

NEWS ITEMS.

Manassas Evacuated!

WASHINGTON, March 16.

An engineer on the railroad between Manassas and Richmond, testifies that it is at least a month since the retrograde movement began. The earliest trains of retreat carried arms for the men, who were mustered to check Gen. Burnside's advance into the interior. Arms and munitions having been at first removed, soldiers followed, withdrawing by rail, and with the deliberate slowness characteristic of a Southern road.

Residents, white and black, at Centerville and Manassas set the strength of the whole army there during the last month at less than 40,000, and most of them at less than 30,000.

One visitor made a thorough examination of the headboards which uniformly mark the graves of the numerous Rebel soldiers who died in camp. Our Government is now for the first time advertising for headboards. Each slab at Manassas and Centerville tells the name of the deceased, his State, his regiment, and the day of his death. But six States were represented in these extensive cemeteries.

The highest numbered regiment from Virginia was the forty-seventh. The highest from Georgia, which came next, was the twenty-sixth. The other Gulf and Atlantic States appeared to have no regiment numbering above twenty. The Western and South-Western States, except Mississippi, were not represented. On the whole, according to the data of these grave-yards, there were at no time 180 regiments at Manassas and Centerville. Giving to each, as the returns all indicate, 500 men, we have a grand total of less than 100,000 on the most liberal calculation, as the strength of the Rebel army before any portion of it was sent away. Plenty of other evidence also goes to show that the army was under 100,000, and such is the opinion of most of the visitors to the abandoned quarters, and the statement of the neighbors.

A visitor to Manassas examined the provision returns of seven companies of the 21st North Carolina Regiment, which he found in a heap of papers. The highest number of men in any one of these companies was thus officially shown to be 47, others showed less than 40 men. If there were no more in the other three companies, the regiment was between 400 and 500 strong. The returns of other companies, belonging to different regiments averaged no more men. Irish deserters, said that with furloughs, deserters, &c., several regiments had dwindled down to 200.

The deputation of the joint Investigating Committee on the Conduct of the War, returned in wrathful mood from the bloodless field of Manassas. Their contempt of the military obstructions before which we have been made to falter for half a year is outspoken. Their estimate of the forces which has held at bay the power of the Republic, is so small as to make brave men hang their heads.

They counted 55 embrasures, at Centerville, in 35 of which wooden guns were mounted. An African resident said, "Why, Sar, them used to say just as good to scare with as any." So deliberate was the retreat of the Rebels that on Saturday night 20,000 of them, disliking the crowded state of the roads, marched back to Centerville, slept soundly and the next day started anew for Gordonsville.

By what a bugbear has the Capital of the Nation been beleaguered and the Treasury bankrupted!

The news from New-Madrid Mo., is still meager, but highly satisfactory. The place is ours; though the South boasted that it was impregnable, we took it with little trouble. No Rebel flag now waves in Missouri. After several days' fighting, and a number of ineffectual attempts on the part of the gunboats of the enemy to dislodge Gen. Pope, the Rebels evacuated the place in a panic on Thursday night, leaving their tents, arms, ammunition, everything. The spoils are valued at over \$1,000,000. Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th instant within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and we opened fire at daylight on the 13th instant, just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered from Cairo. During the whole of Thursday our lines were drawn closer around the works of the enemy, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. The fear of an assault upon their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night. Many prisoners were taken. Our loss is about 50 killed and wounded.

From Winchester, we learn that another skirmish had taken place between our troops and Ashby's Cavalry, without loss on our side, the enemy being beyond Newtown.

Latest advices from the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, that as near as could be ascertained, our loss was 600 killed and 800 to 1,000 wounded. The Rebel surgeons, who came to dress the wounds of their fallen, acknowledge a loss of 1,000 killed, and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded. We took 1,600 prisoners, and 13 pieces of cannon, 10 of which were captured by Gen. Sigel's command, and 3 by Col. Paterson's Brigade. The Rebels fought desperately, using stone in their cannon.

when their shot gave out. The force is stated at 35,000, including 2,200 Indians under Albert Pike. The Rebels were utterly defeated, and put to rout.

From Tennessee the news is cheering. Gen. Smith with a force large enough to overcome all opposition, had arrived at Savannah, on the Tennessee River, and was on the point of proceeding further up. On Saturday he burned the bridge and took up the track at Purdy, in McNairy County, on the railroad between Humboldt, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., cutting off a Rebel train heavily laden with troops, which arrived while the bridge was burning.

NEW ARTICLE OF WAR.—In Congress, the House bill, prohibiting any Officer from degrading our noble Volunteers into slave-catchers, passed the Senate also—29 for, and only 9 voting against it.—The President will sign it, of course.—The Tribune's correspondent says Gen. McClellan approves it: we hope so.—Thank God that man-hunting becomes at all illegal in "the land of the free and the home of the brave!" Posterity will execrate every slave-catcher, from the outlawed pirate who hunts them in the wilds of Africa, to the professed civilized Christian in America who violates the Scripture command, "Thou shalt not deliver up the servant."

STATE ELECTION.—"Old Democratic New Hampshire" led the way in her expression of popular feeling for this year. All parties professed a desire to crush the Rebellion—yet, somehow, all the open or half-way Secessionists thought the Democratic candidate was the "best man," and that the Republican candidate was an "awful Abolitionist" (most singular state of things—very alarming!) Nevertheless, and notwithstanding, they have re-elected Governor Berry, with some thousands of votes to spare, and also choose 3 to 1 Republicans for Assembly, Senate, Council, &c.

One of the New Hampshire Regiments on the Potomac also voted, giving Berry about 450 votes to 125 for two opponents. This shows that the Rep. of that State also are a large majority in the Army. Had they been at home to vote legally, our majority would have been handsomely increased.

—SO SETS THE TIDE FOR 1862!

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature having for its object the examination of our county School Superintendents, with a view of ascertaining their capabilities to discharge the duties of the position to which they aspire. It provides that the Judges of the District Court, together with the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in all counties except Philadelphia, and the President Judge of the judicial district, together with the Associate Judges of each county, shall appoint before June a committee of three teachers, the best they can find, who shall examine all persons voted for this office at the Triennial Convention of Directors, and the General Superintendent shall commission the person found duly qualified who has the most votes. The examination shall be practical and theoretical, and seventy five per cent. of the questions must be rightly answered. The Committees shall hold office for three years, but the members may be removed by the General Superintendent of Schools on proof of unfitness being given him; ten citizens shall have a right to call for a new examination of a County Superintendent, and teachers have a right to appeal to the Committee on Examination.—Har. Telegraph.

HENRY A WISE KISSING HIS SON.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, under the date of the 15th February, thus describes the agony of Wise, upon seeing the dead body of his son: "When the steamer arrived at Corinth, Gen. Wise directed that the coffin containing the remains of his son, to be opened. Then a scene transpired that words cannot describe. The old Hero bent over the body of his son, on whose pale face the full moon threw its light, kissed the cold brow many times, and exclaimed, in an agony of emotion: "O, my brave boy, you have died for me, you have died for me." That powerful old hero of Eastern Virginia, as famous for his generous impulses of his soul as for his indomitable bravery and prowess—recovered now from his illness—and nerved, perchance, more strongly by the great loss he has sustained, will fight the enemy with an energy and a determination that will scarcely be successfully resisted by the congregating enemies of freedom and humanity.

THE UPLAND COTTON REGION TAPPED.—The loyal gunboats have been up the Tennessee river as far as Chattanooga, Tenn. This says the Albany Journal, is the most important shipping point in the Southwest, by rail and river, of the Upland Cotton of North-western Georgia, Northern Alabama, Northeast Mississippi and Southern Tennessee, which comprise the entire Upland Cotton growing region. From Chattanooga, the Cotton is mostly sent to Nashville by the Chattanooga and Nashville and the Tennessee and Alabama Central railroads, and thence to Louisville, by rail. At Louisville it is sent South or North, as the demand requires. There is, therefore, no reason to fear an early supply, by way of Cincinnati, &c., of this description of cotton; and when this supply is secured, the shark-teeth of the rebellion will have been pulled.

BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 11, '62.

A special dispatch to The Republican says: A messenger arrived at 10 o'clock last night, bringing additional news of the battle. The engagement took place on Little Sugar Creek, where a skirmish took place on their march down.

In anticipation of an attack on the south side Gen. Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn upon the north side, but unexpectedly the attack was commenced on their rear, north of our army, by 1,500 to 2,000 Rebel cavalry. Gen. Sigel, with 800 men, protected the train, and for several hours alternated, retreating and stopping to keep the Rebels in check, while the train pushed backward to the main body of the army. While thus engaged, Gen. Sigel was three times surrounded, but cut his way through each time.

The principal fighting on Thursday was done by Gen. Sigel. In this way on Friday the engagement became general, and continued so throughout, the officers behaving with much gallantry. The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carey's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them. Col. Dodge's Brigade of this Division consisted of the 4th Iowa regiment, and the 1st Iowa Regiment, and the 24th Missouri. The 2d Brigade, under Col. Vandevore of the 9th Iowa, consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque Battery, and Col. Carey's regiment of Cavalry.

A letter from Col. Carey says that the losses in the 4th and 9th Iowa, 35th Illinois, and 25th Missouri are from 150 to 200 in each regiment killed and wounded. Only 300 of the 24th Missouri were present, but they lost 29 killed and a large number wounded. The 12th and 17th Missouri, 3d Iowa Cavalry, and 8th Indiana lost about 40 each.

Among the wounded, are Gen. Asboth, in the arm, Col. Carr, also in the arm, Lieut. Col. Galligan, Lieut. Col. Herron, and Maj. Coyle of the 9th Iowa. Beside being wounded, Col. Herron was taken prisoner. Col. Dodge had three horses shot under him. Lieut. Smith of the 2d Ohio Battery, who was taken prisoner, jumped from a wagon to make his escape, and was killed.

The Rebel officers killed and wounded are: Brig. General McCulloch, killed; Brigadier-General Slack, dangerously wounded; Colonel McIntosh, killed; Colonel B. H. Rives, 2d Regiment volunteers, dangerously wounded; Colonel Herbert of the 3d Louisiana, killed or dangerously wounded; Major-General Sterling Price, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men, among them one lost by Gen. Sigel at Wilson's Creek. Our loss is regarded as 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss not known, but supposed to be from 2,000 to 3,000. A large number of Rebel prisoners were taken, probably 1,500 or more, and were constantly being brought in. Two thousand Indians were engaged in this battle, and 18 of our killed were scalped by them. Gen. Price with 1,000 men, retreated northward, and then took an easterly direction. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is after him.

PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER No. 3.—Major-Gen. McClellan having personally taken the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other military departments, he retaining command of the Department of the Potomac.

Ordered further, that the two Departments now under the respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under Gen. Buell as lies west of a north and south line, indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., be consolidated; and designated the Department of the Mississippi, and that until otherwise ordered, Maj. Gen. Halleck have command of said Department.

Ordered also, that the Country west of the Department of the Potomac, and east of the Department of the Mississippi, be a military department, to be called the Mountain Department, and that the same be commanded by Major-General Fremont; that all the commanders of Departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full, and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Orderly Sergeant Charles Plummer, of the 51st New York, died of typhoid fever shortly after the Roanoke battle. The Chaplain told him "Burnside is winning," when Plummer gasped the words "Thank God!" and life departed. His real name is Charles P. Tidd, he being one of the nineteen men who took Virginia under Capt. John Brown, and escaped.

KING OF SIAM AND THE ELEPHANTS His Majesty of Siam, learning that elephants were a great curiosity in our benighted country, proposed to the President to forward a number, to be let loose and propagate in our western wilds, but the proffer was politely declined.

The message of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, gives a sad picture of affairs throughout the State, which, he says he has no power to remedy.

The Philadelphia Contested Election case, of Veree against Kline, was decided against the latter by the House of Representatives at Washington.

Specie is quoted at Richmond at 40 to 50 per cent. premium.

The Treasury Note and Loan Bill.

The Treasury Note bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now a law, authorizes the issue of \$150,000,000 of Treasury Notes, uniform in similitude, and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private. It withdraws the fifty millions of the July issue as soon as it conveniently can be done, makes the new notes fundable at any time in six per cent. twenty year bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years; makes the interest on the notes and bonds payable in coin, and devotes them to the payment of the interest on the notes and bonds and the creation of a sinking fund by setting apart one per cent. of the amount. The provision insisted on by the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell six per cent. bonds for what they will fetch, in order to raise coin for interest, is retained in the bill. All the funded debt is exempted from taxation. Authority is given to temporarily deposit demand notes, to the extent of twenty-five millions, on an interest of six per cent. after thirty days.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue coupons or bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years and bearing six per cent. interest, to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars. These bonds are to be of any desirable denomination, not less than fifty dollars each. In the course of two or three weeks the provisions of this bill will go into active operation—as it will require that length of time to prepare the printed notes and bonds. Its beneficial effects, however, will be felt immediately. The public creditors, who have waited long for the supplement of their claims for clothing and food supplied to our great army, now begin to see a prospect of being paid.—The safeguards against depreciation embodied in the bill must make the new notes a very desirable currency, and keep them very nearly on an equality with the price of specie.

The Senate by a vote of 25 to 14, passed Mr. Foster's bill providing for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands.—The bill provides a Board of Receivers and Guardians to let the lands for a year or less for money, or on shares, or cultivate them themselves, the lands to be laid off in lots from 1,000 to 5,000 acres.—The Board is empowered to purchase tools, seeds animals, &c., to amount of \$10 an acre, and to employ a Superintendent, either at a fixed salary of \$1,200 a year, or at a compensation not to exceed \$3,000 yearly, contingent upon the success of his husbandry. A Register is to be kept of all indigent persons who come into the plantation, with a description of each of such persons, to be employed at 50 cents a day and properly cared for; money to be advanced to them for clothing and other necessities.

A very large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, Thursday evening March 6th, in a response to a call for the friends of emancipation. Hon. James M. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, president, and addresses were made by the President, Rev. Mr. Conway, Carl Schurz and others. The tone of the meeting was unanimously in favor of emancipation as a war measure. Letters, sympathizing with the objects of the meeting, were received from Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. David Wilcott, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. George W. Julian and Rev. John Pierpont. A Petition to the President was extensively circulated for signatures, advocating the emancipation policy to complete the work which the revolution began.

Virginia is already ruined. With a debt exceeding forty millions before the war begun, with her soil alternately threatened and overrun by opposing armies; compelled to support a standing army of her own, and at the same time to feed a host of gratuitous auxiliaries, exhausting herself in erecting forts and batteries for the United States hereafter to occupy, deserted by nearly half her counties, rich only in neglected fields, and un-remarkable negroes, what has she to expect short of regeneration by the transfer of her soil to more suitable and loyal owners.

Gov. Curtin has issued a general order providing that henceforth no appointments of company officers in the Pennsylvania regiments shall be conferred on outsiders. The line officers must all come from the non-commissioned officers who have proved themselves worthy of promotion. This order is a just and proper one, and will protect our gallant soldiers from the imposition sometimes practiced, of appointing unfit and undeserving men over their heads for political or personal reasons.

To military officers who had an opportunity of conversing with Gen. Buckner, the latter stated that after Fort Donelson had become invested, and all hope of escape cut off, Floyd proposed to his fellow officers to make their escape under cover of darkness, and leave the soldiers under command to their fate. This remarkable proposition Gen. Buckner and his associates indignantly rejected; but Floyd soon after disappeared, and was not to be found when wanted.

MR. SEWARD DECLINES THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The friends of Mr. Seward will regret to learn that he has written a letter to a Seward club in Philadelphia, formally declining to become a candidate for the next Presidency.

NEW GOODS AT OLMSTED'S

\$25! EMPLOYMENT! \$75! 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: EMERSON MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

The Confessions and EXPERIENCE of an Invalid. Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplanting at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York.—Mar 15/62

DIED In Oswayo, on the 11th inst., Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of N. C. Storey and daughter of Franklia and Elmira Gale, aged 22 years, 10 months and 1 day.

Sister Jane Storey was sister-in-law to Mrs. Jane Wilkinson, who left this world of sin and sorrow to join angels above some three months ago. Both sisters were members of our Methodist church, in good standing, and more earnest, faithful and devoted christians we had not. Her husband, father, mother, brothers and sisters are not the only ones who mourn her loss, for she has left a large circle of near and dear friends who feelingly sympathize with them in their bereavement, and who deeply mourn her loss. And yet we can not wish her back on this sinful and soul-destroying earth, for she has gone to that bright land where sorrow never enters and where the weary are at rest. Their deaths cast a gloom over our quiet village; for none were more loved and admired by all who knew them. But when we remember that both sisters died in the triumph of living faith in that Jesus that is ever so precious to those that put their trust in him, we can but exclaim "not our will, but thine be done, O God!" Sister Storey's illness was very short, having been taken sick only about twenty-four hours previous to her departure to join angels above. C. H. S., Oswayo.

On the 11th of March, HOMER LEONARD, aged 11 months.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. SANDBERG & BRO'S. Tanners and Curriers, HAVE also established a Boot and Shoe

Manufactory, opposite D. F. Plasmire's Hotel, in the room formerly occupied by J. B. Smith. They offer their Boots and Shoes at a LOWER RATE THAN THE SAME QUALITY HAVE EVER BEEN SOLD IN POTTER COUNTY. And they will have nothing but the best workmen and the best stock that the country will produce, and money and labor can procure. THEY FEEL CONFIDENT THAT THEIR WORK WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts taken at the Highest Market Price. GIVE US A TRIAL! Coudersport, Pa., March 19

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly qualified as Executor 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. MARIAN DWIGHT, Executrix, NORMAN DWIGHT, Executor. Coudersport, Pa., Feb. 8, '62

SOMETHING NEW!

Highly Important to the Ladies! DOWNER'S PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD FOR HAND-SEWING. Is "just the thing" for all who use the needle. This remarkably simple and novel invention saves one-half the labor of hand-sewing, as it completely protects the finger from the point of the needle, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing. NO LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. It is cheap, simple, beautiful, and useful. The Hemmer and Shield will be sent free of charge on receipt of the price, 25 cents. Enclose stamp for descriptive circular and terms.

ALSO, DOWNER'S METROPOLITAN SKEIN-WEINDER

Sewing-Bird Combined Is an article of real merit. It is used for the purpose of winding skeins of Thread, Silk, Cotton, Yarn, Floss, Worsted, &c. It is readily adjusted to the work-table, and will be found indispensable to all using the above articles, being a useful and invaluable appendage to the Sewing-Bird. Price 50 Cts. to \$1 according to Style and Finish.

\$150 per Month can be Realized by enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and County throughout the United States and Canada) selling the above articles, as sales are rapid, profits large, and has no competition. A liberal discount to the trade. Address A. H. Downer, 442 Broadway, New York, Patentee and Sole Proprietor. N.B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.—m15m

Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of John Glosby, late of Sylvania township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the state of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay to ROBERT YOUNG, Executor. Sylvania, Potter Co., Pa., Mar. 19

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D., 12mo., mastin, price 50 cents; paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Please address J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher, 148 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BEST OF FLOUR kept constantly on hand at the Post Office Store. NEW GOODS at OLMSTED'S

PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Hams, Honey, Lard, Maple Sugar, Oats, Potatoes, Peaches, Poultry, Rice, Salt, Trout, Wheat, and White Fish.

Notice to Delinquent Collectors.

DELINQUENT COLLECTORS of State and County taxes for the year 1861 are hereby notified that if their duplicates are not made by the first of May next that such will be made them. By order of the Board of Commissioners. (March 6th)

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 of provocation, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts for her contracting after this date. HENRY MOORE. Wharton, Feb. 24, 1862. pd

CANASEAGA MILLS

SUPERFINE FLOUR for \$1.35 per Sack or \$9.25 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 Centinel.

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. An County orders taken at 85 cents 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. COOL. Hebron, Jan. 8, 1862. Adm.

Dissolution

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 Co-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

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD! JOHN'S & CROSLY'S American Cement Glue. The strongest Glue in the World For Cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, etc. The only article of the kind ever produced which will withstand water. EXTRACTS: "Every housekeeper should have a supply of John's & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—New York Times. "It is so convenient to have in the house."—New York Express. "It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—N. Y. Independent. "We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Wilkes Spirit of the Times. Price 25 Cents per Bottle. Very liberal reductions to Wholesale Dealers. TERMS CASH. For sale by all Druggists and Stationers generally throughout the country. JOHN'S & CROSLY'S (Sole Manufacturers), 78 William Street, New York. (Corner of Liberty Street.) 1862