

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

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M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

"WOODWARD

behind the

CURT(A)IN"

BY

30,000 to 50,000

Majority!

OHIO, 100,000

Union Majority!

Returns from Ohio seem to indicate that though, the Union candidate, opposed to the traitor candidate from Canada, has about 50,000 on the Home vote and it is thought the Soldier's vote will swell it to 100,000 Majority.

POTTER, O.K.

Copper defunct.

After an active and exciting campaign we are happy to announce the following gratifying result:

Curtain Majorities--

Allegheny	56	Bingham	60
Clara's entire v.	31	Coudersport	39
Eulalia	5	Harrison	000
Hebron	119	Hector	00
Homer	22	Jackson	4
Keating	7	Oswaydo	71
Sharon	71	Stewardson	10
Summit	6	Sylvania	13
Wesley	157	Wharton	10
West Branch	0		

Woodward Majorities--

Abbott	2	Genesee	12
Sweden	12	Roulet	22
Pleasant Valley	4		

The mower mows on, though the adder may writhe, And the copperhead twine round the blade of his scythe."

DEATH OF GEORGE SUMNER.—George Sumner, brother of Senator Sumner, died in Boston on Tuesday, of paralysis. The Boston Transcript says of him:

"Mr. Sumner was one of the most accomplished men of the time. He was not only familiar with many languages and many literatures, but in the course of a long residence abroad had explored almost every part of Europe, and made the acquaintance of the most prominent European statesmen, publicists and men of letters. The information he had derived from books was but a small part of the treasures of knowledge which his observing eye and retentive memory had stored up in his own mind. He knew things from personal intercourse, and it was hardly possible to touch, in conversation, on any subject connected with the manners, customs, localities, scenery, or public men of European countries, that his personal recollections and experience did not throw light on the subject, however remote it might be from ordinary lines of study."

It is now hoped that the issue of fractional currency to replace the postal currency will commence in ten days or a fortnight. The utmost efforts are making to expedite matters, the work of preparation proceeding night and day. Between forty and fifty hydraulic presses are up, but only a few are as yet in use. It is expected that when the arrangements are perfected the amount produced daily will not be far from \$150,000. The vignette on the face of the new currency is the same in design for all denominations. It represents a medallion head of Washington in a faint metallic ring; behind it extends a landscape in which the steamboat, locomotive, &c., are introduced. Each denomination is printed in a different color. Fives are wood color, tens green, twenty-fives purple and fifties bright carmine. In general appearance the new currency is a decided improvement on the old.

Of the town elections in Connecticut on Monday, the Hartford Press says there is "nothing in the results to show that the Tories have gained ground in their opposition to the government against the loyalty and patriotism of the State. In a few cases, as in Middletown, they have made gains, but there are gains on the other side, as in New Britain, to offset them. Generally the supporters of the government have again rebuked those who manifest the least sympathy with the rebellion, or who oppose the efforts of the government to crush it."

It is reported from Rebel sources that Lieut. Gen. Folk and Major-Gen. Hindman have been relieved of their commands by order of Gen. Bragg, for alleged disobedience of orders—the latter for failing to occupy a certain pass in the mountains prior to the great battles and prevent a concentration of our forces, and the former for not opening the battle on Sunday at sunrise, instead of 10 o'clock.

The Bible in the Army.

An agent in the American Bible Society of Ohio gives the following statement illustrating the love of the Bible entertained by the soldiers in our army: "I have also accomplished, I trust, some good in the distribution of Testaments among the soldiers, three hundred of whom I supplied during the present month. It is worthy of note that the regiment to which these three hundred belong was supplied by myself in the summer, as fast as I could procure books to supply them; and that in conversation with a chaplain the other day, he remarked to me that in all his regiment, and many other regiments also visited by him, he had never found a single instance in which the books were abused. Said he with emphasis, 'Our soldiers prize these Testaments you gave us beyond all computation.' 'I have known soldiers,' he said, 'who, when obliged to leave their pocket weapons, would go back after their Testaments rather than be without them; and in repeated instances in the hospital have I known them to lift their emaciated hands in token of their desire that I should seat myself beside them and read from their Testaments, when they were too weak to peruse them themselves. You need have no fear that they will be neglected. They are prized and read by our soldiers.'"

"I Want to be an Angel."

Mrs. Elizabeth Comstock, a missionary among the poor of London, has for some time been laboring as nurse and Christian visitor in the army. She has recently visited over 32,000 sick and wounded soldiers. Once, she says, when having a meeting in a hospital where 300 or 400 lay, we sang the hymn, "I want to be an angel."

A little girl had sent the book containing it, by me to her father in the army, and requested me to tell her father that his little girl wanted to be an angel. More than one half burst into tears when they heard the song. It seemed to take them home. A majority of them, as I learned, were familiar with the little hymn. I saw in the army a poor boy, 1,000 miles from home, just dying. I laid my hand tenderly on his head, and he mistook me for his own dear mother. He said feebly, "Mother, I knew you would come. Mother, I am going to Jesus."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

Said Senator DOUGLAS, in the last speech he ever made:

"I ask you to reflect, and then point out any act that has been done, any one duty that has been omitted to be done, of which any one of these disunionists can justly complain. Yet we are told, simply because one party has succeeded in a Presidential election, therefore they choose to consider that their liberties are not safe, and therefore will break up the Government."

ALEX. H. STEVENS, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, said when the question of secession was pending before the people of Georgia: "What right has the North assailed? what justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can, either of you, today, name one single act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer!"

IT WAS SLAVERY that caused the present war: but it was not merely the slavery of Southern negroes. To a very great extent it was the slavery of the Northern white men—the slavery of prejudice, of ignorance, and of blind partisanship. The war for the Union has emancipated the Southern slaves. To completely fulfill its mission, it must likewise emancipate the political serfs of the North. The latter species of servitude is quite as degrading as the former, and quite as dangerous to the integrity of the Union. Until the spirit of faction is eradicated, and more liberal views take the place of the stale political aphorisms, to which ignorance and prejudice too long have pinned their faith, the people will never be truly free; and if the people themselves are not free, how can they expect a free Government to endure? There must be emancipation in the North as well as in the South, or the struggle between light and darkness, truth and error, freedom and slavery, will be an eternal one.

"Nearer to Thee."

The following incident was related at a recent Sunday-School Convention.—At the battle of Fort Donelson a youth was wounded, and left by his comrades who pressed on in the battle. When they returned, they found him resting against a tree, dead, with a book of hymns open in his hand at this hymn:—"Nearer my God to thee."

It is stated that Lieut. Frank Brownell, of the 11th Regular Infantry, has been ordered to report to the Army Retiring Board, on account of the partial loss of his voice. He has been on duty in Illinois. Lieut. Brownell will be remembered as the man who killed Jackson, the murderer of Col. Ellsworth, at Alexandria.

The Rebel Government threatens thro' one of its organs, to sweep away the Yankee armies "as by the breath of a hurricane." We guess it will have to wait till it can raise the wind.

Our latest advices from Charleston inform us that there was to be a combined army and navy attack at Charleston on the 11th inst.

The Battle in Georgia.

The Army of the Cumberland has been repulsed but the enemy have won no victory. The distinction is important. Gen. Rosecrans failed in his attempt, but Gen. Bragg's purpose is also unfulfilled. That brilliant strategy which, without battle, recovered East Tennessee, had an ulterior object—nothing less than the subjugation of the Gulf States. Thus, the moment that Chattanooga was obtained, Gen. Rosecrans marched into Georgia, forcing the enemy into immediate opposition, precisely as the Army of the Potomac was compelled to give battle when Pennsylvania was invaded by Lee. Had the enemy refused battle, Georgia and Alabama would have been ours, and the rebellion actually imprisoned in Virginia and South Carolina. Bragg, therefore, had no choice but between instant battle or immediate ruin. He gave battle, and the fate of the whole Confederacy depended on the issue; for, had Rosecrans triumphantly succeeded, where would the rebellion have been driven? Such a blow would have been mortal to the infamous conspiracy; it could not have survived three months.

But the blow has been parried—Rosecrans repulsed. A great army, strengthened by reinforcements from every source, confronted him; all the available power of the South was concentrated for the defence of Georgia. The greatness of the danger demanded greatness in the defender, and those able men who control the armies of the rebellion exhausted their energies in making this tremendous fight. Every regiment that could be wrung from the people by conscription, or formed by volunteering, or spared from the battle-worn troops of Beauregard and Lee, was sent to Bragg. At Chattanooga the rebellion fought for self-preservation, and the rulers at Richmond may well be proud of their own energy, and thankful to the fierce courage of their armies, that Georgia and Alabama are not wrested from them, that the end is again postponed.

It is only postponed. Bragg's second object, the utter defeat of Gen. Rosecrans by numerical superiority, with the recovery of East Tennessee, and the restoration of the old situation, is not attained, nor likely to be. His own dispatch confesses that Rosecrans still confronts him. Invasion he prevented, but the invader is only baffled. Gen. Rosecrans' purpose is defeated, but his army is not. The tremendous attacks upon Gen. Thomas, who bore the brunt of the two-days battle, failed to shake the courage of our troops, or to regain one inch of the territory we have won.

Rosecrans, still confronting Bragg, still fighting him, inflicting terrible injury on his army in every savage fight, slowly falls back and concentrates on Chattanooga. We do not believe he will be driven thence, and until he is driven, Georgia is still threatened, and the rebellion has still succeeded in baffling his first attack. Thus, while we deeply regret the failure of this grand attempt, we know that the failure is not half so important to us, as their success is to the rebels. Our state was little compared to theirs. The very life of the Confederacy was risked in this battle, but we have lost nothing but time. There is no reason for loyal hearts to be discouraged; so much has been won in the West, that a repulse can be cheerfully and hopefully sustained. The campaign is not abandoned, and the Army of the Cumberland is ready and able to maintain its position in East Tennessee. But it will have to be heavily reinforced before it can again attempt the conquest of the remaining Gulf States. As we drive the enemy towards his centre, we enable him to unite and concentrate his armies, and this fact explains how Rosecrans was outnumbered. Concentration gives to the rebellion temporary advantage, but the vast superiority of the North cannot be long resisted. General Rosecrans has sustained the heaviest blow the South could deal, and in this proof of the national strength less exultation will be felt by the rebels than disappointment. If this is all they can do against Rosecrans, how will they meet Rosecrans and Burnside and Grant in the combined advance, which is inevitable? It is not strange that the Richmond Whig should be despondent. In this great battle the rebellion has tried its full strength, and may well be disappointed by the result.—Press.

It seems that the Rebel loss at Chickamauga was Thirty Thousand—double that of the Unionists. Lee's best men were taken 500 miles by rail to aid Bragg in a hard blow, which has failed, and the Rebels feel worse than we do about the matter. They hoped so much—they lost what they sought.

Gen. Burnside, advancing along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad on Saturday, overtook the Rebel force under Mudwall Jackson and Gen. Williams, at Blue Springs. The enemy were in a strong position, and a sharp engagement ensued, when at sundown they were driven from the field, but darkness rendered immediate pursuit impossible. The next morning the Rebels continued their retreat on the Greenville Road with our force in pursuit. Our loss was some 60 killed and wounded.

Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Sunday evening, from which it appears that all his communications are complete, his forces in position; raiders dispersed, and the enemy in his front inactive. The troops are in good condition and fine spirits.

From the 12th Wisconsin.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Sept. 10, 1863.

[The following are extracts from a private letter of a "Potter boy" in the 12th Wisconsin:

Left Knoxville 24th August. At Cairo met lots of officers returning to the Regiment in time for muster August 31, so had company and a good time coming down the river. The guerrillas that I so much dreaded did not fire a shot or make any demonstration on the trip. At Memphis we got aboard of the steamboat. Gen. Grant and Adj't-Gen. Thomas were on board, so had a good view of them. I had often seen Grant at a distance, but his appearance at close sight and without uniform is not as good as I had supposed. He is not tall, and moderate in expression and manner. Thomas is tall, six feet two inches, old and gray-headed. Had a few hours at Vicksburg. This is a larger village than I had thought, it has 10,000 inhabitants or more. The houses are built close to the river, and extend in solid brick blocks up the side of the hill. It is not a beautiful place, and after rising the bluff the land is more uneven than I supposed. Ravines traverse it in every direction. Some families lived in caves during the siege, while others remained in their houses except during very severe fire. The upper part of the town is considerably damaged by shot, the lower part less; but none of it so much injured as I expected. Almost every building shows marks of shot from a 13 inch shell to a musket ball, but they appear to be only "holes in the wall" that a mason can soon repair. Why bursting shell did not tear them all to pieces, I cannot tell. Some fires occurred, it is true. Remove the rebel batteries and rifle-pits in the streets and you have a city ready for business. Very few citizens were hurt during the siege that I could hear of.

Landed at Natchez Sunday morning, August 30th. "Natchez under the hill" is much smaller now than formerly, having been destroyed by a tornado and the washing of the river within a few years. A few Irish residences and some wholesale grocery buildings, &c., is all that remain. Up the hill on a good road one half mile and "Natchez on the hill" is a nice city of about 20,000 inhabitants, (formerly) on nearly level ground, with nicely built brick buildings, dry goods stores, cotton warehouses, &c., but particularly fine are the surrounding residences. Southerners excel the North in spacious and costly dwelling houses, and the North excel in all public business buildings. Our Regiment is camped two miles from the landing, east. Lots of shade about here, but the past week or more has been very hot. Mustered Aug. 31st, and I am all right on the rolls.

Sept. 1. Started on an expedition against a Fort at Harrisonburg, La. where the Ram "Queen of the West" was sunk by the Rebels; went via Trinity. It is dead level bottom land on the Louisiana side and is overflowed yearly. Lake Concordia we passed at five miles, and is the only clear and beautiful water I have seen south of Memphis. Were ferried over "Cross Bayou," seventeen miles, in a ferry boat run by hand on a rope, rather a tedious operation for two Brigades with ten days rations, two Batteries and a Regiment of Cavalry, &c. At Trinity, 28 miles, we found our pontoon train was not long enough to cross Black River, so constructed platforms big enough to carry wagon and team and paddled them over. Trinity contains about 500 folks, and as all are living quietly and made no resistance to our occupation they were unharmed. Sixteen miles more brought us to Harrisonburg. But at twelve miles came to junction of Alexandria road, when by marching in the night and very fast we arrived in time to just head off a rebel force of 2500 to 4000 enroute to reinforce Harrisonburg. We expected a fight with them and for several hours were in line of battle, while cavalry skirmished and reconnoitred, but could not bring them to fight though the rebel force was larger than ours. We hastened to the fort, which the rebels, failing to receive their reinforcements had blown up as much as possible and skeddaddled double quick. The fort was the finest work I have ever seen, or any one in our command. Nothing but extreme cowardice could induce its abandonment. It was very expensive and complete. Had some heavy case-mated siege guns bearing on the river that no gun boat could have taken. 'Twas here the "Queen of the West" was sunk. But five families remained in Harrisonburg—some the rebels drove off—some fled at our approach. Formerly contained fifty or more families. Lots of the houses were burned by somebody; niggers and soldiers I s'pose. We gobbled all the darkies, mules, horses, melons, chickens, &c., the country afforded and completing the destruction of the fort and guns, immediately returned to camp. Marched 100 miles in six and a half days. The rebels now hold nothing in Louisiana north or east of Red river and guess they soon will be out of Arkansas. It was very hot weather part of the time we were out and continues yet. Saw several alligators in their "native waters," also all sorts of big swamp fowls. Considerable cotton is growing; first I've seen this year. Corn is ripe. No rice or sugar, or not much. Quiet in camp of late. I was acting Adjutant during the trip. H.P.E.

The Mobile Register says "our plot thickens." So did the "hell broth" in the caldron in Macbeth when the witches were throwing in their accursed ingredients.

Meade's army is on the move.

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!"

F. 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, LAWN, 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. Two 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, Alpaca, 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 Sheetings Muslin, Shirting, Ten-quarter bleached for sheets at JONES'

White Goods

Barred Muslin, Plain Jaconet, Cambrie for Skirts, Irish Linen, Swiss Muslins, Nainsook Muslin, plain, striped or plain, and Bishop Lawns at JONES'

Embroideries

Dimity Bands, Ladies Collars, Understeeves, with or without collars at JONES'

Woolen Goods

Hoods, with tabs or points, for Infants and Children, Misses and Ladies; Nubia's Understeeves 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'

Gloves

For Ladies, Gantlet and Hand Gloves, Kid, Linen, Cotton, Plain and Fleeced 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'

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

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

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Oils, Paints, and Dye Stuffs, 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'

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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, at JONES'

HARDWARE, WOODEN-WARE, WILLOW-WARE, NAILS, IRON, PLOWS, WINDOW SASH, FLOUR, PORK, and FRED, 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.