THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

M. W. McALARNEY, EDITOR.

SYNOPSIS OF WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1862.

The Judiciary Committee this morning authorized the Chairman to report a resolution expelling the two Missouri Senators, Messrs. Polk and Johnson.

The Colonel of a regiment stationed at Hilton Head, who came up on the Vanderbuilt, and is now here, says that he has no doubt of his ability to take Charleston with his single regiment, so great is the Southern panic. Houses ten miles in the interior are known to have been abandoned by their owners as hastily and left in the same condition, as the Beaufort residences were found.

The assertion of several of our cotemporaries that Gen. Fremont has been called before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War is unfounded. He will probably not be examined until the investigation of the battle of Bull Run is concluded. Gen. Barry was the most important witness called to-day. He referred the Committee to his official report, and explained that, in his judgment, he was in no way responsible for the disaster. It is understood that several army officers, who have been summoned as witnesses, hold a different opinion.

Senator Sumner's speech was felt to be exhaustive of the law of nations which governed the case of the Trent, and is already ranked in Washington as a state paper upon the question of seizure and search worthy to be placed side by side with the dispatches of Madison and Jefferson. It was delivered to a thronged and charmed Senate.

An attempt was last night made to blow up the Mansion House in Alexandria. This was formerly occupied as a hotel, but now as a hospital. A barrel had been secreted in the cellar, filled with powder and projectiles, and a fuse was found extending from there to the stable. In proximity to the combustibles, lucifer matches and Chinese crackers had been plentifully distributed. The fuse end at the stable had actually ignited, but the act was fortunately discovered by the guard, and the progress of the slow fire extinguished. But for this watchfulness and prompt action, not only would several hundred lives probably have been lost, but other casualties resulted.

William T. Smithson, the banker and broker, arrested yesterday afternoon by order of the Government, on suspicion of communicating with the rebels, left in the same afternoon train for Fort Lafayette. This is considered one of the most important arrests which has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 9, 1862.—About half of Gen. Burnside's expedition had sailed for Hampton Roads at 9 o'clock this morning. At 3 o'clock the others had steam up ready to depart.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Humphrey Marshall, the bibulous rebel brigadier, who for some months past has been harrying the loyal men of Eastern Kentucky, and was just about to leave his camp at Prestonburg, Owen Co., on the west fork of the Big Sandy River, to take up his victorious march for Frankfort, the capital of the State, has suddenly found a lion in his path. Gen. Buell spoiled his plans by dispatching Col. Garfield with a superior force against him. The Col. dividing his command, sent one column along the road leading to Louisa, at the junction of the forks of the Sandy, while the other took the direct road to Prestonburg. The latter column, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, and two of infantry, came up to Painesville, within seven miles of Marshall's camp on Monday last, and were marching directly upon it, when Marshall dispatched a flag of truce, to inquire of Col. Garfield "if matters could not be arranged without fighting." The Col. politely informed the emissaries that fight or flight were the only alternatives. Marshall, who does not appear to have had any stomach for fighting, immediately notified his men that they were at liberty to disband, or surrender, and they therefore set fire to their wagons, tents, and camp equipage, and ran in all directions, losing everything but their cannon, which they hauled off. Col. Garfield promptly dispatched his cavalry in pursuit, and expects to take the guns, with a few of the flying rebels. Marshall, who, with his West Point training and Mexican reputation, was greatly relied upon by the Secessionists, by his recent display of "discretion" has inflicted a blow upon the rebels which will more than counterbalance all his achievements heretofore in their behalf. It is a cheering sign that on this occasion our forces did not find themselves opposed to "superior numbers."

No additional intelligence of the movements of the great Mississippi expedition has yet been received; but a sharp little set-to between three rebel gunboats and two of our floating bulwarks is reported to have taken place near Cairo. The rebels were doubtless on a reconnoissance from Columbus; but so unpleasant was their reception that our boats, the Essex and St. Louis, easily drove them off, pursuing them almost to Columbus. From statements of deserters, it appears that the rebels at Columbus are becoming quite nervous in consequence of the preparations which have been made for their benefit.

Gen. Butler's three regiments at Boston which have been embarking and disembarking on the steamer Constitution, for a week past, by orders from headquarters, are at last ordered on board once more, their destination being Fortress Monroe.

From Hatteras Inlet we learn that our troops are all well, and have not been troubled by the rebels since the 5th of December. Contrabands from the mainland had crossed over, at great peril, to inform our people that the rebels were at work strongly fortifying Roanoke Island, in expectation that Gen. Burnside's expedition would go into Pamlico Sound to operate against Norfolk. At Norfolk this opinion was very generally entertained, and preparations for defense were being made accordingly.

The Ocean Queen arrived on Saturday from Port Royal, with two days later dates, but no news of importance. The post at Tybee Island had been largely reënforced, and heavy firing was heard in that direction as the steamer was leaving, but from whom it proceeded was not known. The Ocean Queen brought a cargo of fine Sea Island cotton.

From the Upper Potomac we learn that the town of Bath had not been burned as reported. The rebel army, under Gen. Jackson, are in and around Bath, and burned a mill, and some other buildings on Saturday.

At last the steam sloop-of-war Pensacola has left the Potomac, having successfuly run the blockade without injury, although twenty shots were fired at her by the rebels.

On the other side of the Potomac the weather has so broken up the roads that it is almost impossible to move a division over them. The road is deep and almost impassable.

THE SECESSIONISTS IN EUROPE AND MR. SEWARD.—Mr. Weed writes from London to the Albany *Evening Journal*:

"Strong, active and subtle influences have been at work here to render our Secretary of State obnoxious to this government, its press and people. And these influences have been so successful that he is everywhere regarded not only as an enemy of England, but as one who, from personal hostility or political consideration, really desires a collision between the two nations. In support of these opinions the Duke of Newcastle is quoted. I cannot gather from the numerous versions afloat, the precise language used by the Duke, but I am sure that either the language or the import of what Governor Seward said, was misapprehended, for it is an impeachment of the commonest sense to suppose that he seriously apprised the Duke of an intention to provoke a war with England; and that at a moment when our whole country was manifesting, in unmistakable enthusiasm, its admiration for the Queen and its regard for England in ovations to her son and its heir apparent.

"In at least one vital particular secessionists are working out their own destruction. Their war is emancipating Europe from its dependence upon the slave States for cotton. This usurping king will be dethroned. They were warned of this, but that blindness which precedes destruction sealed their eyes and their understanding. India will furnish, next year, a million and a half of bales. The Manchester spinners say that, with a small proportion of American cotton, they can work up the India material advantageously. There is no limit to the capacity of India for cotton-growing. The rapid construction of railways will soon remove the only obstacle."

Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, commanding one of the regiments of the New York Irish brigade, has been appointed Brigadier General. Col. Meagher is an orator, a scholar, a patriot, and a soldier. He was associated with many of the noblest spirits of Ireland in their last efforts of freedom. He is the representative man in America, and his recognition by the President is a graceful compliment to the Irish people.

Most men work for the present, a few for the future. The wise work for both, for the future in the present, and for the present in the future.

For the Potter Journal.

MR. EDITOR: Having the means of registering the lowest point to which a thermometer may fall in any given time, I have kept a record during the past month of the lowest temperature of each night, as that is presumed to be the coldest portion of each twenty-four hours, which may possess sufficient interest for the residents of our county to warrant publication. As the observations are taken in the morning, they must be understood to apply to the night preceding the date.

The lowest temperature was 2° Fahrenheit on the 4th; and the highest 45°. Ten nights of the month were not below the freezing point 32°, and the average for the month was 25°. In several instances it was warmer through the night than the day preceding it. The night preceding the 26th was 14°, it remained cold all day, and at 10 o'clock P. M. of the 26th commenced raining, but by next morning, 27th, had fallen slightly (to 25°) with a slight sprinkle of snow. Snow fell only on three days in the month, the 20th, 23d, and 27th, amounting altogether to about 5½ inches.

The Lewisville Academy in Ulysses has been supplied by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia with a set of instruments for taking Meteorological Observations at 3 stated hours of each day, and I will take this opportunity to suggest that it would be interesting to many citizens of our county if a digest of their observations—at least, of the Thermometer and Barometer, was furnished weekly or monthly to our county paper. The labor would be trifling, and it might prove an advantageous advertisement of their Institution. Yours &c, K. N. I.

☞We take the following from a correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1862.

The Pennsylvania troops in South Carolina have celebrated the new year. They have cut off the rail communication between the aristocratic cities of Charleston and Savannah, and as these great Southern capitals had previously been blockaded by water, their isolation is complete. The regiment that has performed this fine feat is the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Thomas Welsh, of Columbia, Lancaster county, as brave a soldier as ever wore the uniform of that country which he has served on more than one bloody field. Honor to him and the gallant boys under his lead! The effect of this achievement will be to increase the panic and the distress of the people of South Carolina and Georgia. What a fearful retribution for Charleston! The cradle of rebellion will be its grave! And what a fate for the prosperous State of Georgia, with her great railroads, fine steam lines to the Northern ports, and an auspicious Future! Savannah has always been one of the most refined and polished of the cities in the Union. Its scholars and public men were famed for their learning and their influence, and its people were justly proud of the enterprise and progress that distinguished them. Now, Savannah, like Charleston, is deserted and desolate. The blame lies not upon the people, but upon their remorseless and ambitious leaders; and if the former will only reject and repudiate the latter, the war will soon be terminated.

These movements in the extreme South will, of course, be followed up by an advance from the Potomac. But our opinion is, now expressed, that a forward movement cannot be made too soon. Our troops are eager for it. They are even clamorous for active duty. They have been disciplined for months, and longer delay will only increase the sick and add to the sufferings produced by the rigors of winter.

SALT FOR THE THROAT.—In these days when diseases of the throat are so prevalent, and so many cases fatal, the use of common salt is recommended as an effectual remedy: "We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon, and night. We dissolved a large table-spoonful of pure table salt in about half of a tumbler full of cold water.—With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly just before meal time. The result has been, that during the entire Winter we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds to which, so far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute the satisfactory result entirely to the salt gargle."—*Rel. Telescope.*

The male members of the family of Charles W. Butcher, of Williamsport—father and *three* sons—are all in the service of their country. Where is the family of, like numbers that beats that?—*Lycom. Gazette.*

Mrs. Woodward of Lewisburg, informs us that her husband and *four* sons are all among our volunteers—each one, we believe, in a different Company.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

Extracts from the Canada paper, and the reported opinions of Lord Lyons, indicate that, by the surrender of Mason and Slidell, all danger of a war with Great Britian has, for the present, been avoided. The Rebel envoys have been transferred to the English sloop of war Rinaldo.

The Late Prince Albert.

Since the death of Prince Albert, which we announced a fortnight ago, the English journals have borne testimony, with singular unanimity, to the great services rendered by the Prince to the Queen in the conduct of public affairs. A common impression existed in this country, and to a great extent in England, that the Prince took no part in politics; that not only his position allowed him no right, but that his disposition tempted him with no inclination. But the English journals, since his death, have given many evidences, new to the people, that the Consort was the chief adviser of the royal lady; that, standing in the shadow of the throne, he held a strong hand upon the Government; that, while keeping carefully aloof from partisanship, he held many checks and balances upon the Ministers; that often the manifest mind of the Queen was only the secret mind of the Prince.

But, in view of the manner in which he exercised this influence, it was to his credit rather than discredit. For it cannot be doubted that he was a conscientious man, scrupulous of his conduct, not ambitious of power, well satisfied with a station which he well filled, and prudent enough to know that the only way to maintain it was by not seeking to exceed it.

The short-lived popular rumor raised against him during the Crimean War, of mingling too busily in the public business, was handsomely turned in his favor by Lord Aberdeen. The objection was, that the Prince was always present at the confidential interviews between the Queen and the Ministers. The reply was, that the popular rumor was literally true; that he was not only present, but that his presence was felt to be a help, not a hinderance; and that it would be difficult to supply the place of an adviser who held the Queen's interests so near at heart, while at the same time, from the peculiarity of his position, he could not be personally affected by the fortunes or misfortunes of any rising or falling party in the state.

We observe that the *London Critic*, taking this same view of the Prince's political behavior, has a singular story of his falling out with Lord Palmerston, which we here quote:

"In order that those of the University of Cambridge may know what they contemplate doing when they talk of elevating the present Premier [Lord Palmerston] to the Chancellorship of the University, we will recall to mind one or two simple historical facts, not very remote from this time. About the year 1851, and during the years in which the war with Russia came about, the public was agitated through the press about the interference of the Prince Consort with foreign politics. The plaintiff in that matter was Lord Palmerston, who complained that he never could see the wife without the husband being present. *In 1854 that noble lord was charged by the Queen with sending dispatches to foreign powers without her royal sanction—in other words, with having usurped the office of the crown.* In consequence of that, Lord Palmerston was dismissed the Foreign Secretaryship, and this (as was generally understood at the time) was thro' the direct personal influence and advice of the late Prince Consort. The revenge which the noble lord took upon that occasion was peculiar and characteristic; he cultivated the personal acquaintance of the editors of some so-called 'liberal' journals, and persuaded these gentlemen to 'write down' the Prince, denouncing him as an enemy of England, and a supporter of what were then called 'German interests'—as if anything could be to the interest of Germany which was not also really to the interest of England. The unthinking people took up the cry, and the Prince was actually hooted in the streets of London. The journals which seven years ago did this to the Prince are now among the loudest and most pretentious of the mourners. So short are human memories."

The Chancellorship of the University, mentioned above, is an honor which was held by the late Prince. Among the candidates for the succession are his son the Prince of Wales, Lord Palmerston, Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Devonshire, and others. To judge from various indications manifest in the English journals, the choice is likely to be a test-question between the party of the late Prince and the party of the Premier. In late years, no love has been lost between these two distinguished gentlemen. The same journal gives a very decided expression of the Prince's views (and possibly the Queen's) concerning the British difficulties with this country. We quote:

"We have reason to believe that, up to the time of his death, the Prince Consort raised his voice energetically against the haste with which England is rushing into a war with the United States—an event which he denounced as subversive of her interests, dangerous to the real sources of her power, and certain to be advantageous only to the despotic powers of Europe. Whether that view was right or wrong, such, we believe, was the faith in which the Prince Consort died."

If this be a true statement of the opinions of a man who now, after his death, is seen to have exercised so great an influence on the public affairs of Great Britain, we cannot but regard his death as not only an English but American misfortune.—*N. Y. Independent.*

A Richmond paper confesses that the rebel army is utterly demoralized; regimental drills have ceased, and the men spend their time in gambling.

SIMMONS' COLUMN.

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I SHALL BE ENABLED

TO CONTINUE

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AS HERETOFORE

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FULLY AS LOW AS

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WHOLESALE

PRICES,

THUS

GIVING MY CUSTOMERS

ADVANTAGES

NOT TO BE FOUND

ELSEWHERE

IN

THIS COUNTY.

C. H. SIMMONS,

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January 8, 1862.

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SAMUEL HAVEN, Sec'y.

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

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O. T. ELLISON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, Coudersport, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of the village and vicinity that he will promply 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.

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Sept., 1861

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN S. BENNET, late of Bingham township, Potter county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Potter county, to whom all debt due to said estate and claims against the same, must be presented for settlement or payment. WM. P. COOL, Adm'r.
Hebron, Jan. 8, 1862.