomes interesting to know that the necessary steps have been taken to carry into effect the act approved May 20, 1862, "to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and every facility contemplated by the law will be afforded to those who may desire to avail themselves of its provisions after the 1st of January next. The public lands of Texas, the Secretary thinks should be reclaimed, that State having utterly repudiated the conditions under which the National domain came into its possession.

The most important portion of the Annual Report is that referring to Indian Affairs. The origin of the Sioux war in Minnesota is ascribed to a latent but long cherished feeling of hostility on the part of the Indians, fomented and brought to a head by rebel intrigues. It may well be questioned whether the Government has not adopted a mistaken policy in regarding the Indian tribes as quasi-independent nations, and making treaties with them, for the purchase of the lands they claim to own. They have none of the elements of nationality; they are without the limits of the recognized authority of the United States, and must be subject to its control. The rapid progress of civilization upon this continent will not permit the lands which are required for cultivation to be surrendered to savage tribes for hunting grounds. Indeed, whatever may be the theory, the Government has always demanded the removal of the Indians when their lands were required for agricultural purposes by advancing settlements. Although the consent of the Indians has been obtained in the form of treaties, it is well known that they have yielded to a necessity which they could not resist.

A radical change in the mode of treatment of the Indians should, in our judgment, be adopted. Instead of being treated as independent nations they should be regarded as wards of the Government, entitled to its fostering care and protection. Suitable districts of country should be assigned to them for their homes, and the Government should supply them through its own agents, with such articles as they use, till they can be instructed to earn their subsistence by their labor.

Congress.

We find but few items of special interest in the late proceedings of Congress. In the Senate, on the 15th, Mr. Davis of Kentucky, offered a resolution to the effect that after it had become manifest that an insurrection against the United States was about to break out in several spots, James Buchanan, then President, from sympathy with the conspirators and their treasonable projects, failed to take the necessary and proper measures to prevent it; therefore he should receive the censure and condemnation of the Senate of the American people. In a debate which subsequently sprang up, Mr. Davis argued that President Lincoln had no authority under the Constitution to make arrests for alleged treasonable conduct; but with singular consistency, afterwards admitted "that the President was excusable in arresting Gov. Moorhead of Kentucky. It was even commendable. It would not have been inexcusable to have arrested the leaders of the Hartford Convention, or Buchanan to have arrested Phillips, Cheever, and other miserable miscreants." This Senator, with seeming devotion to the Union, allows his strong pro-slavery feelings to seriously impair his usefulness as a supporter of the Government.

In the House, same day, Mr. Washburn offered the following—
Resolved, That in the judgment of the House, there should be no legislation changing the existing laws providing for the payment of interest on the public debt in coin.

The resolution passed by a vote of 81 to 24. In the same body, Mr. Samuel C. Fessenden offered the following—

Resolved, That the Proclamation of the President, of the date Sept. 22, 1862, is warranted by the Constitution; that the policy of emancipation, as indicated therein, is well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace, is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power with proper regard to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of a free government.

Mr. Hoiman moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to, 53 against 30.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 78 against 57.

Eight Hundred and Twenty Bales of Cotton have been shipped from St. Louis to Pittsburg, and from that city will be conveyed east over the Pennsylvania Railroad. If it had been claimed by the projectors of this road, that one of its articles of freight would be cotton, the claim would have most likely settled the charge of insanity which was brought against those who proposed to cross the Allegheny Mountains with a locomotive. But the Pennsylvania Railroad is triumphant—cotton is part of its freight—and thus we progress in spite of treason.

A pumpkin weighing 289 pounds was on exhibition at the office of the American Agriculturist, in New York city.

Report of the Sec'y of the Navy.

Next in interest to reports of the operations of the Treasury and the War Departments, is that of the Navy, and if France should choose to carry out her intimated interference, the capabilities of our iron-clads and the number of our effective vessels will be carefully studied by every one interested in our success in defending our institutions and our honor. From the very long and minute report of Secretary Welles, (which is a history of all the naval engagements of the war, as well as a statistical document,) we gather the following summary of what has been accomplished:

When Mr. Welles assumed charge of the Navy Department in March, 1861, there were but 42 vessels then in commission, and most of them abroad. There were only 7,600 seamen then in the pay of the Government, and on the 10th of March, only 207 in all the ports and receiving ships of the Atlantic coast, to man our ships and protect the Navy-yards and depots, and in suppressing the rising insurrection. At the present time, by purchase and by construction, the Government has afloat, or progressing to completion, a naval force of 427 vessels, and 3,268 guns. So sudden and so vast a naval armament has not been witnessed in modern times. Of the 427 vessels, in service, 104 only are sailing vessels, 323 are steam vessels, and 123 of these latter have been added by construction. This speaks more than almost any other fact of the great energy and prodigious achievements of the Navy Department. These new vessels of war are of no mean capacity and calibre, as the following description of them will show:

Description.	No. of Vess.	Guns.	Tons.
Second class screw sloops-of-war,	12	16	16,396
Screw gunboats,	27	116	14,033
Side wheel gunboats,	39	296	36,377
Armored wood vessels,	12	65	20,893
Armored iron vessels,	32	74	82,631
Total,	123	659	120,290

Mr. Welles points to the work of his immense improvised navy, and claims practical success in its blockading service—the most prodigious ever undertaken by any Government. The high price of cotton in our own and foreign countries, when the South has millions of bales of it, and the exorbitant price in the South of all articles of foreign manufacture, is conclusive proof of the efficiency of the blockade. Mr. Welles thinks all the Southern ports will be in our possession at an early day, when he suggests, a part of the blockading force may be spared to chase rebel pirates from the high seas—a not very consoling prospect to American commerce, it must be said.

The Secretary of the Navy speaks with evident disgust of the action of England in permitting the rebel privateer, the Alabama, to leave her ports to harass American commerce, and suggests that the British Government might justly be called on to make up to American shippers and ship owners the losses inflicted on them by the Alabama. With regard to the future of American (Southern) commerce, the Secretary suggests that when all the Southern coast and ports are safely in our possession, the blockade should be dissolved and the ports opened to general commerce, under such limitations, conditions and restrictions as it would clearly be within the province of the Government to impose, and without offense to the laws of nations.

PESTILENCE AND FAMINE.—Fever is added to the famine in the Lancashire district. The *London Lancet*, a good medical authority, says:

"The true spotted typhus, the formidable 'famine fever,' the dire pestilential concomitant of wide-spread and prolonged death—is slowly but most surely extending its ravages amongst the population of the town. Within the past fortnight the number of cases of malady has been doubled; and the history of the outbreak throughout, so far as we have as yet ascertained the particulars, is most significant of the future. In July, one or two instances of true typhus were recorded. In August, eight cases occurred. In September, upwards of forty were registered; in October fifty one. Now the number has reached (if not exceeded) one hundred and forty. It is evident from the figures that the activity of the disease is steadily becoming greater and its sphere of action wider; and sooner or later the time must come, if human help be powerless or too long delayed to stave off the disaster, when, from the sure results of inaction, the famine-stricken population will become as apt to receive and propagate the deadly infection as tinder to receive and propagate flame."

This intelligence, vague reports of which have previously reached us, furnishes an additional stimulus for hastening the movement for the relief of these unhappy people. Good food and warm clothing, given early, will tend to check the spread of the fearful famine-pestilence.

Senator Wilkinson's bill for the removal of the several bands of the Sioux Indians assigns them to a new reservation near the Missouri River, sufficient to give 80 acres of good agricultural land to each individual, and appropriates \$100,000 for their removal. It provides that the old reservations shall be sold for the benefit of the tribe, and that individuals who sought to prevent the recent massacre shall be allowed to remain, and retain 160 acres each.

The President has fixed Friday the 19th instant, as the day on which are to be executed, thirty-nine of the Indians convicted of brutal participation in the massacre in Minnesota.

Gen. McNEIL, whom Jefferson Davis has threatened, by public proclamation, to hang, if caught by any of the rebel troops, has arrived at St. Louis. He learns that General Curtis has received information that the demand for his surrender has arrived inside the Union lines, and he is awaiting its receipt before communicating any answer. It is understood the matter will be referred to General Halleck. The Confederate authorities have no claim on the United States for the acts of General McNeil, and if they had, the fact that the men whom he caused to be shot had all violated their paroles, is sufficient justification for the deed. Gen. McNeil is about to write an open letter to the President, showing the efficacy of his severe policy, as demonstrated by actual results. His course has been endorsed by hosts of the best Union men in North Missouri, and the Democratic press will do well to spare their censure until they know what they are about.

WHITE LABOR AND SLAVERY.—In Louisiana there is a law which inflicts imprisonment on a white man for asking employment on the levee of New Orleans, and in Mississippi a similar law against employing white laborers on steamboats. It is also an undeniable fact that there never was a Christian marriage among slaves, yet loofoco papers, steeped in corruption, and lost to all sense of degradation, talk of such slavery as exists in the South as a divine institution, and hold up the authors of the above infamous laws as democrats! The day will yet come when northern laborers will understand the tyrants who exclude them from all competition in whatever labor slaves can perform—a system which truly makes the "rich richer and the poor poorer."

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF PAPERS.—The late enormous and unreasonable advance in the cost of printing paper, has compelled the publishers of the leading journals in New York and Philadelphia to raise their prices. The *New York Herald*, *World*, *Tribune* and *Times* have raised to 3 cents. The *Philadelphia Press* has also raised to 3 cents; the *Sunday Dispatch* to 4 cents, and the *Ledger*, it is said will soon go up to 2 cents. The *Lancaster Inquirer* and *Evening Journal* have materially reduced their size, and remain at the old price. So it goes, all over the country; and the weekly papers will have to make a proportionate advance in price, or else print their sheets much smaller. No newspaper can continue to be published at the old rates, and live, while the present ruinous price of paper, now more than double what it was six months ago, continues.—*Lancaster Union*.

WEST VIRGINIA.—A new State has been added to the Union. The House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 11th, adopted by a vote of 96 to 55, the Senate bill for the admission of West Virginia. This comprises that portion of the old State of Virginia lying West of the Allegheny mountains. The people have adopted a constitution, one clause of which provides for the gradual emancipation of the slaves held there, so that, in reality, West Virginia may be regarded as a free State.

PEACE RUMORS.—All kinds of rumors are put forth about peace propositions. They all come from the Pro-slavery Democracy. They are thrown out to feel the pulse of the people. The Pro-slavery Democracy will use every exertion to save their deadly system of slavery by compromise, or submitting to a dishonorable peace. But it is of no use; its doom is sealed, and the country will now get rid of this great evil and foul stain forever.

The Democrats have been boasting greatly about their victories at the recent State elections. We now have the returns of all the elections held this fall in the loyal States, and they foot up 87,100 majority for the Administration, to say nothing of the army vote, which would increase it to at least 200,000 majority. If the sympathizers with rebellion can rejoice over that, let them.

The *Lewisburg Chronicle* says that a native of Lewisburg, who was "born a Democrat" but is now in the Union blockading service, before Charlestown, S. C., states the following, in a private letter home, dated 21st ult:—

"You can tell your Democratic friends of the North that, on the receipt of the news of the late Democratic victories at Charleston, they fired four hundred guns in honor of the victory of their sympathizing friends and bitter enemies of Lincoln. It is a cutting comment on the patriotism of our present democracy."

Gen. McClellan has thrown himself completely into the hands of the enemies of the Administration. He was in Washington last week in attendance as a witness on the McDowell Court Martial, and was dined and wine-d and made a lion of by such semi-traitors as Vallandigham, Cox & Co.

An altered ten dollar note on the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county is now being circulated in Philadelphia. Vig.—On lower left two Indians, one kneeling, 10 above in medallion; on lower right, portrait, 10 above in medallion. "Bucks county" is very irregular.

General Washington's will, reported to have been stolen and sold to the British Museum, is now said to be in the custody of a Virginian, who will restore it to its place among the records of Fairfax county, Virginia, as soon as the war is over.

The drafted men have pretty much all left Harrisburg.

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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,

and 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 Foster or adjoining counties.

We have also added to our well-known stock of goods, a new and complete stock of

PURE DRUGS,

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&c. &c. &c.

ALL OF WHICH

will be sold

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VERY LOWEST RATES

FOR

CASH.

Don't Fail to Call and See!

P. A. STEBBINS & CO.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

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NEW GOODS

AND

SOMETHING ELSE

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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, Beas, Venison, and some other things that can't be thought of,

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

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BOOTS & SHOES,

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Hats & Caps,

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Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

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Far superior to the Oil Creek or Tidouite 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.

Dec 21