

Remarks of Senator Wilmot.

In the Senate, Feb. 1st, 1862, on the resolution to expel Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, for writing a letter to JEFFERSON DAVIS, recommending the inventor of an improved fire-arm.

Mr. WILMOT. Mr. President, I shall be brief in what I have to say on this case. To me it seems to lie in a very narrow compass.

Before proceeding to speak of the case, I desire to say that my relations with the Senator from Indiana are of such a character that I shall with pain vote to expel him from his seat in this body. Seventeen years ago we met in this Capitol; both young men, and both members of the then dominant party. Since then we have differed widely, touching public men and measures; yet through all the heat and bitterness of political warfare for the past fifteen years, I have remembered with pleasure our early acquaintance and intercourse. I sincerely regret the position in which the Senator is placed. A sense of public duty alone, constrains me to vote for his expulsion from the Senate.

What is the case presented against the Senator from Indiana? It rests upon no disputed or doubtful facts. Every important fact in the case is admitted—full confession is made in open Senate. The Senator from Indiana tells us that he would, under the same circumstances, do again the act complained of. Mr. President, the Senator's views of duty and my own differ so widely, that what he regards as innocent and natural, as a proper courtesy to an old friend, to me has the features of disloyalty—not to give it the harsher name of treason.

What, sir, are the facts and circumstances of this case? The slaveholders of the nation, relying on human slavery as the bond of their unity and strength, willing that the free men of the Republic should assume the management of the southern and slaveholding States of the Union. When this letter was written, it had been carried forward to the organization of an independent government; the machinery of that government was in active operation. Armies were being organized, disciplined, and equipped, to maintain the rebellion by the power of the sword. Every reasonable hope of a settlement was past. The Senator from Indiana knew all this; no man knew it better. It is true, from the timidity—I almost say complicity—of the late Administration, no blow had been struck at this formidable rebellion; still those concerned in it were no less traitors for this cause. The cowardice or even treachery of Mr. Buchanan could in no degree excuse Davis and his co-workers in treason. The forbearance of the Government towards the traitors cannot be pleaded by them in extenuation of their crime; nor can their aiders and abettors shield themselves behind the weakness or treachery of those then in power. Yet here rests one of the strong grounds of defense taken by and for the Senator from Indiana. The Government had done nothing against the rebellion! It had brought no armies in the field! It had fought no battles! "A fear that betrayed like treason" had paralyzed the executive arm, and the Government was sinking into imbecility and contempt! How does all this change the character of the rebellion, or extenuate the crime of those involved in it?

The Senator from Indiana admits that he could not have written the letter with innocence under the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for seventy-five thousand men. Why not, if he could do so before? Did the proclamation change the position of Davis towards this Government? Did it involve any one in guilt who, up to that time, was innocent? Was it innocent for Lincoln to go upon his errand with an improved fire-arm to the confederate government before the proclamation, and treasonable to go afterwards? It is idle to look here for any extenuation of the case whatever. The proclamation of the President in no way affects it.

Jefferson Davis was the chosen chief of the rebel government. He was every inch a traitor. The Senator from Indiana knew the damning treason of his friend and former associate. His crime was a wicked one—the most so of any of which man can be guilty—the deepest dyed and blackest in the catalogue of crime.

To me it seems that many gentlemen of the late Democratic party are afflicted with a moral obliquity in the view they take of this wicked rebellion and its authors. The leading traitors so long dominated over the Democratic party that the fragment that now remains seems to connect the rebellion with a struggle for democratic ascendancy, and the leading traitors as friends having strong claims on their sympathy. Evidently the Senator from Indiana was strongly possessed of this view of the treason and the traitors.

To judge rightly of the act of the Senator, we must look at the rebellion and its chief as they truly are—the one as a treasonable revolt against a just Government, and the other as a rank traitor, a great State criminal, that the Senator addressed on the first of March as "his excellency, the president of the confederated states," commending to his confidence as "reliable in every respect" one who sought the rebel government on a treasonable errand. What was the errand on which the Senator from Indiana commended his friend to the usurper and traitor at Montgomery? It was no other than the sale of an alleged improved fire-arm. Have I stated the case too strongly against the Senator from Indiana? I would not do so. To me, sir, it has the complexion of a great crime. I will not call it treason, although it might be difficult to find a more appropriate name for it.

It was well said by the Senator from New York, [Mr. Harris,] that if the letter had not been written, or if its essential part were taken away, it would be a very innocent thing, and no Senator would think of expelling the Senator from Indiana from his seat. Unfortunately, the letter was written. An indictment for murder, permit me to say to the Senator from New York, with the homicide clause cut, would be a very harmless piece of paper.

Mr. President, I have briefly considered to whom this letter was addressed—to a desperate traitor. It commended to his fullest confidence one who entertained a traitorous purpose, and the matter of the letter was most treasonable. Here is the whole case, and it sounds of treason in every part.

What was the position and relation to the Government of the Union of him who wrote the letter? He was a Senator, one of the high officers of the Government—a sworn, confidential adviser of the President. What was his plain and bounden duty? To stand by the Government, with all his energies and power. To be vigilant, constant, and untiring in his efforts to crush the rebellion, and to bring to punishment its leading traitors. This was his duty. Can it be possible that a loyal Senator

could so far forget this high duty as to hold communication with the rebellious government, touching the purchase of an improved fire-arm? It cannot be possible. No loyal citizen would have done it, much less a loyal Senator. Forgetful of his duties, unfaithful to his senatorial trust, he is no longer worthy of a seat in this Senate.

With all respect for my colleague, and for the honorable Senator from New York, I must say that in my judgment they have taken a narrow and technical view of this case. They deal with the Senator from Indiana as one on his trial for treason, and themselves as judges or jurors sworn to try him under all the technical rules of presumptions and reasonable doubts, applicable in such cases. Herein they greatly err. We sit here in trial upon the Senator from Indiana, not to pronounce judgment against him for the crime of treason, but to say by our votes, under the facts before us, if he be a loyal and safe man to sit in this high council of State.

Mr. COWAN. I desire to ask my honorable colleague, if Mr. Bright is not guilty of treason, what is he guilty of?

Mr. WILMOT. I will answer my colleague by saying that if I were called upon to-day to give any definition of his offense I should pronounce it treason; but I am frank to admit that if I were sitting as a juror, there are those doubts hanging about the case that would make me hesitate to pronounce a verdict of guilty; but as a Senator, I will not hesitate as to the vote I shall give here. The conduct of the Senator from Indiana, judged by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case, looks like treason; still I might not be prepared so to pronounce, sitting as a juror on his trial. I know not under what circumstances of haste, or thoughtlessness, the letter was written. These, if they existed, were for the Senator from Indiana to show. There may not have existed, at the time the letter was written, that deliberate and wicked purpose essential to the technical crime of treason. We know not. We have the letter before us. It was written to a traitor, and for a traitor, and to further a treasonable end. What more does my colleague want? The Senator on trial has given us no facts or mitigating circumstances whatever. As a juror, I might even refuse to give a verdict of guilty, but when the case is presented to me as a Senator—is the Senator from Indiana a safe man to sit here? Is his loyalty and fidelity to the Government justly obnoxious to strong and well-grounded impeachment? Can he be trusted to advise the President, and to share in our deliberations, in this crisis of public affairs? To these inquiries I can have no doubt whatever. I shall vote to expel the Senator from Indiana from his seat in the Senate.

What it is right to do in this case, the Senate should do promptly and fearlessly. A timidity, bordering on cowardice, paralyzes the arm of the Government. Treason stalks abroad in open day. We must vindicate the character of the Senate, and our own self-respect; we must give to the people an assurance that here at least, infidelity and disloyalty meet with a speedy and condign punishment.

Now, sir, it seems to me that I have stated the whole case. I put the case upon the record and upon nothing else. I place it upon the Senator's letter of the 1st of March. I take that letter and the circumstances of the country at the time, the position of the Senator, the position of the man to whom the letter was written, the position of the man for whom it was written, and the errand upon which he went, and I say the facts are conclusive and overwhelming against the Senator from Indiana. There is no possible escape from the conclusion. It is a legal maxim that a man is responsible for the natural and necessary consequences of his act. What did the Senator do? He commended one traitor to another, and the errand upon which he commended him was by the admission of all a treasonable errand; it was to give to him an improved fire-arm. Can it be possible, as I asked before, that a loyal Senator would do this? Sir, suppose your Commanding General had written such a letter, would there have been any doubt as to his complicity with the traitors? The Senator from Indiana occupies a position in this Government as high and responsible in many respects as the Commanding General of your Army. Nay, sir, in dignity of character he occupied a position second only to the President of the nation. Suppose he had written such a letter, would you have had any doubt as to his complicity with the traitors? Would you have had any doubt that he had at least forgotten his duty to this Government? Sir, an impeachment could have rested on the letter; and to-day I have serious doubts as to what would be the result of the trial of the Senator from Indiana before an impartial jury.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Williamsport, Tuesday week, Joseph Shoemaker, James Fredericks and William H. Watson, were tried for giving Dan Hill a ride on a rail, and making him carry a flag through the streets of Muncy last summer. Dan had uttered treasonable language, saying that "our soldiers were served right at Bull Run, and all ought to have been killed, and Lincoln and Curtin shot." Judge Jordan, in his charge to the Jury, reproved the prosecutor for his disloyal and traitorous language, but said it was no justification for the assault and battery on Hill. On Wednesday morning, a verdict of guilty was returned. On Thursday morning, the defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 each and the costs. On Friday the Governor granted a pardon to the parties convicted. This was undoubtedly right. The strict letter of the law has been vindicated, and the prosecutor, who by disloyal acts provoked this infraction of the law, should not alone escape unpunished of justice, while others less culpable suffered the penalties.

CHARGE BAYONETS—Charge! Charge!—The Cincinnati Press says that the accounts of the battle at Somerset, Ky., occur in stating that it was the bayonets of the bully Germans from Cincinnati—the Ninth Regiment Ohio Militia—that materially contributed to the decisive victory. The bayonet is the cure for rebellion. The rose-water policy of playing at war so that nobody is hurt, has cost the American millions of dollars and too many valuable lives. Now let the bayonet be freely used along the lines of the Potomac and the Mississippi, from Washington to New Orleans. Let the cannon roar, grape-shot rattle, bullets whistle, and bayonets pierce deep, until the gun-barrels are filled with blood, as is stated to have been the condition of the guns of the Irish Brigade after its tremendous charge at Fontenoy. The ferocious and successful Russian General, Suwaroff, made free use of the bayonet. He said, "The bullet is a fool—the bayonet is a hero."

OUR TREASURY NOTES IN REBELDOM.—A gentleman who has recently made his way from Memphis, and whose character is such that his statements are considered trustworthy, states that United States Treasury note commanded thirty per cent premium in the "Southern Confederacy." They are rated equivalent to gold, and much sought after. This is a significant circumstance. The rebels have a wholesome respect for the credit of the United States, showing that they are not bereft of financial understanding. Some persons in the loyal states might learn a useful lesson from the appreciation of the promise to pay of our Government, by those whose warring against it.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 6, 1862.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The two Commissioners appointed by Secretary STANTON to proceed to the South to look after the welfare of the National prisoners—Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish—are still in Washington, in consultation with the Government and with Mr. Ely, as to the proper course to pursue. It is understood that they have been directed to inform the rebel government that the captured privateersmen have been placed upon the footing of prisoners of war, thus insuring an amelioration of the condition of Col. Corcoran and the other hostages; and further, it is further believed that they will be authorized to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners. A dispatch from Boston, this morning, announces that three hundred and eighty-six, rank and file, and eleven officers, rebel prisoners, are to be taken from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe immediately, with a view to their exchange.

Intelligence received by way of Fortress Monroe corroborates the report that Beauregard is to go to Kentucky, taking with him 15,000 men from Manassas. It is further stated that Jeff. Davis will take command of the rebel army at Manassas in person, after his inauguration as President, on the 22d of February.

Hon. Mr. Diven, member of Congress from the Twenty-seventh New York, has written another letter to a gentleman in Elmira, in which he states that he heard President Lincoln say that there was probably but one man in the country more anxious for a battle than himself, and that man was General McClellan. The President repudiated the charge that he, or Mr. Seward, or General McClellan, was tampering or delaying out of any consideration for rebels, or rebel institutions, or that they indulged any thought of ending the war by any means other than conquest on the battlefield.

Colonel J. W. Allen, of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment, who lost his life in a gallant effort to supply the thirst of the suffering Federal troops on the disabled vessels of the Burnside Expedition, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, and was a civil engineer by profession. He was for several years colonel of a regiment of New Jersey militia.

By late Southern news we learn that General Beauregard has been relieved of his command on the Potomac and sent to Kentucky to assist in the defence of Columbus. He will be subordinate there to no one except General Albert Sydney Johnston. The reason for the change is not given. He will be succeeded at Manassas by General Gustavus W. Smith, ex-street commissioner of New York, who formerly held the position of captain of engineers in the regular army of the Union.

By the Richmond papers we have obtained additional rebel accounts of the late victory of the Federal troops in Kentucky. They state that Gen. Crittenden was not wounded, and that he was stationed with the remnant of his forces at Monticello, where they are determined to make a stand. One of the reports declares that only two rebel regiments were engaged in the late fight, and that the Federal Forces numbered 14,000 men!

A portion of the rebel force on the Upper Potomac, under command of Colonel Ashby, yesterday made their appearance opposite Col. Geary's encampment, near Bolivar, and commenced shelling it. The Parrot guns and English rifles of Geary's men soon drove the rebels out of sight. General Jackson's rebel forces have been greatly excited by the rumors prevailing among them that the whole of Gen. Banks' division will shortly cross the Potomac to commence an attack. They are now at Charleston, but it is supposed they will soon move to Harper's Ferry.

One of the most important features of the late news from the South is uneasiness manifested there in regard to the approaching expiration of the term of twelve months volunteers who are engaged in the Confederate service, and the indignation shown by a large portion of them to re-enlist. General Bragg, at Pensacola, appealed almost in vain to the Alabama troops formerly under his command to continue their wicked war against the Union. The Tennessee papers are publishing urgent appeals to their soldiers not to retire from the rebel army, and a rebel general in Virginia earnestly beseeches his soldiers to re-enlist. There are doubtless many more attempts being made to induce the Southern troops to remain in the secession army, of which we hear nothing. Enough is known to show that, at the most critical moment in the history of the rebellion, and when the Union armies will be in the highest state of efficiency, the enemy will probably be seriously embarrassed by large withdrawals from their ranks.

FROM EUROPE.—The steamer City of Washington arrived at New York Friday evening, and the Anglo-Saxon at Portland, that morning, bring four days' later news from Europe. The National gunboat Tuscarora was still at Southampton, watching the rebel steamer Nashville, and two English men-of-war were watching the movements of both of the American vessels. It was reported that the Nashville had been sold to an English shipowner.

The publication of the correspondence on the Trent affair had led to bitter strictures by the Press on Mr. Seward's dispatch; but some of the journals received it in a friendly spirit.

The English financial writers were indulging in gloomy forebodings for America under the suspension of specie payments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had delivered a speech on the American question, according to which, the thinking men of England believe that this Government has undertaken a task beyond its power. He spoke in the most friendly manner, however, and deprecated war between England and America. Lord Henley and Mr. Gilpin, M. P., had delivered speeches opposed to England's assisting a Slave Confederation; but Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., thought that Slavery would be ameliorated when the South achieved independence.

The blockade was looming up in the eyes of English newspapers, as another American difficulty.

Mason and Slidell, were expected in England, and a good deal of interest was felt as to what reception they should get.

The Captain of the pirate Sumter had published a letter denying the imputation that his ship was a pirate.

The Moorish loan was regarded with so much favor that the bids had reached ten times the amount needed.

The French journals generally compliment the American Cabinet for their action in the Trent case.

The King of Prussia, in his speech, rejoiced at the happy issue of the Anglo-American difficulties.

The Sumter continued at the port of Cadiz. The official report of the killed and wounded at the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., states that 38 were killed and 134 wounded. Of the rebels 190 were buried on the field, and 74 wounded were cared for by the National surgeons.

Mr. Flanders, formerly Secretary of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, has succeeded in reaching Washington. He intends to give testimony before the Departments as to the state of existing feeling in New Orleans. He seems to think that the Union sentiment of some of the people there has been entirely obliterated.

An important order has been issued by the Secretary of War, which directs—in view of the fact that the urgent necessity which required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing and other military supplies from foreign countries no longer exists—that no further contracts be made for any article of foreign manufacture, which can be produced in the United States, and that all outstanding orders and authorities for the purchase of such articles are revoked and annulled. The order also directs that all persons claiming to have any contract or agreement, or any authority whatever from the War Department for furnishing such articles, shall notify the Department within fifteen days. The method of making contracts is also strictly laid down, and any departure from it will render them of no effect.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Columbia Bank, 5s, altered—viz: a forest scene; men rolling logs and felling trees; men in Corn-field on the right; sheep-shearers on the left.

Farmers' bank of Lancaster.—5s, spurious—Indian and 5 above on the left; portrait with 5 above on the right. Name across the bill.

Tioga County Bank.—5s, altered from 1s—viz: farm scene, man, children, and dogs; on right end 5 and Indian; on left end 5 and Washington; red five across the note.

Crawford County Bank. 5s altered from 1s. The alteration is well executed, and calculated to deceive the unwary. The genuine fives have the word "Five" in large letters across the face of the bill; portrait of James Buchanan in the left corner.

We commend to those editors who make it a business to revile General Cameron on all occasions, to read the following from the Baltimore Clipper. It is, perhaps, natural to suppose that those who sympathize with Breckinridge, Bright and Jeff. Davis, should vilify Gen. Cameron, although they have not a word to say against these convicted traitors.

"We consider it in a high degree patriotic on the part of Mr. Cameron in the course he has thus determined to pursue. We differed with him, very radically, in the views he had presented in that portion of his late report to Congress, which, by the request of the President, was cancelled before it was presented; still, we feel bound to render him the justice that is due for his patriotism and valuable public service since the commencement of the rebellion."

GEN. CAMERON AT HOME.—Gen. Cameron, accompanied by his family and suite, arrived in this city last evening, and at once repaired to his country seat of Lochiel. After ten months of the most incessant and immense toil, with a responsibility resting on his shoulders never before reposed on any man since the organization of the government, it is astonishing as well as gratifying to the old friends and neighbors of our distinguished fellow citizen, that his health and his spirits have been so well preserved and maintained. In the repose of the privacy and quietude of Lochiel, and surrounded by the warm congratulations and welcomes of his old personal friends, the ex-Secretary of War will have time for the exercises of that hospitality which has always made his home so cheerful, before he starts on his important mission to Russia.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Heavy Cannoning in the Vicinity of Beaufort.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 1.—J. R. M.

The United States bark Gembok arrived here this morning from the Southern coast, where she had been cruising for about two months. She reports that late yesterday afternoon she passed Hatteras Inlet, where a number of vessels were despatched. Continuous and heavy cannoning was heard on Thursday and Friday in the direction of Beaufort and Newbern, N. C., and the officers of the Gembok think that our fleet has attacked the rebels at either or both of the last mentioned points. For upwards of two hours the roar of heavy artillery was distinctly heard by the Gembok, and was kept up until the vessel got out of hearing distance. The opinion is that our light draft gunboats led the advance and opened the engagement, which was probably followed with the land troops under Gen. Burnside. At all events, the ball is opened, and before this reaches your readers we will undoubtedly have more definite intelligence, either from rebel sources or by the return of one of Gen. Burnside's numerous transports.

The bark Gembok is a good sailor, and, having fair winds, made the passage from Hatteras in a little over eighteen hours, beating the propeller Eastern State by upwards of ten hours. The intelligence thus brought almost directly from the seat of war has not yet become generally known on the Point, as it has been confined solely to the navy. Among that branch of the service it has created considerable stir and excitement. By this news it appears that the project of attacking Roanoke Island has been abandoned, and the capture of the rebels' strongholds at Newbern and Beaufort determined upon by that wise and sagacious leader, Gen. Burnside.

The intelligence of the reported engagement was read to the sailors on board of the different war vessels in port after the usual morning drill.

There being no flag of truce to-day, we have no later intelligence from "Dixie" as to the capitulation of Savannah and Fort Palaski.

According to the topography of North Carolina in the vicinity of the supposed attack, it is apparent that our vessels, after having reached Hatteras Inlet, divided into two parties—one of them proceeding up the Cove Sound, to attack Fort Macon, at Beaufort, in which the blockading vessels stationed at Cape Lookout and on Topsail Inlet undoubtedly participated. On Newbern our fleet must have proceeded up the Neuse river, and landed the troops there under cover of the guns of our vessels.

This is theory advanced by parties who are well acquainted with the country and the strongholds of the rebels of these above named points.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1862.

The following communication has been received at the Navy Department from Captain John Marston, dated United States steamer Roanoke, Hampton Roads, Feb. 1:—

I have the honor to report to you my arrival, during the past night, of the bark Gembok, from Beaufort, North Carolina. Captain Cavendy informs me that on Tuesday, the 28th ult., he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort, but he has no conjecture from whom it proceeded.

Captain Cavendy also reports that on Thursday, the 29th of January, at nine o'clock in the morning, while off Roanoke Inlet, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island, which leaves no doubt in my own mind that Flag Officer Goldsborough is at work.

HEAVY FIRING NEAR NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 1, 1862.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day; but it brought back no passengers or papers.

The crew of the rebel boat reported that heavy firing had been heard at Norfolk during the past two days.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31, }
via Baltimore, Feb. 1. }

The steamer Ericsson, from Hatteras, with the D'Espine Zouaves on board, arrived here this (Friday) afternoon.

The Ericsson brings nothing later, except that the Burnside Expedition was about to move to its destination.

The sloop-of-war Hartford will sail on Saturday morning for Key West.

A prisoner of war named Taylor, of Cincinnati, has arrived here by a flag of truce from Richmond. He says that Gen. Beauregard has left for Kentucky, taking with him 15,000 men from Manassas, and that Jefferson Davis is to take command in person of the troops at Manassas after his inauguration as President on the 22d of February.

The greatest panic prevails at Norfolk and Richmond in regard to the Burnside Expedition.

When the Ericsson left Hatteras Inlet the weather was too rough to land the troops, and she being unable to cross the bar, Gen. Burnside ordered her to return to Fortress Monroe. The troops were in good health.

Most of the vessels had started from the mouth of the Inlet toward Roanoke Island, which, it was understood, would be the first place attacked.

Mr. Taylor of Cincinnati, who has been a prisoner at Richmond since the Battle of Bull Run, was yesterday released, and came by a flag of truce via Norfolk. He says that he was accompanied by a "detective" to Norfolk, who was very watchful not to let him carry any papers with him, from which fact it is supposed they must have contained some important information.

It was understood at Richmond that Gen. Beauregard would reach there on Saturday, on his way to Kentucky.

The opinion at Richmond was that the Merrimac was a failure.

REPLACING OF A NOSE.—A few days since, a gentleman of Cleveland, Ohio, had his nose so nearly cut off by a fall from a carriage, that it hung only by a bit of skin and cartilage.—It was, however, speedily replaced in its original position, bound firmly in, and was healing so neatly, that only a slight scar will exist to mark the accident.

Secretary Stanton has despatched written instructions to General Lane, authorizing him, as a final resort, to arm the slaves, and employ them in military operations against the enemy. Such is one of the rumors of the federal capital.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COURAGE.—It has been the constant boast of the South that Northern soldiers have not the courage to stand up to a hand to hand fight, and would never be able to resist for a moment a bayonet charge of the impetuous Southern chivalry.—It so happens that at the battle of Mill Spring occurred the first bayonet encounter of any consequence during the war. What was the result? At the very first charge of the Minnesota Regiment the Southerners broke ranks and fled pell-mell to their intrenchments.—This battle was fairly decided in favor of the North, at the point of the bayonet. Where now is the truth of the much vaunted boast of the Southerners, that the Northern troops were afraid of cold steel, and could not be driven by their officers to meet the Southern soldiers at the point of the bayonet? Ask the scattered remnants of Zollicoff's army.—Let our troops put the cold steel right to the bowels of the rebellion, as they did at Mill Spring, and the good work will soon be done.

AN INCIDENT.—The recent battle of Wells Cross Roads, in Kentucky, at which the rebel Zollicoff lost his life, was one of the most desperate that has yet been fought, and will be followed by results of the most important character to the Union cause. Among the incidents of this struggle, is the capture of a large quantity of cannon, comprising parrot, howitzers and brass rifled guns of the most superior range and quality. Among these trophies, are two splendid pieces, which were left on the field of Bull Run, after our troops had become panic stricken by the confusion and flight of a few terror stricken and intoxicated civilians. These pieces were most gloriously redeemed and sufficient other ordnance captured to wipe out the stain of the first loss. Altogether, at this battle, our troops captured sixteen cannon of all descriptions.

Now Advertisements.

NOTICE.—The Board of Revision of Bradford County, has fixed upon the following days and places the holding of Appeals in said County, to-wit:—

Asylum, at the house of Simeon Decker, Tuesday, Feb. 11	Wilmot, " R. Martin, Wednesday, " 12
Terry, " J. L. Jones, Thursday, " 13	Albany, " E. M. Governor, Friday, " 14
Overton, " E. M. Governor, Friday, " 14	Monroe twp. & Bo., " M. M. Coolbaugh, Monday, " 21
Franklin, " J. W. Taylor, Tuesday, " 20	Granville, " J. E. Taylor, Wednesday, " 21
Le Roy, " H. M. Holcomb, Wednesday, " 22	Canton, " S. C. Myer, Friday, " 24
Armenia, " R. Mason, Saturday, " 25	Troy & Bo., " W. J. R. H. Monday, " 27
Columbia & Sylvania, " J. O. Pine, Tuesday, " 28	Welles, " James Brink, Wednesday, " 29
South Creek, " John F. Gillett, Thursday, " 30	Ridgebury, " Benj. Herman, Friday, " 31
Springfield, " Harrison Gibbs, Saturday, " 1	Burlington twp., " L. F. Boyse, Monday, " 3
Burlington twp., " L. F. Boyse, Monday, " 3	Burlington Boro., " L. F. Boyse, Monday, " 3
Southfield, " J. Green, Tuesday, " 11	Athens twp., " E. Satterlee, Wednesday, " 12
W. & Bo., " W. J. R. H. Monday, " 27	Uster, " G. M. Elsbree, Friday, " 29
Siesbeguin, " C. H. Ames, Tuesday, " 10	Litchfield, " C. Bloodgood, Wednesday, " 11
Windham, " Hiram Sherry, Thursday, " 12	Warren, " B. Cooper, Friday, " 13
Orwell, " T. Humphey, Saturday, " 14	Pike, " Nelson Bass, Monday, " 16
Herrick, " School house, in Herrickville, " 17	

Tuscarora, " Harry Ackley, Wednesday, " 23 Jay's Bluffs, " Thomas Jayne, Thursday, " 24 || Standing Stone, " Isaac Howell, Friday, " 25 | Rome twp. & Bo., " Jason Chaffee, Saturday, " 26 |
| Wysox, " J. M. Reed, Monday, " 27 | |

Towanda Boro., Township, North, Commissioner's Office, in said Boro., Tuesday, April 1st, 1862.

Assessors will be punctual in delivering Notices to the taxpayers and in making their returns upon the day designated in their warrants, at which time, and place, the Board of Revision, will attend and hear such as may themselves aggrieved by said assessment and make such alterations as to them shall appear reasonable.

By order of said Board, E. B. COOLBAUGH, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office,
Towanda, Feb. 1, 1862.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, to-wit: will be exposed to public sale, at the tavern house of Harrison Gibbs, in Springfield twp., on FRIDAY, the 21st day of FEBRUARY, 1862, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following piece or parcel of land situate in the twp. of Springfield, and bounded on the north by lands of W. H. Westbrook, on the east by lands of W. H. Westbrook and on the west by lands of Joel Adams, containing one hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts, with one frame barn and two sheds, and three apple orchards, thereabout one hundred acres thereof improved.

TERMS OF SALE.—For this lot \$50.00 in hand, and for the balance in three equal installments, to-wit: \$16.66 on the 1st day of May, \$16.66 on the 1st day of August, and \$16.66 on the 1st day of November, 1862, with interest on the whole from the day of sale.

Also, another piece or parcel of land situate in the twp. of Springfield twp., and bounded on the north by lands of Barmad Noel and Walter Matlocks, on the east by the public road, on the west line of the Leonard White farm, as described and bounded by W. H. Westbrook, on the south by lands of W. H. Westbrook and E. Bennett, and on the west by lands of Joel Adams, containing one hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts, with one frame barn and two sheds, and three apple orchards, thereabout one hundred acres thereof improved.

TERMS OF SALE.—For this lot \$50.00 in hand, and for the balance in three equal installments, to-wit: \$16.66 on the 1st day of May, \$16.66 on the 1st day of August, and \$16.66 on the 1st day of November, 1862, with interest on the whole from the day of sale.

JAMES H. WEBB, Administrator.

Feb. 3, 1862.

Cheese Worth Eating.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE DEAL of cheese from Courland County, as good as any ever brought into this town. Please call and try it if you like it you can buy it cheap.

E. T. FOX.

CAUTION.—Run away from the subscriber, on the 26th day of December last, HENRY SIMPSON, aged about 12 years, and bound to me until he be 24 years of age. I find it impossible to keep said boy, and I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will be responsible for no debts contracted by him, or for any other consequences whatever.

Burlington, Jan. 10, 1862.

ISAAC M. EAMES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—J. P. Kirby vs. S. O. Cowan. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 791, Sept. Term, 1861.

The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by said Court to distribute funds raised by sale of defendant's personal property, will attend to the duties of his appointment in his office, in the borough of Towanda, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY, 1862, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and all persons having claims against said monies must present them, or else be forever debarred from the same.

J. WOOD, Auditor.

Dec. 18, 1861.

DRIED FRUIT.

GOOD DRIED APPLES.

Blackberries, Raspberries and Whortleberries, cheap at FOX'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES & FAMILY SUPPLIES.

Tea that can't be beat, the best black Tea in town. Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Fish, Pork, Lard, almost everything in the Grocery line, for sale cheap at FOX'S.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

The best brands of Cigars in town at lowest prices, also, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, wholesale and retail, at FOX'S.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Hand in your name now.

I will present to every subscriber a Tribune Almanac, who hands in the money before the 1st of March. Look to your interest.

Don't forget the place.—The News Room.

A. N. COWLES.

Towanda, Jan. 28, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of HENRY DUFFY, deceased, are notified to call on the undersigned, at his office, in the borough of Towanda, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY, 1862, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and all persons having demands against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement on that day.

J. DUFFY, Administrator.

Jan. 16, 1862.