

Highly Important from Tennessee SPLENDID NAVAL VICTORY. SURRENDER OF FORT HENRY.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

GENERAL HALLECK TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.
St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1862.
Fort Henry is ours! The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed.
By command of Maj. Gen. HALLECK.
W. W. SMITH, Capt. and Aid-de-Camp.
COMMODORE FOOTE TO SECRETARY WELLES.
U. S. FLAGSHIP CINCINNATI, Off Fort Henry,
Tennessee River, Feb. 6, 1862.

The gunboats under my command—the Essex, Commander Porter; the Carondelet, Commander Walker; the Cincinnati, Commander Stempel; the St. Louis, Lieutenant commanding Paulding; the Conestoga, Lieutenant commanding Phelps; the Taylor, Lieutenant commanding Gwinn; and the Lexington, Lieutenant commanding Shirk—after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken General Lloyd Tilghman and his staff, with sixty men, as prisoners.

The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon the enemy until their flag was struck.

In half an hour after the surrender I handed the Fort and prisoners over to General Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the Fort in force.

The Essex had a shot in her boilers, after fighting most effectively for two-thirds of the action, and was obliged to drop down the river. I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots.

She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry.

The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded, two seriously.

The Fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended by General Tilghman with the most determined gallantry.

I will write as soon as possible.

I have sent Lieutenant commanding Phillips and three gunboats after the rebel gunboats.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7, 1862.

The Gazette and Commercial's Cairo correspondence gives the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:—

Yesterday, at half-past twelve p. m., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet and Essex, the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Panther Creek Island, immediately above, where, on the east shore of the river, stands the fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island and within a mile of the enemy passing the island in full view of the rebel guns. We steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every ear strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was on the left of the St. Louis, next the Carondelet, next the Cincinnati (for the time being the flagship, having on board Flag Officer Foote) and the next the Essex.

We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when, at half past eleven, the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit.

The enemy was not backward and gave an admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning the storms of shot and shell, when, getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand and poured into him right and left. In the meantime the Essex had been disabled, and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet, and St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past one o'clock the enemy struck his colors, and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms for caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats, can be imagined.

After the surrender, which was made to Flag Officer Foote by General Lloyd Tilghman, who defended his Fort in a most determined manner, we found that the rebel infantry, encamped outside the Fort, numbering four or five thousand, had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the Fort.

The Fort mounted seventeen guns, most of them thirty-two and thirty-four pounders, one being a magnificent ten inch columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy into the embrasures. One of their rifled thirty-two pounders burst during the engagement, wounding some of their gunners.

The rebels claimed to have but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty-four men—the number all told of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Gen. Tilghman is disheartened. He thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Flag Officer Foote the rebel General remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag Officer Foote replied, "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering; but you should have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and, flying the flag officer's pennant, was the chief mark. Flag Officer Foote and Captain Stempel crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through her. The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy. A ball went into her side forward port, through her heavy bulkhead, and squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of the crew. Captain Porter, his aid, C. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis were standing in a direct line of the balls passing, Mr. Britton being in the centre of the group.

A shot struck Mr. Britton on the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot house, instantly killing Messrs. Ford and Bride, pilots. Many of the soldiers at the rush of steam jumped over board and were drowned.

The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded. The Essex had six seamen and two officers killed, seventeen men wounded and five missing. There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain. The St. Louis was commanded by Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and worked the guns to the last.

Brilliant and Successful Skirmishing with the Rebel Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1862.

A Cavalry Regiment attached to General Smith's division accomplished a brilliant reconnaissance this morning. In their absence they killed one rebel and wounded several, besides capturing sixteen prisoners, twelve horses and one wagon. The following is a detailed account of the reconnaissance:—

At four o'clock eleven companies of the Cameron dragoons, Col. Friedman, started in the direction of Germantown, about a mile and a half from Fairfax Court House. It was the intention to make a thorough examination of the enemy's picket lines outside the division boundaries. Owing to the early hour of starting, and secrecy and silence of the advance, they surprised a rebel picket detachment at a house near Germantown. Surrounding the house they took twelve prisoners, a capture effected, however, not without some show of resistance on the part of the enemy. Over a dozen shots were fired from the house at our men. Captain Wilson was hit by one shot in the right ear, the ball passing through and making an ugly but not dangerous wound in the back of the neck. Sergeant Crumley was shot in the right leg, causing a painful but not serious flesh wound. These were the only shots of the enemy that took effect.

While this firing was going on, a large company of mounted pickets, some of whom had escaped from the house, fled to a thicket near by and opened fire upon our troops. Major Curry, placing his revolver at the head of one of the captured prisoners, called out to the men in the thicket if they fired another shot he would blow out the brains of every prisoner taken. This bold threat stopped the firing, and caused the rebels to plunge spur into their horses and beat a rapid retreat across an open field.

Subsequently, upon looking into the vacant wood, the body of a dead rebel was found, which, in their retreating haste, they had left. One of the prisoners gave the name of the deceased as William Birbanks, and his residence as Burwell Court House, N. C. He says that the deceased was a lawyer and belonged to one of the wealthiest and most influential families in that place. This was the only rebel killed, so far as known. From traces of blood it was evident that several had been severely wounded. Besides the twelve prisoners, eight horses were taken.

Our cavalry proceeded to convey their prisoners and booty to the division headquarters. On the return the companies got separated. One squadron, under command of Captain O'Farrell, elated by their recent splendid performance, determined to make a dash towards Fairfax Court House on their own hook. They had not advanced far before they had the satisfaction of taking four prisoners, one wagon and four horses. The men surrendered without opposition.

Having learned of the above encounter with the enemy's pickets, the Fourteenth regiment New York Volunteers, Col. McQuade, of Gen. Morrell's brigade, was at once despatched to the aid of our men. At the sound of the "long roll" the regiment formed in line with an alacrity and enthusiasm marking its call to evening parade. The prospect of lively work with the enemy roused an earnestness of spirits and eagerness to march to the scene of action that shows more than words can convey the splendid discipline and readiness to fight of any regiment of our Potomac army, whenever called to do battle. The regiment, headed by its gallant Colonel and field and line officers, was quickly on the march to support the cavalry. On their arrival at the scene of action, a long and wearisome march, considering the state of the weather and mud, all the fighting was over, and all they had to do was to march back again, which they did in good order, although greatly disappointed in not having had a chance to try their new rifles against the enemy.

The prisoners, horses and wagons were all conveyed to General Smith's headquarters. Both companies of prisoners belonged to the Second regiment of North Carolina cavalry. They looked as though they had not been over well fed, and their dress is quite as diversified in color, fabric and appearance as those of Falstaff's celebrated recruits at Gad's Hill.

Of the position and condition of the main body of rebel forces they state nothing additional to the facts communicated by former prisoners and deserters.

THE SOUTHERN CONSPIRACY.—Thirty years ago the nullifiers of South Carolina conceived a plan for breaking up the Union, similar to that revived by the conspirators at Charleston last winter. The scheme progressed until the 11th of December, 1831, when President Jackson exploded it by a bombshell in the shape of a proclamation, with a declaration that he would hang every traitor, if they did not return to their allegiance. Before old Hickory interposed the President, Vice President and members of cabinet for a new Provisional Government had been selected, as follows:

President—John C. Calhoun.

Vice President—William C. Preston.

Secretary of State—George McDuffie.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Cooper.

Secretary of War—James Hamilton, Jr.

Postmaster General—Robert Turnbull.

Attorney General—Robert G. Hayne.

The Southern Confederacy was to have been inaugurated, and the above named gentlemen duly installed in their respective offices by a South Carolina Convention, which had been called to meet on the first day of March, 1833; but President Jackson spoiled their fun.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—The family of Mr. Jacob Gerhart, of Hamburg, B. R. county, has been singularly afflicted during the past fortnight. In the first place, four promising grand-children, the children of his son-in-law, Jesse Hein, of Windsor township, died within two weeks, of the throat disease that is so fatal in its ravages in that neighborhood. One, a daughter, twelve years old, was buried about two weeks ago, and on Thursday last, the three others, aged respectively, 19, 17, and 5 years, were laid in one grave; while another child of the same parents were lying hopelessly ill. The next sorrow occurred to his son, Tobias Gerhart, a much respected resident of Perry township, whose mind became so deeply affected by trouble and misfortune, that it was found necessary to take him to the State Asylum at Harrisburg; and on the very morning that the father went on his way there, one of his children, a grown-up daughter, died of throat disease. These are indeed sore trials, for a single family.

The Rev. Joshua Welles, the oldest minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Baltimore on the 25th ult., in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 13, 1862.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR WILMOT.

The West Branch Bulletin, of the 8th inst., in speaking of Senator Wilmot's speech in reference to the expulsion of Senator Bright, says:—We wish we had room for the able and pointed speech of Senator Wilmot delivered in the U. S. Senate on the question of the treasonable correspondence of Jesse D. Bright, United States Senator from Indiana.

The suspected and confessed complicity of Bright, with the slaveholders' rebellion, his avowed extreme sentiments on the subject of secession, and other unmistakable proof, has made it a matter of surprise that the circumstances of his case should have been a matter of debate among grave and loyal Senators. Senator Wilmot is of the same opinion, because he treats the matter with brevity evincing his impatience at the delay of the expulsion.

His speech is forcible and argumentative. He deals in facts there is no denying, to justify the expulsion of Bright. In this respect, this speech has an attraction which will make it very popular with the people of Pennsylvania, the great majority of whom favor its objects and respond to its sentiments.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The well matured plans of General McClellan are being worked out in rapid succession by the able officers who command the different divisions of the army and navy in the interior and on the coast. The capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, at two o'clock on Thursday, by the gunboats under command of Commodore Foote—of which we publish an official account from the Commodore to the Navy Department, is a most important success.

The fort was defended gallantly by the commandant, General Lloyd Tilghman, and his forces. The fort mounted twenty guns and seventeen mortars. General Tilghman and his staff, together with one Colonel, two captains and sixty men, were taken prisoners.

The battle was essentially a naval one, the troops of General McClellan and Grant not having been called upon to participate. The gunboats Essex, Carondelet, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Taylor and Lexington, did the whole business. After a fight of an hour and a quarter the fort surrendered unconditionally, and Commodore Foote handed it over to Gen. Grant immediately upon the arrival of that officer—half an hour after the flag was struck.

The Essex was the only gunboat seriously injured, a shot having gone through her boilers, causing death to many of her crew by scalding. The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots, wounding eight men and killing one.

Our dates from the Burnside Exped. ion, are to Wednesday morning a week, when, after many distressing drawbacks, the fleet left for Roanoke Island, full of courage and confident of success. Deserters to our side report that our delay in getting on had been improved by the rebels to put 8,000 men and 50 pieces of cannon in position on the island.

The stories of a general panic on the main, and the drafting of all able-bodied men into the service of Jeff. Davis continue to be received. The telegraph from Fortress Monroe reports that a lady, who came by the flag of truce from Craney Island, on Saturday, was that day informed by General Huger that he had received a dispatch from Roanoke Island stating that the Union forces had advanced to the island, and been twice repulsed. The attack commenced at 7 o'clock on Friday morning and was still going on at last advices.

Evidently Gen. Huger's story is got up for Northern circulation. The probability is that our gunboats, under Commodore Goldsborough, were either reconnoitering or repeating the lessons in "circle sailing," which Com. Dupont taught them at Port Royal. A telegram dated Norfolk, Saturday, states that a messenger arrived that day from Roanoke Island, with the news that four Union steamers were off the Island on Friday night, and a large number of vessels twelve miles below.

An attack on Roanoke was hourly expected. Dispatches from Memphis and New Orleans on the 7th, announce the full of Fort Henry at the hands of the Union forces. Our numbers in the affair are reported at 20,000. The rebels are evidently becoming so scared that they magnify every Union man into a multitude. The rebel troops at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, pursued by our troops, where we daily expect to hear that they have been engaged by the expedition from Smithland, under Gen. Wallace. A despatch from Indianapolis states that Gen. Thomas's division is said to have moved forward in Tennessee in three columns, by different routes, marching upon Knoxville. Our gunboats are at Danville, Tenn., above the fort, where we have disabled the railroad bridge, and prevented the passage of trains. The country people were fleeing in all directions. We have taken eight guns, brass six-pounders, and over \$1,000,000 worth of property. A reconnaissance within one mile of Fort Donelson, had been made by Col. Logan and others, and on Saturday afternoon Gen. Grant and staff would reconnoiter beyond Danville. A battery of light artillery, and 1,500 cavalry left St. Louis for Fort Henry on Saturday.

From Missouri, we have intimations that an important combined movement is to take place, toward the enemy. General Sigel and Asboth's Division had reached Lebanon, 40

miles from Springfield; and Maj. Wright's Battalion of Cavalry has moved thirteen miles west of that point. Gen. Davis's Brigade was reported to be crossing the Osage on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected at Lebanon on Thursday. Price is said to have told his troops that they were surrounded, and must fight or surrender. They chose the former. The rebel chief has been, it is said, heavily reinforced from Arkansas, and has collected a large store of supplies on the road from Springfield to Fayetteville. Capt Wood had arrived at Fayetteville 25 rebel prisoners, including five Captains, taken between Lebanon and Springfield.

Four hundred and ninety-two Union prisoners left New-Orleans on the 6th for North Carolina, to be exchanged.

From Norfolk we learn that the rebel steam-ram Merrimack, which was expected to demolish the Union fleet at the Roads, turns out a failure. It appears that she sinks down too low in the water, being 200 tons heavier than her adapters counted upon. Hence she is good for nothing except as a stationary battery.—She was also badly hogged, from an accident in getting her into the dry dock again, and the Norfolk editors are scolding their Richmond confederates for letting out the disagreeable news.

ARREST OF GEN. STONE.

Brig.-Gen. Stone was arrested at the residence of his family, in Washington, on Saturday night last, and kept under guard until the 9th inst., when he was removed to Fort Lafayette.

The following statement of the charges against Gen. Stone emanates from the War Department, copies of it having been furnished to the different representatives of the New York press. Gen. Stone was arrested while in bed at 2 o'clock in the morning. The substance of the charges against Gen. Stone is as follows:—

First: For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Second: For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

Third: For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or stronghold since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.

Fourth: For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretense of orders for a movement from the Commanding General which had not been given.

A Court Martial will be speedily ordered. The arrest of Gen. Stone was made without consultation with or the knowledge of Gen. McClellan, as it was made without the privy or assent of the Secretary of State.

Important from the South.

We have received, by way of Fortress Monroe, a variety of interesting and important intelligence from the rebel States.

The rebel troops at Norfolk are being rapidly sent South, as far as Mobile.

Drafting will commence in the rebel States on the 1st of March.

Gen. Beauregard is at Nashville. Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish will not be received by the rebel Government.

An order was issued from the War Department at Richmond, on the 4th inst., ordering all military commanders to impress all the saltpetre found in their districts, except such as is in the hands of original manufacturers, and Government agents and contractors, paying therefor forty cents per pound and no more.—The order is issued in consequence of the monopoly of speculators and the exorbitant rates charged the Government for the article.

The Richmond Dispatch says that the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged, and adds, that Gen. Price will, doubtless, be commissioned a Major-General, and the Missouri troops received into the Confederate service as twelve months' volunteers.

The Virginia Legislature went into secret session on the 4th inst., for the purpose of considering an important communication from the Governor, in regard to which, it is understood, the State and Confederate authorities are entirely agreed. Its purport will not transpire at present.

The Richmond Dispatch also says, in an editorial, that: "Spain is the natural ally of the South. If the South has had a friend, from the beginning of her troubles, it has been Spain. We think it due to her generous and chivalrous people to have sent representatives to the Spanish Court, and thereby laid broad and deep the foundations of permanent and close amity with that nation. It is not too late now to rectify the omission, which was not dictated by any want of courtesy."

The Philadelphia Inquirer has received a dispatch stating that a riot occurred at Richmond on Tuesday night; that it was supposed martial law would be proclaimed, and that during the disturbance cheers for the Union were given.

A touching event lately occurred in England on the banks of the Thames, near London, which illustrates the faithfulness and sagacity of the dog. A young gentleman, possessed of a fine dog, but for some unexplained cause wishing to get rid of him took a punt, into which he put the animal round to the middle of the stream, and threw the dog into it with the intention of drowning him.—The animal tried several times, till almost weary, to climb up the perpendicular sides of the boat, but was as often pushed back by the master. Finally the latter overbalancing himself, fell overboard; as soon as the faithful dog saw his master in the water, he ceased his efforts to save himself, seized him by the clothes, and in that position held him till assistance was rendered, by means of which the life of the unrelenting master was saved.

EXPULSION OF JESSE D. BRIGHT.—The Senate on the 5th inst., expelled Mr. Jesse D. Bright of Indiana, by the decisive vote of 32 to 14—most of the Republicans voting with the more determined Unionists of other shades to expel. His offense consisted in writing, on the 1st of March last, a letter to "The Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States," recommending to him a Mr. Thomas H. Lincoln as an inventor of a valuable improvement in fire-arms.

New Advertisements.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated August 19, 1861, and payable in three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment of the Coupons of semi-annual interest which became due on the 15th instant, in coin, agreeably to their tenor by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or by either of the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. All such Coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each Coupon and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Feb. 12, 1862.

VALUABLE MILLS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Plaster Mill, with five Dwellings and out-houses, and about 25 acres of land, with some fine young fruit trees thereon, situated in the township of Monroe, Bradford county, Pa., and on the Barclay Railroad five miles from Towanda. If desired a part of the purchase money can be left on mortgage. I think this a chance for some one to make a good bargain, as I want to sell. Any person desirous of purchasing can find me at the office of Laporte, Mason & Co., Bankers, Towanda, Pa.

Towanda, Feb. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Board of Revision of Bradford County, has fixed upon the following days and places for the holding of Appeals in said County, for A. D. 1862, viz:—

Asylum, at the house of Simon Decker, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1862.
Wilmot, " R. Martin, Wednesday, " 14
Terry, " J. L. Jones, Thursday, " 15
Albany, " R. Wilcox, Friday, " 16
Overton, " E. M. Gower, Saturday, " 17
Monroe twp., & Bo. " M. M. Coughlan, Monday, " 18
Franklin, " J. W. Taylor, Tuesday, " 19
Granville, " B. F. Taylor, Wednesday, " 20
Le Roy, " H. M. Holcomb, Thursday, " 21
Canton, " S. C. Myers, Friday, " 22
Armonia, " R. Mason, Saturday, March 1, " 23
Troy twp., & Bo. " W. J. Rothrock, Monday, " 2
Columbia & Sullivan, " O. P. Pine, Tuesday, " 3
Williams, " James Brink, Wednesday, " 4
South Creek, " John F. Gillett, Thursday, " 5
Ridgely, " Benj. Herman, Friday, " 6
Springfield, " Harrison Gibbs, Saturday, " 7
Burlington twp., " L. T. Boyse, Monday, " 8
Burlington West, " L. T. Boyse, Monday, " 10
Burlington Boro., " L. T. Boyse, Monday, " 10
Smithfield, " J. Green, Tuesday, " 11
Athens, " E. Satterlee, Wednesday, " 12
" " E. Satterlee, Thursday, " 13
Ulster, " G. M. Elsbree, Friday, " 14
Sheshequin, " C. H. Ames, Tuesday, " 19
Litchfield, " C. Woodcock, Wednesday, " 20
Windham, " Hiram Sherry, Thursday, " 21
Warren, " R. Cooper, Friday, " 22
Orwell, " T. Humphrey, Saturday, " 23
Pike, " Nelson Smith, Sunday, " 24
Herrick, " School house in Herrickville, " 24

Tuesday, Feb. 25
Tascara, " Harry Ackley, Wednesday, " 27
Wyalusing, " John Black, Thursday, " 28
Standing Stone, " Isaac Howell, Friday, " 29
Rome twp., & Bo. " Jason Chaffee, Saturday, " 30
Wyox, " J. M. Reed, Monday, " 31

Towanda Boro., Township, North, Commissioners Office, in said Boro., Tuesday, April 1, 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 think 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, will be exposed to public sale, at the tavern house of Harrison Gibbs, in Springfield twp., on FRIDAY, the 15th 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 Walter and Asa Matlock, Thomas Matlock, and John Matlock, lying east by lands of Noah Bliss, and by lands of W. W. Westbrook and the old farm formerly owned by Hiram Spear, and on the west by the highway, leading from Springfield Centre to Leonard White, and on the south by lands of W. W. 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 thereon, about one hundred acres thereof improved.

TERMS OF SALE.—Of this lot \$50.00 in hand, one fourth including the fifty dollars at the confirmation of the sale. The balance in one year, with interest on the whole from day of sale.

Feb. 3, 1862. JAMES H. WEBB, Administrator.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
OWING to the fact that all confidence in the present Credit System is destroyed the subscribers have determined to sell goods hereafter

Exclusively for Ready Pay.
All those having unsettled accounts with us will oblige us by settling the same at once, and all Notes and judgments due us must be paid soon in order to save cost. No person respecting persons shown on our list of delinquents, will be allowed to trade with us. F. L. LONG & SON.

ANOTHER NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS!

TRACY & MOORE'S.
Towanda, Jan. 1, 1862.

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 evils buy your flour always at FOX'S and use Stratton's Yeast Compound, to be had at the same place; it always gives satisfaction.

The best quality of Wheat and Buckwheat Flour and fresh ground Corn Meal, all at low prices, at Cash Grocery Store, E. T. FOX.

Jan. 28, 1862.

Cheese Worth Eating.
I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE DAILY of these from Courtland County, as good as was 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 became 21 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 of his transactions whatever. ISAAC M. EAMES.

Berlington, Jan. 10, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—J. P. Kirby vs. A. & O. Corwin. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county, No. 713, Equity. 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 at his office, in the borough of Towanda, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of JANUARY, 1862, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and all persons having claims upon 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 than can't be beat, the best black Tea, in town, also Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Fish, Pork, and almost everything in the Grocery line, for sale cheap at FOX'S.

PIGS, DRESSED AND FAT WANTED, in exchange for CASH or GROCERIES, at PATCH'S.

Towanda, Nov. 24, 1861.

New Advertisements.

NEW FIRM.

NEW DRUG STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MADILL & PATTON.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have entered into a partnership, at the old stand of J. S. PATTON, where, by strict attention to business they intend to make their store second to none in Northern Pennsylvania, and merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. They will keep on hand a stock replenished by recent purchases, and are receiving every week from New York city and Philadelphia, the

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Of the very best character, and other articles, including

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, HAIR & TOOTH BRUSHES.

In fact, everything kept by Druggists generally.

Our goods are selected with care, and as we sell only with cash, we flatter ourselves that we can offer a cheaper and at the same time better article, than any other dealer in this part of the country.

Physicians supplied on reasonable terms.

Dr. MADILL will be found in his office, at the Store, when not professionally engaged. Advice gratis, charging only for medicine.

MADILL & PATTON.

Dr. T. F. MADILL.

J. G. PATTON.

Towanda, Oct. 17, 1861.

Thrashing Machine Agency.

ATTENTION! FARMERS!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS SOLE AGENT in the county of Bradford and the neighboring counties in Pennsylvania and New York, for

EMERY'S