

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Gen. Foster has sent in an official report of the late cavalry raid in North Carolina. Our force consisted of the 3d New York, some of Mix's men, a squadron of the 12th New York, and one North Carolina company, all commanded by Brig.-Gen. Patten. They destroyed the railroad bridge over Tar River; they also destroyed a cotton mill well filled, a flouring mill with 1,000 barrels of flour, and a large quantity of hard bread, a machine shop with shells and powder, a large depot, and several offices, an engine and train of cars, a train of 25 wagons with supplies for the Rebels, an armory and machine shop, 800 bales of cotton, two steamboats, an iron-ore in process of construction, a saw-mill, a train of cars, and great quantities of subsistence; 100 prisoners, and 300 horses and mules were taken, and 300 negroes followed our troops to Newbern. There was a good deal of fighting, the enemy being beaten in every instance. Our loss will not exceed 25 men.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that the Rebels were in force on Thursday near Front Royal, and that their cavalry were driven from Manassas Gap about sunset. It was the impression that the Rebels intended to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thornton's Gap, and it is intimated that they will encounter serious opposition at the former. It is added that the Army of the Potomac is full of high expectations. A Union man, who reached Chambersburg on Friday from Bunker Hill, states that Lee and staff were at Strasburg on Thursday. Longstreet's corps was at Strasburg, and the advance of the Rebel column had reached Mount Jackson.

Our latest accounts from Meade's army say that Lee has successively tried all the Blue Ridge gaps, and been repulsed in each instance. Foiled in his desperate attempt to march into Central Virginia, it is thought that he is moving in all haste up the Valley of the Shenandoah toward Staunton. Our army is practically between Lee and Richmond, and ready for any battle he may offer. Stuart's cavalry is no longer able to do us serious damage; only Moseby's band are troublesome. At Chester Gap our cavalry recaptured 1,100 cattle, several thousand sheep, and a number of horses and mules. Our cavalry have done most excellent service during the past week.

Dispatches from Leavenworth, Kansas, to the 25th report a victory for Gen. Blunt over the Rebels in the Indian Territory on the 16th inst. The enemy was overtaken at Elk Creek, 5,000 strong, under Gen. Cooper, and was there vigorously attacked by 2,500 men and 12 guns of Gen. Blunt's command. The fight was obstinate; but by a bold charge it was finished in the flight of the Rebels, who left all their stores in our possession. Our cavalry was pursuing the fleeing Rebels when the Express left. The Rebel loss was 60 killed and 24 wounded.—Col. Williams of the 1st Colored Kansas, was severely wounded.

We have news from Rebel sources to the 18th instant, relative to the evacuation of Jackson, Miss., and the retreat of the enemy. The sick and wounded were all removed, and the Rebels, according to their own accounts, moved out of the city very quietly at 10 o'clock on the night of the 16th, our forces not being aware of the fact until daylight the next morning.

Gen. Connor has sent to the War Department a report of his expeditions to Utah. He has given the Indians some good lessons; established a new military post at Soda Springs, near the great bend of Bear River, in Idaho Territory, and established in a town of their own, 53 families of Morrisites, or seceded Mormons.

The destruction of Wytheville, Va., by our forces under Col. Tollard, is officially reported by Gen. Seaman to the War Department. It is also confirmed by a dispatch from the Rebel Gen. Jones to the Confederate Government.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden died yesterday morning at his residence in Frankfort, Ky. His disease was old age and general debility; he retained his faculties to the last moment, dying without pain or struggle. Mr. Crittenden's history is too well known to be repeated here in detail. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., was bred to the law, established his business at Frankfort, was elected to the Legislature in 1816, and to the United States Senate in 1817, where he stayed only two years. In 1835 he was again chosen Senator; resigned in 1841, and into President Harrison's cabinet as Attorney-General; he was Tylerized in the Fall of that year, and at once returned to the Senate for the remainder of Henry Clay's term. In 1848 he resigned and was elected Governor of Kentucky by the old Whig party. President Fillmore made him again Attorney-General, where he remained until President Pierce came in, when he once more returned to the Senate for the term ending in 1861. His latest political labors were devoted to the attempt to pacify the South by the celebrated compromise which is known by his name.—Tribune, July 27.

When the Rebels came up Cumberland Valley, they were very chagrined, and said, "I say, Yank, how far is it to Harrisburg? how far to Philadelphia? how far to New York? how do you like our return to the Union?" Going down the Valley, they whined out, "How far is it to the Potomac—to the Potomac?"

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

M. W. McALARNY, Editor.

NEW VIEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—Who are abolitionists? what is there in the word to be afraid of? The most radical abolitionist now known to the nineteenth century is the secessionist. By inaugurating this rebellion, he gave slavery a stab in the heart. He did not mean to do this, but the practical result is the same as though that were his most cherished desire. The negro has become a most formidable engine of power in the hands of the Government. If possible, (and it is possible,) why not wrest that engine out of his power, and use it against himself? But oh, Government! if you do that you are an abolitionist, and to be that is unconstitutional; because there is no clause in the Constitution to the effect that if your enemies use slaves against you you have a right to use their slaves against them. But the Constitution does say the Government has a right to defend itself, and of course that implies unmistakably the right to use all means necessary for that purpose. The Government did not desire or intend to interfere with the institution of slavery; but the rebels by their own acts have compelled it to do so. It is now already a measure of self-preservation that slavery should be abolished.—Nashville Union.

Morgan's Capture.

John Morgan and the remnant of his guerrilla forces were captured yesterday afternoon at New Lisbon, Columbia County, Ohio—the gang surrendering unconditionally to Gen. Sheckelord. So ends the career of the great freebooter of Kentucky. His mad enterprise into Indiana and Ohio was doubtless undertaken upon invitation of the traitors infesting the lower counties of those States, and with large expectations of aid and comfort from them and their accomplices. It was meant, also, to take revenge for Col. Grierson's brilliant dash through Mississippi, but in both respects proved a signal failure, long before it was brought to its present ignominious end. The treasonable spirit which Morgan relied on to help him, quailed before the outburst of loyalty and the rush to arms which his invasion excited, and instead of an unopposed promenade through a country stripped of its fighting population, he saw armed men spring out of the ground at every step. He was everywhere met fearlessly, his retreat cut off, his forces hemmed in, dispersed, and most of them captured, before their leader was thus finally brought to bay, and forced to surrender.

Nine hundred of Morgan's men, says the dispatch, were lodged in Camp Chase prison, to await the release of Col. Streight's officers, now and for many weeks confined in Libby prison, Richmond, on the manufactured charge that they were endeavoring to incite a negro insurrection.

Copperheads "Scotched."

The attempt to aid the sinking fortunes of the Rebels, by a seditious uprising in New York city, is, for a time frustrated. There are now Ten Thousand soldiers of the Union, armed and officered, on duty in that modern Babylon. The last known organized mob was cut down without ceremony, twenty or thirty of the outlaws, and a few of the soldiers, being killed or badly wounded. The mobocrats are now garrotting men on the streets, breaking into houses, robbing unprotected women, and trying to hide their plunder. The buildings destroyed are worth nearly a million of dollars, and scores of lives were lost—how many is not known, as the rioters hid some of their victims. The end is not yet. Gov. Seymour and the Copperheads tried to conciliate the Rebels by telling them the Draft Law was suspended if not repealed—a deed which would place every law of the land at the foot of a mob! But the Law is NOT nullified—it is to be enforced, not only upon the honest and loyal but also upon the rebellious in New York city. To yield, now, would be to commit the fatal mistake of Jackson and Clay, who altered the Tariff Law to suit the Nullifiers in 1831, and thus laid the foundation of the present outbreak. To violate the law—at this turning point of the struggle—for a mob, is to add another year at least to our civil war. If the Rebels can contrive a fresh outbreak at the final execution of the Law, they will. Let the authorities be firm—be faithful to their duty and their oaths—and all will be well. We must not only have "peace" but a lasting peace on the right platform.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

It is stated on good authority, that when the body of General Reynolds reached Lancaster, word was sent by one of his immediate relatives to Ex-President Buchanan not to be present at his funeral. To this we may add, that the throng which attended the funeral of the gallant dead, openly declared that "if the hypocrite Buchanan attempted to disgrace the cortege which follows a gallant hero to the grave with his presence, there would be two funerals instead of one."—Ex.

Stable, the Copperhead editor at Gettysburg, has been arrested for informing the Rebels where some wounded Union soldiers had been hid by the Postmaster.

The Three Month Men.

CAMP NEAR CHAMBERSBURG, PA., July 13, 1863.

FRIEND MC: Perchance some of our Potter friends would be pleased to know the whereabouts of the late army volunteers from Potter.

First, we all regret that we had not men enough to hold a company organization, and are therefore enlisted in different Regiments. There were 67 men, the minimum number for a company; but we came in three squads, and for some reason a few of the number failed to report themselves at Camp Curtin at the appointed time. We held an election of officers hoping to fill up. But there were too many companies trying to fill up, and the bounties offered by Infantry was a strong argument to men who were not yet mustered in. The Cavalry had a double advantage, for they not only offered bounty, but the idea of transforming ones-self into a pack-horse upon muddy roads, for the Infantry is but little less in hot days, fails to entrap the comfort loving soul and is not apt in catching the aspirations of youthful minds when Cavalry with complete equipment is constantly galloping past. Hence our numbers grew less rather than greater.

With us you will regret this, yet be not hasty in casting reflections upon the men in camp. We had to borrow cups, spoons, etc., every meal, and bad was becoming worse. In this dilemma it seemed that we could render our country greater service, and still be credited to Potter county, by "squading" in companies then under marching orders. This we did on Thursday the 9th inst., and the same day were put aboard a train bound for Shippensburg. We are in the 37th Reg't. P. V. M., 18, mostly from the north part of the county, are in Co. K; 10 from Wharton; 2 from Coudersport, and the subscriber, from Sweden, are in Co. G, of Williamsport, under Capt. T. Bennett; 11 are in Co. F, 47th Reg't. Others are enlisted, but I do not know where.

That some failed to report themselves is a serious misfortune, but I have not seen them, and they may have good reasons for their course. Greencastle, July 15.—The above was interrupted by an order to march. Yesterday morning we started for Gettysburg but were stopped on the way by orders to report at this place. We turned our course and arrived here at 8 o'clock P. M. We started at about 7 o'clock A. M. The march was tiresome and many "fell out." One poor fellow lay on a board-pile by the road side suffering intensely, as we passed, attended by his fellows. We bear that he died soon after.

Our tent chum, M. S. Thompson, was slightly indisposed, and as the march was making rather too heavy drafts upon his muscles, we left him in the care of a kind old lady to come on at his leisure. Consequently Ed. Lyman and myself bunked alone last night for the first time, and for the first time we in company with thousands of others were witness to a camp joke. I. e. we went to bed on dry land and waked up in the water. One result of this is that many of the men are huddling around the fires, but in such a position that they are peculiarly unlikely to injure their eyes by the said fire.

Our ears are often saluted by the booming of cannon, reminding us that we may render the old Keystone important service before returning home. There are about 30,000 militia encamped here, most of whom, unless ordered away, will have tents before night.

The kind ladies of Chambersburg placed pails and tubs of cool water upon convenient places for the use of the passing soldiers. The benevolence and patriotism of the fair ones still unexhausted; they came to the side-walks with many a dish of delicacies and substantial. One old copperhead removed the chain from his pump when a few Regiments camped near him. Chicken soups abounded next day. My chum, Ed. reminds me that waking up with a wet back is far from being his first or most serious camp joke. Rations &c., are issued regularly, and we have no fault to find save that we have muskets instead of rifles to shoot with. Thompson is in, and all right. J. W. BIRD.

The Rebel Army.

The number of rebel officers, ranking from lieutenant generals down to ensigns, now in our hands, is estimated by the authorities here at over 5,000. Retaliation will be a dangerous game to play at. Following is a nearly correct statement of the number of rebel prisoners known to be in our hands. It is below, rather than above the actual mark:

On hand at Memphis,	4,000
At Fort Delaware,	5,000
Captured by Gen. Grant,	31,300
Captured by Gen. Sherman,	2,000
Captured by Gen. Banks,	13,000
Captured by Gen. Prentiss,	2,000
Captured by Gen. Rosecrans,	5,000
Captured by Gen. Meade,	24,000
Total,	86,300

The rebel prisoners captured, some days since, at Falling Waters, were brought here to-day and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. They were dirty and ragged, and numbers of them barefooted. Taken as a body, they were in a more deplorable-looking condition than any that have been brought in during the campaign.—Washington, July 23.

Copperhead editors are trying to make out that Meade gained no victory at Gettysburg. They devote more whole columns to traitor Vallandigham than they do of lines to the downfall of Vicksburg.

Union Sentiment in N. C.

NEWBERN (N. C.), July 12.—Hon. Bradford Brown, State senator from Caswell county, N. C., has been taken upon grounds for a reconstruction of the Union. It is understood—and as such is admitted by the Raleigh Standard—that a majority of the Legislature of North Carolina and the Sovereign Convention concur with Mr. Brown's sentiments; but it is thought in Raleigh that she cannot with safety to herself throw off the Confederate yoke as long as the Confederate army hold Virginia, or until there is a sufficient force here to sustain her in such an effort.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, and other extensive slave-holders in this State, are said to be in favor of the gradual emancipation system, which, it is understood, North Carolina will be required to accept as a chief condition of a settlement of the difficulties between her and the Federal States.

Later intelligence from the Legislature, which is now in session at Raleigh, confirms the report that many of its members have come out for its immediate repeal of the act of secession passed by the "Sovereign Convention" of this State, and for the recall home, by Gov. Vance, of the troops from North Carolina in the Confederate States army at once. Should Lee's army be annihilated, or prevented from reaching this State, the repeal of this act may take place at any moment. Otherwise matters will remain as above stated.

It is said that while the discussion on the repeal of the act of Secession was going on, a distinguished member suggested a foreign war as the method of cementing the States together, and the sentiment was applauded by all parties.

Official from Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

VICKSBURG, July 18.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition I sent into the Red River region proved very successful.—Ascending the Black and Tensas Rivers, running parallel with the Mississippi, Lieut. Com. Selfridge made the bend of navigation, Tensas Lake, and Bayou Macon, 30 miles above Vicksburg, and within five or six miles of the Mississippi River. The enemy were taken completely by surprise, not expecting such a force in such a quarter. The Rebels that have ascended to that region will be obliged to move further back from the river, if not to go away altogether. Lieutenant Commander Selfridge divided his forces on finding that the transports which had been carrying stores to Walker's army had escaped up some of the narrow streams. He sent the Monitor and Rattler up the Little Red River—a small tributary of the Black, and the Forest Rose and Petrel up the Tensas. The night was dark and it was raining very hard.

The Monitor and Rattler succeeded in capturing the Rebel steamer Louisville, one of the largest, and perhaps the best steamer in the Western waters. Up the Tensas, or one of its tributaries, the Forest Rose and Petrel captured the steamer Elmira loaded with stores, sugar and rum for the Rebel army. Finding that the steamer which had conveyed General Walker's army had returned up that river and came suddenly upon two Rebel steamers, but the Rebels set them on fire, and they were consumed so rapidly that their names could not be ascertained.

One steamer, loaded with ammunition, escaped above the fort at Harrisonburg, which is a very strong work and unsailable with wooden gunboats. It is on an elevation over 100 feet high, which elevation covers what batteries of heavy guns there are. Lieut. Commander Selfridge was fortunate enough, however, to hear of a large quantity of ammunition that had lately been hauled from Natchez and deposited at or near Trinity, nearly due west of Natchez, and from whence stores, provisions, cattle, guns and ammunition are transported.

He captured 15,000 rounds of smooth-bore ammunition, 10,000 rounds of Ballfield rifle and 224 rounds of fixed ammunition for guns, a rifle 30-pounder Parrott gun carriage, 52 hogsheads of sugar, 10 puncheons of rum, 9 barrels of flour, and 50 barrels of salt—all belonging to the Confederate Government. At the same time they heard of a large amount of ammunition that had started from Natchez for Trinity, and was lying in wagons on the road half way across. He dispatched a boat around to inform me of it, but Gen. Ransom, who had landed a few days before at Natchez, hearing of it, also sent a detachment of cavalry, and captured the whole.

Thus Walker's army is left almost without ammunition. The officers and men have shown great energy on this expedition, and have met with no mishap. They procured a good deal of information by which movements will be regulated. The people in the whole of that section are very hostile to the Government, rank Rebels. DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

The Nashville Union says it is reported that Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, formerly an eminent Whig Member of Congress, more recently Member of the last Confederate Congress, surrendered himself voluntarily to the Federal commander at Shelbyville, a few days since. He was the "American" candidate for Governor of Tennessee, in 1854, but was defeated by Andrew Johnson.

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Women's wool ribbed, cotton ribbed, cotton plain, colored and white, plaid or fleeced. 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'.

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Coudersport, Pa., June, 1865.

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