

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864

M. W. McALARNEY, EDITOR.

THE SITUATION.

The rebels have abandoned the central South to SHERMAN. This is the meaning of the advance of HOOD into Tennessee, that he despairs of overtaking SHERMAN. That General can work his will, unopposed by any army, and the defense of Georgia is now entrusted to the winter rains, to the bridge-builders, to the self-sacrificing spirit of the Southern people. They are called upon to defeat Sherman by the destruction of their own property, and by anticipating the devastation they fear from him. It is the strategy of Moscow that is to ruin his campaign. Senator Hill appeals to the people of Georgia to fly to arms. Seddon approves his words. Beauregard demands that the roads be destroyed, and predicts the starvation of our army. Leading rebels of Georgia publish a call, exclaiming, "Remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions away from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry." Not the negroes, we trust though slaves have suffered such martyrdom.—But not one word is said of an army to meet our own. Beauregard promises to join the Georgians, but not to bring an army with him. The appeal resembles almost exactly that made to Pennsylvaniaans when Lee crossed the Potowmack in 1863. What could we do then against a great veteran army? We sought to rouse the spirit of the people, but with all our success, and with aid from other States, nothing saved the State from devastation but the prompt arrival of the entire Army of the Potowmack, and the victory of Gettysburg. The parallel of the Georgian and Pennsylvanian situation is close enough to show the folly of supposing that effective resistance can be made to Sherman by the few men who have been left in civil life by the perpetual rebel encirclement. Sherman cannot meet his Gettysburg till he loses a battle to Hood, and Hood at waynesboro, Tennessee, is now two hundred and seventy-five miles from Moon. By no possibility can another army be organized out of the scattered rebel garrisons in time to give Sherman any real trouble.

Difficulties, of course, he will encounter. They are registered in his programme, and anticipated in his preparations. The rains will fall, and the roads be clogged with mud. But it does not always rain, and November in Georgia is as mild as early September in the North. Fruit trees were blossoming at Atlanta on the 11th of this month. Provisions will be removed, roads will be obstructed, bridges destroyed.—But there is but one obstacle that Sherman cannot surmount—an army as large as his own, commanded by a general as able. He has gone upon this bold and mighty expedition not recklessly, but with thorough knowledge of his own resources and those of the enemy. For two months he prepared for a movement, which was contemplated six months ago, and was known to General Grant, the Secretary of War, and the President, when our army first marched from Chattanooga, in the early summer. It is not likely that the unprovided and unmilitary opposition of the citizens of Georgia will cause a week's delay in the colossal and thoroughly organized campaign of a first-class army. Georgia is abandoned to her fate, to the mercy of her invaders, and the courage of her people.

This terrible situation Hood is doing all in his power to retrieve. His advance upon the Tennessee border was an expected result of Sherman's strategy. To wait in Illinois in Mississippi would be folly for Hood. Nothing could be gained by inactivity; much more might be lost.—Hood is compelled by his own precautions to try conclusions with Thomas, and a rebel victory in Tennessee would be the most efficient service he could render to Georgia. A decisive victory over our troops would compel Sherman to return, and, until his return, would leave Nashville and all Tennessee at the mercy of the rebel army. Desperation in such a case is wisdom, and if Hood has an army capable of fighting a battle with any hopes of success, all sound strategy would justify the risk of defeat. But it was precisely to make such a misfortune impossible that Thomas has been reinforced. The rebel general is reported to occupy Waynesboro, Tennessee, threatening Nashville, seventy miles distant, and confronted by a portion of our army at Pulaski, forty miles away. Paducah, which Hood is incorrectly said to threaten, is one hundred and twenty miles away, and he would not dare to march upon it without first destroying the offensive power of Thomas. The more prudent course of our General might be to postpone a battle as long as possible, and content himself with thwarting the enemy. But it is possible that he may do more than the country expects of him. In the meanwhile, Lee is imprisoned at Richmond, and Sherman pierces the heart of the rebellion. This is the situation, and all its advantages and hopes are ours; all its perils and despairs are our foes.—*Philadelphia Press*, Nov. 26.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT, during his late visit to New York, paid his respects to Gen. Scott, who presented the hero of Chattanooga with a copy of his Autobiography, written on the fly leaf of one of the volumes, "From the oldest to the best soldier in the world." Such a compliment from such a man, is worth fighting for during a life-time;

SHINGLE HOUSE, Nov. 20, 1864.
ED. JOURNAL: Last evening I was agreeably surprised to meet Lieut. J. E. Terwilliger, of the 85th N. Y. Vol., who with the Brigade in which that Regiment was serving, was captured in April last, at Plymouth, N. C.

Lieut. Terwilliger with Capt. D. A. Langworthy, Capt. G. H. Aldrich of the 8th, and Capt. Cady and Lieut. Cadby of the 10th, together with four officers of the 24th N. Y. Battery, and several others, made their escape from the military prison at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 11th of October last, and finally reached our lines near Knoxville, Tenn., on the 13th of the present month.

His account of their escape and the perils of their journey through the mountainous portions of the Carolinas, is thrilling indeed, and adds the testimony of another true and brave man to that already piled mountain-high, of the fiendish torture by the Rebels of our noble boys who are prisoners in their hands; and also to the fact that the Blacks wherever met, are the true friends, not only of our soldiers, but of the cause for which we are fighting.

Lieut. Terwilliger was confined at Charleston, S. C. for a time, leaving that place on the 4th of October in consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever. His description of the sinks of death in which our Privates are confined in Georgia and South Carolina, and his accounts of their torture by starvation, neglect and exposure, are painful to listen to or repeat.

Below is a list of the deaths in Co. D, since their capture, and, as many of that Company were from Potter county, it may be a mournful satisfaction to their friends to see the list published.

Sergeants, Israel Wales, Elijah Gilbert, Corporals, I. D. Burbaub, Hiram Pierce, Lyman Denning.

Pirates, Richard Matteson; Joseph Pierce, Peter Rockafellow, A. W. Kinney, James S. Bissell, Allen C. Barnes, David R. Terwilliger, Hosea W. Palmer, Albert N. Laugdon, I. W. Vesper, Wm. Tubbs, Alfred Chapel, A. T. Smith, also W. H. Kenyon of Company H, who formerly resided in Sharon.

Lieut. Terwilliger avers that the rations allowed the prisoners was frequently nothing more than a pint of corn meal, and never more than that and two ounces of spoiled bacon per day. How long is this to continue? L. H. KINNEY.

Teacher's Institute.

On the 22d inst. quite a number of teachers met in the Coudersport Academy for the purpose of holding a County Institute. After Prayer by the Co. Supt. Mr. Clafflin, the following persons were elected to preside over their deliberations: President, R. T. CLAFFLIN; Vice P., Miss Jane Hydorn; Secy, Miss Libbie Yeomans.

The exercise in Grammar was conducted by J. W. Allen; Geography, by R. T. Clafflin, who confined himself principally to the Mathematical branch of that study; Intellectual Arithmetic, by O. B. Bird.

In the evening a lecture was delivered by O. B. Bird on the subject of "Phrenology in connection with Teaching." He recommended to teachers a knowledge of its principles for the better understanding of the characters of their pupils. At the close of the lecture a discussion of the resolution, "That Phrenology should be taught in Common Schools," was conducted with considerable interest.

On the second day there was an exercise in Arithmetic by Miss Hydorn; an interesting lecture upon the Spencerian System of Penmanship, by J. W. Allen; a lecture by Mr. Clafflin upon Orthography; an exercise in Reading by Mr. Allen; an exercise in Grammar by Mr. Harris, of Keating; and questions from the "Query Box," were also solved.

The Co. Supt. and Mr. Allen were appointed a committee to recommend a series of books for use in the schools of the county, to report at the March session of the Institute.

In the evening an Essay on School Government was read by Mr. Allen. A discussion of the resolution: "That the slanderer is a more pernicious character than the flatterer," was conducted by O. B. Bird, affi., and H. Harris, neg., at the close of which the resolution was adopted by a vote of the members present. Miss Jane Hydorn received a permanent certificate much to the satisfaction of all.

The thanks of the teachers are due Mr. Allen for his efficient services.

Miss LIBBIE YEOMANS, Secy.

A very curious sea-monster indeed was taken in the harbor of New Bedford last Friday afternoon. It is now in New Bedford, and its possessors say they will take it at the National Sailor's Fair now in progress there. The fish, the like of which all the old shipmasters in New Bedford say they never saw before, weighs about four hundred pounds, and is thirteen feet in length, of which nine feet taper down to a serpent-like tail. It has the mouth of the shark, with two rows of teeth, a fin on the back, and a full eye like a bullock. In color and motion it resembles a serpent in the water, and is believed to be the veritable great sea-serpent, whose mysterious visits have periodically created so much excitement along shore, and which until now has eluded his baffled pursuers.

There is said to be in the United States 50,000 beavers. Idol Gods are worshipped in two heathen temples in San Francisco.

THE GREAT WEST.

When Gen. Taylor was chosen President only sixteen years ago, he did not receive a single Electoral Vote from the States lying north and west of the river Ohio. Abraham Lincoln, favored by the divisions among the opponents, carried all those States in 1860, some of them by a narrow majority, but received scarcely a tenth of the Popular Vote of Missouri. Now, he carries every one of them by a general increased majority, and Missouri with them by a very decided vote. He has also carried the new State of Nevada and has large absolute majorities in California and Oregon, where though he carried their Electors, he had barely two-fifths of the Popular Vote in 1860.

His majority in that great section, which is soon to preponderate in our National councils, may be roughly stated as follows:

Lincoln's Maj.	Electors
Ohio,	60,000
Indiana,	30,000
Illinois,	30,000
Michigan,	10,000
Wisconsin,	15,000
Minnesota,	5,000
Iowa,	40,000
Missouri,	20,000
Kansas,	10,000
Nevada,	3,000
California,	20,000
Oregon,	3,000
Total, 12 States	256,000

These States gave an aggregate population of 214,000 for him, with gains of Members of Congress in every State where there was anything left to gain. And there is no pretense that anything was lost to his adversaries through divisions.

The vote of the North-West is the strongest guarantee yet proffered of the perpetuity of the Union. The alienation of the North-West has been plotted and sought for years. To this end uncounted lodges of "Knights of the Golden Circle," "Sons of Liberty," &c., have been organized. To this end, New-England has been persistently defamed and reviled by the basest of her renegade sons. To this end, constant stimulus has been given to the Western jealousy and hate of the East. The Puritanism and fanaticism of New-England have been inculpated as plunging the country into a gigantic civil war for the benefit of her cotton-mills—as if cotton-mills luxuriated in the dearth and dearness of Cotton—and now the Great West responds by larger, more decisive majorities for the War, a hearty support to the Administration, than are given in the East. And the rattle of rifle-fetters in Maryland is more than paralleled by the crash of the prison-house in Missouri.

Let us rest in the confident assurance that the Union will endure forever under the guardianship and protection of the Great because Free North West!—Tribune.

GIVE US BACK OUR OLD COMMANDER.

The following is the official return in this district for Congress, including the soldiers' vote:

Wilson, U.	Wright, D.
Centre,	2454
Clinton,	1337
Lycoming,	2843
Potter,	984
Tioga,	3615
	11,553
	10,681

Wilson's maj., 852

The Richmond Whig criticises Davis, proposing to employ slaves in the army and navy, and wants him and the Rebel authorities to mind his own business, which is to enforce the military laws they now have. It says his arguments are the arguments of Seward and Sumner, and if true, slavery is wrong, and the sum of all barbarism.

Affairs around Richmond and Petersburg remain unchanged, but the rebels are unanimous that Grant will yet deliver a great battle before winter comes, and that he will be assisted in the movement by the James River fleet, which will pass through the Dutch Gap Canal.

Rebel editors are greatly excited over Jeff. Davis' recommendation to congress that upon him should be conferred power to exempt those editors whom he may think proper from military duty. This is looked upon by the Richmond press as a vile attempt to crush the liberty of the press.

Hon. A. H. Rice, chairman of the congressional naval Committee, said, at the reception of the heroes of the Kearsarge, at Fenwick Hall, Boston, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., that the navy had captured fourteen hundred blockade runners during the war, worth over fifty millions of dollars.

A chaplain in Arkansas says that a man buying furs was conversing with a woman at whose house he had called, and asked her if there were any Presbyterians around there. She hesitated a moment and said she guessed not—"her husband hadn't killed any since he lived there."

A conspiracy has been discovered among the copperheads and refugee rebels in Illinois to fire the city of Chicago and release and arm the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas. A number of the conspirators have been arrested, and arms and ammunition found in their possession.

Mr. Reynolds, the dramatist, once met a free and easy actor, who told him that he had passed three festive days at the seat of the Marquis and Marchioness of [unclear], without an invitation. He had gone there on the assumption that, as my lord and lady were not on speaking terms, each would suppose that the other had asked him, and so it turned out.

The United States Government has knowledge that not only great numbers of refugees in the British Provinces were plotting to come over to vote, but that large quantities of arms are already in Canada, designed for distribution among the Sons of Liberty throughout the North. Discovery is defeat, however.

Rev. Dr. Kennard, of Boston, has in forty six years, preached 110,000 sermons, baptized 2,053 persons married 4,089 couples, and attended 3,900 funerals. Sixty thousand officers and men are now in our navy.

California will make 1,000,000 gallons of wine this year.

2d Pa. Cav.

180

71

3d "

in part,

89

104

4th "

257

109

16th "

217

195

Union Soldiers in Fishing Creek Confederacy—59 majority for Lincoln.

Soldiers at Washington give Lincoln 1140 majority.

Maryland Soldiers—2007 for Lincoln, 92 for McClellan.

Nashville, Tennessee, 1292 majority for Abe and Andy."

In short, "the Old Commander" the earnest Soldier's want is evidently no other than "FATHER ABRAHAM".

CHEAP DRESS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Those who are fond of seeing for facts on which to found disheartening generalizations, might easily find them, to all appearance, in the cheap dress of the day. Of course we are not alluding to the dress of the ladies. That has attained the degree of luxury which makes matrimony one of the largest financial undertakings in the market. We are speaking only of the humble dress of the male sex which seems almost to have reached the verge of work-house cheapness. While the ladies are flaunting in costumes which are denounced from the pulpits of unfashionable churches, the men have descended step by step, through every degree of cheapness, until they have altogether deserted the old fashioned five guinea coat for suits which look passing well for half the money. They cannot be strictly said to have clothed themselves in sackcloth and ashes, but they certainly go as near the penitential style, as decency will allow. The days of "guid braid clair"—as Robert Ferguson, the poetical progenitor of Burns, puts it—are as much things of past as the days of hair-patches, patches, and satin breeches. Materials which, at one time, would have been considered only fit for hearth rugs now from the favorable walking dress in the most refined cities.—London News.

15TH DISTRICT.

The following is the official return in this district for Congress, including the soldiers' vote:

Wilson, U.

Wright, D.

Centre,

2454

3141

Clinton,

1337

1977

Lycoming,

2843

3690

Potter,

984

582

Tioga,

3615

1291