

THE JOURNAL

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

The following is the Soldier's Vote returned to the Prothonotary's Office of this County:

Table with columns for names and votes, including Lincoln, McClellan, and Home vote. Total Lincoln's vote is 223, Home vote is 527.

Lincoln's total majority 710. What think ye of that? The Mackites said they could have elected a county ticket! We fail to see it!

GRAND JURORS for December Term, 1864. Summons to appear December 19, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELERS JURORS for December Term, 1864. Summons to appear December 19th at 2 o'clock P. M.

VICTORY IN TENNESSEE. We have won a battle in Tennessee. Gen. Schofield's official dispatch announces that the enemy attacked him on Wednesday at Franklin, and after a contest which lasted from four in the afternoon till after dark, "was repulsed with heavy loss—probably of five or six thousand men." Our loss is estimated at not more than a fourth of that number. One thousand prisoners and a Brigadier General have been captured.

terly frustrated, and Hood was compelled to cross this stream further to the west and north. To meet his movements in this direction, General Thomas finally withdrew his victorious army toward Nashville, and took up a position three miles to the south of the city. He was followed closely by that portion of Hood's forces which had not been engaged on Wednesday, and there was the usual skirmishing on Thursday between the pickets of the two armies. Heavy cannonading is reported to have been heard in Nashville, and a great battle was momentarily expected.—Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Old Capitol Prison received a distinguished visitor this morning, in the person of Roger A. Pryor, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, the maimed of Clemons, of Alabama, and would-be murderer of Potter, of Wisconsin. It appears that several days ago one of our officers, belonging to the 9th Corps, who had gone out on the picket line to exchange papers with the rebels, was taken prisoner by them. Our boys determined to retaliate for this outrage, and an opportunity presented itself night before last. About dusk a rebel officer came down to our picket line in front of General Potter's Division to exchange papers. He was immediately arrested and taken before General Potter on the charge of being a spy, as he had a private's coat on over his uniform. He turned out to be Captain Roger A. Pryor, formerly a general in the rebel service, but subsequently reduced in rank by Beauregard. At the time of his capture he was a Captain of an independent company of scouts. Gen. Potter, by whom he was examined, is a first cousin to Potter, of Wisconsin, whom Pryor, in former days challenged to a duel.

Captain Pryor came up on the mail boat this morning, and appears again in Washington, but under somewhat different auspices than formerly. On his way up the Avenue, this morning, he evinced a great deal of nonchalance with the United States officers on each side of him. He sauntered along, smoking his cigar, and bowing familiarly to old acquaintances whom he met on his way to the Old Capitol. He was dressed in a good suit of Confederate grey, and his long hair and well developed moustache gave him quite a *distingue* appearance.

EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE THEM.—From R. B. Heintzeling *Steward 72d Reg. P. V.* "Your medicinal preparation (Brown's Bronchial Troches) is certainly valuable to soldiers in the field, and I feel satisfied if generally adopted at the hospitals, many sleepless nights of the weary soldiers would be averted. Our regiment are now testing their qualities, and I believe are all satisfied with their good effect in alleviating those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the surgeon's morning call." Sold every where at 25 cts. per box.

A REBEL PLOT TO BURN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. The long-threatened attempt of the Rebels to burn this city was made on Friday night, Nov. 25. It was a wretched failure. The plot may have been ingeniously contrived, but the conspirators bungled, and not only produced no serious effect, but served a good purpose, for their operations have put our citizens on their guard and have elicited stern military orders, which will hereafter pin the secessionists among us in a small corner.

Between 9 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, ten hotels and Barnum's Museum were fired; and on Saturday morning three more hotels were set on fire—in all fourteen buildings. The complete list is as follows: St. James, Fifth Avenue; Lafayette, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Howard, Belmont, Astor, United States, Lovejoy's, Tammany, Hanford, and New England Hotels, and Barnum's Museum. Precisely the same system of firing seems to have been followed in all the hotels. A stranger applied for a room, entered a fictitious name upon the hotel record, was shown to his apartment, and soon afterward left, taking the key with him. In a few minutes after his departure, smoke was observed issuing from the room, and when the door was forced, the bedding and furniture were found piled in a heap, and in flames. Empty bottles which had contained phosphorus were found, and matches and turpentine had been liberally used. It was also generally discovered that the materials for producing a flame had been conveyed in a black traveling bag, which was left behind. In every case, the fire was discovered in time to prevent any serious conflagration, so that the total damage will not exceed \$10,000. Some abortive attempts were also made to fire the piers and shipping, the flames were immediately extinguished. Two or three arrests were made, but it is supposed the chief conspirators made their escape.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—A nefarious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principal hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this attempt had succeeded, it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life. The evidences of extensive combination and other facts disclosed to-day, show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies, subject to martial law, and to the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a court-martial or military commission, and, if convicted, they will be executed without the delay of a single day. By command of Major-Gen. DIX. D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and A. A. G.

Gen. Sherman's Progress. The great point of attraction and concentration of public attention now is Gen. Sherman's army in Georgia. No other news is so eagerly sought for and none so unlikely to be received for some time, except through rebel sources that Georgia is fast being reduced to a conquered State, is beyond a doubt. The Richmond papers are disgusted with the apathy that prevails among the people, that they do not "drive back the invaders," Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation calling out every man under 55 years of age, but like Glendower's spirits "Will they come?" It seems not, for Sherman keeps "marching along" unmolested, taking Macon and pushing toward Augusta.—The next news we shall have will, probably be that he is in possession of that place and that he has liberated our starving prisoners at Andersonville. The Richmond *Examiner*, in the course of a last article, thus acknowledges the importance of Sherman's movement:

If the reader will glance at the map, he will perceive that when Sherman has passed from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and thence to Beaufort, he will have severed every railroad between Georgia and Virginia. This severance will be easily repaired; but if he can establish himself permanently at Beaufort, he may be able to operate against those roads repeatedly. Furthermore, Beaufort lies between Charleston and Savannah, and can be conveniently used as the base of land operations against either city. It is evidently highly important that Sherman should never take Augusta or Macon, and should never reach Macon.

DEATH OF A VERY OLD MAN.—Jos. Montgomery, of Wayne twp, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning, Nov. 23. After eating a hearty meal on Tuesday evening, he retired to his usual health, and is supposed he died of night-wear. Mr. Montgomery was 93 years of age at the time of his death. He came to this country with his father in 1792, and has ever since resided where he died. He voted for Gen. Washington at his second election, and was stated in last week's *Republican*, he attended the polls on the 8th of Nov., and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was never married, but lived among his kindred, who, during his last years of infirmity cared tenderly for him. Mr. Montgomery was probably at the time of his death, the oldest inhabitant of our country.

MURDER.—On Friday evening last, John Carey, in company with several other Irishmen, went to a Confectionery and Lager Beer Saloon kept by a Mrs. Friedel, about a mile from Lock Haven on the road leading to Flemington, and while there Carey purchased some candy (&c., amounting in all to ninety-three cents, and started with the rest out of the saloon without paying for what he had purchased. They all got out but Carey who was prevented from going out by Mrs. Friedel who closed the door and held it, protesting against his leaving until he had paid the ninety-five cents. Carey then took hold of her and threw her down upon the floor. She called to her little boy about twelve or fourteen years old, for help. The boy took up a double barreled pistol that was behind the counter and fired the contents of one barrel at Carey, the lead taking effect on the right side of his head about half way between his eye and ear, from the effects of which he died the next evening. Mrs. Friedel and her son were both committed to prison by Justice Noble. On a writ of *habeas corpus*, tried before Judge Batchelder on Saturday morning, Mrs. Friedel was released on bail. The body was detained in custody.

FORGERY.—One day last week, Wm. B. Miller alias Wm. Jones went to the store of Buckley, Sailor & Co., at Beech Creek, with an order for two hundred and nineteen dollars, purporting to have been drawn by James Walker, a man who is lumbering for B. S. & Co. Miller represented that he had sold Walker corn for which he had given him the order. The clerk supposing that it was correct gave him a check on the "First National Bank of Lock Haven" for the full amount of his order. Miller started at once for Lock Haven and on arriving here presented his check to the Bank and received the money. About three hours after Miller left the store of B. S. & Co., Walker came in and the clerk told him he had given Miller, alias Jones, a check for the amount of his order. Walker said he had given no such order, and on examination it was found to be forged. They started at once to Lock Haven and on arriving here found that the check had been paid. They then went to the Depot and found Miller there waiting for the train going east, which was three hours late. They immediately arrested him and took him before Justice Noble where he confessed he had got the money but said that one Peter Bluch, a blacksmith who had been working for Walker, had committed the forgery. He was committed to prison on default of bail. The next day an officer was sent for Bluch who resides at Turbotsville, Northumberland county, Pa. He was arrested and confessed he had committed the forgery. Both are now in prison at this place.

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levam Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 13th day of Dec, 1864, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit:

All those six certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land situated in Pike and Hector townships, being lottery warrants nos. 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, and conveyed by Patents from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to John Nicholson, dated the 20th & 30th days of April, 1794, and named Darby Goshen Saint Thomas Fairfax Concord & Richmond, and each tract containing 1039 Acres, or 6594 acres in all, and being the same as conveyed by John Nicholson and March his wife by deed dated the 18th day of March, A. D. 1795, to John Ashley, and recorded among the land records of Potter county in Deed Book B, page 147 &c., excepting one piece containing 100 acres heretofore conveyed to E. S. Morton, one piece containing 30 and 2 acres conveyed to S. H. Martin, and one piece containing 72 and 2 acres conveyed to Wm. McDoggall.

taining Fifty-Two and eight-tenths acres more or less, there being on the two above described lots about Fifteen acres improved, with one frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Chester Whitaker, 24.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every Affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, INCLUDING EVEN CONSUMPTION. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary for me to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion, that IT CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

THE Rev. Jacob Sechler, Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted: Hanover, Pa., Feb. 15, 1855. Dear Sir:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have also been benefited by it. JACOB SECHLER.

HOOP-SKIRTS, and THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) STEEL SPRING SKIRT. The most popular and flexible in use, at STEBBINS. COUDERSPORT ACADEMY J. W. ALLEN, Principal. Late of the Wellboro Academy, assisted by competent Teachers.