THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861

M. W. McALARNEY, EDITOR.

SYNOPSIS OF WAR NEWS.

NEW YORK, November 6th, 1861.—There is a report at Norfolk, and also at Richmond, to the effect that Gen. Beauregard has resigned the command of the Rebel army. No cause for the step is mentioned.

We have a report from Washington which says that Gen. Wool has resigned. It rests apparently on good authority although no official information of the fact has been received.

Gen. Halleck has arrived in Washington. He was presented to the President by Gen. McClellan, and had afterwards an interview with the Cabinet. The command to which he is destined is not yet made public.

At least one General of division in the army of the Potomac understands what are and what are not the duties of the armies of the United States. Widow Triplet, who lives near Alexandria, and whose sympathies are believed to be with the Rebels, unaccountably lost eight slaves. She thought that they were within the lines of Gen. Heintzelman's command, and applied to that officer for relief. Forseeing one possible objection to the return of her chattles, she backed her petition with a penal bond, pledging herself not to sell them South. The bond, Gen. Heintzelman told her that he was lawyer enough to know to be worthless, because without a consideration.—The slaves he declined to search for or surrender, adding, that he was no "nigger-catcher." It is said that this reply has excited great apprehension in the minds of widow Triplet's slave-holding neighbors.

Baron D'Reifenborg of Belgium, has tendered his military services to the Government.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The President, after the most careful inquiry and anxious solicitude, removed Gen. Fremont from the command in Missouri, and devolves it upon Gen. Hunter, who conducted one of our Divisions with most success and honor at the battle of Manassas. This change indicates no suspicion of the patriotism or personal integrity of Fremont, but only that Hunter as a military man, is better adapted to the position. Mortifying as is this move, THE TRUE MAN shines forth in the following official announcement:

Headquarters Western Department.
Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

Soldiers of the Mississippi Army!

Agreeably to orders received this day, I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defense of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career.

Continue as you have begun and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers! I regret to leave you, sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim the right to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be personally remembered by my companions in arms.

JOHN C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen.

For a time, Fremont's men threatened mutiny and desertion, but he did all he could to pacify them. To Gen. Hunter, he confided all secret information and public explanation within his power.—Having thus well done his whole duty as a citizen and as a soldier, he returns with most of his staff and his body guard to St. Louis. At the proper time, when the public attention may be called from more important points, Gen. Fremont will properly attend to his own vindication.—In the mean time, let him be assured that he has lost no true friend—yet every such must hope that the impending battle (where Lyon fell, at or near Wilson's Creek) may prove that the President and Cabinet have not erred in judgment.

BY LAST NIGHTS MAIL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10, 1861.—The gunboat Albatross, from the blockade on the North Carolina coast which arrived last evening, reports that on Wednesday, the 6th, she sighted a wreck about eight miles north of Bogue Inlet, N. C., but the sea was so high she could not make her out, though a flag of truce was hoisted on shore.

Next day, she stood in again, when another flag was hoisted. On communicating, she learned that the wreck was the United States steam-transport Union, belonging to the fleet, loaded with horses and provisions, and that she went ashore on the night of Friday, the 1st inst. All hands were saved. When she struck, she was badly stove, with 4 ft. of water in her hold. She was run square on shore, and broke in two abaft the smokestack. Capt. Garvin and eighty others were divided in two parties, and sent to Fort Macon and Raleigh as prisonert.

The beach was strewn with the cargo and dead horses. She had 67, all but 15 of which were killed before going ashore.

The Rebel officers informed the officers of the Albatross that Capt. Garvin had said he feared the Winfield Scott, with two regiments, had foundered and gone down, because she was in company shortly before the Union struck, and suddenly disappeared.

It was at night, and this conclusion is much doubted. The rebels reported also that two vessels of the fleet were ashore near Charleston, and others below Hatteras Nothing was heard of the Ocean Express, or the names of any of the others alleged to be lost.

The Spaulding has arrived from Hatteras. Lieut. Lowry reports that on Wednesday morning lest heavy firing was heard south of that place, and news was received that the French war steamer Pronna was on Ocracoke Beach. Lieut. Lowry, with the gunboat Underwriter, was dispatched to her.

The sea was very high, and we could not get nearer than three miles. Lay there all night, making signals. In the morning, finding the Underwriter in a damaged condition, returned to hatteras. At 11 o'clock the same day, the French steamer was seen to blow up, with a loud explosion and dense smoke. It was supposed she had been abandoned and blown up. This and another French war-steamer have been in the neighborhood some time, but have repelled all intercourse with our ships.

Before the Spaulding left, General Williams received intelligence from the main shore that the Expedition had entered Port Royal and captured the batteries and Beaufort. It was reported through the same source that Mayflower and another ship belonging to the fleet were wrecked.

Nothing has been heard from the fleet except the above. Nothing whatever has been received here concerning the the fighting at Port Royal, except the first report through Norfolk, that one gunboat was disabled by the rebel guns, and another aground in a critical situation. Excepting the wrecks, the belief is that the expedition is successful.

The steamship James R Spaulding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning with the 20th Indiana Regiment.

A deserter who reached the Inlet in a small boat, stated that news had been received on main land of taking two Rebel forts at Port Royal, and the landing of a large Union force.

Beaufort had also been taken by our troops.

No particulars had arrived, but the main fact corresponds with the news received a few hours since from Norfolk by a flag of truce. Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk.

From the same source we have a rumor that the railroad above Beaufort has fallen into the possession of our troops, with an immense quantity of stores.

Five deserters, who reached Newport News this morning, state that the Rebels up James River are in consternation, and also brings the improbable rumor that our troops had advanced up the railroad as far as Charleston.

The French frigate Calabria was burned to the water's edge, on Friday night, off Hatteras. All hands were saved

The Captain of the United States gunboat Albatros reports that he discovered the Union ashore, on the 6th inst., about eight miles to the eastward of Bogue Inlet; but, in consequence of the heavy weather, had no communication with the shore until the following day, when he landed with a flag of truce, and learned from the Captain of a Rebel company the following particulars:

The Union went ashore, or rather was run ashore in a sinking condition, on the 1st inst., and soon after broke in two in front of the smoke-stack. The crew, 73 in number, and 15 horses, were saved.—The men are prisoners at Fort Macon and Raleigh, N. C. Large quantities of stores were seen piled up on the beach.

At the time of the disaster, the steamer Winfield Scott was in company with the Union, and the Captain of the latter expressed the opinion that his consort was lost, she having suddenly disappeared.

Retirement of Lieut. Gen. Scott

We copy the amply sufficient reasons for the long expected withdrawal of WINFIELD SCOTT from the post he has so well adorned, together with the testimonials of the President and of the Cabinet to his exalted merits. His retirement is the great event of the week.

Born in 1786, Gen. Scott entered the army about 1808, so that he has been for over half a century in his country's most dangerous service. His valor in the War of 1812, in the Black Hawk, Florida and Mexican wars—his success as peace-maker on the North-Eastern frontier, and with the exiled Cherokees—his aid in checking Nullification in 1831—and his almost solitary faithfulness and forecast (among our high Officials at Washington) to and for the preservation of the Nation, before the incoming of the present Administration—are matters of history.

One of the darkest pages in our annals, is that which records the rejection and humiliation of WINFIELD SCOTT, in 1852, for, *Franklin Pierce*. The personal insults of Pierce's Secretary of War, *Jeff. Davis*, was the cause of Scott's removing his Head Qvarters for a time to the city of New York. With Pierce's aid commenced that series of measures—the violation of the Missouri Compromise, Border Ruffianism, Lecomptonism, Buchananism, and Secessionism, (all having one infernal end in view, the extension of the territory for human oppression)—under which our land now bleeds at every pore. The Election of Gen. Scott, for President, would, in all human probability, have crushed in the bud those enormities—our calamities. And yet—faithful to the last—the Old Hero Pacificator has (like Aristides the Just) never ceased to watch over the nation with a maternal solicitude. His presence and his name were worth a thousand men in saving the Capitol when it was really in the power of the Traitors. Now, physically exhausted, he leaves the people well aroused to a sense of the dangers which he had long foreseen but which he in vain urged the late President to thwart in time. He commits the Army to the charge of one in his opinion capable of maintaining its interest. His noble heart throbs with patriotism to the last. He leaves the stage of action with a military reputation surpassed by no living man. His fame is unsullied—his personal honor, unclouded. Worn out as he is, and suffering from age and severe infirmities, it is doubtful whether our country can receive from him more of substantial benefits. But thank Heaven that he has lived, and been spared to us so long! May millions of youth be inspired to imitate his fidelity and unshaken zeal for the Right?—*Lewisburg Star & Chronicle.*

GEN. SCOTT'S DECLINATION.

Head Quarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C, Oct. 31, 1861.

Hon. S. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

SIR: For more than three years, I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse, or walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that a repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are neccessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man.

It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officess retired from active service.

As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself, in these momentous times, from the orders of a President who has treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices—to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivalled activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Friday morning, at a special Cabinet Council, it was unanimously agreed that under the circumstances the resignation could not be declined. In the afternoon, the President and Cabinet waited upon the General, when the President read to Scott the following:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,S ORDER.

On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the Army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistance or allowances.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion, that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the Army, while the President and Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country, during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the Flag, when assailed by a parricidal rebellion. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GEN. SCOTT'S RESPONSE.

Gen. Scott arose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

PRESIDENT—This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of the Cabinet.

I know the President, and this Cabinet, well. I know that the country has placed its interests, in this crisis, in safe keeping. Their counc'ls are wise; their labors are untiring, as they are loyal; and their course is the right one.

President, you must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement, I shall offer up my prayers to God, for this Administration, and for my country. I shall pray for it, with confidence in its success over its enemies, and that speedily.

SEC. CAMERON'S TESTIMONIAL.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen. Scott:

War Department, Washington,
Nov. 1st, 1861.

GENERAL: It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved under the recent act of Congress.

In separating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds, received in your country's defence, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history.

Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that while I continue in charge of the Department over which I now preside, I shall at all times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your counsels and sage experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire co-operation in all great questions which have occupied the Department and convulsed the country for the last six months.

In parting from you, I cordially express the hope that a merciful Providence which has protected you amidst so many trials, will improve your health and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General. very sincerely your friend and servant,

SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

To Lieutenant General WINFIELD SCOTT.

Scott's Successor.

Without a dissenting voice in the Cabinet or elsewhere, the President on Friday designated GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, Major General, as Chief Commander of the Army of the Union. He accepted the post, in an order issued the evening of the same day. May he so wisely conduct, and speedily and happily conclude the War, that the distinction of Lieutenant General—an honor heretofore conferred only on the incomparable WASHINGTON, and the veteran SCOTT—may also worthily adorn the brow of the youthful M'CLELLAN!

FROM LIEUT. CLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Our detachment of "Potter County boys" arrived in the city all right "gay and happy," on Thursday evening at about 6½ o'clock. As it was to late to go out to camp and the men were without uniforms, they staid all night at head-quarters and Saturday morning they were uniformed, but owing to the rain and bad weather did not go to camp until Sunday morning. They are all very pleasantly fixed and are much pleased with their new position. They are considered very fine men and have all the elements of good soldiers in them and especially as riflemen, for which service they are particularly fitted.

We will not leave the city for several weeks and meantime they will keep their friends posted with regard to their welfare &c. Part of the guns for our artillery battery are now in the city and the rest will be here soon. I have sent you this as I know the interest taken in the men from Potter County by all their friends and the desire which they have to hear of their welfare and condition.—Sergeant Wilson will stay about a week in your vicinity and return to the city.—Hoping you and all our friends in Potter are well, &c I am yours &c.

LT. CECIL CLAY.

☞ Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

☞ The following is the list of names of recruits for the 2nd Company Riflemen, Capt. E. Brown, in Col. J. Richter Jones' Regiment:

Jasper Nelson,	Eulalia
John Abbot,	"
Wm. Thornton,	"
D. A. Cole,	Stewardson
Samuel Scofield,	Hebron
Zalmon Buchanon,	Oswayo
H. Hanson,	Roulette
P. V. Green,	"
R. McCrakin,	Eulalia

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White President Judge, and the Hons. Joseph Mann and G. G. Colvin, Associate Judges in the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of Dec. next, and to continue one week:

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of Potter, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at COUDERSPORT, Nov. 12, 1861, and the 86th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WM. F. BURT, Sheriff.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, the New York WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; the DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and to promote by all means the moral, intellectual, and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to esponse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed, but, have in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To envelope the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, are among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents.—We shall not however remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has, already we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fullness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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H. J. OLMSTED. : : : : : : : : : : S. D. KELLY.
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EZRA STARKWEATHER,
BLACKSMITH, would inform his former customers and the public generally that he has reestablished a shop in the building formerly occupied by Benj. Rennels in Coudersport, where he will be pleased to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on the most reasonable terms. Lumber, Shingles, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for work. 12:34

LUCIEN BIRD,
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GOOD STOCK.
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from October 1, 1861.
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in Brookland, (formerly Cushingville.)
Sept., 1861

THE
POTTER JOURNAL
PUBLISHED BY
M. W. McAlarney, Proprietor.
$1.00 PR YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of BENJ. T. HOXIE, late of Sweden township, Potter Co., dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Potter county, to whom all debts due to said estate and claims against the same, must be presented for settlement or payment. J. W. BIRD, Admr.

Sweden, Sept. 2, 1861. 6t