

SYNOPSIS OF WAR NEWS.

The news and movements of the past week are unimportant. There appears to be an evident falling back of the Rebels both in position and feeling and an intense fear excitement pervades the entire South.

Gen. Fremont and part of his Staff are in New York at the Astor House, where they have been serenaded by various German and American Clubs, and by numerous bands.

Twenty days ago our brave troops in Missouri had just routed the enemy in the battle of Fredericktown, and the four successive skirmishes of Lexington, Wet Glaze, Linn Creek, and Springfield.

On dress parade, about five o'clock on the evening of the 21st of October we received orders to march immediately with two days rations in our haversacks, and at 10 o'clock we were under line of march, arriving within one-half mile of Edward's Ferry about daylight, and it commenced raining and continued to rain through the day and part of the night.

We do not venture to make any comment upon these facts. Indeed, they need none.

THE UNION CAUSE IN EUROPE.—Thoroughly trustworthy private letters from Europe contain the highly important intelligence that the Revolutionists of the Continent have made the most ample preparations to seize any opportunity which a meddlesome intervention in the affairs of this country may give them.

Gen. Butler, the "Democratic war-horse" of Massachusetts appears to understand the present crisis about as fully as any of our Statesmen or Generals and what is more he is neither afraid or ashamed to let people know what he does think.

"There can be no peace, whatever may be the wishes of the politicians—there can be no peace, whatever may be the desire of the coward and the timid—there can be no peace, whatever may be the loss of blood, the suffering, or the pouring out of treasure until the one great question is settled, whether the red blood which flows in the veins of the Northern men is as good, as pure, as true, as brave, as courageous, as the blood which flows in the veins of his Southern brother—or enemy, as they choose to call themselves—until Sumter is avenged and Manassas forgotten." (Deafening applause and cheers.)

From Lieut. Rathbone

CAMP KNIFE, Nov. 20, 1861.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—We left Camp Curtin on the evening of Sept. 16th for the seat of war, under the command of our worthy Colonel, Joseph F. Knipe. At the State Arsenal we were furnished with arms and ammunition; and left Harrisburg about 11 o'clock P. M. Arrived in Baltimore about noon the next day and marched about one mile to the Baltimore and Washington Railroad depot. The streets were crowded with citizens cheering, and wishing us "God Speed."

After three days spent at this Camp we were ordered to put two days rations in our haversacks, and join Gen. Banks' Division. Started Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Sept. 21st, and before we had marched through Georgetown we were wet through, and the rain made it quite muddy and hard traveling; it continued to rain until about 10 o'clock, when the wind changed and it became quite cold.

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From Maj. Kilbourne

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25.

MR. EDITOR: On leaving Potter with two companies, I promised to keep you posted on their condition and whereabouts; but, you know we were separated by our excellent Governor. Still I believe that the Union-loving people of my loved county would be glad to hear from the 45th regiment. There are quite a number of men here from Potter in this regiment; Square Douley of Pike, Abram Ellsworth, Thos. Laning and—Wilkinson of Hector, and others. Thomas Welsh of Lancaster is Col. of this Regiment. On the 21st of October we left Camp Curtin and arrived in Washington two days after and pitched our tents near the city. We remained here but a short time. We were marched to Bladensburg. Our encampment here was on the ground formerly occupied by a Massachusetts Regiment and was in a very unhealthy location this Regiment leaving behind them over one hundred sick and buried some of them on the ground. Here we were brigaded: Rhode Island 4th, New Hampshire 5th, Penna. 81st, and the 45th, commanded by Brig. Gen. Howard of Me. We were not satisfied with this Brigade. A few days before the Maryland election we were ordered to prepare two days rations, and took up our line of march. Our Brigade was posted at different points in this section of Maryland to protect the Union men in their efforts to vote for Unionists. Our Regiment was posted at Prince Frederick, the county seat of Calvert county. Here we found a nest of vipers who had determined to keep the Union men from the polls and carry the election for the rebel candidates by force. We also found a few bold Union men who stood up manfully for the Constitution and Laws handed down to them by their fathers. We entered the town headed by our Colonel, who is himself a host; tall, straight, heavy black beard, and eyes into which no rebel can look without remembering that he is a traitor and should have just such men to chastise him for his sins—then it was that "secesh" run to and fro like a nest of hornets stirred up with a long pole. "Secesh" wanted to know what we had come for—Union men did not know how they had petitioned to have us here. Here we encamped for the night and after the boys singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs we went to bed. Ladies of Potter, look with your mind's eye and see one thousand men lying on the cold ground with nothing but a blanket and the blue arch over them, hundreds of miles away from home and friends, wives and children. What does it prove? Simply that they love their country more than all else in the world.

The next morning was election, and the first thing we did was to hoist the United States flag on the pole where but the day before the Rebel flag floated. We then placed a guard at the polls to see that all men who had a right to vote, voted; and yet not interfere with any Rebel's votes. Here a slightly ridiculous incident occurred; an ex-member of Congress named Lotter, who was drunk, said he would kill any Union man who came before him. A guard was placed over him and he was sent to his office when he sent a challenge to Col. Welsh by a friend who was a good enough friend not to deliver it to the Colonel. After all the companies had left the town the Rebels thought they were strong enough to rescue their chief. Just at this time the Major marched in to town with two hundred men and formed an L from the Court House to the left fronting the Rebel's office. Near this place was a Union Hotel, the landlord of which requested a guard to be placed at his door to keep order. I took six men and gave orders to arrest every man who expressed sympathy with the Rebels—no one must talk treason before our troops or down goes his house! Presently one fellow goes daring than the rest began to curse the Yankees and hurra for Jeff. Davis. Some one reminded him that he might be arrested; he then drew the ugliest knife I ever saw. Capt. Hill and myself wrestled the knife from him.

After making a few more arrests, we started toward Washington with our prisoners. Upon coming to our Camp at Graham's wood the General complimented us upon the result of the expedition, and after trying the prisoners, he decided that they must be taken to Washington. What was our surprise when we found on arising the next morning that they had been discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance. These rebels take the oath as easy as they can take a glass of bad whisky. This war can never be brought to a close if we continue to administer the oath of allegiance to rebels whose souls are already steeped in perjury and treason. Upon arriving at our Camp in Bladensburg, Col. Welsh and Col. Beaver went to work to try and get us out of this Brigade. Gen. Cameron said he would lay the matter before Gen. McClellan, and we soon received orders to leave the Brigade and take the cars for Baltimore. Upon receiving this news a shout arose from the men, tents were struck, and we were on the cars about one o'clock P. M. and arrived at Fortress Monroe at four o'clock P. M. of the next day.

Nov. 20th. There is encamped here about 12,000 men. The "Constitution" left here to-day for the South with 3000 Gen. Butler's troops on board. Vessels are here to take us and other Regiments to Port Royal, but on inspection are found to be too heavily freighted with stores to take us. Port Royal is our destination. Shall be off to the "Sunny South" in a few days. The boys are all anxious for

active service. We have confidence in our orders and in our cause. It is said Col. Knipe's Regiment is coming here to join us. I hope so for in it are the Potter boys. The weather here is pleasant. I will write to you from Port Royal. At the request of Tioga boys, Tioga papers will please copy, Yours for the Union, J. M. KILBOURNE, Maj. 45th Regiment.

We have been compelled from its great length to omit much that would doubtless have been of interest in this letter of Maj. Kilbourne's. Writers would much oblige us if they would try and restrain their imaginations and give us nothing but facts transpiring under their own observation.—Ed.

The following complaint to Gov. Curtin, coming as it does from a democratic source, will give pleasure to his friends. Few men could have performed the great labor required to place in the field the large army now representing Pennsylvania, with so many conflicting interests to harmonize, and none more acceptably than has Gov. Curtin. We copy from the West Chester Republican, edited by Geo. W. Pierce, Esq.

Gov. Curtin in West Chester. Gov. Curtin was handsomely received in West Chester on the occasion of his visit to present the State Flags to Col. Gass's regiment, a detailed account of which interesting proceedings we give elsewhere in the Republican of to-day. The Governor was the guest of P. Frazer Smith, Esq., with whom he and his suite and several of our prominent citizens dined. The reception was extremely cordial, and our people of all parties accorded to the Governor all honor for his indefatigable zeal and success in getting up and sending off troops to the seat of war. Pennsylvania has more than a hundred thousand men in the field. This vast and mighty work has not been performed without great labor and clever executive abilities. At the beginning of the war serious charges were brought against Gov. Curtin, but a full and impartial investigation showed no corruption on the part of the Executive of the State or any of its officials. We are glad to record this fact, and it also gives us pleasure to say that the Governor has done nobly in sustaining the honor and credit of the State in this terrible war. His patriotism is unquestioned, and he cannot fail to receive the applause of our people for the herculean labors he has performed. The troops now sent from this State are splendidly equipped, and the greatest attention is paid to their comfort. Gov. Curtin is entitled to the thanks of the soldiers and their friends for all this, and we are sure it is freely accorded to him.

SPECIALY COMMENDED TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—Bishop TIMON has addressed a letter to his Priests, with reference to the delinquent subscribers to the Buffalo Sentinel, in which he brings the terrors of the other world to enforce the Priests' claims to payment. He says—"I cannot think for a moment that a Catholic who hopes for eternal life, would take the paper without intending to pay for it." He further instructs the clergy to examine whether the non-paying subscribers should receive absolution.

The Government have well-authenticated assurances, from North Carolina, that the Union sentiment is daily increasing and gaining strength in that State. The inhabitants, generally, are freely asserting that they have been deceived by the leaders of the rebellion, and are anxious to have the burdens, imposed by Secession, removed, and the authority of the Federal Government recognized and enforced. North Carolina will, in all probability, be represented, before many weeks, in the United States Congress.

"INFLUENCE is not Government. Let us have a Government by which our lives, liberties, and properties will be secured, or let us know the worst at once. THERE IS A CALL FOR DECISION. Let the reins of Government be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation be reprehended."—George Washington.

GRAIN CROP OF OHIO.—The total wheat crop of Ohio, for the past year is 23,040,365 bushels, an increase of 10,294,512, over the previous year. The corn crop for the same time is 91,588,704 bushels, an increase of 22,291,361 over the previous year.

A surgical journal tells of a man who lived years with a ball in his head. We have known ladies live twice as long with nothing but balls in their heads.

The name of the Shamokin Bank has been changed to the "Northumberland County Bank". The late European intelligence indicates a growing uneasiness among the Hungarians and other subjects of the Austrian government.

There will be three candidates for the Mayoralty of New York at the coming election. George Opyke, Esq., is the Republican nominee.

Bradford county has furnished 1,700 volunteers; Susquehanna 800, and Wayne 800.

The Confederate Congress met at Richmond on the 18th inst. without a quorum.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

ONE LEG MORE FOR HIS COUNTRY.—During the recent visit of Secretary Cameron to New York, a member of the Seventy-ninth regiment, who was in the battle of Bull Run, and near Col. Cameron when he fell, called upon the Secretary. He had been severely wounded and taken prisoner, carried to Richmond, and there suffered an amputation of one of his legs. He came hobbling into the Secretary's room on crutches, and begged to be permitted to go to the war again, saying that he thought that he could still be of service to the country even on crutches. Mr. Cameron did not question his capacity, but told him the first preliminary was to get a mate for his remaining extremity. The man said he couldn't afford that luxury, and insisted upon the validity of crutches. Mr. Cameron then told him to go to a limb-seller's and buy the best leg he could find and send the bill to him.—The wounded soldier went on his way rejoicing.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.—It is understood that the troops of Gen. Reynolds' command are being divided for active service in other quarters of the country.—Advices from Cheat Mountain are that several of the Ohio regiments are ordered, and are now on their way to Kentucky. Others, it is reported, will take up their line of march in a few days for Gen. Kelley's headquarters at Romney, and in connection with the force already there, commence a forward movement, in connection with the force already there, in concert with an unexpected movement of the grand army of the Potomac. The advance camp of Gen. Reynolds, now holding the mountain pass, will retain their position, and will make themselves snug and comfortable and secure in their strongly entrenched blockhouses. The rebels who have hitherto threatened his advances, have pretty much all disappeared.

A Romantic Story is told by a contemporary of Captain Wilkes. In his younger years he was smitten by the charms of a young lady who reciprocated his affection, and they were engaged to be married.—But the young sailor had a rival in the son of a wealthy tallow chandler of New York, who influenced the mind of the "stern parent" against his daughter's lover, and the result was that Charlie Wilkes went to sea again, and never saw his lady afterwards, nor his rival, till he received him as a prisoner on board his ship.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN.—The Providence Journal is responsible for this good one: "An irruption of Yankees is threatened at Beaufort. The first these South Carolinians will know the town will be laid out into corner lots, Seward street crossing Lincoln avenue, and bordering on Cameron square. There will be a newspaper, a patent medicine store, and a steam ferry, and Henry Ward Beecher will be advertised to give a lecture on the relations of freedom and slavery to civilization."

John Jacob Astor, the well known millionaire of New York, has joined the staff of General McClellan, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. Astor is the representative of thirty millions of property, and has an income of two millions per annum. He has been liberal of his time, knowledge and money, in behalf of the Federal cause.

ONE YEAR.—On the 8th Nov., 1860, the Slaveholding nabobs of South Carolina began to tear down and trample on the Stars and Stripes. On the 8th Nov., 1861, the patriotic freemen "mud-sills" of the Nation began again to raise the National Flag in Beaufort and vicinity, South Carolina.

It has been officially ascertained that the Government has now in the field and camp, and in process of formation, 600,000 volunteers; and the enlistments for the regular service are more numerous than heretofore.

A complimentary dinner was given in Washington on Tuesday evening last, to George D. Prentice, Esq., the patriotic editor of the Louisville Journal, at which the Secretary of War made a spirited speech.

It is reported that assurances have been given by our government to that our Great Britain that British vessels shall have access to the cotton ports of the South before the winter is over.

Bradford claims 1700, and Tioga 1400 men, in the U. S. Army. These would leave Susquehanna to make up 900, giving Wilmot's district 4,000 Volunteers—more than their quota.

A rumor is current in the army that the order upon which Col. Baker acted at Ball's Bluff were forged by some rebel for the purpose of drawing him into a trap.

BUSINESS CARDS

BULALA LODGE, No. 342, F. A. M. STATED Meetings on Wednesday on or before the Full Moon. Also Masonic gatherings on every Wednesday Evening, for work and practice, at their Hall in Coudersport. TIMOTHY IVES, W. M. SAMUEL HAYEN, Sec'y.

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 & 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, PRACTICING 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.

COLLINS SMITH, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, and all Goods usually found in a country Store.—Coudersport, Nov. 27, 1861.

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

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

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

MARK GILLON, 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. 13 1/2

ANDREW SANBERG & BROS., TANNERS AND CURRIERS.—Hides tanned on the shares, in the best manner. Tannery on the east side of Allegheny river, Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.—July 17, 61

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.

"THE UNION" ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, Philadelphia. UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger cars to all parts of the city, and in every particular adapted to the wants of the business public. Terms \$1.50 per day.—

LUCIEN BIRD, DEALER IN PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, Also, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, Has been so fortunate as to secure the services of THOMAS J. BAKER, who is making and mending Boots and Shoes in his own unexceptionable style, with GOOD STOCK, from October 1, 1861. Will buy Ashes, Hides, Pelts, and some Grains. in Brookland, (formerly Cushingville.) Sept., 1861

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

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

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