

**SLIDELL IN DESPAIR.**—The telegrams from Washington are not always reliable, but on the hypothesis that a rebel can have a spark of reason left, it is quite possible that the statement that Slidell, who was captured on the Trent and then released, has sent home word to the rebels that the best thing they can do is to make the best terms possible and return to the Union. It is well for Slidell that he is in Europe. Such advice, however judicious, would not be listened to in rebellion, and it would probably cost him a larger imprisonment than he was subject to in Boston Harbor, should he now return. Davis and his confederates may refuse to listen to this advice, but bread riots, such as have already broken out in Richmond and Petersburg, will force the matter upon his attention, and may finally constrain him to heed the advice of his foreign agent.

**MEETING A DIFFICULTY.**—Such large portions of the "Confederacy" have been "subjugated" and occupied by Federal troops, that the Jeff. Davisites at Richmond begin to fear that they cannot long be able to choose members of Congress from the States they occupy. These persons to get over the difficulty by going back to the general ticket system, so that a few towns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, &c., can elect the entire number of Congressmen to which each State may be entitled. The next step will probably be to allow the Rebels who have fled from those States to hold an election at any place they may appoint—say in Richmond.

The report of the Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war has at last been published, and it effectually demolishes the last vestige of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan's military reputation, if he had any left. It shows that, in the Peninsula campaign, in the language of *Wilkes Spirit of the Times*, "while he misconceived every operation, and mismanaged every movement, he ran away persistently, from every battle."

The *New York Daily Times*, in briefly reviewing the evidence, remarks: "We think the country and the world, in view of the facts stated in this report, must come, however reluctantly, to the conclusion, that the failure of this army has been wholly and exclusively owing to the incompetency of its commanding General; and those who do not adopt this explanation must fall back on one infinitely less to his credit, namely, that Gen. McClellan did not think the country was to be served and the Union saved by crushing the rebel armies, and that he acted upon this conviction, rather than upon his duty and his orders as a military commander. We can see no escape from one of these two conclusions."

Two free-born colored boys, who went out as servants to some of the officers in the 42d Massachusetts Regiment, and at the capture of Galveston were taken by the rebels, have been sold into slavery by their captors. What a commentary upon the boasted civilization of the age is this enslavement of free-born Northern boys. The Government should demand their release, on the principle that whom the *Magoo* covers the Nation will protect. Suppose the Rebels had undertaken to sell two white servants into slavery; is it possible to doubt that this Government would have interfered? Justice and humanity and policy alike require that they shall be rescued from the hell to which their capture has consigned them.

"I HAVE TAKEN THE GROUND that we have gone far enough in this war. I am not here to retract anything I have said." So said ex-Governor T. H. Seymour, the defeated candidate for Governor in Connecticut—the man who headed the party which the *Post* called "gallant conservatives," and hoped for their success, saying: "We hope for a conservative victory, but dread the odds against US will prove too powerful to be overcome." Sure enough, "us" were beaten very badly; but it was nothing to what will happen to "us" in Pennsylvania next October.

**FOLLY OF HOARDING SMALL COIN.**—Those people who now hoard cents and three cent pieces, do it, probably in the belief that they are much more valuable than the regular paper currency. We suppose they do not understand that cents and three cent pieces are not worth what they pass for, and that they are not a legal tender for the payment of debts amounting to more than thirty cents. A person may hoard three cent pieces to the amount of hundreds of dollars, but he cannot pay debts with them or use them at all in business transactions, beyond the amount specified, if others refuse to take them; and with cents the case is still worse. Such hoarding is foolish business. These small coins were made to circulate as change, and they were made to pass for more than they are intrinsically worth, in order to keep them in circulation; therefore let them circulate.—*Northwestern Herald.*

The *Argus* mourns over the defeat of Seymour. But the *Argus* will have company in its grief. Jeff. Davis will "mourn." The *Richmond Enquirer* will "mourn." So will the *London Times*.—So, will the enemies of our cause, everywhere. On the theory that "misery loves company," our neighbor ought to feel happy even in its tears.—*Albany Journal.*

Victor Hugo has written a tragedy of which Old John Brown is the hero.

## THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.  
Wednesday, Apr. 22, 1863.

M. W. McALARY, 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 having disunion 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 Pittsburg, 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 execrable and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

### The Voice of the 53d Penn'a.

Below we publish the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Fifty-Third Pa. Regiment at their camp before Fredericksburg. We also have a series of resolutions from the 137th regiment, and from the inmates of the Hospital at York, Pa. We cannot publish them for lack of room but can assure our readers that they are animated by that hostility to treason and copperheadism which has asserted itself in every northern regiment. The majority of the officers are democrats.

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that there are certain parties in the North, who, by their recent acts and speeches, have shown that they coincide and sympathize with those in rebellion against the government of the United States, and are holding meetings both in public and private, denouncing the Administration and the Officers and Soldiers in the field, who are fighting to uphold the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws therefore be it

Resolved, That we regard all those persons, holding such feelings as the above, and living under the protection of our Glorious Old Flag as infinitely despicable traitors than those in open Rebellion.

Resolved, That we as a Regiment, will to the best of our ability and power, endeavor by even the sacrifice of life itself, to uphold the President of these United States in the enforcement of the Constitution and the Laws against open traitors or hidden foes.

Resolved, That we place firm reliance and implicit confidence in our brave and noble leader Major General Joseph Hooker and believe him to be a capable and fearless commander.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon all Loyal Freemen of the North to ferret out, expose and punish all "Copperheads" now in their midst as we will endeavor to, the enemy in our front, which once more led forward.

Resolved, That we look forward with great expectations from the Loyal League Associations now being formed in the different cities of the North, and we earnestly urge the establishment of such associations throughout the entire country.

Resolved, That there be no compromise made with the traitors of the South who are endeavoring to destroy the best government on the face of the earth—bequeathed to us by our forefathers and bought with their blood—except in their entire submission of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the reports now being circulated by the disloyal parties of the North in regard to the demoralization of this army, are false in every particular, as it was never in better condition, discipline and spirits than at the present time.

Lieut.-Col. R. McMICHAEL, Pres.  
A. B. MANN, Sec.

A great deal is said about the extravagance of the War Department. The *Nashville Union* in criticizing this fault-finding spirit, calls attention to the fact that the Utah expedition, which consisted of 10,000 men, and lasted only a few months, cost six millions of dollars. At the same rate, the cost of the present war, with nearly a million of men would, up to this time, have been seven billions of dollars!

Gen. Asboth, commanding the Department of Tennessee, has issued an order to the effect that if any Northern copperhead shall be found guilty before a Court Martial of harboring, feeding or clothing deserters from the army, or ferrying them across streams, or furnishing them other facilities to escape, he shall suffer death.

If we hang the rebels who attempt to poison our soldiers with strychnine and ratsbane, what should we do with the pretended loyalists who do the same murderous job with horrid whiskey?

The Cincinnati municipal election resulted in the defeat of the Copperheads.

### The War News.

The studied silence as to the movements by Gen. Hooker's army is broken at last. Our Washington correspondent states that our forces, comprising cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under Gen. Stoneman, the Chief of Cavalry, after making a feint of crossing at Kelly's Ford, crossed the Rappahannock some distance higher up, and rapidly pushed on to Culpeper and Gordonsville. They now occupy the latter place, having driven out the enemy. This movement took place Thursday, we presume. What more might have been done but for the inopportune storm—the third or fourth that has fallen upon the Army of the Potomac at a most critical moment—we can only guess. By the occupation of Gordonsville, the Rebels lose the use of the Virginia Central Railroad, and are practically flanked at Fredericksburg. Perhaps this movement may account for the otherwise unaccountable suspension of the grand Rebel effort to capture Foster and retake Newbern, Suffolk and the Sounds.

The Navy Department has received an account of a little fight in the Nansemond River on Tuesday last. (The Nansemond is the stream running into the James, next above Elizabeth River, and is the regular water communication with Suffolk, in which neighborhood the Rebels have been operating all the week.) The report states that on Tuesday morning some of our vessels came down—from Suffolk, probably—the Mt. Washington, steamer, being disabled. About noon the Rebels opened, and our vessels at once got into action. At 1 o'clock the Mount Washington got aground, and the Rebels made her a special target at only 700 yards.—At high water the steamer, Stepping Stones hauled the Mount Washington off, and at 5 p. m. the Rebel batteries were silenced. Our loss was slight, only five killed and eighteen wounded. Our vessels were to anchor for the night just where they had fought all day. The object of the enemy was to cross the river, so as to get in the rear of Suffolk; but at the date of this report they had not done so, and it was thought that they were in retreat.

From Richmond papers of the 16th we learn that all was quiet at Charleston (on the 15th, we presume.) Union troops occupy Coles, Kiawah, and Seabrook Islands. Seabrook lies at the mouth of the North Edisto River. Kiawah lies immediately above Seabrook, from which it is separated by a narrow creek. Coles Island lies at the junction of the Holly and Stono Inlet. Coles Island was occupied before the late attack by two or three Union regiments, who advanced inland some distance, driving the Rebel pickets before them.

By way of St. Louis we have a word from Arkansas. A dispatch from Col. Phillips, dated the 11th, at Park Hill, in the Cherokee Nation, states that he has cleared the Rebels from the north side of Arkansas River, and part of his command now hold Fort Gibson. Park Hill is on the road from Fayetteville to Tablequah, and Fort Gibson is an old Government post beyond Tablequah, on the Neosho, near its junction with the Arkansas.—Col. Phillips had received overtures of loyalty from the Creek Indians. The Rebels were in force on the south side of the Arkansas, and held all the fords.

We have extracts by telegraph from Richmond papers of the 13th. They have dispatches from Jackson, Miss., of the 10th, saying that "fifty-three Yankee gunboats have gone up the Coldwater River." The Coldwater is the stream running from Yazoo Pass, to the Tallahatchie. If this exaggerated number of gunboats or any number have gone there, is it another attempt to get into the rear of Vicksburg? And they say "up" the Coldwater, which could lead nowhere but into the Mississippi, to which river the Yazoo expedition long since returned. They further say that in Black Bayou, a stream a little north of Vicksburg connected with Sunflower Pass, the Yankees are retreating and laying waste the country as they go. And again, "Our river (Mississippi, we presume), patrolmen report that two Yankee gunboats, conveying five cavalry transports, passed up the river on the 7th inst.; also 19 transports with infantry, and 40 freight boats." Rebel Vicksburg dispatches to the 10th report all quiet; two additional transports went up the river on that day, loaded with troops, and others were preparing to go. Of affairs near Memphis they say the Yankees are re-enforcing all their depots on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad; and thirty transports and twelve gunboats have gone from Memphis to operate on the Cumberland. Heavy shipments are being made on the Memphis and Ohio Road; the Corinth merchants are shipping their goods north, and the sutlers are selling their wares. "A great strategic movement is afoot." If these statements are correct, the conclusion about a strategic movement is equally so. Our Union advices have vaguely shadowed something of the kind; but thus far we have not sufficient public data to speculate upon the direction or purposes of the movement.

A Rebel dispatch states that a Union force, mostly of negro troops, landed at Pascagoula, Miss. (on the Gulf of Mexico, the first port west of Mobile), on the 10th. They were attacked by Rebel Cavalry and lost 15 killed, Rebel loss, two wounded. The Yankee gunboats put back to Ship Island with their wounded. Re-enforcements have been sent up to renew the action. As the Rebels do not boast of a victory, we may safely conclude that our side was not defeated. We have nothing about the

matter, however, from Union sources. The State of Georgia—the off-ox of the Confederacy—bothers Davis in every way. First, Alexander Stephens vigorously opposed secession; then Gov. Brown stuck up pertinaciously for State Rights and fought against drafts and compulsory taxes; then the State Judges pronounced the Conscription law unconstitutional; now there is financial trouble; Davis demands that the States shall legislatively indorse the bonds of the Confederacy; but the Georgia Senate refuse to do it, and pass a bill submitting the matter to the vote of the people—always a popular move, and in this instance boding no good to Davis. In the House, Stephens (Vice President of the Confederacy) offered a resolution not to indorse these bonds, and it came within two votes of being carried.

News from Charleston report that the old steamer *Leopard*, now called the *Stonewall Jackson*, was burnt on the 11th, while trying to run the blockade with a choice cargo for the Rebels. The crew and passengers escaped, taking the mail with them. Dispatches of the 10th represent all quiet.

[For the Journal.]  
MR. EDITOR: I cannot understand the import of the meaning of the President's Proclamation for a National Fast. He says, "may we not fear that the awful calamity of civil war which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins." I take a very different view of it. If the causing of Summer, if other violent acts in and out of the halls of Congress, if that long and terrible struggle of the Slaveocracy to make Slavery national instead of sectional, if the repeated injuries and insults heaped upon unoffending citizens from the north, who resided in the south, if the opening of mail bags, and the firing upon Fort Sumpter are chargeable upon us, then we have justly called down the "calamity" of this civil war, and ought to repent of our "presumptuous sins." I shall devote the day as the President requires; but my prayer will be for the success of our arms, and that the war may not stop until Pharaoh lets my people go. I am not guilty of my brother's blood. It is as they will have it. I am pleased to have the Executive call on us to invoke the Divine blessing, and certainly every one should respond to the call, but we should have a specific object, a national object, and that object should be the removal of the cause or our calamities. Therefore I take exception to that clause of the Proclamation, and consider it unsound and unfeeling.

H.  
April 20, 1863.

### NEW GOODS

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VERY LOWEST RATES  
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COUDERSPORT, PA.

Rhode Island, Maine and Iowa are the only States which as yet have signified to the General Land Office their acceptance of the grant of land to the several States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges.

Chicago packed 970,264 hogs during the last season; Cincinnati only 268,582. Chicago now claims to take the lead as the greatest lumber, pork, beef and grain market in the world.

All the contracts for iron-clads (twelve in all) have been awarded. The prices for these will range from \$350,000 to \$400,000. They are to be finished and added to the navy in about six months.

A great bread riot has recently taken place in Richmond. The rioters were composed of about 3,000 women, armed with clubs, guns and stones. They broke open the Government and private stores, and took bread, clothing and whatever else they wanted. The militia were ordered out to check the riot, but failed to do so. Jeff. Davis and other officials made speeches, and told them they should have what they needed. They then became calm, and order was once more restored. Bread is now distributed gratis to families of soldiers.

A bread riot has also occurred in Petersburg, Va., the women being the rioters and plundering the storehouses of speculators.

In Pennsylvania, last fall, 40,000 men were drafted, of whom not more than 18,000 or 20,000 were forthcoming, the remainder having deserted or procured exemptions. Gov. Curtin holds that it is the business of the general Government to hunt up the deserters, and has visited Washington to insist that the State shall receive credit for the entire number of her volunteers and drafted men in the enforcement of the Conscription act.

About fifteen or twenty women of Atlanta Ga., wives of Confederate soldiers, a few days ago, after offering government prices for bacon &c., and being refused, quietly seized about two hundred pounds of bacon, some of them standing guard with drawn revolvers, while the rest removed the food. They had large families to support.

Gen. Rosenoranz telegraphs to the War Department that Gen. Stanley has returned from his scout (in Southern Tennessee) bringing in some forty or fifty prisoners and 300 serviceable horses and mules.

Says the *Richmond Enquirer*: "It required forty years to effect dissolution. Their friends in the North all say it was effected in 1860, by Mr. Lincoln's election; but, of course, they know they lie, when they say so."

Overwarm friendship, like hot potatoes are quickly dropped.

## JONES' COLUMN

NEW GOODS

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SOMETHING ELSE  
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THE subscribers at their  
OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,  
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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, Beef, Venison, and some other things that can't be thought of.

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

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

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No-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 or 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 11