

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

H. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

Great Victory!

FORT DONELSON CAPTURED!

15,000 Prisoners Taken!
JOHNSTON, PILLLOW and BUCKNER
TAKEN PRISONERS.

Floyd Stole Away.

Gen. Buell goes to Tennessee
with 50,000 Union Troops.

UNION FEELING IN TENNESSEE.

Savannah Probably Captured!

Price Overtaken.

FORRESTER, MONROE, Feb. 16, 1862.
Via Baltimore, Feb. 17.

By a flag of truce to-day we learn that Fort Donelson surrendered to Gen. Grant yesterday.

Generals Pillow, Johnston and Buckner were taken, together with 15,000 other prisoners.

We are also informed that fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that city has probably been captured.

Gen. Floyd, by his great experience in the business, ran away with 5,000 men on Saturday night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862.

Gen. McClellan has received a dispatch confirming the capture of Fort Donelson.

A dispatch from Cairo, just received, announces the arrival of a courier with dispatches from Fort Donelson, announcing its capture by the land forces, with 15,000 troops, and Gens. A. S. Johnston and "Buckner." Mr. Colfax announced the victory in the House, which received it with the wildest enthusiasm. Floyd escaped.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17, 1862.

On learning that the Rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, Gen. Buell ordered a forced march by Gen. Mitchell, to save if possible, the Railroad and turnpike bridges on Big Barrow River. They, however, had all been destroyed when Gen. Mitchell reached the banks of the river.

The Rebels left nothing at Bowling Green except a few old negroes.

A part of the town, it is reported, is being burnt.

It is believed now that no Rebels exist in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Franklin to Nashville.

Gen. Buell, we understand, goes with Gen. McCook's division, to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our forces will be by to-morrow night 80,000. While he pursues the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Gens. Nelson and Mitchell.

Since writing the above, we learn that ten regiments now in Ohio camps are ordered at once to the Cumberland.

St. Louis, Feb. 16, 1862.

Gen. Halleck has received dispatches from Gen. Curtis stating that Price's rear guard was overtaken in the pursuit of Springfield, and, after a brief resistance, the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with baggage and waggon. Gen. Curtis reports having taken more prisoners than he knows what to do with.

From Western Virginia we have the gratifying intelligence that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is once more open to Hancock, Gen. Lander having headed a brilliant dash of cavalry on Thursday night against a Rebel camp at Blooming Gap, routing the enemy, taking 17 officers and 45 private prisoners, with a loss of only two men.

The Richmond Dispatch says: Our Tennessee exchange gives us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the Confederacy. Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee, growing out of the idolatrous love of many of these people for the old Union.

The correspondent of *The Memphis Avalanche* writes that the condition of the interior counties is not improved by the lapse of time. The people apprehend an immediate advance of the Northmen, and traitors to the South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood. The Unionists are making demonstrations in many of the northern counties, and even at Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news from Beech Grove. Armed bands of Johnson's and Maynard's followers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains. In the remote counties many have been shot at night in their own houses who adhered to the fortunes of the South.

The gunboats went to Florence, Alabama, at the head of navigation, and a distance of 250 miles from Paducah. The people of Florence were so delighted at finding the Stars and Stripes once more their protection, that they were preparing to give a ball to the officers of the gunboats; but the latter could not remain to accept their courtesies. However, our boats handed, and when the people became assured that we did not come to destroy but to save, they seemed to have no treats too extravagant to express their delight and joy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company publishes that its net earnings last year are over Three Millions of Dollars.

THE BURNSIDE VICTORY.

3000 Prisoners Taken.

Baltimore, Feb. 15, 1862.

The Expedition left Hatteras on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., and entered Croton Sound early on Friday morning, the 7th, Flag-Officer Goldsborough's fleet in advance. When abreast of Park Point, about midway between the Point and Roanoke Island. A 10-inch gun battery opened on the fleet. A reconnaissance by the Underwriter showed that the enemy had obstructed the passage by sinking vessels and giving piles the entire width of Croton Sound; that above this barricade were eight gunboats; and that in addition to the battery on Park Point, named Fort Barton, were Forts Blackard, four guns, and Fort Huger on Weir's Point, four guns, and Fort Forrest, eight guns, on Red Stone, on the west side of the Sound, opposite Weir's Point, all of which bore as to play on our fleet, should it attempt to pass the barricade. The fleet immediately advanced in three columns, to attack Park Point battery and the Rebel gunboats.

At 11 the engagement became general, and in less than an hour the Rebel fleet retired, the Curlew being so much disabled that she was run aground under Fort Forrest. Our fleet now concentrated its fire on Fort Barton, at a range of three-quarters of a mile, which was as near as the water would allow our boats to approach. At first, the fort replied vigorously, but gradually slackened its fire. The resistance was, however, stubborn. The flag was shot away, the quarters set on fire, and the work plowed up by our shells.

About 2 p. m. Gen. Burnside's forces commenced landing at Ashby's Harbor, about two miles below Park Point. A Rebel force of 2,000, with three pieces, were stationed in the woods to oppose them. Our gunboats shelled the woods and scattered the Rebels in all directions. Our men were taken in small steamers and launches as near the shore as possible, and had to wade, sinking to the middle at every step, for upwards of a quarter of a mile.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the Rebel fleet returned to the attack vigorously, and an engagement ensued between it and several of our gunboats while the remainder kept up the fire on Fort Barton. In an hour the rebel gunboats retired; the second time several of them disabled. Fort Barton fired but seldom now.

At 6 o'clock Flag-Officer Goldsborough signaled our fleet to withdraw after an action of seven or eight hours. Many of our gunboats were struck, but none of them seriously damaged. The casualties were three killed and eight or ten wounded.

Meanwhile the land forces continued the debarkation, and by midnight had a force of nearly 11,000 men on Roanoke Island. The enemy were entrenched on the center of the Island, four or five miles distant.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Gen. Foster commenced a forward movement, followed by the entire force under Gen. Reno and Gen. Parks. At about half past 8, Gen. Foster came up with the enemy, defended by a three-gun earthwork, flanked on both sides by what was deemed an insupportable morass, the only approach to which was a narrow causeway, on which their guns bore. In the battery and vicinity were from two to three thousand men. Our artillery, which consisted of six pieces from the naval hulches, was placed in front by Gen. Foster, who had the immediate command, Gen. Burnside being at the point of landing. The infantry and artillery opened on both sides with vigor. Our reinforcements as they arrived were placed with the view of penetrating the morass on both sides so as to flank the battery. Our men steadily advanced, closing around the enemy under a hot fire from all sides, and suffered severely.

At about 11 o'clock the New York 9th, Hawkins's Zouaves, received the order to charge, and under the fire of the enemy charged up the causeway, a distance of upward of half a mile yelling themselves and cheered in the wildest manner by the entire force. The enemy became panic-stricken, and as the Zouaves entered the works they went out fleeing precipitately, leaving everything behind them. As soon as possible Gen. Reno took up the pursuit, followed by Gen. Foster, who kept up the pursuit of the main force of the enemy, while Gen. Reno went toward Fort Huger, where a body of Rebels had fled. At the same time Col. Hawkins was sent with his regiment to the right in the direction of Shallowbag Bay. The enemy in their flight strewn the road with guns, equipments, and everything that they could throw away. The panic and rout were complete. When close on their heels, and near the upper part of the island, Gen. Foster was met by a flag of truce from Col. Shaw, demanding terms of capitulation. Gen. Foster replied that the surrender must be unconditional and immediate. These terms were accepted, and about 1,500 laid down their arms.

Meanwhile Gen. Reno came up with a body of about 800 under Col. Jordan, who surrendered unconditionally. Col. Hawkins found the battery at Shallowbag Bay deserted, but took several prisoners. Capt. O. Jennings Wise was attempting to make his escape in a boat when he was shot in three places, and died the next morning. The Forts were all occupied by our forces that night. The Rebels the same evening blew up Fort Forrest. The obstructions having been removed, our fleet entered Albemarle Sound.

On Sunday, Flag-officer Goldsborough dispatched 18 gunboats under Capt. Rowan to Elizabeth City, where the Rebel fleet had fled. On Monday morning, our fleet attacked them, and destroying the Rebel gunboats, running them down and boarding them in the most gallant manner.

Elizabeth City was fired by the Rebels. The city was entirely deserted, and the greatest panic imaginable prevailed.

Our boats were to scour the Sound for what boats might be hid away.

Our killed does not exceed forty in all and about two hundred wounded.

The Territorial Committee of the House are said to have under consideration a bill, having for its object, the regulation and government of the States now in rebellion, as Territories.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed an act to raise ten thousand volunteers for the defence of the State; and if a sufficient number do not volunteer, then they are to be drafted. The Senate of that had passed a bill calling a Convention of the people of that State.

The Southern papers say the blockade is utterly defective, and yet find it so hard to get flannel that they have to call on the women to contribute their old skirts for use in making fixed ammunition. Why not import flannels; if the blockade is so loose?

Delaware has, according to the census of 1860, eighteen hundred and five slaves, and the sum asked of Congress for their gradual emancipation, amounts to five hundred dollars a head, which is a fair price. The *Wilmington Republican* says that the largest slaveholders are in favor of this bill, and that "many of the slaveholders would gladly exchange their slaves for money, which they could use in payment for their lands, and contemplated improvements."

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, introduced into the Senate a bill providing for the occupation and cultivation of cotton and other lands taken from the Rebels. The bill provides for the appointment of a board of receivers or guardians, who shall let the land, attend to the purchase of tools, stock, &c., and shall hire certain subordinates and laborers. Indigent persons are to be employed at a fixed rate of compensation.

Senator Sumner's resolutions on the relations between the United States and the Rebel Territory were laid on the table, at his motion, where they can be called up whenever he thinks best. The contest on this motion was occasioned by the countermotion of Garrett Davis of Kentucky, who wished to consign them to the receiving tomb of the Judiciary Committee. Senator Sumner prevailed. There has been a misapprehension at the North on this point, from the defective telegraphic report. A bill organizing the Rebel Territory into Territorial Governments on the principles of these resolutions will shortly be reported by the Territorial Committees of the two Houses. Another bill, establishing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, has been sanctioned in an important quarter.

No decision has yet, it is believed, been reached by the War Department in the Hunter-Lane matter. Gen. Hunter seems to be busily making preparations for the expedition southward, as if with the expectation of commanding it himself. Gen. Lane is waiting at Leavenworth for news from Washington. We have the authority of Mr. Corvode for saying that he made the original arrangement with Secretary Cameron, by which the Government agreed to furnish Gen. Lane with the troops he wanted, and that throughout the negotiation Gen. Hunter's name was not used, and there was no intimation that any one except Gen. Lane was to have the command.

The Rev. Mr. Frings, just returned from Port Royal, brings letters of strong appeal to the Northern people for clothing and shoes for the thousands of contrabands within the lines of Gen. Sherman's command. We understand measures are taking for a large meeting at an early day, and that it is designed to extend the call as widely as possible.

Senator Harris introduced a bill authorizing the creation of Provisional Governments in States where the Rebels resist the execution of the laws.

The President sent a message to both Houses, enclosing a copy of the treaty with the King of Hanover, heretofore ratified, and recommending, according to the terms thereof, that 60,553 thalers be appropriated as the proportional quota of the United States in indemnifying Hanover for losses sustained by the abolition of the Stadt or Brunshausen dues.

It is not improbable that Gov. Wright, our late Minister at Berlin, a Douglas Democrat, will fill the vacant seat of Bright.

A Dr. Ux, one of the bragging, lying editors of the pestiferous *New York Herald* so far intruded upon Secretary Stanton at Washington, as to cause his arrest as a spy and a visit to Lafayette. Another "outrage" is thus abated.

Since the Kansas soldiers have been in service, they have helped 3 or 4000 slaves "secede" from their traitor masters.

Another Fool Dead.—Angelo Chiari, rope walker, while walking with a wheelbarrow up a tight rope, stretched from the ground to the top of Hayes' Park Pavilion, San Francisco, fell to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, and was killed.

SPEECH OF HON. ISAAC HENSON.

On the Senate Resolution instructing our Senators to Congress to vote for the expulsion of the traitor Jesse D. Bright.

Before the vote is taken, I desire to say a very few words, in order to put myself properly upon the record. I represent a constituency that I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, almost unanimously require I should vote for the same proposition for which I have already cast my vote. The original resolution passed by this Senate: And sir, had I not been perfectly satisfied that the evidence which was presented convicting Jesse D. Bright of the crime charged against him, and I not been satisfied that the facts that evidence had been established—I would have been the last man to cast the vote I gave, on last Thursday. Sir, Jesse D. Bright, although a Democrat, if he is loyal, as are thousands of others belonging to that party, and if he had co-operated with this Government, with the Administration in its efforts to crush this rebellion, I would as cheerfully give him my heart and hand as I would the most radical member of my party in this government. That vote, sir, that I cast on last Thursday was given after full deliberation; being perfectly satisfied of its correctness. I am not prepared to-day, to cast a vote that will justify my action upon that occasion; I am not prepared to say that upon last Thursday I acted ill-advisedly, or without full and fair consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I was not a little surprised this morning, when I saw the Senator from Berks (Mr. Clymer) rise in his place, and heard him make a motion to concur in the amendment proposed by the House; whereby the Senator from Pennsylvania is to be expelled from the Senate, and evading totally the object we had in view in the passage of the Senate resolution. The amendment of the House and the original resolution of the Senate are distinct proposals, entirely at variance with each other; and in my judgment if we pass the proposition that has come over from the House, we say to our noble Senator Wilmot, who is always right upon questions of this character—we say to him that he has been hasty and inconsiderate and that he is doing injustice to the traitor Bright. By the House proposition, we say to Mr. Cowan, our other representative in the United States Senate, that if he finds certain facts to be true, then we request him to vote for the expulsion of Bright. Why, sir, did not the House—did not every gentleman who voted for that proposition well know the position that Edgar Cowan has occupied for the last month, upon the subject? Has he not spread it before the country in an able speech? It may be special pleading, I admit, but has he not informed the people that he entertained doubts upon this subject, and the evidence did not clearly satisfy him that Jesse D. Bright was guilty of treason so deeply guilty that a court and jury would convict and execute him therefor? The Senate of this Commonwealth understood that, and so did the gentlemen in the other branch of the Legislature; and what does this amendment amount to? Its sum and substance is comprised in a simple declaration to Mr. Cowan to do just as he pleases; it is only sustaining him in the position he occupies. Now, sir, is that our object? Are we making a mere plaything and an unseemly folly of this matter or are we expressing our judgments, our convictions, as his constituents, upon this subject? Sir, have we not precisely the same evidence before us, have not the people of Pennsylvania precisely the same evidence upon which to act, that Mr. Cowan possesses? I only judge that they have from the fact that the Senator, standing upon the floor of the United States Senate, and his colleague, David Wilmot, says that the authenticated letter which has been read here, and that letter alone, constitutes the entire evidence upon the subject. The Senator from Berks, (Mr. Clymer), a few days ago stated that there might be other evidences before the United States Senate or before the committee of that body, which had charge of the case, exculpating the accused from the charge of treason; but, sir, I have found since that Senator made the statement on this floor, that Senator Wilmot and others standing upon the floor of the United States Senate, have asserted that that letter and that letter alone constituted the entire evidence upon the subject. If that be true, Mr. Speaker, then I say that Mr. Cowan's constituents—the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have a right to examine that evidence, and are, perhaps, as competent to judge of its effect and of the guilt of Jesse D. Bright as is Mr. Cowan. Now, I say that Mr. Cowan must not shirk the responsibility by special pleading, by saying that it must be established beyond all doubt that Jesse D. Bright is so guilty of treason that he could be expelled from a court and jury. I do not understand any such position as that to be correct in such a case. If Mr. Bright, in his official position as a Senator of the nation, or in a private capacity, has committed acts which show he is in sympathy with the rebels against the government—if he has committed an act that would amount to a high misdemeanor, and which renders him unworthy to receive or participate in the councils and secrets of the government in this struggle; I say then, that special pleading has nothing to do with such a case; the only resource left to that high court, of which he is an unworthy member, is to eject him from his position. The nature of the times demand it. Every Senator, every head of a department, and every man who may have charge of any of the affairs of this nation in the present crisis, should be like Cesar's wife "above the breath of suspicion." Take the former course of Jesse D. Bright in the United States Senate; look at it since he penned that letter, until the present time; and I say there is no man loyal to this government, no one who desires to see reinstated as a nation, but who considers his course obnoxious to that object. Why, sir, did he not stand hand in hand with Burnside during the extra session; and has he not in every measure that has been proposed in the Congress of the United States, to appropriate money for crushing out this rebellion, or looking to the confiscation of the property of the rebels—upon all those questions has not Jesse D. Bright taken the negative position? Has he not been the echo of precisely the same sentiments which John C. Breckinridge gave utterance to while he was in the Senate, during the extra session; he has never done an act of true loyalty to this government during our contest—never one act, Mr. Speaker. I say then that his official acts are corroborative of his sympathies with the traitors of the country; they corroborate the sentiments set forth in that letter. Then, is it possible that this Senate which on last Thursday—not in a hasty, inconsiderate manner—as the Senator from Berks alleges—was forced through here by a mere majority vote—by after a deliberate discussion of several hours in length, all opportunities being given for the gentleman on both sides to give their views and examine the case and to take the only evidence there is upon record against this man—all Senators having had that opportunity, we did here unanimously and solemnly aver, that in our humble judgment Senator

Cowan was misrepresenting the will and wishes of his constituents of Pennsylvania in pursuing a course of quibbling and special pleading in reference to this subject. I fear that Pennsylvania ought to be heard in the National Councils; if there is any State in this Union that deserves to be heard there, she has thrown herself into the breach, and will be the first to turn quibbling and every agency that I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, almost unanimously require I should vote for the same proposition for which I have already cast my vote.

When our resolution went over to the other branch, we found a gentleman rising in his place there and offering this amendment, for what purpose? For the purpose of convicting Edgar Cowan the voice of Pennsylvania in a decisive manner? Not at all; but he puts in a thing that is mere verbiage, a mere ploy for Mr. Cowan, and which covers the position of that Senator entirely in the course he is pursuing. It expressly says: "if you do not believe so and so"—well now who knows whether he believes it or not?—or "if you do not come to such and such conclusions from such and such premises, then you need not vote for his expulsion." It does not give our opinion whatever upon the character of Jesse D. Bright—not at all! Although we have the evidence here, and all the evidence upon the subject, we are mincing up the matter and making a mere plaything and nonsense of it, instead of saying, like men, we have the evidence; and we are satisfied that Jesse D. Bright is an improper man to occupy a seat in the councils of the nation, and we instruct Mr. Speaker, I shall vote here for no other proposition. I want no dodging or shuffling whatever—only the proposition of the Senate, which was passed on last Thursday; I adhere to that.

CURE FOR COLDS.—Three cents' worth of licorice; three cents' worth of rock candy; three cents' worth of gum arabic. Put them in a quart of water, simmer them until thoroughly dissolved; then add three cents' worth of peregorie, and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap and good. It costs fifteen cents.

Senator Sumner reported a bill to authorize the appointment of Diplomatic Representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, each of them to be accredited as Commissioner and Council General, and to receive the compensation of Commissioner provided for by the act of Congress August 18, 1856, the Representative of Liberia, however, not to have over \$4,000.

The Rebels in the Baltimore Council appropriated Half a million of Dollars for the "defence of the city" in April—in other words, to aid the Secession mob in fighting the Union. Of this sum, about \$84,000 was paid out, and a number of claims are yet urged. (Ah! but this Secession is an expensive, troublesome, unamiable business—its friends and encouragers deserve the gallows if any gang of villains do.)

The Yankees can whittle and work up wood generally. In Massachusetts there are 68 chair factories, 43 mill and toy factories, 28 piano forte factories, 150 carriage and car factories, and 1,394 saw mills. The amount of capital invested is \$2,500,000.

MR. ELY'S JOURNAL.—Hon. Mr. Ely kept a full journal of events from the time of his capture at Manassas to his release from imprisonment at Richmond, which he has placed in the hands of Mr. Charles Lanham, to be edited, when it will be issued in a handsome volume by a leading New York publishing house.

It has been decided to establish a National Foundry in Pennsylvania. The citizens of Pittsburg, Danville, and Reading are now zealously urging the claims and advantages of their respective places as the most suitable location.

The London Punch says: "We see there is a General Wool in the American army." Had Punch been at Queens-town, about forty years ago, he might have felt as well as seen him.

The wife of Jim Lane was presented with a carriage, valued at \$1,000, by the citizens of Chicago, on the 23d ult.

Legal and Court.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. Walle President Judge, and the Hon. C. B. Jones and G. G. Collins, Associate Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, have issued their process, bearing date the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 24th day of February, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Corporators, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other proceedings, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of Potter, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Coudersport, Jan. 15, 1862, and the 84th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WM. F. BERT, Sheriff.

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County to make distribution of the proceeds of the Sale of real estate in the case of D. P. Rees, for use of J. B. Smith vs. G. W. Turner of February Term 1857 No. 34, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of the Probationary, in Coudersport, on Monday the 17th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Those interested are hereby notified to attend and present their claims.

D. BAKER, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Potter County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrators of the estate of N. Schoemaker deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of the Probationary, in Coudersport, on Tuesday the 18th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Those interested are hereby notified to attend and present their claims.

J. N. 15, 1862.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly qualified as Executors of the estate of John Dwight, dec'd, late of Hebron township, Potter county, Pa., said executors residing in the township of Hebron, county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to said executors without delay.

MARIAH DWIGHT, Executrix.
NORMAN DWIGHT, Executor.
Coudersport, Pa., Feb. 8, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN S. BENNET, late of Bingham township, Potter county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Potter county, to whom all debts due to said estate and claims against the same, must be presented for settlement or payment.

W. M. COOL, Adm'r.
Hebron, Jan. 8, 1862.

Disolution.

OF Partnership the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Colwell & Lyman is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding concerns of the firm will be adjusted by B. S. Colwell & Co., who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

B. S. COLWELL,
HARRIS LYMAN,
WESTON BROS.

Roulette, Feb. 6, 1862.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of B. S. Colwell & Co., and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Colwell & Lyman.

B. S. COLWELL,
WESTON BROS.
Roulette, Feb. 6, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Rufus Thompson, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Potter County, Pa., will expose to public sale or entry at the Court House, in the Borough of Coudersport, on Saturday the 1st day of March, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the interest of the decedent in following described real estate, to wit: A certain lot of land in Jackson township, Potter County, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by a lot of land owned by Charles Freeman, on the east by lands of H. H. Dent, and on the west by lands of Bingham Estate, containing Fifty acres, with allowance of six per cent. Of which are erected one Frame House and one Frame Barn. To be sold to the highest and best bidder.

R. W. BERRY, Administrator.
POTTERIA THOMPSON, Administrator.
Coudersport, Feb. 5, 1862.

NATRONA COAL OIL.

WARRANTED NON EXPLOSIVE!
and equal to any Kerosene.
WHY buy an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by
PENNA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 1, 1862.