

There is no intelligence of the Burnside expedition, now fifteen days out. The Norfolk Day Book of Saturday contains not a word about it. The Northern Progress of Thursday last says, in reference to its reported presence in Pamlico Sound, "we were not sure that there is now, or ever has been a Yankee gunboat over the swash at Hatteras." The reports are all to the effect that nothing has been seen of the fleet in the sound. Great anxiety prevails among the rebels to know where the expedition is to strike. They will learn in good season, and at a point where they least expect to hear from it. There is a report from rebel sources that the steamer Louisiana, of the expedition, had been beached and burned to save her from the rebels, but no particulars are given.

From The Charleston Mercury we learn that Union forces, under Gen. Sherman, now hold that position on the main land bordering on the Coosaw River and stretching from Chrisholms to the Ferry, and having mounted guns on the deserted rebel batteries, and otherwise strengthened the position. Chrisholms is on the Bull River, about two miles from the Coosaw and seven or eight from Port Royal Ferry.

Recent intelligence leads to the belief that most of the rebel soldiers directly in front of Washington are housed between Bull Run and Manassas; a sufficient force to man the forts at Centreville only being left there. It is believed that a large portion of the army of the Potomac is distributed at various points in Virginia, upon the lines of railroads converging at Manassas. By this plan they can be more easily subsisted, and at the same time be rapidly transported to a point of danger.

The Expedition from Cape Girardeau to Benton and Bloomfield, Missouri, captured a Lieutenant, Colonel, eleven other officers, and 68 privates, with a quantity of arms, a number of horses, and equipments. Most of the Rebel officers were surprised and captured in a ball-room.

The Charleston Mercury gives the particulars of the capture of Cedar Keys, Florida, by our forces, and adds that three schooners and five fishing-smacks were taken. The schooners were loaded with lumber and turpentine.

Col. Reynolds, the Government agent at Port Royal to superintend the gathering, ginning and transportation of cotton on the sea islands, arrived in Washington on Sunday and had a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury. He has already secured more than \$1,000,000 worth of cotton. The two or three thousand negroes just freed are industrious and orderly, and do their work well and cheerfully. They need clothing and medical attendance. He desires to take back with him an ample supply of the former, and several physicians who shall devote themselves to these workmen.

Each new detail, which reaches us, of the late battle near Somerset, which has been styled the battle of Spring Mill, furnishes additional evidence of the completeness of our victory, and the gallantry of our troops. In wresting a victory from superior numbers, under disadvantageous circumstances, they displayed a degree of hardihood and courage which has rarely been equalled in any age or country. The rebel General Zollicoffer met his death in a contest with Colonel Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, when the combatants were but a few yards distant from each other.

An attack is daily anticipated on General McCall's division by the rebel forces encamped at Centreville. Small rebel reconnoitering parties are daily seen within three or four miles of our lines. The Leesburg turnpike is closely watched by General McCall, who is always prepared for battle at any hour of the day or night.

It is stated that the term of enlistment of the whole rebel force encamped at Centreville, which is estimated at sixty thousand men, will expire on the first of February next. This information is derived from deserters.

MEXICO.—The combined European force—Spanish, French, and English—is in occupation of Vera Cruz, but are singularly situated. They receive scarcely any food or forage from the interior, and are particularly in want of vegetables. The Mexicans, for once perceiving the advantages of union, have allowed their political quarrels to subside, and are heartily acting together for their country. They actually are besieging Vera Cruz, landward, and their attack on it is anticipated by the allied invaders. This condition of affairs is considered as unsatisfactory as unexpected.

A TRAITOR DEAD.—On Tuesday last we received the news of the death of Ex-President John Tyler. He has been an industrious traitor, and the country may rejoice that a kind Providence has removed one of its most assiduous enemies, and saved the Government the expense of a halter.

The proposition of imposing a tax of ten per cent upon the pay of the Army, in preference to reducing the rates, meets with favor from officers and men, and will soon be introduced in Congress. It is also proposed to tax at the same rate the pay of all Union employees.

PENNSYLVANIA AHEAD AND ADVANCING!

The slacity with which Pennsylvania made response to the President's call, to arms! has thrilled the heart of every loyal citizen with a patriotic pride; and the emphasis given to her response, by the numbers of her soldiers, directed upon her the eyes of her sister States, and awakened a grateful impulse in every loyal heart throughout the land. And again the electric spark is flashing a message to rekindle the flame of patriotism. Not satisfied with having contributed more than her quota of soldiers, who are ready to seal with their blood the Union so gloriously established by their sires, her energetic and patriotic Government now tenders to the War Department at Washington, another Division, comprising eight regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, which is ready to march, and asks permission to sail at once from Philadelphia for a southern port where active service may be rendered.

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN.—Pennsylvanians! ready and anxious to march forward, when enlistments are progressing slowly and in places entirely stopped; and this too, when nearly one-fifth of our grand army in the field—over one hundred thousand men—are from Pennsylvania! And all volunteers! Well done for the Keystone of the Union Arch.

The most important intelligence brought from Port Royal by the steamship Atlantic, which arrived at New York on Thursday, relates to the new expedition fitting out at that point, under the direction of Commodore Dupont and General Sherman. Its destination is supposed to be Savannah. The utmost secrecy, however, is observed by our officers in regard to the details of this movement. It is known that a successful survey of a new water-course has been made, and that by means of this channel (which, for obvious reasons, we do not name) Savannah can be reached without passing Fort Pulaski. Our troops are now engaged in the work of removing logs, hulks, and other obstructions, including piles, which the rebels had placed in the stream, under the impression that they had thereby secured themselves from attack in that direction. At last accounts this work was rapidly progressing, and it was thought when the Atlantic left Port Royal that the work had been accomplished. The rebels had, however, taken the precaution to erect a battery at the head of the water-course, and information had been received to the effect that this battery, as well as the defences of the other approaches to Savannah, has been strengthened. But it is believed that their position could not be so fortified as to prevent the advance of the expedition.—In fact, a report has already been received of the evacuation of Fort Polaski by the rebels—that position having become useless. Before the departure of the Atlantic, three of the gunboats (such, at least, was the understanding at Hilton Head) had passed beyond the line of Fort Polaski. The depth of water through the courses was stated at fifteen feet.

There were evidence at Hilton Head of the advance.—All the floats and launches, of which there were great numbers, were collected or collecting, and preparations were making to transport troops. Two of the regiments at Hilton, with whose officers some of the passengers on the Vrnderbilt had been in communication, had received not only marching orders, but orders to move, and they were preparing to go, towards what point was of course not stated. The understanding was general among the officers that the movement would be made speedily—certainly this week; and that the force to be left at Hilton Head would not exceed one or two regiments. The forces at Hilton Head thus at command was ten to twelve thousand men.

But it was doubtful if any attempt whatever would be made to advance on the mainland, out of the range of the fire of the gunboats inasmuch as the forces under General Sherman would be unequal to the work of maintaining itself. The object of the contemplated expedition would be accomplished with the occupation of Savannah. The city, however, defended by nearly twenty-five thousand rebels, would not, it was confidently asserted, be attacked, unless our gunboats succeeded in reaching it, which there was little doubt they would be able to do.

If a movement against Savannah shall not at once be made, and the reconnoissance and preliminary operation prove, like the occupation of Tybee Island, to have been made simply for the purpose of diversion, the real preparations may result in another movement more dangerous, and possibly more important, than that of the capture of Savannah.

In his speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 23rd inst. Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, presented some startling facts respecting the government contracts for guns. He stated that contracts had been given out to private individuals to the amount of thirty-seven million of dollars, and that the contractors cannot furnish the first musket under the contract within six months, as they have as yet no machinery. He stated further, that returns from the War Department showed that the price paid for muskets to these gun-contrators was nearly eight dollars more than the same article costs at the Springfield armory. The speech made a profound impression upon the House.

On Saturday evening and Sunday morning, two large bounded warehouses in Bridge street in New York city, were burned down; the losses amounting to about half a million of dollars. Ten other buildings were consumed by fire yesterday morning, in Fulton and Pearl streets; the losses amounting to upwards of \$200,000.

The European, which arrived at Halifax late on Saturday night, bring intelligence to the 11th inst., three days later than the City of New York, via Cape Race. Although warlike preparation are said to be still in progress, the features of the news are entirely pacific. The British Government is said to be fully satisfied with the settlement of the Trent difficulty; the Press is generally favorably in its tone, and Consols have advanced one per cent, being quoted on the 11th inst., at 93 1/4 to 93 3/8. The U. S. steamer Tuscarora is reported at Southampton watching the Nashville—to which no supplies have been furnished except such as are absolutely necessary to enable her to proceed to sea. From the continent of Europe the only interesting items have reference to an opinion expressed by the Paris Monitor, as to the stone blockade of Charleston, which it condemns; and to suggestions by official organ of the Russian Government sustaining Mr. Sewall's ground in favor of a revised international code.

In the Senate on the 17th inst., Mr. LANDON offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to prepare a bill imposing a tax on tonnage and passengers upon all railroads and canal companies in the State, to meet the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury. After some discussion the resolution was modified so as to require the Committee to report on the subject to the Senate, that body not having the power to originate revenue measures. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to revise the revenue laws of the State, have been in consultation with the financial committees of both Houses, and it is understood that they are preparing bills to be submitted to the Legislature, which will reach the object of taxation contemplated in the Senate resolution. Mr. LANDON'S remarks upon this resolution will be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, has gained the contest for a seat in the Legislature, in place of Mr. Householder, (Republican) who was returned as one of the Representatives of the Bedford and Somerset district. The Committee who tried the case, reported on Thursday the following facts, to wit: That Bedford county, under the Constitution, was clearly entitled to a separate representation; that the union of Bedford and Somerset by the Apportionment of 1857 was unjust and unconstitutional; and that, Mr. Cessna, having had 1000 majority in Bedford county, was duly elected its Representative. The report was accepted, and Mr. Cessna was immediately sworn in.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.—The election for State Treasurer took place on Monday last week. Previously, the Republicans had nominated H. D. MOORE, the Democrats W. V. McGRATH, and the "Union Democrats" J. R. McCLINTOCK. The ballots stood as follows:—

MOORE, Republican.....66 24 31.
McGRATH, Democrat.....66 66 71.
McCLINTOCK, Union Democrat 19 22 3.

The Republican State Central Committee met on the 22d inst., and after a colloquial discussion of informal business, resolved to adjourn without suggesting any other political action to their fellow citizens, than that which aims at the support of both the state and national administrations, and in all their efforts to maintain the Union, vindicate the law, and restore peace to the government.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Executive Committee met at the Capital on the 15th inst., and fixed upon Harrisburg as the place, and the 4th day of July, 1862, as the time for holding the next Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

THE COST OF THE APRIL REBELLION IN BALTIMORE.—In April last, it will be recollected, when troops were called for by the President for the defense of Washington, the Secessionists of Maryland, who contemplated carrying the State out of the Union, attempted to incite a rising in Baltimore to obstruct the passage of Union troops through that city. The City Council adopted an ordinance appropriating \$500,000 for the defense of the city, which defence was to consist in preventing Union troops from proceeding, by way of Baltimore, to the defense of Washington, and that city falling in the hands of the rebels, Maryland would fall an easy prey to Secession. There was, however, another route to Washington, which was used. Washington was saved, and the Maryland Secessionists were defeated in their designs. The official reports, just made to the City Council, however, show that during the few days of April in which mob rule reigned in Baltimore, about \$64,000 of the sum appropriated was paid out, and that a number of claims, some of them quite large, remain unpaid.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—An earnest effort is making to send a cargo of breadstuffs and provisions to Ireland, for the relief of the sufferers from famine there, and in order to give effect to it, a bill was introduced into the New York State Assembly, appropriating \$100,000, and constituting the Governor, the Comptroller, and the Secretary of State a Commission, to see that it is properly expended. Private letters by the last two or three steamers give a much more deplorable picture of the famine, and its effects, than is presented by the public journals.

AN EXPENSIVE FLAG.—By the Auditor General's Report, giving the receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth for the last fiscal year, we see that Errett, Clerk of the Senate, and Ranch, Clerk of the House, charged the State the small sum of \$708 65 for the flag and other expenses connected therewith, which now floats from the dome of the State Capitol at Harrisburg. Rather an expensive flag, we should say—but, "long may it wave."—Reading Gazette.

Particulars of the Battle of Mill Spring.

This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle at Mill Spring. It was a fair, open battle. The rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side.

According to the rebel accounts, their forces consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries, and some cavalry—together about ten thousand men. They fought in the bush-whacking style, from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks.

The brunt of the battle devolved on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio, and Tenth Indiana. For nearly two hours the roar of musketry was kept up.—Shortly after 11 o'clock Colonel Haskins succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota charged with the bayonet with triumphant yells, which broke the rebel ranks, and the rout began.

They fled pell-mell to their camp, strewn the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats, and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons.

Zollicoffer was shot through the heart, at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky. It appears that Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when finding their mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand-to-hand conflict.

One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The Federal Colonel immediately drew his six-shooter, and brought Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennessean, writing to the Commercial, says: "All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana and Ninth Ohio, Fourth Kentucky, and Second Minnesota Regiments, for they did all the fighting single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory."

The combatants were so near each other at one time that the powder burned their faces on the discharge of each other's pieces.

THE CAPTURE OF ZOLLIFFER'S BARGES. The Cincinnati Commercial says: The telegraph announces that the rebels, in their haste to get on the south side of the Cumberland, and put that river between them and Thomas' victorious army, neglected to destroy the means by which they were enabled to make their escape, and that the steamer and nine barges, used by Zollicoffer, have fallen into the Federal hands. This is more important than will appear at first sight, as it not only supplies General Thomas at once with the means of throwing as much force as he desires on the south bank of the Cumberland, but will enable him to move down in the direction of Nashville, and almost into the city, if it is deemed advisable, without "waiting for transportation." The Cumberland has not been fortified by the rebels, above that city, so that virtually the defeat of Zollicoffer, and the capture of his boats, gives General Thomas command of the river to that point.

The bodies of Gen. Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton, Jr., are in process of embalming at Somerset.

REPORT FROM THE CINCINNATI PAPERS. It appears that the rebels knew that they were to be attacked on Monday, and must fight or retreat, hence their tenacity in leaving their intrenchments and attacking us in the open field. Gen. Boyle's brigade had cut off their river communication with Nashville, and threatened their rear; Gen. Thomas was advancing on the Columbia road, while General Schoepff had possession of Hudson's Ford, and was to advance from Somerset, thus hemming them in on the west and north. To avoid being surrounded and starved out, and rather than be disgraced by retreating, they marched against Gen. Thomas, supposing him to be only 1,500 strong, being ignorant of his reinforcement by the arrival of two Tennessee and the Twelfth Kentucky Regiments. The attack was made under the immediate command of Major-General Crittenden, who with eight regiments marched from his intrenchments on Saturday night. Through the night the mounted pickets of the enemy skirmished with ours. In the morning the brunt of the attack was borne by the Tenth Indiana, who were subsequently sustained gallantly by the Fourth Kentucky, Col. Fry, the Second Minnesota, and the Ninth Ohio regiment, Col. McCook. The rebels fought bravely for two hours, but the death of Gen. Zollicoffer early in the action, the approach of our reinforcements, the desperate valor of our troops already engaged, and the destructive effect of our artillery fire, compelled them to retreat. Our men followed in hot pursuit, turning the retreat into a rout. While messengers went off to Gen. Schoepff's division, to notify him of the event. General Thomas pursued the foe up to his intrenchments, and cannonaded him till nightfall.—Meantime, Gen. Schoepff ordered out four regiments, and reached Fishing Creek in an hour and a half. The water was very high and rapid, yet, without bridge or boat, the forces of Gen. Schoepff took to the stream, and by the aid of a rope waded and swam across.—Four miles more took them to the camp of Gen. Thomas. Pushing on they passed over the battle-field at night, and with a bare two hours' halt for rest, renewed their march over the muddy roads, expecting to be in at the death, in the morning. But in the morning the enemy had fled from their fortifications, across the Cumberland, leaving arms, equipments, everything, not even spiking their guns. Our troops found the enemy better provided than themselves with the comforts of life, and in no respect worse off, except in the matter of arms alone. The enemy acknowledge a loss of three hundred Gen. Crittenden being killed and wounded. Our loss was thirty-eight killed and one hundred and thirty-four wounded.

GENERAL CAMERON'S RESIGNATION.—The President desires it to be understood that no circumstances connected with the recent change in the Cabinet has in any way impaired his confidence in Gen. Cameron, or disturbed the harmony existing between him and the Administration. The name of Mr. Stanton was suggested to the President by Gen. Cameron himself, as largely possessing the qualifications fitting him for the post of Secretary of War, and enjoying the unbounded confidence of the commanding General. The names of Mr. Holt and Gen. Dix had been previously mentioned, and the appointment of the former was for a short time regarded as determined upon.—Washington Republican.

Affairs at Richmond.

The indications from Richmond combining to prove that loyalty has yet an abiding place there, despite the long night of persecution and sorrow it has endured, increase. The signs are auspicious for the "relief" of Richmond, a phrase which signifies something else than when applied by the renegeades there to our own favored city. Benten down by a long continued military tyranny, it yet patiently awaits the time when the bright vision of the Stars and Stripes will flash upon the view, to carry despair and trembling to the hearts of the infamous despots who, under false pretenses, have for the time been den under foot their rights. As usual, the declarations from that quarter, by those who have had personal opportunities to verify the facts, are that the "bone and sinew" of the great middle class, is true to the Union. In Manchester, on the other side of the river from Richmond, we understand the Confederate flag has never been permitted to flout the loyalty of the place; whilst, on the other hand, only the threat of "shelling" the place from the Richmond side has sufficed to prevent the flag of the Union from being given to the breeze.

These are cheering and well authenticated facts, and whilst they should inspire the patriotic everywhere to renewed efforts in the glorious cause of the Union, because those efforts must carry political regeneration to those suffering from tyranny, they should make the people of Maryland more thankful that they have been spared that humiliation and suffering brought upon the citizens of a neighboring State by the madness of its rulers.

From indications which gather strength with every revolution of the sun in the heavens it can not be long now before the Davises and Letchers and Benjamins will find Richmond "too hot to hold them." If the movements against Norfolk should prove successful, it opens and uncovers a short route to the capital of Virginia, such as the gunboat practice at Port Royal and Hatteras will know well how to take advantage of at short notice. With Nashville, at about the same period, not exactly eligible as a place for the next migration of the Richmond troop, it is hard to say where it will alight next whilst awaiting "recognition" by England.

Altogether the prospects of the Confederates look anything else than promising at the present time. With the clouds darkening over their front, from the seaboard to Richmond especially, the newspapers there no longer scruple to attack those who have played so conspicuous a part in their affairs; and whether they are getting ready to accept of an amnesty on the part of the Government, or are sincerely desirous of correcting the abuses at rebel headquarters, the result is the same—to betray the weakness of the cause.

We look, then, for decisive results in Virginia speedily. We hope ere long to hear of the flight of the vultures at Richmond to another locality shortly, and the Union men forever relieved of the curse that has so heavily weighed them down.—Baltimore American.

The President on Catching Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862. At the leave-taking of Gen. Jas. H. Lane at the White House on Friday, p. m., a conversation occurred so remarkable and important in its scope, and so evidently designed for the public eye, that I feel at liberty to record it for the readers of the Tribune.

There were present at the time President Lincoln, Gen. Lane, Senator Pomeroy, Commissioner Dole, a few members of the House, and a group of officers and clerks from the different departments of Government.

On turning to leave, Gen. Lane said:—"Well, Mr. Lincoln, you know my way; I shall pursue the policy with which I began, and somebody will get hurt."

To which the President replied:—"Yes, General, I understand you. And the only difference between you and me is, that you are willing to surrender fugitives to loyal owners in case they are willing to return; while I do not believe the United States Government has any right to give them up in any case. And it had, the People would not permit us to exercise it."

Gen. Lane rejoined:—"That remark, Mr. President, makes me happier than anything that has transpired since the commencement of the war. And if you will announce that as the active policy of the Administration, and let us win our victory on it, you will be the most popular man ever on this continent!"

Mr. Lincoln returned a nod of earnest acknowledgment.—Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.

THE EFFECT.—We are reliably informed that when the news that permission had been granted by the United States authorities for British troops to cross our territory became known in Canada, it produced an electrical and profound effect upon the public mind of the most gratifying character. It seemed to dispel the war from instantly; and well informed gentlemen predict that the effect in England will, if possible, be still more happy. We trust it will prove so; we expect it will. It is no use to paw dirt or shake horns at John Bull or any other variety of the Anglo Saxon race, unless you desire fight. Generous confidence and magnanimity appeal to the better side of his nature, and he is as unwilling to be outdone in that direction as the other. This little courtesy may turn the whole current of feeling between the two countries into a better channel, and give it a more natural rational tone. God grant, that it may.—Portland Argus.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.—One hundred and twenty-five condemned government horses were sold at auction recently, bringing from one dollar to ninety-eight dollars each. It is said that some of these animals have contagious diseases. It would be interesting to know how much the Government paid for these worthless beasts.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Maryland Legislature, calling upon Senators Pearce and Kennedy to resign, on the ground that their sentiments are in direct opposition to the settled views of the State.

St. Patrick's Day is to be celebrated in Boston and New-York with unusual interest.

10 TONS POULTRY WANTED! FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE will be paid in cash. All kinds of poultry should be shut up and kept without anything to eat for at least twenty-four hours before killing, that their crops may be empty. Pick them carefully so as not to break the skin, cut off the head, draw the skin over the neck bone and tie it neatly, your poultry if fat is then fit for any market. N. T. FOX.

New Advertisements.

Good Flour and Good Bread! WHY IS IT THAT SO MANY FAMILIES HAVE POOR BREAD? Ask the lady of the house, and you will invariably receive in answer: "The flour is poor or the yeast is poor." To avoid these troubles buy your flour always at TOWNS' same place; it always gives satisfaction. The best quality of Wheat and Backsheat Flour and fresh Corn Meal, all at low prices, at the Groceries Store, Jan. 28, 1862. E. T. FOX.

DRIED FRUIT. GOOD DRIED APPLS, Raspberries, and Whortleberries, always on hand. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES A FAMILY SUPPLIES. Tea than can't be beat, the best black Tea in town, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Fluid, Cork, and almost everything in the Grocery line, for sale cheap at TOWNS'.

CIGARS & TOBACCO. The best brands of CIGARS in town at lowest prices, also, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, wholesale and retail, at TOWNS'.

NOT BAD TO TAKE. Nice Backsheat cakes with some of the best Golden Syrup, at TOWNS'.

HARRISON'S HOUSEHOLD SOAP. Also, Harrison's Toilet Soap, at TOWNS'. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Hand in your money. I will present to every subscriber a Tribune Almanac, who hands in the money before the 1st of March, and don't forget the place.—The News Room. A. N. COWLEY. Towanda, Jan. 28, 1862.

MUSICAL. MR. J. G. TOWNER, having returned from the "Normal Academy of Music," N. Y., and become associated with Mr. J. G. HUNTING, pianist pupil of the above Institution, and also of the "Normal Musical Institute," North Reading, Mass., give instruction in HAINES'S System of singing, either private or in classes. Towanda, Oct. 17, 1861.

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

NOTICE.—J. CORN has bought the entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Gentlemen's Good Hats, and all the rights, and interest and claims of JOHN SHAM, and is ready to take up his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing 10 per cent less than first cost, and he will be very thankful for 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 J. S. McNeil's store. Towanda, January 15, 1862.

BRIDGE LETTING.—Sealed proposals will be received at Rockwell's Mills, in West Livingston, 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 Rockwell's Mills, and at the Commissioners' Office, for ten days previous to said letting. W. A. THOMAS, H. DECKER, ISAAC LYONS, Commissioners. Com's Office, January 15, 1862.

Towanda Boro Account for year 1861. EXPENDITURES. Streets..... 1862. Plank walks..... 1862. Fire Department..... 272. Town Clock..... 290. Boro' loan redeemed..... 240. Incidentals..... 240. Rep. Third Street Bridge..... 400. Printing..... 400. Sec'y and Treas., 1861..... 400.

TOWANDA BORO' ORDERS ACCOUNT. Orders rendered..... 1862. Jan. 1, 1861..... 1307 25, and can't'd..... 106 34. Issued in 1861..... 966 62. Orders Jan. 1, '62..... 1167 30. 2773 25. LIABILITIES. Am't of outstanding Orders, Jan. 1, 1862..... 1167 30. Due on Boro' cert., Fire Department..... 272 00. 1279 30. ASSETS. Amount due on Duplicate..... 240 00. ACCOUNT WITH COLLECTORS. COL. DATE. AMT. PAID. EXOS. FOR. 1861. A. J. Noble, 1859 308 64 327 70 18 27 48 71. " " " " 1860 315 31 25 00 51 71. A. J. Noble, 1860 976 48 915 09 12 18 49 21. 1860 1609 35 46 97 30.

DR. TREASURER OF TOWANDA BORO'. Bal'n Treasury..... 20 17. Bal'n due on duplicate..... 272 00. Bal due on Duplicate..... 240 00. Bal special boro'..... 104 23. duplicate 1860..... 976 48. Exonerations..... 480 00. 1861..... 1000 35. Col. of Licenses..... 40 00. Sec'y & Treas..... 400 00. Bal'n Treasury..... 2470 93.

C. L. WARD, Burgess. WM. ELLIOTT, E. O. GOODRICH, B. F. POWELL, JERIE COLLIER, JAMES McCABE, Town Council.

Attest—G. D. MONTAGNE, Sec'y. Jan. 13, 1862. We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Towanda, do certify that we have examined the accounts of the Town Council and Treasurer for the year 1861, and find them correct. N. N. BETTS, S. W. ALVORD, Auditors.

POOR FUND EXPENDITURES, 1861. C. K. Ladd, services as Physician and Overseer of Poor..... 200.00. Wm. M. Fox, services Overseer of Poor..... 100.00. Mrs. Vandercor for keeping Mrs. Miner..... 10.00. Temporary relief to—Lancey..... 10.00. " " " Straton family..... 10.00. " " " Store..... 10.00. Funeral expenses of Mrs. N. Wilcox..... 10.00. Mrs. Baker for keeping Yager..... 10.00. Temporary relief to Daley..... 10.00. Mrs. Miskell for keeping daughter..... 10.00. Mrs. Delorost for keeping Louis Green..... 10.00. 620.00.

ACCOUNT WITH COLLECTOR OF TOWANDA BORO'. COL. DATE. AMT. PAID. EXOS. FOR. 1861. A. J. Noble..... 1850 375 07 172 15.

DR. TREASURER OF TOWANDA BORO'. Bal'n in Treas. Jan. 1..... 11 04. Bal due by col. in 1861..... 2 20. Bal in Treas. Jan. 1..... 172 11. Rec'd of Col..... 172 11. 1862. 240 00.

WM. M. FOX, Overseer of Poor. We, the Auditors of Towanda Borough, do certify that we have examined the accounts of the poor and Treasurer of said borough for the year 1861, and find them correct. N. N. BETTS, S. W. ALVORD, Auditors. Towanda, Jan. 13, 1862.

FRESH FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, Dates, Tamarinds, Oranges, Lemons, and various other fruits.