

Synopsis of Latest News.

Slavery Abolished in the Department of the South.

Gen. Hunter has issued Order No. 2, setting forth that inasmuch as the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida have refused to live under the authority of the Government of the United States, therefore martial law is declared in and throughout said States, and that as Slavery is incompatible with martial law, therefore Slavery is abolished, and all the slaves in said States are declared free.

It is thought by some correspondents that President Lincoln will restrict this proclamation in accordance with the act passed at the extra session, which would confine it to slaves used in aid of the rebellion. We hope this is not so. Gen. Hunter has an undoubted right to pursue the course he has chosen. John Quincy Adams, as long ago as 1823, enunciated this principle of freeing the slaves of an enemy as one of the rightful and most effective engines of war.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862.—The gunboat fight with Fort Darling lasted four hours. The fort is situated on a bluff at a sudden turn of the river, so that the boats came upon it suddenly, and the Monitor went within four hundred yards, but could not elevate her guns sufficiently for effect.

The principal fire was directed at the Galena. The Monitor was hit three times, but was uninjured. Sharpshooters manned rifled pits, which, like the fort, commanded the river, which at that point is very narrow, making the position of our men very hazardous. There were two barricades across the river formed of sunken vessels, among them the Jamestown and Yorktown, and piles fastened with chains. The river is open to within eight miles of Richmond.

Secretaries Seward and Welles, Attorney-General Bates, and party returned from Fort Monroe, arriving at 9 this morning. The Lake and River Defense Committee returned last evening.

It is unofficially stated that Com. Goldsborough has taken possession of the two batteries on the James River which were silenced by the Galena while on her way to Richmond.

General McClellan telegraphs, under date of yesterday, from White House, Virginia, to the War Department, that the advance guard of the National forces on the main road to Richmond by way of Bottom Bridge on Saturday drove the enemy across the Chickahominy. At that point the progress of the National troops was arrested by the destruction of the bridge, and by a heavy Rebel artillery force. General McClellan states that the position will be a difficult one to take, as the country is low and swampy.

A dispatch from Fredericksburg, dated yesterday, says the Rebels again appeared in force along the entire line on Saturday, and ventured several times within five hundred yards of the National pickets.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—Gov. Johnson has issued a proclamation announcing that for every Union man captured or maltreated by marauding bands, five or more prominent rebels shall be arrested, and for all property of loyalists destroyed ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such in the vicinity as have given aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to parties committing such depredations. The order will be executed to the letter, and special warning is given accordingly.

Senator Nesmith of Oregon, says he is in a quandary about his domestic arrangements. The cost of bringing his family to Washington is \$3,000, and the laws of Oregon give a wife a divorce if her husband remains away from her one year.

Is it not singular that the rebel allies never complained of the cost of the Slavery Wars for Florida and Texas, or of the \$200,000,000 offered for Cuba for Slave purposes? yet they growl about the Taxes of the war for Liberty and Union!

The Great Eastern is to be converted into a bath-house or floating hospital. An exchange says that the Grand Mogul of sailing crafts has died of plethoria, or what Carlyle styles a kind of "too-muchness."

A Chicago paper having said that the secessionists were in league with hell, Prentice suggests that they are within a league of it.

It has been determined to hold the next Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society at Rochester, on the last day of September and the first three days of October, at the Fair Grounds of the Monroe County Agricultural Society.

THE JOURNAL. For the Union!

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, May 21, 1862

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

The People's State Convention

The people of Pennsylvania, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy Rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 17th day of July next, at eleven o'clock, to nominate candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE, Chairman People's State Committee.

WOULD GO SOUTH.—At an immense Mass Meeting of the colored people of Chicago, held on the 21st ult., the following Resolution—among others—was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting—and we speak advisedly for the masses of our people—the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States will result in the general migration of the colored people from the North to the South."

No sensible, honest man, should doubt their statement. With all their discouragements North, there is enough Liberty to make our snows preferable to a more congenial climate where Slavery rules.

The Bucks Co. Intelligencer says, truly, that when EDWIN M. STANTON was appointed Secy of War, the Breckenridge papers shouted aloud with a kind of fiendish joy, "Cameron was disposed of—Lincoln's administration had to call a Democrat to pull it out of the mire—the Abolitionists were on their backs—the unnatural war would be settled—compromise would adjust the difficulties with our Southern brethren," and a hundred other favorite ideas were thrown forward.

Cameron had broached the horrid idea of turning the contrabands into Union soldiers, if necessary, and all this abolition tendency was to be scotched by the appointment of Mr. Stanton! The moment, however, that these newspapers saw that the new Secretary of war was intent on crushing out the rebellion—that he was willing to scourge it with fire and sword, and that slow moving generals were his abhorrence—they dropped him like a hot potato. He was entirely a different personage from what their fancy painted him, and now they think less of Stanton than of any other man in the Cabinet. Set it down as a sound principle, that a man who is thoroughly hated by a Breckenridger is a good patriot.

The Lewisburg Chronicle makes the following truthful remarks in reference to complaints which are becoming quite too common with a certain class: "While Washington, Lafayette and 12,000 Northern men were driving the British and Tories out of Yorktown, about 80 years ago, one Johnny Look's a great 'constitutional' stickler, who wanted the Government 'just as it was' before the War—made the air vocal with cries for his 'Beef! Beef! Beef!' taken to feed our starving, unpaid soldiers. In our day there is a class of men, who—while McClellan, McDowell, Banks, Fremont, Halleck, Burnside, Butler, Curtis, and Half a Million brave American sailors and soldiers are risking fortunes, health, limbs and life in fighting a worse foe—howl their condemnations of the war, vote against supplies, try to hinder the force of our arms, and alarm the honest people at home by falsehoods about 'Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!' To such narrow minded men, the preservation of our liberties and the integrity of the Union is of less importance than a few dollars. But let them ask themselves what our land would be worth—how much cash we would have—if the rebels had fulfilled their hope and boast of overrunning Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, as they have their own impoverished, blasted, ruined Virginia? Our most intelligent men see, in the thorough suppression of this Slaveholders' Insurrection—not in compromising with it, or putting off the evil day—the surest way to save our money and to enjoy our property in peace. Every true Union man in the South says, the Rebel leaders must be whipped, chastised, castigated, thoroughly, to squelch their stubborn pride. No 'daubing with untempered mortar' will answer in this desperate emergency.

T. T. Worth of the Lebanon Courier is appointed Superintendent of Public Printing for this State.

The Capture of Norfolk.

When President Lincoln arrived at Fort Monroe, which was on Tuesday of last week, after being shown the curiosities, he concluded there was something more to see, and asked: "Why don't you take Norfolk?" "Pooh," says Gen. Wool, "you don't understand military necessity."

Just after this little conference there came in a Secession tug from Norfolk—the John B. White. This tug belonged to Buffalo parties, and when the war broke out was engaged in towing into the Albemarle canal, and was seized by the Confederate Government. The Captain of the vessel had been trying for some time to get away, and at last succeeded in bringing intelligence that Norfolk was so nearly evacuated that nothing could be easier than to take it. Upon this, the President taking Secretary Chase's revenue cutter, the Miami, and the Secretary himself accompanying, they went off and made reconnoissances of all places where troops could be landed. In this search, the President found one spot that suited the purpose at Ocean View, a place where the people of Norfolk formerly drove of an afternoon, resembling, in some respects, our Coney Island. It is situated about ten miles from Norfolk. The division was immediately placed under marching orders, after these reconnoissances had been made—which was on Friday afternoon—and was embarked on a number of small tugs; but, owing to the appearance of the Merrimac, they did not start. The next morning, after remaining on board all night, they were warped back to Camp Hamilton, and the same evening again embarked on transports. During the night they were taken to Ocean View; and on Saturday morning, as day broke, they all landed.

The City was surrendered on Saturday, without a drop of blood being shed—and after it Portsmouth and the Navy Yard. But before we could take possession of the latter, the ingrates set it on fire, and burned down the combustible part of the greatest pecuniary benefactor of Norfolk, and also ships belonging to private citizens. The Washington Globe pertinently says that it is doubtful whether the Nation will ever build that Yard again among such a people.

The famous Merrimac was burned, by its possessors, early on Sunday morning—and that scorching is no more. It had been worth 25,000 men to the Rebels, but the fact that they dared not bring her to battle again seems to be proof that she had some inherent defect, or had received some great damage. The facts will probably come out, some day. The negroes said her crew, numbering some 200, had "done gone to Suffolk."

Suffolk lies about 20 miles S. W. of Norfolk—a Railway from Suffolk runs N. W. to Peter-burg, Pa., and another S. W. to Weldon, N. C. This week, Major Dodge, from Wool's command, went on and took possession of Suffolk.

The Naval Victory on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, May 12.—The following are the particulars of the brilliant naval victory, near Fort Wright, on Saturday:

Early on Saturday morning eight rebel gunboats came around the point above the fort, and boldly advanced towards our flotilla. The Cincinnati, which was stationed at the point where the rebels came up on Friday, did not attract their attention until the fleet had passed above her; but as soon as she was seen, a simultaneous attack of the whole fleet of gunboats was made upon her, but with little effect, as the enemy's guns were poorly aimed.

The Cincinnati, meantime had hauled into the stream, where an iron-clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in the face of continued broadsides from the former, until within forty yards. Being the faster sailer, the rebel boat succeeded in running between the Cincinnati and the right bank, when the men appeared upon her decks preparing to board the Cincinnati, with grape shot thrown out, which design was frustrated by throwing hot water from the steam batteries of the Cincinnati.

In the meantime the rest of our gunboats had arrived at the scene of action and had engaged the rebel fleet. The Mallory, undaunted by the failure of her attempts to board the Cincinnati, crowded on a full head of steam, and came towards the Cincinnati, evidently intending to run her down. Capt. Stumble, who was in command, waited until the rebel monster was within twenty yards, when he fired a broadside into her from his Parrott guns, which did fearful execution. The two boats were so close together by this time that it was impossible for the gunners of the Cincinnati to swab out their guns, and it was only by bringing the stern batteries to bear on her again that the Mallory was compelled to haul off. Capt. Stumble shot her pilot with his revolver, and was himself wounded by a pistol shot fired by the pilot's mate of the Mallory.

While this fierce engagement between the Mallory and the Cincinnati was in progress, our shots from our other vessels had exploded the boiler on one of the rebel gunboats, and set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge.

The air at this time was very heavy, and under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river the rebel fleet retired, but was pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright. When the smoke cleared away a broadside from the flag ship Benton was sent

after the Mallory, and shortly after she was seen to careen, and went down with all on board.

None of our boats were injured except the Cincinnati, and the damage to her is so slight that it can be repaired in twenty-four hours. Four men on her were wounded, including the master's mate. No other casualties are mentioned.

THE REBELS PRAYING.—Intelligent contrabands reaching Fredericksburg represent the panic among the people of Richmond as very great. They state among other things, that the prayers in the Baptist and Episcopal churches for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy were omitted on Sunday, and prayers for peace and mercy were substituted.

Mrs. BURCH OBTAINS A DIVORCE.—Mrs. Burch, the wife of the Chicago Banker, has at last obtained a divorce—but in a Michigan instead of an Illinois court. The Detroit Tribune of Saturday says: "The Wayne Circuit Court in this city, Hon. B. F. Witherell presiding, granted a divorce yesterday to Mrs. I. H. Burch, the wife of the interesting Chicago Banker. Mrs. Burch is now, and has been for some time past, a resident of Detroit."

SCOTT ON DAVIS.—In conversation with a distinguished clergyman from this city, who was at Gen. Scott's residence last week, the General said: "I think Davis will not be caught. He will probably escape through Texas into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors who may be taken, I would mete out a system of judicious but liberal hanging."

It is stated that the Rebel leaders destroyed from eight to ten millions of Dollars' worth of property, principally in steamboats and cotton, at New Orleans, to keep it from the Union protection. This wanton destruction of private property is no military necessity. Very little of it was sacrificed by the real owners—probably none by the producers—of the property. It was burned by usurping villains, to prejudice unjustly the sufferers against the Union. The loss is mostly by their own, their creditors' next, then the world's—but such madness overdoes itself, and the re-action against the incendiary conspirators may be most awful to view!

HORRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Johnathan Hall, of Muncy township, a man nearly 74 years of age, came to a horrible death at the saw mill of Rogers & Bro., in Plunkett's Creek township, on Wednesday last. It appears his son, Joseph Hall, has charge of the mill, and the father entertaining a desire to assist the son, and make himself useful, went to the mill, contrary, however, to the wishes of his son, to work. He was there but a short time when he attempted to remove a slab from a circular saw, and the end coming in contact with it he was thrown upon the saw, and one of his legs and both arms were cut off before he could be removed from his perilous situation. He died in about three hours after.—Muncy Luminary.

Among the divorces granted during last week, in Lancaster County, was that of Mary Ann Singer, against Isaac M. Singer, the Sewing-machine manufacturer. Isaac, it seems, has been doing something naughty, for which Mary Ann brought suit. The court not only granted a divorce, but decreed that I. M. S. should pay \$8000 a year alimony, \$750 for counsel fees, and a fair allowance for legal expenses. With strict economy the lady may now be able to jog along, and pay current expenses.

COTTON! COTTON!—Mr. Weed closes his last letter to the Albany Journal as follows: "There is beginning to be much anxiety in France, about Cotton! Their distinguished supply will be exhausted in six or eight weeks. This will deprive several hundred thousand people of employment, for whom, in such an emergency, the Government must furnish bread. Hence the Government appeal to us for Cotton. Other Governments are not unlikely to unite with France in an earnest appeal on this subject."

Since the 1st of January, the Union forces have captured from the rebels five hundred and ninety siege guns and field pieces. This artillery would equip a grand army, and when it is remembered what pains the rebels have had to procure these guns, the severity of the loss will be fully apparent.

MOBILE.—We may expect to hear any moment of the reduction, or surrender, of Mobile. The advance of the fleet from New Orleans had arrived there on the 8th. As Porter and Farragut "mean business," a result will soon be reached at Mobile.

Mr. Doolittle's bill, laying a tax upon Rebel property, to aid in defraying the expenses of the war, and the bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts, were passed in the Senate on Monday of last week.

WHY CHARLESTON IS NOT TAKEN.—A late letter from Port Royal says the only reason why Charleston is not captured and Savannah taken possession of is that a force of the rebels, much larger than our own, is thus kept from joining Beauregard at Corinth.

The Postmaster General has signed the contract for the construction of the new Post Office in Philadelphia. It is to be located on the Baily lot, adjoining the Custom House, and will be commenced forthwith.

Our Camp Letters.

CAMP NEAR HARRISBURG, PA. MAY 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In a few days eight months will have elapsed since my company left "Old Potter" for the War for the Union. Relatives, friends, and the homes of our childhood, all presented as ever, their strong and endearing ties; but when the cry for help came from our distracted country, we felt it our duty to obey that call, and we did so. We entered the field, and we have used our feeble efforts to protect the Flag under whose folds we had so long lived in peace and happiness.

Though not having been engaged, as a regiment, in any great battle, we as a company, have done some little in the way of relieving the country of those who have dared to rebel against our government. While our army at different places had been gaining victory after victory, our "boys" were beginning to fear they should never have an opportunity to have a shot at the Rebels—thought that the Rebels would never have a chance to shoot at them. However, they have been undeciphered, as you will find before you have finished reading this. On Saturday last (26th ult.) my whole company was ordered out on Picket and stationed about three miles in advance of the rest of the troops in our Brigade, which was then encamped five miles from Harrisburg, on the road leading to Gordonsville. Near the middle of the day, two companies belonging to Ashby's notorious cavalry drove in the men who had been placed on the out posts, killing one of my men, private Isaac E. Seelye, who was on the extreme outpost where he had been placed to give alarm in case of any attack. (The prescribed manner of giving notice is by discharging the piece.) Seelye fired off his piece, undoubtedly with effect, for the Rebels were heart to yell like mad dogs: "Shoot the damned Yankee cuss." They fired several shots at him, one of which passed through his lungs, causing instant death. They then robbed him of his gun and knapsack containing his army blanket, letters, under clothing, &c. Had they been so disposed they could have taken him prisoner. In this course they would have been justified, as such is the custom among all honorable and civilized nations. None but heathen nations were ever heard of shooting Pickets unless first fired upon. The firing at the out post alarmed the "reserve" and the men were speedily drawn up in line ready for action. We could all hear the clatter of the horse's feet and the rattling of swords, as the rebels galloped towards us. They were bid from our view for a short time by a skirt of woods, as also by an eminence. Our men were all anxious to get the first shot, and their impatience was soon ended for it was not long ere the enemy appeared in sight, and the order to fire was most promptly obeyed by all our boys. We fired two volleys at them which had the effect of putting them to "double quick" taking them out of our sight in a hurry. I can assure you. In an hour they returned and this time showed themselves largely reinforced. We were given assistance in the form of one company from the 28th N. Y. Volunteers and part of a company of Ohio cavalry. The firing now was participated in by all hands and not one of our men flinched. And here let me say, that though it was a new thing to our men, not one of my "boys" wavered for a second. Let me say to you, and all brave boys. During this encounter the commander of the Rebel force seemed to have much trouble in making his men stand, a matter however of but little surprise, for our Minnie balls went among them carrying warm, pointed and strong invitations for them to leave. It was not long ere they left, carrying with them 4 killed and 7 wounded. I had two men wounded; Corporal Noyes Snyder, who was shot through the left thigh, causing a flesh wound; and private Wm. A. Hodge, had his left shoulder fractured somewhat. He walked from the field and is doing well. Corporal Snyder, after having been wounded, arose on his feet and gave the villains another parting shot before he left. Our cavalry followed the retreating Rebels some distance and then returned, thinking they would not make another attack upon us. In the meantime our regiment with two Parrott guns had been ordered to our relief, without our knowledge however, but before they reached us the Rebel scamps were seen at a point in the woods about a quarter of a mile from us. I was ordered to advance by a circuitous rout through a belt of woods, and if possible, rout them. I moved as ordered, and while getting my men in position, they opened fire on us from their carriages. Being cavalry, they dismounted in order to make more accurate firing. We gave them a return volley for their complimentary attentions. While reloading, they fled in confusion. In this last action we killed three of their number and wounded two. I had one man wounded, private Collins S. Brigham received a slight wound in the left arm, but is now doing very well. As the Rebels were retreating our Regiment arrived, having with them two Parrott guns. As soon as the cannon were in position they treated the retreating foe with some shell which completely routed them. The Regiment with the guns returned to camp, and we remained, sleeping on our arms, and were disturbed no more. The next morning we rejoined our Regiment, and the Brigade withdrew to within two miles of Harrisburg and there encamped.

Our late fellow soldier, Isaac E. Seelye, was buried at midnight, and a head-board now marks his last resting place, and gives the name, company and regiment of a once beloved and faithful soldier. Peace to his ashes.

In my last, I gave you the names and order of the different regiments in our Brigade, but noticing a typographical error in your account of it, I will now repeat it. The First Brigade is composed of the following regiments: 28th New York Volunteers, Col. Donnelly; 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Geary; 1st Maryland Volunteers, Col. Keuley; 5th Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Chapman; 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Knipe. Col. Donnelly, acting Brig. Gen.

Yours truly, J. H. GRAYES.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday of last week, Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives, from time to time, hears of the triumphs of the Union Army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction the intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated, from their localities, with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of the House are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

We observe that speakers before public meetings in various parts of the country, always refer to President LINCOLN as a strictly "honest man." A gentleman who addressed a meeting in New York; a few days since, and who is not absolutely favorable to the Republican party, stated Mr. L. was not only an "honest man," but the best President the country has had for thirty years. Compliments like these, forced from those who are not politically friendly, should be considered of more than ordinary value. They at least attest the superior moral worth of the distinguished gentleman upon whom they are bestowed.

On Monday of last week, the House of Representatives adopted the following by a vote of 85 Yeas to 50 Nays:

"Be it enacted, etc., That Slavery or involuntary servitude, in all cases whatsoever, other than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall henceforth cease and be prohibited forever in all the Territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed, or acquired in any way."

The Rebel officers taken prisoners have been set to work digging up the torpedoes at Yorktown which themselves had planted. They groaned under their work, but the officers in charge told them that the planting of torpedoes was not a case laid down in the books of civilized warfare.

The House of Representatives, on the 6th inst., passed the Pacific Railroad bill by thirty majority.

Legal and Court.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White President Judge, and the Hon. C. S. Jones and G. G. Colvin, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to me 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 June next, and to continue one week:

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, 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, inquiries, examinations, and other remembrances, 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 well by just.

DATED AT COUDERSPORT, May 12, 1862, and the 84th year of the Independence of the United States of America. WM. F. BURT, Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES for trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Potter county, at June Term

- James O'Brien vs John Lannen. Christopher Evin vs James Bartron A D Corey vs Wm Corey Lewis Potter & Brooks vs S C Lewis I Byam and Family vs J Mann & Graves W T Jones vs H Cobb & Wm G Tyler M H Nichols vs W G Sutherland Hannah M Wharton vs R W McIntyre W Metzger & A Strong vs W T & A Jones Roswell Owen vs L F Maynard Crittenden & Langdon vs Stephen Horton W T Jones vs Polly S Higley admrs S W Payne & Co. vs W T Jones and A F Jones vs James Shaffer vs H W May and M W Smith S P Reynolds & Benj. Rennells M Matson vs H Lord, sur of Lord & Dwight Peter B. Debrick vs Wm F Lord G W Hollenbeck et al vs J W Rounds A P Cone vs J B Smith & W F Burt Fuller & Card vs A Deremer & C Thompson Benson vs Wm Ansel et al Levi Dickson vs A Jones & Lewis Jones Levi Dickson vs Abram Jones Lewis Wood vs Willard Chandler Lewis Wood vs Nelson Easty J L Raymond vs H H Guernsey Barclay & Brainerd vs H H Fuller S R Decker vs Peleg Burgie Ex of Dalmatius vs Oswego township W E Freeman vs Isaac Quick Ingersoll, use of Mark vs E K Spencer L Canfield vs Fred Brooks, Garlshoe, et al. H. J. OLNEY, Provy. Coudersport, May 2,