

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 23, 1862.

## THE WAR PROGRESSING.

The popular opinion now seems to be that our large Union Army will move before many weeks. In fact there is every indication that something will be done immediately, and many confidently expect that the rebellion will be entirely crushed out in less than three months.

In consideration of the extensive preparations that the Government has made, and the great precaution it has taken to keep all its plans and calculations a profound secret, it is not at all improbable that a forward movement will be made by the different divisions of the army, simultaneously, within a very short time.

The Burnside Expedition has already sailed, and the Mississippi flotilla has also made important reconnaissance, and there has been unusual activity on the part of the Army on the Potomac, which, taken together, indicate that the terrible storm which has been silently gathering for the past few months is about to burst forth with all its irresistible fury, and deal death and destruction to a traitor foe.

There will be no more Bull Run adventures. The army—if it does move—will be ready, and no doubt that one decisive and grand battle will end the great struggle now pending between law and rebellion. The army must be ready for a forward movement, now, if it ever will be, and the people have waited long and anxiously for that period to arrive, and now the popular opinion is that that time is at hand.

From all indications it is apparent that a movement cannot be otherwise than successful. The serpentine coil that the Government has been gradually but surely throwing round the enemy has at last reached its perfection, and with one simultaneous and powerful effort all traces of rebellion and hostility must be obliterated.

We trust that a speedy movement may be made, and that the result will be what every true patriot desires—a restoration of the Union and a rigid enforcement of the laws.

AN INGLORIOUS CAMPAIGN.—Humphrey Marshall, the Falstaff of the Southern Rebellion, has been put to flight in Eastern Kentucky. He had a considerable force of rebels under his command, and great deeds were expected from them; but when the Federal troops approached their camp, the fat General, who possesses a vast amount of flesh, perceived that his personal estate would be in great danger from Uncle Sam's bullets, and so he proposed a compromise, in the hope of settling matters without a fight; but when he found that the Government Soldiers had come to him for the express purpose of fighting, and that their commander would hear to no terms but unconditional surrender, he made a speech to his "brave but unhappy" soldiers, telling them there was nothing left for them to do but to run, and he carried his own *corpsation* away as fast as circumstances would permit. In this he did but imitate his great prototype at Gadshill, and, no doubt, "larded the lean earth as he moved along."

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A HOSPITAL.—A diabolical attempt was made on Wednesday night, by Secessionists in Alexandria, to blow up and burn the great hospital there, with six hundred sick soldiers in it. 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 slow fire extinguished. But for this watchfulness and prompt action, not only would several hundred lives probably have been lost, but other casualties resulted. After the calamity had been avoided information of it was telegraphed to the War Department, and Assistant Secretary Scott promptly returned orders for the arrest of every resident in the block surrounding the buildings, and the evacuation of every building dangerous from its occupants to the hospital and its inmates.

SMALL-POX IN WASHINGTON.—This loathsome disease is very prevalent throughout the District of Columbia and in certain sections of the city ranges with more than ordinary virulence. The northeastern portion of the city seems to be the locality where its ravages are most extensive and most fatal. Some portions of the Island are also very much affected with the disease; but it is among the Irish population in Swampoodle and on English Hill that the most cases occur. The Washington Republican states that in one locality there are upwards of eighty small-pox cases. An officer while going his rounds the other night, had his attention attracted by a great noise and crowd in and around a house occupied by Irish families. Upon going to ascertain the cause of the noise, he learned that an Irish "wake" was being held over the body of a man who had died with the Small-pox. The front door was open, and the room in which the corpse lay was filled with men and women, participating in the ceremonies peculiar to "waking the dead" with as much unconcern and sang froid as if they were merely attending a dance.

Mr. CAMERON was, on Friday, confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Russia, by a vote of 28 to 14.

## THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET—RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

The following article from the New York Times, contains the reason which led to the withdrawal of Secretary CAMERON:

To those who have followed closely the course of events at Washington, the resignation of Secretary CAMERON will occasion no surprise. It has been evident that the general policy of the Administration, and the opinions of the Secretary of War, were irreconcilable. Mr. CAMERON, representing in the Cabinet the least radical of all the loyal States, has from the first been satisfied of the identity of the rebellion with Slavery, and has been persuaded that the suppression of both is essential to the restoration of the Union and the future peace of the Republic. These views he has lost no occasion of advocating. He has embodied them in his instructions to commanding officers, and it is well known that a clause in which they found practical application was, by the immediate influence of the President, expunged from the Annual Report submitted in December. That he should sacrifice his views, or that a Cabinet could cohere with such radical differences of opinion was not to be expected. Mr. LINCOLN, born in a slaveholding community, and familiar with the institution, believes that it may be perpetuated without hazard to the Union. He considers the Border States entitled to every possible guarantee for the industrial system they have inherited, and is willing to test the possibility of restoring the *status quo* with the least possible disturbance to the interests of those States. But Mr. CAMERON saw in Slavery the root of all difficulty. He regarded National restoration as impossible, until the slaveholders had been compelled to retire to that subordinate place to which alone their inadequate scheme of labor entitled them; and he doubted the propriety of prosecuting the war without striking some effective blow at its well-known source. Such contrarieties of opinion could not conveniently exist in the same Councils, and hence the necessity of separation.

It may not be improper to add that other and material difficulties attended the presence of Mr. CAMERON in the Cabinet. He has always been a decided advocate for promptitude and energy in the conduct of the war; and has perhaps sympathized unduly with that party in Congress and among the people, which craves the infusion of more activity and decision in our military policy. His accord with the General-in-Chief of the army has not, for these and other reasons, been perfect. In the controversy between the regular and volunteer service, which has reached a point wholly inconsistent with the public interest, Gen. McCLELLAN is understood to side with that party to which his military education would naturally attach him—while Mr. CAMERON has been a believer in the transcendent value and importance of the volunteers. The inquiry in regard to the Ball's Bluff calamity brought to light the marked diversity of opinion between the Secretary and the General. The former was eager to acquit the memory of BAKER of all responsibility for the disaster—while the latter was equally desirous to relieve STONE of the fearful responsibility. Gen. McClellan was certainly successful in defeating Congressional inquiry, and thus far the Secretary of War fared indifferently. It is also understood, that he made a direct issue with the youthful hero at the head of our armies, in resisting the elevation to the rank of Brigadier-General of a son of that Gen. Patterson, whose incapacity or treachery cost us the humiliation of Bull Run. Whether personal reasons, or those purely public, actuated the Secretary, we are of course unable to say; but the President disposed to concede a point, upon which Gen. McClellan probably insisted all the more strenuously because of the social relations of his family at Philadelphia with that of Gen. Patterson, inclined to the side of the General-in-Chief, and the appointment was accordingly made. While this result was probably the cap-sheaf of the Secretary's case, it was not the entire substance; and yet his resignation at this critical moment might have been averted had the decision of this issue been postponed.

Of Mr. Stanton, the successor of Mr. Cameron in the administration of the War Department, it is scarcely necessary to speak. A Democrat of the old Pro-Slavery stripe, he assumed a place in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, when the Government was on the verge of perdition, and, in association with Messrs. Dix and Holt, assisted in saving the Republic. His services at that juncture are not to be forgotten or underrated. They were less meritorious, perhaps, than those of Mr. Holt, and there will be multitudes who will lament that the latter does not accede to the position of Mr. Cameron; but Mr. Stanton has not only approved his patriotism, integrity and capacity for the most important official positions, but has shown how his fidelity to the country and the popular cause rises superior to old partisan opinions. There is no doubt that his conduct of the military interests of the Government will be at once intelligent and vigorous.

On Friday night last companies G and D of the Pennsylvania Bucktails under command of Captain M. Donald, company G, went to Dranesville, and returned Saturday morning. The enemy had not been at Dranesville since the battle, but are throwing up batteries three miles beyond. The bucktails counted 176 graves on the Dranesville battle field.

Minister Adams has sent a despatch to the Collector of the port of New York, to the effect that the pirate Sumter was recently at Cadiz, Spain. The Sumter had burned three vessels.

## A Great National Victory in Kentucky.

ZOLICOFFER TWICE DEFEATED AND ROUTED! ATTACK ON GEN. SCHEOFF AT SOMERSET. HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

The first one in the great chain of battles has been fought in Kentucky, and has resulted gloriously for the National arms. On Friday night last, the rebel General ZOLICOFFER, finding that General Thomas had maneuvered so as to gain his rear, and had thus forced a fight upon him, marched out of his intrenchments at Mill Creek, on the Cumberland, and proceeded to attack Gen. SCHEOFF in his camp at Somerset. The National pickets were driven in before daylight, and the battle commenced in the early morning. The field was a hotly-contested one, and the fighting lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when ZOLICOFFER himself having been killed, the rebels fled back in confusion to their intrenchments, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. This advantage was followed up rapidly by our victorious troops, who pursued the flying rebels to their fastness, where they were attacked on Sunday by the combined forces of SCHEOFF and THOMAS, and still further punished. Our victory was most complete, and the National Flag now floats over the rebel intrenchments, lately thought to be impregnable. The losses on both sides are stated to be heavy. That of the rebels is put down at 275 killed and wounded. Ours is not yet definitely known. The rebels lost all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons—in fact, everything.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Potter Investigating Committee, appointed by Congress to inquire into the fidelity of Government employees, and especially of the clerks in the various Departments, have suspended the taking of testimony and are now preparing their report. This report will be voluminous, and, if report speaks true, of a character calculated to startle the country. The Committee, it is understood, have come to the deliberate conclusion, after patient investigation, that there are in the Departments at least five hundred persons who are disloyal to the Government, and would rejoice at the success of the rebellion. It is understood, also, that the report will be very severe upon one or two heads of Departments who have thrown obstacles in the way of the Committee in their endeavors to ascertain the truth.

We had from Washington on Sunday morning, the first indication that a forward movement of the Grand Army of the Potomac may be looked for to occur soon. A General Order has been issued by Gen. McClellan, notifying all persons engaged in the military service to hold themselves in readiness. The fact that about nine hundred Government wagons, drawn by four and six horses, were reviewed in Washington on Saturday, is also significant.

Gen. Lane and his Staff left Washington on Sunday for Kansas. We shall doubtless soon hear a good word from him there. From Central Kentucky we have a telegram to the effect that four of our regiments had advanced as far as South Carrollton, directly in the route to Bowling Green. It is also said that the rebels are making preparations to evacuate the latter point on the approach of our forces.

Advices from Fortress Monroe are highly important. It was confidently asserted there on Friday, that Gen. Wool had sent notice to Gen. Huger, the rebel commander at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city. This indicates that an attack was to be made upon the place immediately. Another indication is the fact that the topmasts and spars of the steam-frigate *Minnesota* had been unshipped, as though for action. It was reported that she would on Friday night proceed to Elizabeth River, towing the sailing-frigate *Cumberland*. The new steam-sloop-of-war *Pensacola* also exhibited signs of preparation for a conflict. Meantime, indications of perturbation on the part of the rebels are apparent. Roanoke Island, commanding the passage from Pamlico into Albemarle Sound, has been abandoned for the second time—the first occasion being immediately succeeding the reduction of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, by the expedition under Butler and Stringham. Reports were also current that preparations were being made to evacuate Yorktown, but they are not well authenticated.

The Burnside Expedition, however it may task our ingenuity to determine its destination, is evidently a much greater puzzle to the enemy, besides being a great source of apprehension. The papers of Virginia and North Carolina exhibit a general uneasiness on the subject. If the preparations at Fortress Monroe, noted above, indicate that Norfolk is the place aimed at, our own curiosity, as well as that of the rebels, will soon be satisfied. Whether their apprehensions will be allayed as rapidly, is another question.

Another party of exchanged National prisoners, one hundred and fifty in number, reached Fortress Monroe from Richmond, on Friday, and arrived at Baltimore on Saturday. They are all convalescents from the hospitals; a number of them have crutches, and a dozen had to be transported on cots. On their transfer to the protection of the Stars and Stripes, a scene occurred similar to the one which marked the arrival of the first large party at Old Point. They saluted the flag with a burst of enthusiasm, and on their way they were greeted warmly by the soldiers and sailors, who lined the shores and thronged the rigging.

On Friday night a reconnaissance was made from Newport News by seven companies of the New York Second Regiment. The enemy's pickets were discovered about twelve miles from Camp Butler, and driven in.

## Letter From Beaufort.

BEAUFORT, S. C. Dec. 23, 1861.

FRIEND GOODRICH:—Having a few moments to myself, I hasten to improve them by writing to you from this point. I will pass over many things of interest that occurred at Hilton Head, during our stay there, presuming that all are by this time well posted with matters there, I will confine myself to things of a more recent date.

We landed here on the night of the 6th inst., about 12 o'clock. Having immediately stationed our pickets, we retired to rest, taking the street for quarters, and the pavement for beds, which is good enough. "Who would not be a soldier?" But we were not permitted to remain long even there, intelligence having reached the ears of the Brigade Commander, that our outer pickets were attacked by a party of mounted Rebels. We were soon aroused from our peaceful slumber, and instantly on a double quick march to their assistance. On arriving there, we were informed that they had retreated, not liking the warm reception tendered them by our faithful sentinels. It appears that our men commanded them to halt, but they, failing to obey, were instantly fired upon, wounding Captain BARNWELL, who, having been carried to their encampment, we learned died soon after. Next day we pursued them to Port Royal Ferry a distance of 15 miles. On our arrival we were disappointed, finding that they had escaped to their encampment visible on the other side. Being unable to pursue them farther on account of their having taken all the boats to their shore, a portion of men were detailed to guard the Ferry. It being so ordered, the remainder returned to the Camp near the village where we still remain. I need not tell you that when we got back we were all tired, having traveled quite thirty miles without much rest, however, the boys stood it first rate. They think nothing of such a march, being accustomed to walking.

One week ago last Wednesday our regiment was ordered out to relieve those first stationed at the Ferry, on picket, where we remained until last evening, having been relieved by the 79th N. Y. V. We returned to our Camp and you may be assured that it is quite a treat to be permitted to sleep under our canvas covering once more. Having had to sleep out in the open air while on picket exposed to the nightly heavy dews incident to this climate. During our stay at the Ferry, we had many interesting scenes. We were sufficient near the Rebel pickets to hold conversation with them at one time; they invited us to come over and dine with them our response was, that we had plenty to live on yet, not having eaten all the turkeys left here by them, but would accept the invitation as soon as they were disposed of. Another interesting scene took place while we were there, viz:—Our battery opened fire on their guard house, which was opposite ours. There was about thirty soldiers in it, when the first ball struck, such a scattering you never saw. They ran in the direction of their encampment, a short time after we discovered a man on horseback coming toward the river waving his handkerchief, soon he came within hearing distance, and being assured by our Lieutenant Col. (Col. BRANFOLDS) who was in command that we would hear his story without harming him, he came down to the beach; we gave him an invitation to cross, but he refused, asking us to come to him. Three of our men swam across and got a boat. The Lieutenant Colonel and a few men went over. He reached out his hand to shake hands but was refused; asking him what he desired. He said he wanted to know if the enemy occupied the Island? He was told that if he considered them the enemy, that they did. He wanted to know what brought us upon their soil? The answer was, to put down rebellion, and that as soon as they laid down their arms and become peaceful citizens we would return to our homes. Nothing more of much account took place, only that he observed that we were d-d venturesome; that had it been earlier in the season, when the water was warm, our men, who swam over after the boats, would have been eaten up by the alligators and sharks, the river is full of them. For a few days all was quiet, occasionally exchanging a shot, with the pickets.

Last Friday, a party of our men 150 in number were ordered to cross the river in flat-boats—about two miles below the Ferry, while the rebel shore, they were fired upon by their battery, and followed by their artillery while returning, damaging our boats and killing but one man, notwithstanding the shot and shell fell like hail around and among them, some of which was found in the boats the next day. Their firing was checked by a return fire from one of our steamers (*The Mayflower*) which lay anchored near by. One or two more things that may interest and I close. A few nights since Lieut. CROSS, of my Company, and a few of our men who were detailed to collect and take charge of the various things such as corn, cattle, furniture, &c., left by those who had fled in haste from Ladies Island, started with four of his men with Lieut. PORTER, and a party of the 8th Michigan, who were with him, to an encampment of the Rebels at Cheshelms. On landing, found a station of pickets—attacked them and captured the whole party, six in number. They were stationed on the outer posts, but are now in comfortable quarters in the hands of the Provost Marshal. Time forbids more, and promising that you shall hear again from me I close.

Yours respectfully,  
Capt. WILLIAM H. TELFORD.

The Senate, on the 15th inst., confirmed E. M. STANTON of Pennsylvania Secretary of War.

## The Heroes of Dranesville.

RE-PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

PATRIOTIC SPEECH OF HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

On Saturday, January 11th, the regiments composing the division of Gen. Geo. A. McClellan were witnesses of a scene that might infuse a new spirit into the hearts of our almost slumbering legions. The State of Pennsylvania has been lavish in her expenditure of men and means to carry on the war for the purpose of crushing this horrible rebellion. Foremost in the field, she has not forgotten either the comforts or the ambition of her noble sons. As the only State which has furnished each regiment with a magnificent set of colors, she deserves imperishable renown. This she has already done without waiting to deliberate upon the expense. In the beginning, she declared, through her legislature, that, upon each flag should be inscribed, in letters of gold, the engagements through which her troops should bear themselves with credit, and that they should be deposited in the archives of the State. This was intended to be done after the different regiments returned from the war; but Gov. Curtin determined that, inasmuch as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps had covered themselves with renown on the 20th of December last, at "Dranesville, December 20, 1861," should be inscribed upon the flags that had already been presented. Yesterday, Col. Pulston, on behalf of the State, returned the flags to the brave soldiers who had so nobly defended them. The whole division was drawn up in line, under Gen. McClellan, to receive them, and Gen. Wm. H. Keim introduced the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House, who presented to each regiment that participated in the battle of Dranesville the colors prepared for them. After referring to the late battle for the national supremacy, said:

But the exultation of your triumph is saddened by the loss of the brave spirits who fell in the hour of conflict. Yet, for them we are in doubt whether to rejoice or mourn their fate, for

"If there be on this earthly sphere  
A boon—an offering Heaven holds dear,  
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws  
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

Though with the vernal sun, the grass will grow green o'er their graves, they live in the gratitude of the future.

Man's life at best is short and soon passes away, but his example lives forever, wielding an influence long after the marble crumbles and the brass fades. Five centuries ago, the dauntless spirits met at midnight on the banks of Lake Lucerne, and vowed to each other the liberation of their country from Austrian despotism. From that hour Tell and Grutli are immortal. In the bloody struggle that ensued for the liberation of Switzerland, and as her last hope hangs wavering on the field of Sempach—the Austrian army presenting a solid hedge of spears, which it seems impossible for the Swiss patriots to penetrate—and while their ranks are mowed down by a cloud of arrows, a brave Swiss, sternly facing death, exclaiming, "I'll make a path for liberty," rushes upon the foe, gathering a score of spears to his heart, and dies—thus opening the way to victory. The sound echoes along the centuries, and the name of Arnold Winkelried is linked to the martyrs who will live as long as liberty has a votary or humanity a name.

Whether on the scaffold high,  
Or in the army's van,  
The noblest place for man to die  
Is where he dies for his land."

Monn not for the dead; they sleep in honored graves. Let the tears we drop on their ashes be for the near and dear of the living, whose hearts bleed for their loss.

Citizen soldiers, the hour draws nigh when the drum-beat will again summon you to the battle field, there to decide, not a question of dynastic rule, but whether the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, shall be respected by the minority—the vital principle of free elective government.

Man's capacity for self-government is on trial, and if it fails now by the overthrow of the republic the last great experiment of elective constitutional government among men has been tried. Liberty, having her last sigh, may then wing her way back from earth to heaven, and the crushed and down-trodden of the world may hug their chains as the only legacy they can bequeath to their children.

Called from the peaceful avocations of life, you and your co-patriots in arms stand to day soldiers of humanity, fighting the battles of mankind. For in all essential features, this contest is the old struggle of aristocracy and republicanism revived. Instead of family or landed aristocracy, it is now the institutions of human bondage warring upon the vital principles of free government, and they have chosen and will permit no arbiter but the sword. The only arguments, therefore, befitting the times are cannon balls and battalions. The orators of the hour are before me; and if I mistake not the signs, they will soon be called on to speak in tones that shall again teach the enemies of liberty and the rights of mankind the lessons taught by our fathers; and the last great battle of constitutional freedom will have been fought and won. In that trying hour, you have already proven by your heroic deeds that the fame of the old Keystone State, and the memory of her illustrious dead will receive no dishonor at your hands.

"Take your banner! may it wave  
Proudly o'er the good and brave,  
When the battle's distant wall  
Breaks the Sabbath of our vale—  
When the clarion's music thrills  
To the hearts of these low hills—  
When the spear in conflict shakes,  
And the strong lance shivering breaks."

After the presentation, the troops marched in review before Speaker Grow, in the following order: Cpts. Stewart's, Easton's, and Kearnes' batteries; Col. Bayard's Cavalry, Kane's Bucktails, whom the rebels mistook for regulars, followed by Simmons', Roberts', Hayes, (who were accompanied by a fine band,) Mann's, Magilton's, Sickle's, Harvey's, Gallagher's, McCalmont's, Medill's, Taggart's, and Jackson's. After the review, the Speaker and friends adjourned to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, where they were sumptuously entertained.

IN NO DANGER.—Great fears are expressed for the safety of Her British Majesty's steamer *Rinaldo*, the vessel in which Messrs. Mason and Slidell embarked at Provincetown, Mass., on account of the terrible storm which arose soon after their departure, and their failure to arrive at Halifax in the usual time. It is not probable, however, that the vessel is lost, for the passengers on her are not the kind of persons that are in danger of drowning.

Last Monday was the day fixed upon to elect a State Treasurer.

A dispatch, dated twelve miles from Columbia, from the correspondent of the Chicago Times, states that on the 16th inst. a heavy reconnaissance was made by Gen. Grant, which advanced to within five miles of Columbia without discovering the enemy. The result of the reconnaissance was a reliable knowledge of all the routes leading out of Columbia toward Blandville and other towns. Deserters from the rebels represent that the force at Columbia is forty thousand men, but this is doubtless an exaggeration. From other authority it is ascertained that the rebels were in a state of great excitement on account of Gen. Grant's movement down the river.

The reports from Cairo a few days ago in regard to the forward movement from that point seem to have been exaggerated. There was a movement of some seven thousand troops as far as Mayfield Creek, about half way between Cairo and Columbus; and preparations are going on rapidly for the general advance down the river. But it will be some time yet before things are ready for the assault on Columbus. Another and minor, though hardly less important movement than that is evidently on foot.

UTAH APPLYING FOR ADMISSION.—At a mass meeting held at Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 6th, delegates were elected to draft and adopt a constitution and form of State Government, to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection. Congress will be memorialized for the admission of Utah during the present session.

MARRIED.  
In Bath N. Y., January 8, 1862, by Rev. W. E. Jones, BILLES, of the former place, to Miss FANNIE, of the latter place.  
In Pike, January 18, 1862, by Rev. E. F. Roberts, M. DAVID R. MOORE, of Tioga County, Pa., to Miss LUCY M. MOORE, of Pike.

New Advertisements.  
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of HENRY DUFFEY, dec'd., to the date of said death, are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
E. G. DUFFEY, Administrator.  
Jan. 15, 1862.

NOTICE.—J. CORN has bought the entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, and all the rights, title and interest in and to the business of JOHN SHAM, and is ready to sell his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing 10 per cent less than first cost, and he will be very thankful to all his old and new customers, if they will give him a call. N. B. All the debtors of the establishment are requested to call and pay their debts to J. CORN, immediately. Remember the place—One door South of H. S. W. Currier's store.  
J. CORN.  
Towanda, January 15, 1862.

BRIDGE LETTING.—Sealed proposals will be received at Rockwell's Mills, in West Burlington, on Friday, January 31, 1862, until 1 o'clock P. M. for the building and completing a Bridge across Sugar Creek, near that place. Specifications for the same may be seen at said Rockwell's Mills, and at the Commission Office, for ten days previous to said letting.  
W. A. THOMAS,  
W. H. DECKER,  
ISAAC LYONS,  
Commissioners.  
Com's. Office, January 15, 1862.

Towanda Boro Account for year 1861.  
EXPENDITURES.  
Streets, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420,