

SYNOPSIS OF WAR NEWS.

The grand review near Washington which took place on Wednesday of last week, was witnessed by from 20,000 to 30,000 spectators.

From Accomac County, Eastern Virginia, we hear that 3,000 Rebels who had been in camp near Drummondstown have disbanded.

Two regiments of Georgia and South Carolina troops who had been entrenched at Roanoke Island, at the mouth of Albemarle Sound 40 miles north of Cape Hatteras, have abandoned their position, and destroyed their works.

A Convention of Delegates representing forty-five counties of North Carolina, has declared a Provisional Government, and has entirely repudiated the secession act of the State reaffirming her loyalty and devotion to the Constitution of the United States.

Gen. Hunter has surrendered the command of the Western Department to Gen. Halleck, according to the new arrangement of Departments published a few days since.

Jeff. Davis has issued his proclamation to the Rebel Congress. He says the Federal troops have as yet done nothing and the Navy has not done very much. He appears to have forgotten that Port Royal and Hatteras belongs to his country.

It is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the rebels have at Manassas several thoroughly armed and equipped companies of negroes, and that throughout the South they are pressed into the service of the rebellion in great numbers.

The Richmond papers acknowledge that the small-pox, typhoid fever, and black measles are making frightful havoc among the Rebel troops in Kentucky.

At the annual civic banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, our Minister, Mr. Adams, responded to the toast in honor of the foreign Ministers. His remarks were characterized by cordiality and good feeling toward England.

It must be regarded as a judicious and unexceptionable after-dinner affair, where in topics of difficulty or too deep gravity were skillfully avoided.

The news of the past week are generally unimportant, abounding in all kinds of contradictory rumors, and we do not deem it best to give anything but what has some show of reliability.

Congress meets on Monday. The President's Message is anxiously looked for by all.

Thanksgiving Services will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. Sermon by the Rev. H. H. LYMAN.

WISCONSIN.—The election returns from Wisconsin are finally received showing the election of L. P. Harvey, the Republican candidate for Governor, and the whole Republican ticket by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000.

By way of Havana we learn that on the 10th inst. 1,500 Rebels were discovered by the Union patrol about twenty miles from the fort on S. Ana Rosa Island. The commander of the fleet was at once notified of this, and he directly shelled the invaders off, with much loss.

The War Department is about issuing a circular addressed to the Governors of the loyal States, requesting them to withdraw agents for the purchase of arms.

Messrs. Gwin, Bonham, and Brent, of California, were re-arrested at New York, by order of the Secretary of State, and committed to Fort Lafayette, whence, it is said, they were to be taken to Fort Warren.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The privateer schooner Neva, from China, has been seized here by Captain Pease, of revenue cutter Mary.

It is rumored that Senator Bright, of Indiana, has joined the Confederates, and is a Brigadier General.

The following forms of petitions we take from the Miner's Journal, published at Pottsville, Pa. and it is suggested that either this or one prepared in this country should be immediately circulated. The year of jubilee is again dawning.

PROCLAIM LIBERTY

Throughout the Land as a Military Necessity, To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Potter County and State of Pennsylvania respectfully submit: That as the present formidable rebellion against the General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; your honorable body is urgently implored to lose no time in enacting, under the war power, the total abolition of slavery throughout the country—liberating unconditionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the government a fair pecuniary award, appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for said purpose, as a conciliatory measure, and to facilitate an amicable adjustment of difficulties; and thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indissolubly to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of Universal Freedom.

PETITION FOR THE WOMEN.

We, the women of Pennsylvania, the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of those who go forth in their country's defence believing that the abolition of slavery would be the means of bringing this greivous war to a speedy and honorable close, do, by our love for our country, and for those who go forth to fight its battles, as well as by our love of liberty for ourselves and for all, earnestly entreat your honorable body to enact a law proclaiming the freedom of the slaves, providing compensation for those who belong to Union men. And we will ever pray, &c.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE CRIMEAN WAR.

Dr. G. Scribe, Surgeon General of the French army in the Crimea, in his final report, said that the Crimean war lasted, without any intermission, summer and winter, for twenty-four months. The total number of French troops sent to the East at different times, amounted to 309,268 men, of whom 200,000 entered the ambulances and hospitals to receive medical aid—50,000 for wounds, and 150,000 for diseases of various kinds. The total mortality was 60,229, or 22 1/2 per cent; of these 16,320 died of wounds, and nearly 58,000 from diseases—more than three times as many by diseases as from wounds. Of ordinary wounds, 2,185; gunshot wounds, 22,891; frost bitten, 3,472; typhus fever, 3,840; cholera, 3,196; scurvy, 17,576; feverish, 63,124; venereal, 241; itch, 124. The mortality from scurvy was fearful; also from frostbites.

General William H. Keim, Surveyor General of this State, will, it is said, resign his office in order to accept a military position. He served as a Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the three months' campaign and is a brave and experienced soldier. The State will lose a valuable civil officer by his resignation. The Governor will have to appoint his successor, to hold the office until the next general election.

Senator Simmons of Rhode Island has purchased a schooner, and proposes to make a voyage to the west port on the Southern Coast with a cargo of desirable articles which he intends to dispose of to the loyal men of that vicinity, returning with a load of cotton. If this is successful other voyages similar will be undertaken.—N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—On the person of James Brown, who was arrested here as a traitor, was found a letter from William L. Yancy, in England, to his son in Alabama, in which he speaks discouragingly of the prospects of a recognition of the rebels by the European powers.

Ex-Senator Gwin and J. Calhoun Bonham of California, and Capt. Brant, formerly of the Revenue service, were arrested by Gen. Sumner, on their way from California, upon suspicion of being about to go to Europe in behalf of the rebels. They have been sent to Fort Morgan, Boston.

Benjamin Stark has been appointed from Oregon to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the death of Col. Baker. Stark is a "Peace" democrat, which means in plain English a disunionist.

The collector at Boston, (and probably other collectors) has received instructions from the Treasury Department to stop the exportation of saltpetre and gunpowder.

Major-Gen. Halleck is appointed to the Department of the West, including Missouri and other portions of the department lately under the command of Gen. Fremont.

The rebel loss in the engagement at Ft. Walker is stated by the papers of Charleston and Savannah at from 50 to 100 killed and wounded.

Col. Mulligan met with a brilliant reception at Chicago, upon his return to that city.

McClellan.

We have heard many inquiries made how it was that General McClellan became the Commander-in-Chief upon the resignation of Gen. Scott from active service. It occurred in this wise: At the outset of the rebellion we had but two Major Generals, Winfield Scott and David Twiggs, the former of whom, by virtue of his seniority, was the Commander-in-Chief. The title of Lieutenant General, conferred upon Scott by Congress, gave him no additional command, but increase of dignity and higher pay and rations were attached to it. He was the oldest Major General, and as such was the Commander-in-Chief of our forces. Twiggs, on account of his defection to the south, was dismissed from the army. A new batch of Major Generals were created shortly after the war broke out, consisting of McClellan, Fremont, Dix and Banks. Of these, McClellan's commission was first issued, which made him the oldest Major General, next to Scott, and Commander-in-Chief upon his retirement. Had McClellan never resigned, but continued in the regular service, he could hardly have been higher than Major, and probably not higher than Captain. His resignation was lucky for him, for it gave him a chance to come in ahead of Wool, Harney, Hunter and all the old Brigadier Generals who have been in the service for thirty or forty years.

THE HISTORY OF HAIL COLUMBIA

In the summer of 1798, a young man connected with the theatre at Philadelphia as a singer, was about to receive a benefit on a certain Monday evening. On the Saturday afternoon previous he called on Joseph Hopkins, a rising young lawyer, twenty-eight years of age, with whom he had gone to school when both were boys. The actor said he had but twenty boxes taken, and his "benefit" would be a loss unless he could get a patriotic song written to the "President's March," then a popular air. The poets of the theatrical corps had tried their hand, but were satisfied that no words could be made to suit that air. Hopkins promised to make the attempt. At that time there was a great discussion in the country as to the policy of America joining either France or England in the war then waged between those two nations, and party spirit ran very high. Hopkins endeavored to write a song that should be independent of and above the interests, passions and policy of both belligerents, and look and feel exclusively for American honor and rights. He wrote Hail Columbia. It was announced on Monday morning, and the theatre was crowded to excess, and so continued during the season, the song being encored and repeated many times each night, the audience joining in the chorus. It was also sung at night, in the streets, by large assemblies of citizens, including members of Congress, and has now become a national song.

A WEDDING PARTY passed through Elkhira a few days since, which never had its prototype in the whole train of Hymen's devotees. The following items in regard to this peculiar couple will satisfy every one that "matrimonial sweets" were never measured out on so small a scale before. Their respective ages are 21 and 20 years. Their respective weights are about 65 and 33 pounds. Their respective heights, three feet five inches, and two feet eleven inches. The gentleman is a brother of the celebrated Gen. NUTT. TOM THUMB'S great rival. The lady is known as the Fairy Queen, formerly Miss SARAH BELTON. The happy pair were on their way to the little lady's home from their bridal trip to Niagara Falls.

The Springfield (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes: Numerous single-handed fights occurred on Friday evening, on the outskirts of the city, between pursuers and pursued, the history of which will, probably, never be known. Dead bodies are still every now and then found in out of the way places on the prairie, or in the woods surrounding the city. Yesterday, a most impressive tableau des morts was discovered on the prairie, about three miles from town. One of Major White's men had, it would seem, had a mortal conflict with two of the enemy. All three of them were lying dead on the ground. One of the rebels was completely pierced through the body by the sabre of the dragoon, who himself was evidently killed by a shot from the revolver of his antagonist. The other rebel had probably been shot by the dragoon before the encounter with the foe dispatched by the sabre. There they all three laid, friends and foe, in close proximity to one another—the dragoon still grimly grasping the sabre; fast to the body of his foe, who in return was as firmly clinging to his revolver, pointed toward the dragoon, whose breast had received one of its balls.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE ARMY.

Among the members of the present Congress now in the active service of the United States against the rebels, are Hon. John H. McClearland and Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; Kulligg, of Michigan; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri; Hon. James S. Jackson, of Kentucky; Hon. McKee Dunn, of Indiana; Senator Lane, of Kansas, and Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania. Col. Curtis, of Iowa, resigned his seat to accept the appointment of Brigadier General.

The rumor that counterfeit Treasury notes have been put in circulation is set at rest by an emphatic denial from the Treasury Department.

Cost of the Late Battle.

The Wabash fired, during the entire action, 900 shots, being all 8, 9, 10 and 11-inch shells, with the exception of a few rifled cannon projectiles of a new pattern, and which were used simply as a matter of experiment. The Susquehanna fired 300 shots, the Bicville 185, and the average of the gunboats and the other smaller ships may probably be set down at 150 each. There were, in all, 16 vessels engaged on our side, and probably from all of them were fired not far from 3,500 shot and shell at the two forts. Walker and Beauregard, the four-gun battery and the three steamers. The average cost of each shot, reckoning shell, round shot, and rifled cannon projectiles of peculiar make, and taking into account the value of the powder used to fire them, may be set down at about \$8. Thus the burned powder and broken shell, iron of the battle of Port Royal may be set down as having cost the country not less than \$28,000. Reckoning, then, says the New York Tribune, a few items of this battle, beginning with the immense cost of this fleet, which has been preparing since August last, the pay of the soldiers, the value of their food, and the expense of the two lost vessels on a very moderate scale, the entire cost is about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total: \$4,503,000.

The Late Col. Baker—Almost a Prophecy.

When the lamented Col. E. D. Baker was in Congress, in a debate in Committee of the Whole, he was assailed as a foreigner by Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, a Democratic partizan. Below is the reply which he made at the time, in which he seems to have foreshadowed the present unhappy conflict in which the country is engaged, as well as his own brave defence of his country and her Constitution and flag. The extract will be read with interest by many of his friends and admirers:

I have bared my bosom to the battle on the Northwestern frontier in my youth and on the Southwestern frontier in my manhood. I have earned somewhat of the good will of my country. In the councils of my State for a period of ten consecutive years, and in her service here, my constituents have confided in my devotion to their interests and my attachment to the Union. I have only to say, that if the time should come when disunion should rule the hour, and discord is to reign supreme, I shall again be ready to give the best blood in my veins to my country's cause. I shall be prepared to meet all antagonists with lance in rest, to do battle in every land in defense of the Constitution of my country, which I have sworn to support to the last extremity, against disunionists and all its enemies, whether of the South or the North—to meet them everywhere, at all times, with speech or hand, with word or blow, until thought or being shall be mine no longer.

The State of Kanawha.

The Pittsburg Gazette says that the people of Western Virginia have, with remarkable unanimity, voted in favor of being set off as a new State, to be called Kanawha. From the tone of the press, we infer that they look forward to a new era of prosperity, when they are no longer tied to the old slave government of Richmond. Whatever may be said of the propriety of the movement at this time—and there are grave doubts of its wisdom—there is no question that they will be better and more cheaply governed than they have been. They can lay off many excises, and institute more modern and simpler forms. Being a homogeneous people, they can legislate more satisfactorily. There will be less clashing of interests than there has been, and the slavery question, that bone of contention will be moved out of the way, for it will, of course, be a free state. The people will have a consent that the slight sprinkling of slavery among them, will be permitted to exist as an apple of discord. If they do, their peace is destroyed before it is begun. As a free, independent state, Kanawha has a bright prospect before her, and another decade will not pass until she sits a queen on the mountains, in the midst of her sisters, free, prosperous and happy.

The Convention to put the new government in motion, met on the 26th inst. On this body will depend greatly the future prosperity of the infant Commonwealth.

The State will pay 27 cents a pair for all good knit woolen socks delivered in Harrisburg. The best color is grey, and the yarn should not be too fine or closely knit. The socks should have double heels.

A blind man has been arrested in Cleveland for marrying three different blind girls within as many weeks. Two months ago he married his first wife, who was not blind; he declared he could not see any wrong in it.

The Pittsburg Chronicle publishes a list of eighty-three companies of volunteers enlisted for three years in Allegheny county, all now in service.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN S. MANN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa.; will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKean Counties. All business entrusted in his care will receive prompt attention. Office corner of West and Third streets.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. Office on South-west corner of Main and Fourth streets.

ISAAC BENSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to him, with care and promptness. Office on Second st., near the Allegheny Bridge.

F. W. KNOX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the Courts in Potter and the adjoining Counties.

O. T. ELLISON, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promptly respond to all calls for professional services. Office on Main st., in building formerly occupied by C. W. Ellis, Esq.

C. S. & E. A. JONES, DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS Oils, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

D. E. OLMSTED, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, READY-MADE Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, &c., Main st., Coudersport, Pa.

M. W. MANN, DEALER IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, MAGAZINES and Music, N. W. corner of Main and Third sts., Coudersport, Pa.

COUDERSPORT HOTEL, F. GLASSMIRE, Proprietor, Corner of Main and Second Streets, Coudersport, Pa.

L. BIRD, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKLAND, Pa., (formerly Cushingville.) Office in his Store building.

MARK GILLOX, TAILOR—nearly opposite the Court House—will make all clothes entrusted to him in the latest and best styles—Prices to suit the times.—Give him a call. 134 1/2

ANDREW SANBERG & BROS., TANNERS AND CURRIERS.—Hides tanned on the premises, in the best manner. Tannery on the east side of Allegheny river. Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.—July 17, 62.

OLMSTED & KELLY, DEALER IN STOVES, TIN & SHEET IRON, WARE, Main st., nearly opposite the Court House, Coudersport, Pa. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware made to order, in good style, on short notice.

EZRA STARKWEATHER, BLACKSMITH, would inform his former customers and the public generally that he has re-established a shop in the building formerly occupied by Benj. French 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. 12-24

LUCIEN BIRD,

DEALER IN PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c., Also,

Has been so fortunate as to secure the services of THOMAS J. BARKER, who is making and mending Boots and Shoes in his own unexceptionable style, with GOOD STOCK. Best Bats concluded to sell only for READY PAY, from October 3, 1864. Will buy Ashes, Hides, Pelts, and some Grains, in Brookland, (formerly Cushingville.) Sept., 1863.

POTTER JOURNAL

M. W. McAlarney, Proprietor. \$1.00 PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Devoted to the cause of Republicanism, the interests of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the best good of Potter county. Giving no guide except that of Principle, it will endeavor to aid in the work of more fully Freedoming our Country.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Rates for advertising and subscriptions.

"THE UNION" ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, Philadelphia. GEORGE NEWCOMB, Proprietor. This Hotel is centrally located, convenient for passenger cars to all parts of the city, and is every particular adapted to the wants of the business public. Terms \$1.50 per day.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of BENJ. T. HOXE, late of Sweden township, Potter Co., Pa., deceased, 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. J. W. BIRD, Adm. Sweden, Sept. 2, 1861.