

NEWS ITEMS.

A Tax-Bill has been introduced into Congress. It taxes everything pretty well.

President Lincoln's Message should be read by all. Coming at the time it does, it revives the hopes of all true lovers of the nation's greatness.

BALTIMORE, March 5, 1862.

The Richmond Dispatch calls attention to mysterious writings on the wall, indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among these writings are the following: "Attention Union men"; "Watch and wait"; "The Union forever"; "The day is dawning"; "The hour of deliverance approaches."

It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of John Minor Botts, and twenty other suspected citizens of wealth, character, and position, and the proclamation of martial law.

The Richmond Dispatch urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advocates the arrest and execution of the conspirators.

There was a great panic at Richmond, which was caused by the recent defeats of the Rebels. The leading traitors exhibited the greatest trepidation.

The news from the South-West is exciting; Columbus is abandoned and burned by the Rebels, and has been occupied by the Union troops. A Memphis paper of as long ago as the 19th of February stated that Gen. Polk had issued orders for destroying the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and that a rumor was current to the effect that Columbus was to be evacuated, the guns removed, and the fortifications demolished.

Part of this plan has now been carried out; the town has been left, some of the guns removed, and the property which could be destroyed by fire has perished. The fortifications have, however, apparently been left to stand; it is probable that the panic of the Rebels would not allow them to pause for the completion of this work.

The Memphis paper already alluded to said that the evacuation of the town was to take place under the immediate direction of Beauregard, and that the Rebel army was to fall back to Island No. 10, or Fort Pillow, which seems to be another name given to the same point. Another piece of intelligence is that Gen. Polk shortly before this time called for 1,000 negroes from the planters of the Mississippi to work on fortifications; this implied that a resistance was contemplated there. To this island the Rebels have retreated, according to our latest news.

A dispatch to the War Department, dated Columbus, March 4, says that the reconnoissance of our forces on the 2d caused the enemy to beat a hasty retreat; the works of the place are said to be of great strength, consisting of formidable tiers of batteries on the water side, and on the land side a deep ditch and abatis.

Abraham Wakeman of New York has been appointed Postmaster for that city, vice Taylor, removed.

Gen. Lane has resumed his seat in the Senate.

A biographical sketch of Mason and Slidell has been published in Paris, and copied, in an abridged form, into most of the journals. The fact of Mason being the author of the Fugitive Slave law is carefully suppressed, and no allusion is made to Slidell's connection with the Cuban, Nicaraguan, and other filibustering expeditions.

It is said that all the officers and privates who entered the tobacco prisons at Richmond Pro-Slavery Democrats have returned, as far as can be discovered, Abolitionists. Our whole army, excepting a few West Point officers, is said to be rapidly tending in the same direction.

Notwithstanding thirty or forty political prisoners were released on the 22d of February from Forts Lafayette and Warren and the Old Capitol Building, at least an equal number are still confined, they being spies, or considered of other dangerous character.

IGNORED.—The Southern Commissioners have been denied any space in the World's Fair at London, on the ground that the allotment of a place to them might be construed into an implied recognition of the Confederacy.

The bill granting homesteads for actual settlers and providing bounty for soldiers in lieu of lands was amended to take effect January 1st, 1863, and passed the House 105 against 16.

Commodore Lynch has arrived at Norfolk. The Providence Journal suggests that he should be made a Knight of the Bath.

Paris letters say that Slidell was received by M. Thouvenin in a private capacity. His diplomatic assumption of character being distinctly ignored.

Madrid, Feb. 13.—The Sumter is still at Gibraltar, although the English authorities gave her notice to quit. Several of her crew have landed and will not embark.

A new Census is ordered for the kingdom of Italy, and 3,000,000 francs have been appropriated for the work.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Tribune publishes the following characteristic letter from Secretary Stanton to the editor of that paper. As an indication of the Secretary's belief that resolute action in the face of the enemy is of as much value as a combination of plans, it is well worth preservation:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:—Sir—I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle field? We owe our recent victories to the Spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us, in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people, or in any age since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war, was declared in a few words by Gen. Grant's message to Gen. Buckner—"I propose to move immediately upon your works!"

Yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

THE REBEL GUNNERS AT DONELSON.

A correspondent says:

The man who planned the fortifications at Fort Donelson, a civil engineer from New Orleans, was the first man killed in the gunboat engagement on Friday last. He was Captain of the water battery. About the fourth shot from the eight inch shell gun of the St. Louis struck one of his guns, breaking it, and causing a heavy fragment of it to strike him on the head. Probably there are no better gunners in the United States than worked the different batteries at Fort Donelson on the day of this memorable engagement. Two of the batteries were commanded by French officers of great practical experience in the art and science of war, and especially that branch of it which they were then employed. Indeed, it is the boast of many of the rebels:—"You fellows can beat us in marching soldiers, but you can't touch us when it comes to shooting at a mark with the big guns. We never let a man fire one of these fellows unless he has had some experience." The idea which prevails too commonly in the North, that southern artillery-men are not experts, was rapidly dispelled from the minds of all who witnessed the accurate direction of the sixty-four and one hundred and twenty-eight pounders aimed at the gunboats on Friday.

John Bright, in a recent speech at Birmingham, England, on American affairs, said:

"There is a general impression in England that, somehow or other, America has gone to the dogs, and that this country, with its vast fleet, might do anything it likes with it. But suppose anybody had asked you in 1850 whether the United States were a very easy power to trample on, everybody would have said 'No'; but at this moment the population of the States that are under the Government at Washington is greater than was the population of all the States of the American Union in 1850. More than that, ninety-nine per cent of all the maritime wealth and power that then belonged to the Union, belongs now, as it did then, to the North, and therefore, unless you go upon this principle, that a man whom you were very civil to before he met with an accident, may be meddled with without danger when his arm is in a slug—I say that nothing can be more ignorant or more foolish than the idea that the United States, as now governed from Washington, are a power that can be trampled on as though they were a few disconnected provinces in a state of anarchy."

WHAT DIPLOMATS THINK OF THE REBELLION.—We have it from good authority that Mr. Hulseman, the minister from Austria to this country, has stated that every one of the foreign representatives at Washington had come to the conclusion that the days of the rebellion were numbered, and that the power of the federal government would be soon fully re-established in all the now seceded States; and, moreover, that the foreign ministers had sent despatches to their respective governments to this effect. In a few weeks we shall, therefore, probably see a great change in the tone of the foreign official journals in regard to our present war.—Eve. Post.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.—Congress having passed an act which gives to this State an additional member of the House of Representatives, the duty of re-arranging the districts will devolve upon the Legislature at the present session.

Sixty-four thousand four hundred of the present population of Canada are natives of the United States.

OUR ARMY-CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP WARREN, March 5, 1862.

ED. JOURNAL: Perhaps a few words from the New York 85th may not be unacceptable, although little of general interest has transpired since you heard from us last. We still remain here on Meridian Hill, in close proximity to the Federal City, which our camp overlooks. The "Potter Boys" who are with us are generally well and hearty, three only being unfit for duty on account of sickness.

We have seen no fighting or other active service yet, not even a nibble in that direction but once, which happened a few nights since when four companies of our Regiment were ordered to march and the balance to follow next day. A hearty huzzah went up at the announcement, and in a few minutes the four companies had struck their tents, packed knapsacks and with three days' rations, were ready to march, which they did about 7 o'clock in the evening. Good byes were exchanged between the boys, interspersed with some grumbling because all could not go, but at 2 o'clock next morning back came these same lucky boys to camp, having marched up to the little falls of the Potomac and back, a distance of some 12 or 14 miles. Then the luck changed to the side of those who remained in camp. So it goes. Drill and rations come very regularly, plenty of each, and the latter particularly good and abundant.

We have two fresh "contrabands" in camp, one from the District, the other from "Dixie," haven't heard anything said about the rendition! Have services on Sundays by our excellent chaplain, Prof. D. E. Maxon, formerly of the Alfred University. He is a "live man" and not afraid to tell the truth, even here in Washington; in regard to the origin of the rebellion. We feel that we are really fortunate in having him among us in that capacity. His labors for the benefit of the Regiment are earnest and untiring. We miss the comforts of our northern homes, and the friendly faces that used to greet us there, but are willing to remain, while the necessity remains, that called us here. Hoping soon to be favored with an opportunity of putting to the test the efficiency of our drill, discipline, and pluck, I am yours, for the whole Union. L. H. K.

The New York Times, which has long been unfriendly to Gen. Fremont, renders in a letter from Washington, the following tardy justice to the strategic foresight of that commander:

"Speaking of the successes of Foote and Porter, does it occur to you to look back and give credit, where credit is due, to the man who planned the enterprises which have yielded such abundant returns? Do you recollect that among the first charges that were brought against Fremont was the one that he was wasting money in building gunboats to be used on the Western rivers, and that an unending flood of ridicule and abuse was heaped upon what was called 'his visionary scheme?' Fremont has not been permitted to reap the full harvest of the seed he planted, but the future will know that for the fall of Fort Henry, and probably for the ultimate reduction of Columbus and the clearing out of the Mississippi, the nation will be indebted to Fremont's foresight and adaptation of means to an end. The campaign of the West is coming back to the lines upon which Fremont stood when his triumphant career was cut short. It is demonstrated that it will be successful hereafter, only in that his well digested plans are carried out. Thus time and circumstances are vindicating him almost before the ink is dry upon the paper that doomed him to inaction, and for a time to public censure."

—Thus truth prevails at last!—Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1862. A special dispatch to The Democrat says that a gentleman who left Gen. Pope's command yesterday states that the Rebels at New Madrid have between 5,000 and 10,000 men, and four gunboats anchored off the town, and that it has been completely invested by our forces. Some skirmishing has ensued, and several of our men were killed by shells thrown from the Rebel gunboats when we came within range. Our officers are confident of an easy and complete victory, if the gunboats of the Rebels are driven away. It is reported that the enemy are fortifying Saravauah on the Tennessee River. Some of the Rebel anchors left at Columbus have been appropriated to complete the equipment of our gunboats. Reports from Charleston, Mo., say that our forces are constantly skirmishing with Jeff. Thompson's, and that three or four of the latter's men are captured daily.

There are two men whose names will forever remain illustrious in the history of the Nineteenth Century. These are ALEXANDER II. of Russia and ABRAHAM LINCOLN of America. They are the great leaders in Man's Emancipation, and will be remembered and honored as long as Freedom is dear to the human heart.

Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, a well known authoress, died at her residence near Adrian, Mich., a few days since.

Never was there a surrender anything like that of Fort Donelson on our Continent. Burgoyne gave up less than six thousand men, and Cornwallis but little over seven thousand. In fact, we should have to read long in European history before we could find a capitulation on a scale like it.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1862.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message: Follow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows: Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences public and private produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval I deem of importance that the States and people immediately interested should at once be distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, "The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section."

To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. As to all the States initiating it, the point is not that all the States tolerating Slavery, would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that, while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern, that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy.

I say "initiation" because, in my judgment, gradual, and not sudden, emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any Member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with Slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the Annual Message, last December, I thought fit to say: "This Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been and continues to be, an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my Country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Andrew Johnson has been appointed Brigadier General and Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties and functions, pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

Gen. McClellan has issued a general order, discharging Col. Kerrigan (a Democratic Congressman from New York city) from the service, for the various offences of which he was convicted by the court martial in his case.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has been elected Senator from Maryland in place of Anthony Kennedy, whose term expires in March, 1863.

ILLINOIS COFFEE.—The St. Louis Republican states that Mr. George R. Huffman, of Effingham county, Illinois, last year raised two bushels of coffee, nearly identical with the Rio Coffee. His seed was sent to him three years ago from Australia. It is unproductive the first year, bearing a little the second year, and is most productive the third season. At his estimate thirty bushels can be grown per acre. The plant has every appearance of hardness and adaptability to Illinois soil.

General Bishop Polk has, it is reported upon apparently good authority, in a recent letter contended strenuously that the South should, as a military necessity, emancipate all the slaves within her borders.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday by P. A. STEBBINS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, opposite D. F. Glassmire's Hotel, Condorsport, Pa.

Table with columns for item names and prices. Items include Apples, Beans, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Corn, Flour, Hams, Honey, Lard, Maple Sugar, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Peaches, Poultry, Rye, Salt, Trout, Wheat, White Fish.

\$251 EMPLOYMENT! \$751 AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Bate Sawye & MACHES COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio, 02115.

SPECIAL NOTICE To Consumptives.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the direction for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the subscriber in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Notice to Delinquent Collectors.

DELINQUENT COLLECTORS of State and County taxes for the year 1861 are hereby notified that if their duplicates are not settled by the first of May next that cost will be made them. By order of the Board of Commissioners. [March 8th.]

P. A. STEBBINS & CO.

Have just received a

NEW LOT OF BRADFORD PLOWS AND POINTS.

Which they are

SELLING VERY LOW FOR READY PAY.

March 12, 1862.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary Jane has left my bed and board without and just cause or provocation, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. HENRY MOORE. Wharton, Feb. 24, 1862. pd

CANASE & AGA MILLS

SUPERFINE FLOUR for \$1.35 per Sack, or \$5.25 per Barrel. Also, Groceries of every description as cheap as can be afforded, at the POST OFFICE STORE. Feb. 19, 1862

THE Atlantic Monthly for February is received and for sale at the Post Office.

Also, Harper, Peterson and the new American Patriotic Monthly—The Continental.

SUBSCRIPTIONS forwarded for any of the standard publications, and books procured from Boston, Philadelphia or New York, on short notice. Give us a call at the POST OFFICE.

BROWN SUGAR for 10 cents per pound

and Country orders taken at 85 cents on the dollar at the Post Office Store. Jan. 8.

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 subscriber by the Register of Potter county, to whom all debt due to said estate and claims against the same, must be presented for settlement or payment. WM. P. COOLY, Admr. Hebron, Jan. 8, 1862.

Dissolution

Of Partnership. The partnership 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.

Co-Partnership.

The undersigned have this day formed a Partnership, under the firm of B. S. Colwell & Co., and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Colwell & Lyman. B. S. COLWELL, HARRIS LYMAN, WESTON BROS. Roulette, Feb. 6, 1862

SIMMONS' COLUMN.

IMPORTANT Notice.

\$10,000, WORTH OF

NEW GOODS.

I TAKE pleasure in informing my friends and customers that I am just receiving a fine, fresh assortment of Goods and that all those who are in want of any had better give me an early call. I keep DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, And everything usually kept in a Country Store.

I have just returned from New York with one of the best and largest stocks of Goods that was ever brought into this county. I propose to sell these GOODS FIFTY per ct. lower than can be bought in this vicinity, Wells-ville or Olean not excepted. My Goods have been bought for CASH from a large number of houses that had failed in the city, at from 50 to 75 cts. on the dollar of the original cost. Therefore I am prepared to give all great bargains that choose to give me a call.

LOOK AT SOME OF THE PRICES:

Very nice Sheetings from 10 to 12 cts., sold by most merchants at the present time for 14 to 18. Good cotton bats for 8 cts roll. Good Prints for 8 to 12, worth 10 to 16. Fine Delaines from 11 to 20 cts., worth 15 to 25 and 30. Good Tweeds from 25 to 38 cts., worth 44 and 63. Good Black Silk from 50 cts. to \$1.00, worth 75 cts to \$1.50.

Good Suits of Black Cloth: Coat, Vest, Pants, Calf Boots, Hdkhs., Cravat, &c., for \$10, worth \$18.

In Groceries, I have a good sweet pleasant Tea for 50 cts per lb., and upwards. Good Sugar for 8 cts., white coffee sugar 11. Saleratus for 6 cts. Coffee 18. Soap 8 cts. bar. Molasses for 45 cts. per gallon. Best Kerosene oil, 50 cts. gallon. Flour at "Wellsville prices". In the line of Boots and Shoes we have a Ladies Enamel Morocco Boot for 50 cts sold by most dealers for \$1 to \$1.25. Heavy Kip Ladies Walking Boot 75 cts. Fine Congress Gaiters and others from 50 cts. to \$1.00, worth 6 to 12 shillings. Fine Calf Boots for 2 75; Fine Stogy boots for 16 shilling. Fine Broche Shawls for 20 shillings and upwards. Ladies Stella Shawls from 8 to 22 shillings. Woolen shawls for 12 shilling and upward. Red Flannel from 2 shillings per yard. Fine Gingham for one shilling. Cambrics for 9 cts. Men's Heavy Working Ribbed Jacket Coats for 8 shillings.

And now I intend to keep my stock full to supply those who may choose to buy at

WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

And all Families of Volunteers will receive Goods at the first cost in New York, regardless of transportation, and I still hold my offer good to pay any one that calls upon me and not finding Goods at the prices given to pay them for their time and expenses in coming.

C. H. SIMMONS,

OSWAYO REGULATOR

March 3, 1862.