

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Apr. 15, 1863.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Committee have issued the following call for a State Convention: The loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the peril of the field, to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of delegates equal to the Legislative representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the said day to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court; and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARPLE,
Chairman of the Union State Committee.
The following resolution was adopted by the Committee:
Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize in each election district of the State a Union League, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

[We copy the following from the New York Tribune of Monday.]
Our special correspondent, who went on the New Ironsides during the late attack on Charleston, reached Washington last night, and sends by telegram a synopsis of his graphic report of the fiercest cannon fight in modern history. He is on his way to our office, and we hope to print in an extra edition early this morning his entire report. It is now too late for more than a glance at so much as he has given us. The squadron arrived off Charleston on the morning of the 5th, and spent the day in examining the bars and channels, the wind being too high to cross that evening.

The Admiral disclosed his place of attack, which was to sail directly up and attack the North-West face of Fort Sumter at six or eight hundred yards. About 8 o'clock on Monday morning the signal for movement was given, and the vessels started slowly. In consequence of a fog however, they were obliged to postpone the intended attack till the next day. During the afternoon one of Gen. Terry's brigades worked its way up Folly Island and established communications with the fleet, but no portion of the land forces got into the attack at all. On the 7th at 3 o'clock, p. m., the fleet got underway and passed the Morris Island batteries without being fired upon, pushing right on toward Sumpter. The new Ironsides worked badly, and in consequence of the current, was obliged to anchor two or three times. Fort Moultrie opened first upon the Welhaven, which was within 500 yards. Cummings Point Battery, Fort Sumpter, and Battery B immediately opened, and the action became general and terrific. The Monitors still pushed on, replying vigorously, and passed the north-east face of Sumpter, when they discovered three lines of obstructions holding torpedoes, &c., one of which exploded but did no great damage. Finding it impossible to get across obstructions, they turned about and steamed down the harbor. The Patapsco's 200-pounder had become disabled, and the turret of the Passaic so bent that the vessel was practically out of use. Other boats also passed up to the north-east face of Sumpter till they also were stopped by obstructions, and they also turned back. After being under fire for three quarters of an hour, all the Monitors were ordered back, and at five o'clock the entire fleet was out of range and the action ceased. Admiral Dupont intended to renew the attack next day, but upon ascertaining that the Keokuk and Passaic were entirely disabled, and three others partially so, he concluded to desist, in which conclusion he was sustained by all the Commanders. The Monitors were hit from 50 to 60 times each, except the Keokuk which received about 90 shots and was penetrated at the water mark no less than nineteen times. She was kept afloat till next morning when she sunk on the bar, her colors still flying, all on board were saved. The Ironsides was hit about sixty times but not damaged. There are eleven large holes in the side of Fort Sumpter apparently running through the walls. The entire firing only amounted to 150 rounds. When our correspondent left, two of the Monitors sailed for Port Royal and the others were to follow. Our entire casualties amounted to 13, of whom but two or three are killed. These are the main facts in the case; Charleston has not been taken, nor has any very serious impression been made upon the Rebel defenses. On our side, considering the enormous disparity of guns—at least ten for the Rebels to one for us—the action has been most gallant and creditable. It seems that the fleet was to go back to Port Royal to repair damages; but a private dispatch from a passenger on the Mary Sanford, which boat passed through the fleet on Thursday, says that when about 25 miles away heavy firing was heard, from what cause was unknown.

We have Gen. Rosaharan's official account of the whipping of Van Dorn on the 10th inst., near Franklin, Tenn. Gen. Granger says: "Van Dorn made his promised attack at 1 o'clock, directly in front and on the town. The infantry regiments on guard in town, with the cavalry pickets, held him at bay until their ammunition was exhausted. The dense smoke and atmosphere favored their operations, enabling them to approach very near without our being enabled to observe them. Our siege guns and our light batteries opened upon them with murderous effect, literally strewing the ground with men and horses. I had halted Stanley four miles out on the Murfreesboro road. He at once crossed his forces over at Hight's Mills, vigorously attacking Forrest's divisions, moving down on the Lewisburg pike, capturing six pieces of artillery and some 200 prisoners, but owing to the unfavorable nature of the country, was unable to hold them, being attacked by greatly superior numbers, outflanked, and nearly surrounded. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is less than one hundred, while the enemy's cannot be less than three times that number. They were repulsed on all sides, and driven until darkness prevented the pursuit. Capt. McIntyre, of the 4th Regulars, took the battery and prisoners, bringing off thirty of the latter."

From Vicksburg we learn, via Cincinnati, that the health of our army is improving, and the weather is fine. Gen. Grant went personally to Vicksburg under a flag of truce on the 4th inst., but for what purpose, no one knows. The General has fixed his headquarters at Milliken's Bend. From Chicago we are told that the entire Yazoo fleet had returned to Helena, reaching there on Wednesday night. They lost 25 or 30 men by guerrilla firing as they were working out of the narrow streams. The divisions under Quincy and Hovey are ordered to Vicksburg. Dispatches from our fleet as late as Wednesday, report seven iron-clads and some transports prepared to run the Vicksburg batteries, the attempt to be made on Friday or Saturday night. Gen. Osterhaus with a heavy force had reached the Mississippi on the Louisiana side, at Carthage, about 30 miles below Vicksburg.

Government has at last concluded to make some practical use of the negro. Able-bodied men are to be put in service, and that too without regard to the color of their skins; they are to shoulder muskets as well as spades, and fight as well as dig. Inquiries are now in progress to ascertain the strength and position of this element, and plans for its employment are being matured.

Gen. Foster is surrounded by a large force of Rebels at Washington, N. C., but has refused to surrender. Reinforcements will be sent to him; it is thought he can hold out against superior numbers from the fortified nature of his position.

"Bully for Connecticut!"
The election on Monday last week in Connecticut resulted in the re-election of Gov. Buckingham by 4000 majority and the election of three of four members of Congress—this is one member gained to the Republicans. This copperheadism again rebuked!

St. Louis has elected a Radical Mayor. The town elections in Indiana have been all over Union.

In Cincinnati the Union Mayor and an Union majority of the Councilmen were elected.

All Mail Western Virginia!
The vote towards making Western Virginia a Free State is almost unanimously in its favor. Since the Rebels have little courage to show themselves, Liberty and Union naturally go together. The statement in the Copperhead papers, that soldiers prevented people from voting is a lie as far as regards Union people: the Rebel murderers would have been arrested had they appeared at the polls. It is a great victory over the Slave power.

Col. Wilder has returned from his expedition, via Lebanon and Carthage, in Kentucky. He captured 29 Rebels before he reached Snow Hill, and destroyed 6,000 bushels of wheat and much corn and bacon. He also brought in 360 negroes. Our expeditions recently have captured 700 horses and mules, 200 prisoners, 200 negroes, and have destroyed much Rebel forage and subsistence.

A new question has arisen under the Emancipation Proclamation. There are at least five hundred negroes advertised for sale in Kentucky under its internal police laws, who are freemen—fugitives from Alabama and Mississippi. A debate has already commenced in Cabinet meetings, on the question, "Can States, through local laws, revert to bondage colored men whom the President's Proclamation made free?"

JUDICIAL DECISION.—A while ago the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided against the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. This decided that the draft, and the bill authorizing soldiers to vote, are constitutional. Will these decisions be equally commended?

The price of the Memphis Appeal now published at Jackson, Miss., is \$30 a year in advance. Let those who are disposed to complain at the slight rise in the price in Northern papers think of that, and consider how well off they are in comparison.

The corner stone to a monument to the late Senator Broderick was laid in San Francisco, Feb. 23, by Gov. Stanford.

The Best Way to put Money out at Interest.

The following information we insert in our columns for the benefit of our readers: [From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 27.]

One of the most surprising things in the recent conversion of greenback notes into the popular Five-Twenty six per cent. Government loan at par, is the universality of their call. We happened yesterday, at the office of Jay Cooke, who is the agent for the sale of these loans, and the conversion of the greenbacks, and found his table literally covered with orders and accompanying drafts for almost all amounts, from five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars each, and from all parts of the Union.—The little States of Delaware and New Jersey are free takers, as are also Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. But the West is most especially an active taker, as well through her banks as by individuals. The amount of orders lying before us, all received during the day, amounted to over fifteen hundred thousand dollars. With this spontaneous proffer of money, Secretary Chase must feel himself entirely at ease, and will take care to put himself beyond those money sharks, whose chief study is how to profit themselves most from the troubles of the country and the necessities of the treasury. There are millions of dollars lying idle all over the country, and while the uncertainty existed as to what Congress would do, and the bullion brokers were successful in running up gold to the discredit of the Government issues, this capital was clutched close.—But as the policy and measures of the Secretary of the Treasury are gradually developed, confidence in the Government and in the future is strengthened, and holders are no more anxious to make their long unemployed means productive—hence the ready and liberal investment in the Five-Twenty loans at par. Almost every town and village throughout the country has individual holders of money, to larger amounts probably than ever before at one time, for which satisfactory takers cannot be found. Many of those are now investors in these loans, and the number of such is likely to increase, until the demand shall put all the Government loans on a par with, at least, the loans of the various incorporated companies. The country banks are also free takers for themselves and their customers. On the 1st of July this Five-Twenty Year loan will, under the law, be withdrawn.

BERKS COUNTY, PA., March 29, 1863.
JAY COOKE, ESQ.,
United States Loan Agent,
114 SOUTH THIRD ST., PHILA.
Dear Sir:—I see by our papers that you are calling for the Government a new loan called "Five-Twenties." I expect to have shortly a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the Government Loans are safe and good, and that it is my duty and interest, at this time, to put my money into them in preference over any other loans or stocks, I write to get information of you as follows:
1st. Why are they called "Five-Twenties?"
2d. Do you take country money, or only Legal Tender Notes, or will a check on Philadelphia, or New York, answer for Subscriptions?
3d. Do you sell the Bonds at par?
4th. As I cannot come to Philadelphia, how am I to get the Bonds?
5th. What Interest do they pay, and how and when and where is it paid, and is it paid in Gold or Legal Tender?
6th. How does Secretary Chase get gold enough to pay this interest?
7th. Will the face of the Bonds be paid in gold when due?
8th. Can I have the Bonds payable to bearer with Coupons, or registered and payable to my order?
9th. What sizes are the Bonds?
10th. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my railroad, or other bonds?
11th. What is the present debt of the Government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the rebellion should last a year or two longer?
12th. Will Secretary Chase get enough from Custom House duties and Internal Revenue, Income Taxes, &c., &c., to make it certain that he can pay the interest punctually?
I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these bonds, and if you will answer my questions, I will show the letter to them.
Very Respectfully,
S. M. F.

Office of Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, at Office of Jay Cook & Co., Bankers, 114 S. Third St., PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1863.
Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 20th inst. is received, and I will cheerfully give you the information desired by answering your questions in due order.
1st. These Bonds are called "Five-Twenties" because, while they are twenty year bonds, they may be redeemed by the Government in gold at any time after five years. Many people suppose that the interest is only 5.20 per cent. This is a mistake; they pay six per cent. interest.

2d. Legal tender notes or checks upon Philadelphia or New York that will bring Legal Tenders, are what the Secretary allows me to receive. No doubt your nearest Banks will give you a check or Legal Tenders for your country funds.
3d. The Bonds are sold at PAR, the interest to commence the day you pay the money.

4th. I have made arrangements with your nearest Bank or Banker, who will generally have the Bonds on hand. If not, you can send the money to me by Express, and I will send back the Bonds free of cost.
5. The Bonds pay six per cent. interest in gold, three per cent. every six months, on the first day of May and November at the Mint in Philadelphia, or at any Sub-Treasury in New York or elsewhere. If you have Coupon Bonds, all you have to do is to cut the Coupon off each six months, and collect it yourself or give it to Bank for collection. If you have Registered Bonds, you can give your Bank a power of attorney to collect the interest for you.

6th. The duties on imports of all articles from abroad must be paid in gold, and this is the way Secretary Chase gets his gold. It is now being paid into the Treasury at the rate of two hundred thousand dollars each day, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the interest in gold.
7th. Congress has provided that the Bonds shall be paid in gold when due.
8th. You can have either Coupon Bonds payable to the bearer, or Registered Bonds payable to your order.
9th. The former are in 50's, 100's, 500's and 1000's,—the latter in same amounts, also \$5000's and \$10,000's.
10th. No! You will not have to pay any taxes on these Bonds if your income from them does not exceed \$600; and on all above \$600 you will only have to pay one-half as much Income Tax as if your money was invested in Mortgages or other Securities. I consider the Government Bonds as first of all—all other Bonds are taxed one-quarter per cent. to pay the interest on the Government Bonds, and the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that no State, City or County can tax Government Bonds.

11th. The present Bonded debt of the United States is less than three hundred millions, including the seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes; but the Government owes enough more in the shape of Legal Tenders, Deposits, in the sub-Treasuries, Certificates of Indebtedness, &c. to increase the debt to about eight or nine hundred millions. Secretary Chase has calculated that the debt may reach one thousand, seven hundred millions, if the Rebellion lasts eighteen months longer. It is, however, believed now that it will not last six months longer; but even if it does, our National Debt will be small compared with that of Great Britain or France, whilst our resources are vastly greater.

12th. I have no doubt that the revenue will not only be ample to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and all interest on the debt; but leave at least one hundred millions annually toward paying off the debt, and that the Government will be able to get out of debt again as it has twice before—in a few years after the close of the war.
I hope that all who have idle money will at once purchase these Five-Twenty year Bonds. The right to demand them for Legal Tenders will end on the first day of July, 1863, as per the following authorized notice:
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after July 1st, 1863, the privilege of counteracting the present issue of legal tender notes into six per cent. loan (commonly called "five-twenties") will cease.
All who wish to invest in the five-twenty loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.
JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Those who neglect these six per cent. bonds, the interest and principal of which they will get in gold, may have occasion to regret it. I am, very truly, your friend,
JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
At Office of Jay Cooke & Co.,
No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.
The Banks and Bankers of your and adjoining counties will keep a supply of these Bonds on hand, if you prefer to go there and get them.
A year ago last fall, the State Teachers' Association appropriated \$300 from its treasury for the purchase of a cannon to be presented to the Government. This sum was placed in the hands of State Superintendent Burrows, and being found insufficient for the purpose, contributions were made by the County Institutes until the sum was presumed to be sufficient for the purpose. Up to this time, however, Mr. Burrows has failed to account for the money, or to purchase the cannon.
A writer in the Harrisburg Telegraph suggests that Mr. Burrows may still hope that by some "strategy" this may be made a bloodless war, as he expressed himself in that meeting of the Association. The notion is plant, and worthy of a philosopher of the Utopian Age; but to pray for a "dry rain," or a "tropical winter," would be quite as reasonable. There is no record of a "bloodless war," most respected grandfather Burrows.—Agitator.

WHO IS KING.—Since Cotton was dethroned, Wool seems to be aspiring to regal power. We observed in our exchanges that \$6 a head was refused for a flock of sheep some one was driving into Minnesota. And at a public sale in Newport, Johnson county, Iowa, 11 "common" sheep sold for \$105—the highest fetching \$14.50.

Gen. Sumner's last words were "God save my country, the United States of America."

NEW GOODS

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

AND

SOMETHING ELSE

NEW!

DRY GOODS,
Ladies Dress Goods,
Read-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 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, Bess, 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 Stuffs,

Together with some of the best

KEROSENE OIL,

Far superior to the Oil Creek or Tidoute 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 Judgment, 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 11