

THE JOURNAL

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

M. W. McCLARNEY, Editor.

See new Advertisements. They speak for themselves, no need of our saying anything.

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp Meeting on the Brookfield charge near the Troops Creek Church commencing on Wednesday, July 8th, and holding over the Sabbath. Good board tents will be provided for all who desire them. A boarding tent will probably be provided under the supervision of the authorities of the Church. No huckstering will be allowed within the limits prescribed by law.

By Order of Committee. JOEL H. AUSTIN. White's Corners, June 3.

The following dispatch was received by the Secretary of War from Commodore Porter, dated near Vicksburg, May 25th:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition under command of Lieutenant Commander Walker, after taking possession of the forts at Haines's Bluff, were perfectly successful.

Three powerful steamers and a ram were destroyed at Yazoo City. The ram was a monster, 310 feet long, 70 feet beam, to be covered with 4-inch iron plates. Also a fine Navy Yard, with machine shops of all kinds, saw mills, blacksmith's shops, &c., were burned up. The property destroyed and captured amounted to over \$2,000,000.

Had the monster ram been finished she would have given us some trouble. One battery was destroyed at Drury's Bluff.

Our loss on the expedition was one killed and seven wounded.

A correspondent writing from Murfreesboro, gives some interesting items of news from Rebel sources. With regard to Vicksburg and war matters, they say that their army has rations for 90 days; Pemberton is using disinfectants to prevent sickness among his troops; two gunboats have been sunk; Gen. Banks has crossed with his army at Bayou Sara; the Rebels had run 700 mules out of Vicksburg in order to save their feed; Breckinridge was at Atlanta on the 28th, and it is probable that his whole division has left Bragg's army for the South; Col. Grierson's cavalry had made another raid from Baton Rouge, capturing and destroying a large Rebel camp; a dispatch from Canton, Miss., to Richmond, represents all well at Vicksburg on Tuesday; the fighting before Vicksburg on Saturday was the bloodiest of the war.

Dispatches from Cincinnati state that a number of conscripts from the 15th Tennessee Rebel regiment reached Cairo on the 25th instant. They were on their way from Port Hudson to join Gen. Bragg's army when the battle of Raymond was fought. In the fight they refused to fire on the Unionists, and shot into the air. After this engagement, they encamped at Mississippi Springs, where they received fifteen hundred re-enforcements from Alabama. In the middle of the night about half of the 50th (Rebel) Tennessee regiment left their camp, determined to make their way into the Union lines. They say there has been at no time more than ten thousand Rebel troops at Port Hudson.

Richmond papers say that the long-threatened law of retaliation is to be immediately enforced; and that for two officers recently "murdered officially" in Ohio, two Union officers of equal rank now in Rebel hands are to be similarly killed. They further say that official notice has been given that, hereafter, for every Rebel dealt with in any manner that Jeff Davis may choose to think improper, immediate vengeance will be inflicted upon some Union prisoner. If these threats are actually carried out, there won't be many Rebel prisoners taken after the Union soldiers learn the fact—somebody will get hurt.

Advices from Kentucky represent that all is quiet on Gen. Burnside's front. The Rebel force in Wayne County is estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000. Gen. Pegram's Rebel headquarters are this side of Monticello, on Gen. Gilbert's front. There is much speculation and uncertainty rife as to the intentions of the Rebels. That they are going to make a bold strike seems evident.

With regard to the Enrollment act, a Washington dispatch says: It is pretty certain that the act will be carried out to the letter of the law. Prominent gentlemen from New York and Pennsylvania have made representations to the President and the War Department, that anything looking at all like an attempt to evade a plain provision of the act would have a damaging effect among the people. Vallandigham has been sent down to his friends in Dixie for reasonable practices.

It seems to be believed at Washington that the army of Gen. Lee is actively in motion, and that an attack on Gen. Hooker's line is not improbable. Masses of the enemy's troops were traced on Saturday on the road to Culpepper and Kelly's Ford by the clouds of dust which rose in the rear of the river front of the army. Stuart's and Mosby's cavalry are evidently on the move.

The War Department has dispatched from Gen. Grant as late as Monday last. They represent the siege as progressing satisfactorily, and that Gen. Grant was abundantly able to keep up his investment of the town, and repel any attack upon the rear of his army. We have some unofficial reports from the West, said to have been brought by a boat which left Vicksburg on Monday. These reports are to this effect: "On Friday the Union troops were repulsed. Gen. Grant, however, had captured every Rebel redoubt. At one place it was necessary, owing to the steepness of the hill, to scale it with ladders. Gen. Hovey led the assault. The Rebels rolled their shells down the hill at the Unionists, which exploded among them, making fearful havoc. The Union losses are said to be very heavy." This, we presume, refers to Friday's fighting. Another dispatch, dated Saturday, says: "There has been no fighting to-day. The troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse was complete in all parts of the line. No discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are intrenching ourselves and building rifle pits. Cavalry have been sent out toward Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Gen. Johnston's forces. Our loss yesterday was not far from 1,000." About 4,500 Rebel prisoners taken by Gen. Grant arrived at Memphis yesterday; also, the first boatload of wounded. There are wild rumors about the wonders Joe Johnston is going to perform, and not a few cautious persons are already surmising that he is about ready to crush Grant with some overwhelming force brought from one known where. Up to this writing (1 o'clock), the amount of actual news received since our last issue concerning Grant's movements and prospects may be represented by a very small figure. Indeed, the entire war news of the day is little more than none at all, the other armies being busily engaged in waiting to hear of the fall of Vicksburg.

At 2 o'clock this morning, our Washington correspondent telegraphed: "The facts of the situation at Vicksburg are thus summed up by high authority. Gen. Grant has step by step driven the Rebels into their interior intrenchments, turning the others against them. They, however, have troops to relieve each other as often as may be desired in defending that line of their works. But he is continuing without serious, if any, molestation from Johnston so far to assail successfully, but gradually, in order to take as much care as he should take of the lives of his troops engaged in the desperate fighting of such a siege.—Tribune, of Saturday last."

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated May 26, says that a detachment of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry attacked the guerrillas on the Hernando road on Tuesday, killing four and capturing five. A few days since a detachment of the 5th Kansas and 3d Iowa Cavalry fought with a superior force of guerrillas seven miles west of Helena, and finally drove them off. Their reported loss is 9 killed, and 21 wounded; among the latter their Colonel. The Union loss was 4 killed, 20 wounded, and several prisoners. On the 24th inst., Col. Hatch had a fight with 300 of Chambers's guerrillas, near Senatobia, capturing 60, killing 10, and wounded 20.

A story comes from Cincinnati that Gen. Bragg telegraphed to Jeff. Davis to know what should be done with Vallandigham. Davis, with a grim appreciation of the melancholy joke, sent word that if Val would promptly and heartily take the oath of allegiance to Secession they might let him run.

Even the Brazilian authorities protest against the doings of Her Britannic Majesty's pirate ships, the Alabama and Florida. The Alabama was ordered away from one of the Brazilian ports, but did not go until she got ready. Is it this a fair cause for war between England and Brazil?

On Thursday morning, Capt. McMahon, of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, shot and killed almost instantly Capt. McManus, of the 79th New York Volunteers, with a revolver. This happened on the Rappahannock. McMahon is under arrest to answer the charge of murder.

In the case of Gen. Corcoran, the Court Martial find that Lieut. Col. Kimball halted Corcoran and demanded the countersign, when he had no right to do so, and that he (Kimball) was drunk at the time. Gen. Corcoran seems to be completely justified.

On Friday of last week the 8th Illinois made a foray on the peninsula between the Rappahannock and Potomac, capturing 125 prisoners, about 1,500 contrabands, and nearly 70 fine horses.

Com. Ellet, commanding the Mississippi river fleet, reports a fight with the enemy on the 23d, near the little town of Austria, the discomfiture of the Rebels, and the destruction of the town.

Gentlemen arriving in Washington from the Rappahannock uniformly report that nothing of importance is transpiring in the army. Many of the staff and line officers have gone North, and there is no indication of any immediate movement. Many of the camps have been changed to more healthy locations. The wounded are well cared for; nothing conducive to their comfort is withheld.

Gov. Curtin, it is said, has offered to raise 50,000 volunteers to man the fortifications at Washington, and the proposition is understood to have been accepted.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal calls upon the people of Ohio "to secure the old renegade scoundrel, Todd, (Governor of Ohio) and hold him as hostage for the safety of Vallandigham." This Evening Journal is copperhead, and will claim to be for the Union and Constitution, (all of them) repudiate the word and idea of loyalty. Is it not infamous, and wondrous strange, that so many once good democrats follow such leaders.

News from Europe shows that the Polish revolution is still active. It seems that the sanguine confidence of the Poles in aid from the French Emperor must be founded on something more solid than vague hope. To us, Poland a nation and a government was one of the cherished ideas of the elder Napoleon, and this idea, it is suggested, has descended, along with that of Italian Unity and many others, to his astute nephew.

The Catholic Telegraph, the most influential Roman Catholic journal in the West, has published a strong article against slavery, and expresses delight that the war will cause its downfall. It shows that slavery has kept foreign immigrants out of Kentucky and other Southern States. The Editor expected to lose subscribers from his article, but to his surprise his list increases.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is again a candidate for Congress, and declares himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellion.

Gen. Burnside orders that families of persons serving in the rebel armies shall remain in the rebel lines, and rebel sympathizers are being sent over into Dixie from our side. Good!

Over six thousand rebel prisoners have died in Union Hospitals since the war commenced.

A few miles West of Port Gibson the advance of General Grant's army found in a forest by the roadside two immense piles of bacon, each covering an area of 2,500 square feet, piled as high as the branches of the forest trees, and each containing, by estimate, 40,000 pounds. The enemy, counting upon an easy victory at Thompson's Hills, had loaded his train with these supplies, and his retreat was so hurried that he had not time to remove or destroy them. Of course, these as well as an abundance of tents, fell into our possession.

The popular song of these times is: "When this Cruel War is Over." It is the greatest musical success ever known in this country. Within the space of a few months, 130,000 copies of it have been sold, and the demand is increasing instead of falling off. The publishers and owners of the copyright have a music store in Brooklyn, and have hitherto done a limited local business. But they have, through the agency of this one simple ballad, become known throughout the trade and can command every catalogue in the country. The song is a fortune to them. The best work by the most famous composer of the world would not be one-tenth part as profitable. The music and the words of the ballad are not remarkable for beauty or originality. But the melody catches the popular ear, and the words touch the popular heart.

All the Indians are now removed from Minnesota, except in the Cedar Valley. According to the St. Paul Press not an Indian lodge is to be found between the Loup and the Otter Tail river, except a few stragglers, who will very soon be compelled to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. The entire agricultural area of the State is now practically clear of Indians, and in three or four weeks from this time will be as secure to settlement as the neighborhood of St. Paul. For this happy deliverance by the military power, a heavy sacrifice in the late massacre has been made to civil authority.

Unionism in Nashville has increased since the President's emancipation proclamation. The Nashville Union instances the Union Club of that city. Previous to the proclamation the application for membership averaged about twenty two per week for four weeks; since that time the applications have numbered forty per week. Slaveholders, who have never been suspected of harboring a thought adverse to the "divine institution," have come forward and avowed their firm conviction that the system was an unmitigated curse, and incompatible with our Government.

Texas crops promise to be immense, which renders it all the more necessary for us to get command of the Mississippi, so that they may not be used to feed rebellion.

By a late decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, old debts which have been considered heretofore hopelessly lost, but which have been paid within the time covered by the return of income, must be returned as taxable income. Debts considered as hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, may be deducted in making the present return, and if afterwards paid must be returned as income in the next return after such payment.

There was much exhilaration in Boston during the departure of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment (negro troops) for South Carolina. The regiment was completely full, dressed in regular United States uniform, splendidly equipped, led by a colored band, and in marching, evolution, and tout ensemble made a magnificent appearance. They were reviewed by the Governor, cheered most lustily by the people, and received all the distinguished marks of public commendation.

Cotton is Down!

PRICES REDUCED.

I am now supplied with a FULL STOCK OF GOODS at

Lower Figures.

My assortment is Good, consisting of my usual variety of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and remember that I am not to be undersold.

WOL WANTED.

D. E. OLMSTED,

June 1, 1863.

PRICE CURRENT.

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

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Corn, Flour, Hams, Lard, Maple Sugar, Oats, Onions, Pork, Potatoes, Peaches, Poultry, Rye, Salt, Timothy Seed, Trout, Wheat, and White Fish.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE. Also, Garden or Fruit Farms. Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, &c.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at Ten Dollars each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms, are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington Co., New Jersey. For further information apply with a P. O. Stamp, to a Circular, No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an Invalid. Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., sampling at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury thro' medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

Administrator's Notice. Letters of administration on the estate of John Laska, late of Ullyses pt, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that they must make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for liquidation.

RUTH HACKETT, GEORGE W. HACKETT, Admsrs. Ullyses, Pa., May 19, 1863.

Administrator's Notice. WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the estate of A. H. Butterworth, dec'd, late of Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa., have been issued to the subscriber in due form of law, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. H. J. OLMSTED, Admsr. Coudersport, Feb. 16, 1863.

HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES.—for the Ladies.—at STEBBINS' LIME, Lime, for sale at GLASSMIRE & COLWELL'S.

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY.

Lecture by Dr. CURRYWELL, on the Cause and Cure of Spermatorrhoea, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and Back; Indisposition, and incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-inflicted, evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing, Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLING, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 5466.

GOLD EUREKA!

Depreciating!

GOODS FALLING! SERVES THEM RIGHT!!

THERE IS NO SCARCITY TO WARRANT AND NO LAW TO COMPEL, THE PEOPLE TO PAY THE RUINOUS PRICES NOW ASKED FOR THEM IN THIS COUNTRY!

TO AVOID THIS EXTORTION AND GIVE THE PEOPLE "FAIR GOODS AT FAIR PRICES!"

P. A. STEBBINS & Co.

HAVE LATELY PURCHASED, IN NEW YORK, FOR CASH, THE FINEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTY, CONSISTING OF EVERY KIND AND QUALITY.

FOR SILKS, CHALIES, DELAINS, REP GOODS, LAWNES, MUSLINS, AND PRINTS, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR SHAWLS, LADIES' CLOTH, MOURNING GOODS, FINE BALMORAL SKIRTS, & ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINEN, DENIMS, & C, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS, LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR IRON, HARDWARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, QUEENS' AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF WARE, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES OF ALL KINDS, FLOUR, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, FISH, AND SALT, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND ALL KINDS OF MEDICINES, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR WALL PAPER, HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE, WILLOW WARE, NAILS, IRON, PLOWS, WINDOW SASH, FLOUR, PORK, AND FEED, in fact, everything that the people need can be had at JONES'.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST RATES. COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Coudersport, Pa., June, 1863.

"I HAVE FOUND IT!" Was the exclamation of the Astronomer who first discovered that the world moved in its orbit; not less joyous has been the exclamation of those who have found THE PLACE where GOODS can be purchased FIFTEEN or TWENTY PER CENT below the market price, and yet find them as represented. The things are to be considered in purchasing Goods: the Quality and the Price; and purchasers studying both, can be better satisfied with our stock than any other in this or adjoining counties. Think twice before buying. "DEAR TRASH!" Now is your time to procure a GOOD ARTICLE. "Delays are dangerous and sometimes fatal." Don't wait for another enormous advance in Goods.

The following is but a partial list of our large assortment:

Merinos. The attention of the Ladies is called to the stock of Merinos, Black, Brown, Blue, Maroon, Drab and White. Some of these were bought previous to the rise and will be sold nearly as low as present wholesale prices at JONES'.

Ladies' Cloth. Black, Grey, and Fancy Colors at JONES'.

Boys' Wear. Cassimeres, Striped, Checked, and Plaids; Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonades of the very best quality at JONES'.

Mourning Goods. Black Silks, Alpines, Empress Cloth, Bombazine, Delaines, Rep Cloths, and Black and Purple Goods of various kinds at JONES'.

Domestics. Heavy Sheetings, three-quarter, four-quarter, five-quarter, fine unbleached; Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslin, Shirting, Ten-quarter bleached for sheets at JONES'.

White Goods. Barred Muslin, Plain Jaconet, Cambric for Skirts, Irish Linen, Swiss Muslins, Nainsook Muslin, plaid, striped or plain, and Bishop Lawns at JONES'.

Embroideries. Dainty Bands, Ladies Collars, Under-reeves, with or without collars at JONES'.

Woolen Goods. Hoods, with tabs or points, for Infants and Children. Misses and Ladies; Nubia's Under-sleeves and Caps at JONES'.

Prints. For Children. Shirting Prints, plain black, white and black, blue and white, and all kinds of Fancy, at JONES'.

Cloths. Gents' Black Broad Cloth, excellent quality, bought before the rise. Cassimeres, black silk mixed, black and fancy Ducking, striped, plain, and Plaid in fancy colors, and Cloth for whole suits at JONES'.

Hosiery. Women's wool ribbed, cotton ribbed, cotton plain, colored and white, plaid or felled. Girls' white, brown, mixed, wool or cotton, and wool balmoral stockings. Men's home and city-made. Boys', all sizes, white or mixed, at JONES'.

Gloves. For Ladies. Gauntlet and Hand Gloves, Kid, Linen, Cotton, Plain and Fleece Silk. Gents' fine Driving Gloves, Cassimeres, at JONES'.

Shawls. For Ladies; Shepherd's Plaid, Broche, Long and Square, Woolen Plaid; a great variety of elegant colors at JONES'.

Delaines. Of domestic and foreign manufacture. We can assure our patrons that we believe our stock this spring to be more attractive in this line than ever before. JONES'.

Balmoral Skirts. With only two breadths, making it necessary to have but two seams in a full skirt, in a great variety at JONES'.

Groceries. Teas, Sugars, Choice Syrup, Good Rio Coffee, West India and Dandelion Coffee, Rice, Corn Starch, Farina, Cocoa, &c., at JONES'.

Brushes. Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Hat, Paint, Varnish and Artist Brushes at JONES'.

Drugs and Fancy Articles. Oils, Paints, and Dry Stuffs, White Lead in Tin Cases, Alcohol, Camphor, Kerosene, Lamp and Lamp Fixtures, Glass Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Botanical Herbs, Perfumery, Fancy Soap and Toilet articles, Gum, Hair, Ivory and Wooden Combs, Pomades and Colognes, and a fine assortment of Flavoring Extracts, Pens, Ink and Paper, and Linseed Oil—raw and boiled, at JONES'.

Clothing. Boys' and Men's at JONES'.

Boots and Shoes. Of every description and the best quality, at astonishing low prices, at JONES'.

Wall Paper. Ceiling Paper, Trasson Paper, Window Curtains, Borders, Friezes and Fixtures, at J's.

HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE, WILLOW WARE, NAILS, IRON, PLOWS, WINDOW SASH, FLOUR, PORK, AND FEED, in fact, everything that the people need can be had at JONES'.

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