

LATEST NEWS.

Memphis dispatches of the 29th of July, state that Gen. Joe Johnston's army is said to be on Pearl River, a few miles west of Meridian, where fortifications are being erected. Gen. Johnston will make the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Okolona on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defense. He is said to have received large reinforcements from Bragg's army. Mississippi is virtually abandoned by the Rebels. The removal of the slaves from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, has been carried to such an extent, that the Governors of those States have issued proclamations forbidding their introduction, and Gen. Johnston's pickets are said to have turned a large number back. All is quiet at Port Hudson and Vicksburg. The fortifications at the former place are being strengthened, and the enlistment of negro troops is progressing rapidly. Rumors prevailed that Gen. Weitzel had captured 3,000 Rebels at Donaldsonville, that Brashear City had been retaken by us, and that Gen. Franklin had arrived at New Orleans to take command of Gen. Bank's army. Gen. Grant has perfected a complete system of mounted patrols between Vicksburg and New Orleans, who with the gunboats, afford ample protection to vessels. Everything is quiet. There are no signs of Rebels on either shore.

The United States steam-sloop Ossipee, captured on the 20th of July the James Battle and Wm. Bagley, loaded with cotton, blockade-runners, from Mobile. The United States steamer Sciota, off the coast of Texas, on the 7th ult, chased two small vessels, both of which ran ashore and were burned by our men, there being no means of saving them. Their cargoes consisted of cotton. On the Thursday following, while passing Corpus Christi, two vessels were discovered at anchor behind Mustang Island, apparently loaded with cotton, and awaiting an opportunity to escape the blockade. A rifle twenty-pounder was fired at them when both got under way and stood up the bay about six miles, where they grounded. An expedition was at once sent across the island to capture them if possible, and if they could not be saved to destroy them by fire, which was done after an unsuccessful attempt to float them.

A letter from Bermuda, dated July 22, says: "The privateer Florida is still in port, her departure having been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish her with fuel, but she is now getting a supply from the Confederate steamer Harriet Pinckney, and will sail in a day or two on her voyage of destruction. Any American in these waters could have made an easy capture of her, as her speed has been very defective. The coal she is now getting is of an inferior quality, and must also affect her speed." The Vanderbilt has been informed of the location of the Florida, and we may presume is after her.

The forces sent out under Col. Hatch to look after the Rebel troops enforcing the conscription in West Tennessee had a fight at Lexington, routing the Rebels, and capturing Col. Campbell of the 23d Tennessee, two lieutenants, 25 privates, and two cannon. Col. Campbell was en route from Chattanooga to join Gen. Pillow. Col. Weldensburgh, who had been captured by the Rebels, was recaptured by our forces. The Rebel forces under Forest, Biles, Newcomb, and Wilson are operating under the command of Gen. Pillow.

At the battle of Elk Creek on the 16th, we captured three stand of colors, two howitzers, and over 60 prisoners. The enemy's loss is 200 killed and between 300 and 400 wounded. Our loss is trifling—not over 10 killed and 25 wounded. Among the latter is Col. Williams, who was shot while leading the gallant 1st Kansas Colored Regiment to the charge; but nobly his black boys avenged him, for they went in like tigers."

Gen. Gillmore reports his loss in the action on Morris Island on the 10th, 11th, and 18th of July, at 635 killed and wounded. He estimates the missing at 350, making a total loss of 985.

"BRAVE JOHN BURNS."—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, relates the following:

"John Burns, over seventy years of age, a resident of Gettysburg, fought throughout the battle of the first day, and was wounded no less than five times—the last shot taking effect in the knee, wounding him severely. He came up to Col. Winstler in the thickest of the fight, shook hands with him, and said he came to help. He was dressed in his best, consisting of a light blue swallow-tail coat with brass buttons, corduroy pantaloons and a stove-pipe hat of considerable height, all of an ancient pattern; doubtless an heirloom in his house. He was armed with a regulation musket, and loaded and fired unflinchingly until the last of his five wounds brought him down. He will recover. His little cottage was burned by the rebels. A purse of a hundred dollars was sent to him from Germantown. Brave John Burns."

The Nashville Press states that the Rebels are making all their preparations to transport the entire wheat crop of East Tennessee to the South, if it shall become necessary for them to evacuate that section. Nor will they wait to thresh the grain if they are hard pressed. They are even prepared to carry it off in the straw.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

M. W. McALABNEY, Editor.

Fight at Kelley's Ford.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1863.

It having been decided to reconstruct the railroad bridge of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad across the Rappahannock, the necessary materials were sent to the front a few days since. In order to protect the work, it was necessary to occupy the position upon the opposite side of the river, and for this purpose Buford's division of cavalry, with Graham and Fuller's batteries, supported by a division of infantry from the 12th corps, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford yesterday morning, and proceeded up the river to Rappahannock Station.

In the afternoon the enemy's cavalry under Hampton and Jones, came up and a fight ensued, lasting until after dark. Buford chased the enemy to Culpepper, where he found A. P. Hill's infantry drawn up in line of battle and therefore retired. Our forces now occupy the position across the river at Rappahannock Station.

Fifty-six wounded were sent to this city, but have not yet arrived. The killed are but few in number. Several hundred Rebels are reported to have been taken prisoners.

From your correspondent at headquarters Army of the Potomac, we have the following, dated August 2:

The first arrival of conscripts, 130 in number, reached here to-day. They are all substitutes and intended for the 90th Pennsylvania Regiment, 2d Division, 1st Corps. More are expected to-morrow and large numbers may be now anticipated daily.

Gen. Buford's cavalry, artillery, and a supporting force, yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at the Railroad Station. Thence, with his cavalry and artillery, he proceeded to Culpepper, driving Stuart's cavalry before him. When near Culpepper, Gen. Buford encountered a large force of infantry and artillery, and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position, east of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable. This reconnaissance confirms the concentration of Lee's forces near Culpepper, and indicated that his present headquarters are at Stevensburg, four miles south-east of Culpepper.

The 29 sutler wagons captured near Fairfax, Thursday night, by Mosby and his band, were recaptured with all their contents Friday morning, near Aldie, by the 2d Massachusetts cavalry. A skirmish ensued between the guerrillas and our advance guard, but on the approach of the main body, Mosby fled, closely pursued by the cavalry. Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded, but no report has yet been received of the result of the pursuit. This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two others of Mosby's band near New Baltimore, and were engaged in ferreting out others. Yesterday and to-day the weather has been by far the hottest of the season. All quiet to-night.

Disaffection with Davis and his Confederacy in North Carolina is growing rapidly. The Raleigh Standard denounces Davis as a repudiator in whom no confidence can be placed, and predicts the failure of his attempt to set up a Government. The Richmond Examiner, edited by that sweet specimen of an Irishman John Mitchel, clamors for the suppression of the Raleigh paper and of the North Carolina Supreme Court. The latter defies the Richmond power, and says that Gov. Vance will stand by the court and the paper also, and meet force with force. The Standard denounces the would-be nigger-whipper Mitchel as an agent of Great Britain seeking to divide this country. North Carolina has furnished 95,000 men for the Rebel armies, of whom 40,000 have been killed and wounded. The Raleigh editor says the State should send to Washington at once to learn what terms of reconciliation can be made.

The St. Louis Union learns from the interior of Missouri that Rebel deserters who have abandoned the Rebel army, are returning home in considerable numbers. Few of them are penitent. They are still at heart Rebels, and are exerting the most mischievous influence by their presence and conversation. In some cases they return for the sole purpose of taking to bushwhacking and stealing, and in some of the Missouri River counties they are already committing depredations upon peaceable citizens. Union men complain that these dangerous characters are too leniently dealt with, being generally let off upon taking the oath, and giving bond for their good behavior—which amounts to nothing at all.

The Government gives notice that the law of retaliation is to be fully carried out. Every case of ill-treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the Rebels, is to be retaliated in kind—hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, imprisonment for imprisonment. If a black soldier is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, a Rebel soldier will be confined at hard labor in some prison, there to remain until the black soldier shall be liberated.

It must be remembered that all drop letters, circulars and transient newspapers require two cents postage.

What has been Accomplished.

If any of the grumblers at the want of energy in conducting the war, want to see at a glance, what has been accomplished, let them draw a line on the map of the United States, from Washington to New Orleans and then tell what the rebel strength is north of that line. The retreating army of Lee will be found to be the only reliable force for the rebels in that vast territory. There are guerrilla bands and broken armies, but nothing else. The river and State of Mississippi is given up by the traitors as lost. All west of that is in our hands. In East Tennessee only, has our enemies a foothold, and they have no hope of long retaining that. Bragg has retreated to the interior of Georgia, far below the line we have indicated. Vicksburg and Port Hudson have ceased to be resting places for rebel armies and they have scattered and gone, some to their homes, some to our army and some to camps in the South. When the vast area we have "repossessed" by our arms is realized, we wonder at the greatness of our achievements. We have already taken much more territory from the rebels than the first Napoleon conquered in all his wars—and still the miserable malcontents around us, talk about the inactivity of our administration and our armies. It is but the howl of baffled traitors. Their northern uprising did not work as they expected.—Williamsport Bulletin.

Gen. Logan.

Du QUAIN, Ill., July 31. Maj.-Gen. Logan arrived here this morning and was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens as a committee, who bade him welcome "as the honored son of Illinois and the admirer of all loyal men."

In a speech at Carbondale yesterday, Gen. Logan said he had no disposition to discuss politics. He was not a politician, and thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider what was good for the country. When the war is over we can ask "who is the villain who has caused it?" Now the house is on fire and we must put it out. We should not ask who began the war at this time? The President was forced at every step to take measures to carry the war on, yet some cried that it was unconstitutional. We fought the Mexicans because they made war on the Government, and if that war was constitutional why was not this? He ridiculed the sentimentalism of those who objected to the war because the war was against our brethren. He was no Abolitionist for the President, but would stand by him in all his efforts to put down the Rebellion, even if he sent elephants South to trample the people down there. All the exegeses of a war like this could not be foreseen and provided for by the Constitution. The President was empowered to raise armies, and that was sufficient. If this was unconstitutional, Jeff. Davis must be right. He defended and explained the Conscription act and denounced the New York riot. If the leaders were hung to the first tree we should have no more mobs. He had seen men smile when we were whipped and frown like angry clouds when we were victorious, but he expected they would all do themselves the justice not to be traitors, on account of the infancy they would bring on their families. We must be for our country right or wrong. A man who was not for this Government would hate Heaven if he lived in it. He showed how ridiculous was the peace cry; and said the only way to peace was to roundly thrash the Rebels, and they would come back as humble as need be, and this whipping they would get as sure as there was a God in Heaven. He spoke of the condition of the Government at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion—the arms nearly all shipped south. With these disadvantages, what success had been achieved! With regard to the Proclamation, if the Rebels wanted niggers, let them stop fighting. If the Proclamation was wrong, let them lay down their arms and appeal to the Courts. If the question was to the women and children of Mississippi and Louisiana, they would say that they wanted no more negroes, for the Rebel army had demoralized them, and our's had made them no better. The institution would be worthless whether they gained independence or not. The General spoke three hours, completely carrying his audience with him. Many times he affected them to tears by his manly and hearty defence of our brave soldiers. At the close of the meeting three rousing cheers were given for the Union and three for Gen. Logan, and a series of resolutions were passed. About 3,000 persons were present.

There are many who are satisfied with nothing that the Administration or Congress does. All is wrong. The war is unnecessary and taxes are high. If the Republicans had minded their own business and left the South alone, there would have been no war. Every now and then they stop to assyverate "I am a Union man! I am for the country; of course I am a Union man—as good as anybody."

Now neither Republicans nor war democrats interlard their talk with "I am a Union man." It is not necessary. Nobody ever accuses such men of disloyalty; neither do their consciences accuse them of disloyalty. The truth is, that any man who thinks it necessary to endorse his own loyalty in these times, deserves to be suspected.

A Copperhead asked a War Democrat, a few days since, if he had read Seymour's last speech. "I hope I have read his last," was the prompt reply.

German Democratic organ at Cleveland.

The German Democratic organ at Cleveland has taken the name of Vallandigham from its columns and raised that of John Brough for Governor. The editor says in explanation of his course, "As will be noticed by our readers, we put to-day at the head of our paper the name of Mr. Brough for Governor. This is no hasty step; but we have concluded, after mature consideration and consultation with many of our Democratic friends, to lay aside for the present, party differences, and try the utmost of our influence to aid to victory the party that advocates the suppression of the rebellion. The disgraceful scenes which a few days ago occurred in New York city, prove that it requires the united effort of all good citizens, without regard to party, to sustain the public peace and order, and it is most certainly the duty of every one who cares for the welfare of our country to put aside party considerations and to support our Constitutional Government."

Traitor Vallandigham will fail 100,000 behind Brough, and his friend and endorser, Woodward of Pennsylvania, will share his fate. Ohio and Pennsylvania will never elect Governors who sympathize with the Rebels.

The Southern Whigs were almost unanimously opposed to the Rebellion, but some of them fell into the current. Their last candidate for Vice President, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, has published in that old Whig organ, the Raleigh Register, a strong article against Secession as a wrong under the Union, but an obvious right under the Confederacy, and that the Union had never hurt North Carolina while the Confederacy was exhausting it of men, money and property. John A. Gilmer, Bedford Brown, and other leading men, agree with him in opinion. There are said to be thousands in West North Carolina who stand out against the Jeff Davis Government, defiantly, sympathizing in feeling (and will in action) with all the Mountain region. When last seen by our forces the State flag (instead of the Confederate) was flying at Washington, N. C.

AWFUL LIES.—The Rebels at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, boasted of their supplies of food until they surrendered, when they fell upon the Yankee rations as if half famished. At Port Hudson they confessed they had eaten their last mule, which they thought "pretty good beef," for starving men.

Why should not drafted men, as well as volunteers, be paid a bounty. We approve of asking a law from the next Legislature placing them upon an equality, for their wages as soldiers are not enough for those leaving families.

U. S. GRANT.

At the torchlight procession in Belleville, Ill., one of the transparencies contained the following: Major-General U. S. Grant. Unconditional Surrender Grant. Uncle Sam Grant. United States Grant. Unparalleled Success Grant. Unbridged Seizure Grant. Union Saver Grant. Undeniably Superior Grant. Unflinching Surmounter Grant. Undaunted Soldier Grant. Understanding Secession Grant. Use Sambo Grant. Unshackle Slave Grant. Ultimate Subjection Grant. Uncommon Smart Grant. Unequaled Smasher Grant. Utterly Solid Grant. Utmost Safety Grant. Unrivaled System Grant. Unexceptionable Scientific Grant. Undertake Sure Grant. Unbounded Spunk Grant. Universal Sanative Grant. Unadulterated Saltpetre Grant. Uniform Successor Grant. Undisputed Sagacity Grant. Unabated Siege Grant. Unbending Superexcellence Grant. Unexampled Skill Grant. Undoubtedly Spunky Grant. Unusually Sober Grant. Unprecedented Sardine Grant. Go in U. S.—I see it now!

SEVENTY-SIX VICTIMS OF RIOT.—One of the New York papers of Tuesday last contains a list of seventy-six persons killed during the brutal riot raised in that city under the pretext of resistance to the draft. As a striking commentary on the economy of such proceedings in the way of saving men to their families, we point to the fact that the loss of life above stated is greater than that suffered by five regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, who were in the hottest part of the great battle at Gettysburg. And oh! what a gulf of difference between the two modes of death!

What everlasting honor to the patriots of the Excelsior Brigade who fell in defence of the nation; and what undying infamy to those who strove to paralyse the arm of their country in her hour of triumph!

Eighteen Rebel officers captured at Gettysburg, and since lodged at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, were on Friday sent West under an escort. Their destination is Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, where they are to be confined by order of the Government, until satisfactory assurances are received that Col. Streight's command, imprisoned in Georgia, and other Union officers are properly treated.

GOLD 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, CHALICES, 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.

EUREKA! "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. 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' Boy's Wear Cassimeres, Striped, Checked, and Plaids; Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonades of the very best quality at JONES' Mourning Goods Black Silks, Alpaca, Empress Cloth, Bombazine, Delaines, Rep Cloths, and Black and Purple Goods of various kinds at JONES' Domestic Heavy Sheetings, three-quarter, four-quarter, five-quarter, fine unbleached; Pillow Case and Sheet Muslin, Shirting, Ten-quarter bleached for sheets at JONES' White Goods Barred Muslin, Plain Jacquat, Cambric for Skirts, Irish Linen, Swiss Muslins, Nainsook Muslin, plain, striped or plain, and Bishop Lawns at JONES' Embroideries Dimity Bands, Ladies Collars, Undersleeves, with or without collars at JONES' Woolen Goods Hoods, with tabs or points, for Infants and Children, Misses and Ladies; Nubia's, Undersleeves 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 Doeskin, 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, plain 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' 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 Staffs, White Lead in Tin Cans, Alcohol, Camphene, 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 Lined 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, Transom Paper, Window Curtains, Borders, Tassels and Fixtures, &c. 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.