

THE JOURNAL.

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NEWS ITEMS.

Our news by mail from the Rappahannock is up to Sunday morning. At that time our left wing was in possession of Fredericksburg and of the first line of redoubts on the hill behind it, and was feeling its way to the second line. The river was crossed, and the redoubts were carried with great ease and with very slight loss of life.

The Rebels had marched in the direction of Chancellorsville (ten miles above Fredericksburg) to attack our right wing there posted, leaving at first only 10,000 men, subsequently not more than 5,000 to 7,000 in their works, as was ascertained by reconnaissance from Lowe's balloon.

A great portion of our Falmouth batteries were engaged on Sunday with the Rebel batteries, firing across the river and city. The firing, both of musketry and cannonading, on the right, in the direction of Chancellorsville, was very heavy.

The enemy had been forced to fight on ground of Gen. Hooker's choosing, as he promised his soldiers in the general order published this morning, should be the case.

It was believed in both wings that Gen. Stoneman's expedition to cut the railroads between the Rebels and Richmond had proved successful, thus cutting off the only path of retreat.

So confident was Gen. Hooker at Falmouth of success that in conformity with his orders a force had already commenced to rebuild a bridge over the Rappahannock.

The troops are in the finest spirits and everything looks propitious.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press. WASHINGTON, May 3, 1863.

Dispatches from Gen. Hooker have been received by the President.

He has successfully crossed the Rappahannock, and has severed the communications of the enemy between Bowling Green and Hanover Court-House.

The main body of Hooker's army crossed first below Falmouth. About 30,000 crossed over Falmouth, under Gen. Sigoum, who made a detour of the enemy's position, and captured some fifteen hundred Rebels.

It is said that our communications with Gen. Stoneman have been cut off by guerrilla bands between Warrenton Junction and Bull Run, but will soon be reinstated.

Gen. Hooker hopes to capture all of the Rebel forces north of the Pamunkey River, and will probably move forward to the left of this present position.

The news thus far is most encouraging.

St. Louis, May 4, 1863.

Advices from Cape Girardeau say that the Rebels, under Gen. M. R. Madocke, after having their rear assailed twice and suffering severe loss, finally escaped across the White River, burning all the bridges behind them, and disappearing by various routes in the direction of Chalk Bluffs, on the Arkansas line.

The result of this raid to the enemy is repeated humiliations, disasters, and a cowardly flight, before greatly inferior numbers.

The schr. Samuel C. Hulse, Capt. Bates, from Port Royal 9 days, in ballast, to master, arrived this morning, reports: When 30 miles east of Murrell's Inlet, was boarded by a boat from the steamer Monticello. Lieut. Commanding D. L. Braine, who reported that he had destroyed two warehouses filled with cotton, and three large schooners, with cargoes of boots, shoes, &c., for the Southern market, in the above inlet.

HAVANA, April 29, 1863.

Our latest dates from Vera Cruz are to the 17th inst. Puebla had, up to that time, not been taken. The French had been repulsed three times in trying to take Fort St. Jarrer, when it was finally abandoned by the Mexicans, and the ruins were quietly taken possession of by the French.

All the accounts in regard to affairs at Puebla vary and contradict each other—victory being claimed by both the Mexicans and the French.

General Burnside has created a separate military district out of the state of Illinois, and has assigned Brigadier-General Ammon to its command, with his headquarters at Springfield, where he arrived on Tuesday and immediately entered upon his duties. General Ammon is a graduate of West Point, and is said to be a thorough and efficient soldier.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR LOYAL WOMEN.—Letters from soldiers in the field say nothing hitherto has inspired them with so much enthusiasm and courage as the pledge of northern women in recent meetings in the various states, to make common cause with them, and care for their dear ones at home.

Gov. Seymour has vetoed the bill, passed by the New York Legislature, authorizing citizens of that State in the military service of the United States, to vote by proxy. That veto will be held by every Copperhead to be conclusive evidence that three quarters of the volunteers are of their pumber. By people of common sense and common honesty it will be taken as substantial proof that the great bulk of the volunteers are republicans, and, therefore, the copperheads want to disfranchise them.

Radical Speech by a "Conservative."

Among the speakers at a great Union Meeting at Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th inst., was Gen. S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, well known thereabouts as a Conservative gentleman of the strictest sect. In closing his remarks General Carey said:—

"Now, a few words on the politics of particular men. I was not in favor of Fremont's proclamation, but I have got religion since then. [Laughter.] This war will not cease until slavery is sunken. It has been the economy of God in all past history to make slave holding nations fight for the removal of the cause.

"Not at first, but now I am in favor of using negroes in any way to assist in putting down rebels. [Cheers.] [Voices, 'that's so!'] Let us save the Union and the constitution, and God will take care of the white and black races.

"When you hear a man vaporing about Mr. Lincoln's breaking the constitution, with nothing to say about Jeff. Davis, set him down as a traitor.

"If you think Mr. Lincoln weak, then the greater scoundrel you are if you do not help him. [Cheers.]

"A rebel has but two rights,—a constitutional right to be hung and a divine right to be d—d—[terrific cheers. God bless Mr. Lincoln, with all his faults. [Roaring applause.]

"We are making history, let us pledge each other to make it well."

The speaker then spoke at length of the marvellous work accomplished by our government in the last two years. He spoke of the sacrifices of mothers and fathers, and in the flowing blood of thousands to leave the heritage of a free government to their grandchildren in great peace, and scorned the idea of the nation not being able to meet its debt. He wanted, and should ever demand, the right of way to pilgrimages to the graves of Washington and Clay.

"The rebels are guilty of a crime, but we shall be guilty of a greater one if we do not crush them."

Some conservative gentlemen, who left the United States, some time since, because it was engaged in what they called "an abolition" war, and because they were determined not to be conscripted to fight for the "nigger," have been heard from in Canada. They had escaped the service of Uncle Sam, and had entered that of Sambo. They were paying for their daily rations by sawing wood for British subjects of American birth and African descent, who emigrated, a few years since, from the sacred soil so hotly defended by our Southern brethren, and found homes in the dominions of the beneficent British.

It is a happy escape, surely, for Conservative gentlemen, to avoid the Abolition war by sawing wood for niggers in Canada.

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.—A movement is going on in England to assist the Lancashire operatives to emigrate. It is believed that there will not be a full supply of cotton for some time to come, and that it would be better to reduce the surplus of labor. The Spectator says that "three millions sterling would perhaps enable us to export a hundred thousand persons, and so get rid of the worst of the pressure;" and other journals, as well as such writers as Rev. Charles Kingsley and Rev. Sydney Godolphin Osborne, urge that both private and public charity should be devoted freely to this object.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.—The refusal of the Legislature of Georgia to guaranty any portion of the Confederate debt will hasten the collapse of the rebel finances, as it will still further knock down the quotations for Confederate bonds abroad. The quotations, it is now apparent, were inflated when the loan was put upon the market, and the sudden fall has already caused a panic among the secession sympathizers. Without any money or credit the supplies which have heretofore been furnished to the rebels by mercenary Englishmen must soon cease, and this will hasten the downfall of the rebellion.

There is great dullness in trade in New York, and much anxiety to sell, particularly on the part of holders of cotton goods and foreign fabrics. Several large sales of foreign dress goods are announced at auction. Those who are shrewd in reading the signs of the times infer that there will be no foreign intervention or war, and that the prospect of speedily putting down the rebellion is considered to be much brighter.

NO COUNTRY FOR COPPERHEADS.—At the recent state election in Michigan, in the towns of Watertown, Dewent, Wisner, Wells and Kingston, all in the county of Tuscola, not a single copperhead vote was polled—every one for the Union. In the town of Wells the only man that was a democrat last year came out for the Union, and was elected Supervisor.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would dispense any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—New Orleans Delta.

THE LOAN.—The subscriptions to the five-twenty loan, at the office of Jay Cooke, are largely increasing in amount.

As previously stated, the aggregate for last week reached ten millions and a half, and the opening Monday gives promise of much heavier results during the present week. The subscriptions of yesterday footed \$2,250,000. An encouraging feature is the fact that the demand for the loan is thoroughly awakened in sections of the country from which there has hitherto been no call for this class of investment. From Maryland the orders are steadily on the increase, and for Western Virginia and Kentucky sales have been very considerable. An order was received yesterday from Key West, Florida. A soldier in the Army of the Potomac sends to the subscription agent his surplus earnings, with the remark, "If I fight hard enough my bonds will be good."

Another "brave defender" sends from Suffolk five hundred dollars to invest in five-twenties, and says, "I am much pleased with my purchase. I am willing to trust Uncle Sam. If he is not good, nobody else is." While soldiers exhibit such a spirit there can be no such word as fail. An agent, writing from Louisville, says, "I am crowded with applications for five-twenties, and trust the orders I have already forwarded will be speedily filled. I am getting letters from all parts of the State, making inquiries, and look for large sales."—Forney's War Press, May 2.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a South-statesman, and distinguished Senator from Maryland, in a recent letter to the Union League of Baltimore, said:—"The sole ministers of peace at present are our gallant officers, soldiers and sailors. Let these be used as they may be, and the end will soon be accomplished; and let us in pressing on the foe, not halt to criticize the conduct of the Government.—Let us, on the contrary, give it a hearty, zealous support whilst the peril is upon us, reserving for a period of restored peace whatever of censure we may have to pass on the conduct of the men who are administering it." When Mr. Johnson, with sympathies and associations in the past that might have inclined less patriotic men to the Southern cause, can afford to speak such brave and cheering words, what will be thought of Northern men, who have lived all their lives in Northern States, who boast that their ties of home, and family, and friendship, and association, are all in the North, and yet, who, in their devotion to slavery and rebellion, endeavor to destroy the Government which protects them?

A UNION SOLDIER KILLED EIGHT REBELS.—A young man named Austin May, of Montgomery county, Ohio, stationed at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., with his regiment, was recently sent out on a scouting expedition. After a time he became separated, and soon discovered a party of Seesh, who did not notice him. Concealing himself, he fired on and succeeded in killing seven of them before they saw where he was hidden. There being no further chance May attempted to escape, but unfortunately his horse threw him, severely injuring, and disabling him. In this way he was easily captured by the rebels, who deliberately shot him seven times, wounding and mangling him. He was still able to raise up, and shot his eighth man! An end was then put to this gallant hero by bayonetting him, and his unglazed remains were thrown into a mud hole. May was between 21 and 22 years of age. The above particulars were obtained from a Union woman, who witnessed a part of the affair. It occurred on her farm. She pleaded unsuccessfully with the leader of the rebel party for the privilege of burying Mr. May's corpse, but was refused.

THE FASHIONS IN RICHMOND.—The wife of a rebel officer writes in a letter recently intercepted concerning dress and parties in the rebel Capital:

"A calico dress costs thirty-six dollars, that is three dollars per yard. White cottons, three dollars per yard; lawns and gingham the same. The most ordinary merino or silk one hundred dollars. A simple bonnet fifty dollars. A pair of ordinary three dollar gaiters, twenty dollars. Notwithstanding these prices, parties were very numerous till Lent began. There was a wedding next door to us, which five hundred people attended, and where all liquors were abundant, and champagne and other wines flowing like water. (Then follows a description of the bride's underclothes—the finest the writer ever saw.) * * * Everything elegant. The oranges at the wedding cost one dollar and fifty cents apiece, and everything was as plentiful as of old.—The whole of the wedding paraphernalia and supper must have cost twenty thousand dollars or more."

THE RIOTOUS SOUTHERN LADIES.—On the 10th of April, there was a women's riot at Milledgeville, Ga. There were about three hundred women, many of them well clad, "and some of them elegantly clad," says the Confederacy's correspondent. They pitched into the dry goods store of Mr. Gans, "a Jew," and seized his fine goods. After a frightful furry, the delicate creatures were dispersed by an eloquent appeal from Judge Harris, of the Superior Court. The correspondent said the women "didn't want any thing but the fine things."

A short time since the safe of the paymaster of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was opened and \$126,000 stolen. No clue to the robbers has been found.

A Spirited Photograph.

"One who has lived in Georgia and South Carolina" writes to the London Daily News to say that those states will probably refuse to pull together in the long run, for the reason that Georgia possesses an industrial community who are by nature honest, notwithstanding their drift into secession, while South Carolina—

"was settled by poor nobility, decayed aristocracy, discontented Canadians, out-elbows gentlemen, polite swindlers, and riff-raff of broken down noblesse, gamblers and demi-reps of Paris and London. That was the original stock. Much of it has since, by their beautiful domestic system, been improved, strengthened and made more athletic and industrious race known in history as the descendants of Ham."

The writer, after laying on these strong colors, fills his canvas thus:—"South Carolina may be called a lazy, genteel, ambitious, piratical filibuster; while Georgia is a modest homespun, unrefined, plodding, honest tiller of the soil. Query, will Georgia submit to bear part of the burden of taxation in a debt of six hundred to a thousand millions, brought on by a war that was entirely due to South Carolina originally, and afterwards backed up, aided and abetted primarily by Virginia and Mississippi? Let the slippery speculators who are anxious to buy Confederate bonds and then sell out a parcel of simpletons and 'lame ducks' in twenty-four hours, give an answer."

Cotton and Sugar in Illinois.—It is not at all improbable that cotton and sugar will soon rank among the staple productions of Illinois. A large quantity of cotton seed brought from the South has been disposed of in Southern Illinois this spring, and during last week no less than six car-loads were sent out of Cairo and distributed at stations on the Illinois Central Railroad south of Centralia.—The experimental planting last year proves most satisfactorily that the southern portion of Illinois is well adapted to cotton growing, and the present high price will stimulate its production immensely.

But even more attention is directed to the cultivation of the sugar beet and sorghum. At Chatsworth a factory seventy-five feet by one hundred and fifty feet has been erected, and machinery adapted especially to the refining of beet sugar is now going in. We read accounts that at Chatsworth, in the neighborhood of the refinery, fifteen hundred acres will be planted for beet root this spring. Sorghum was a very important crop last year supplying enough syrup for home use, and furnishing some for exportation to other states, and now that its cultivation has passed through the experimental stages, we may reasonably expect to see its production doubled in the coming season.

NOT PLEASED WITH CONNECTICUT.—The "Peace" Democrats hoped to carry Connecticut with their favorite Seymour, (who has been Governor heretofore,) and were never so disappointed. It seems by the following, from a Richmond Dispatch, that the Rebels, also, don't like it:

"The Connecticut election has gone against the Democrats.—The importance of this defeat cannot well be exaggerated, for, if the result had been otherwise, the Northwest would have risen, the Peace party would have been organized on a permanent basis, the next meeting of Congress would have been followed by a summary abrogation of the imperial powers bestowed upon Lincoln by the Abolition Congress just ended, and a cessation of hostilities might have been confidently looked for at or before the close of the present year."

The Rebels are so near exhausted that "a cessation of hostilities" is now the only hope they have. Could they get the Government to recall all its forces, give up all it has recovered, and thus save the Rebels time to recruit, raise crops, and import all the arms and ammunition from Europe they need, the Rebels hoped (in the midst of a Presidential canvass) to secure Secession as an independent power, or to make Slavery the ruling element in the old Union. This was their 'hope,' which cruel Connecticut has blasted, and the Rebels have either to conquer or be conquered.

A very large Union League meeting was held in San Francisco, participated in by the best and strongest men of California, without regard to former party distinctions. Among the speakers was John Conness, the new U. S. Senator, who indignantly denied that he had any "Copperhead" about him, but eulogized the President, the Cabinet, and all others engaged in putting down this Rebellion.

A Rebel schooner, the Alabama, was captured on the 17th inst. off Mobile. She was trying to get in with a contraband cargo from Havana. The British schooner Taupico was captured about the same time, having run the blockade off Sabine Pass with a cargo of cotton.

California is pushing the Pacific Railroad vigorously. Beside the regular State aid, several counties have also voted assistance, and it is said that the road will soon be finished across the Sierra Nevada. The first division is already graded.

The Treasury Department has stopped printing Postage Currency. Hereafter, all that is taken in by Government will be destroyed, and new sheets issued when wanted.

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