

The Bombardment of Sumter.

The following account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter is gathered from officers and men who arrived at New York last week:

On Thursday the demand to surrender the fort was made, and declined—all the officers having been consulted by Major Anderson in regard to the summons. At about 3 o'clock on Friday morning notice was given us that fire would be opened on us in one hour unless the demand to surrender was instantly complied with. Major Anderson resolved not to return fire until broad daylight, not wishing to waste any of his ammunition. Fire was opened upon us from all points at once. To our astonishment a masked battery of heavy columbiads opened on us from the part of Sullivan's Island near the Floating Battery, the existence of which we had not the slightest intimation. It was covered with brush and other material which completely concealed it. It was skillfully constructed and well secured. Seventeen mortars, firing ten-inch shell 33 heavy guns, mostly columbiads, being engaged in the assault. The crash made by those shots against the walls was terrific, and many of the shells took effect inside the fort. We took breakfast at 6 1/2 o'clock leisurely and calmly, after which the command was divided into three reliefs, which was under the command of Capt. Doubleday of the Artillery and Lieut. Snyder of the Engineer Corps. This detachment went to the guns and opened fire upon the commanding point Battery Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery was of immense strength, and most of our shots struck and glanced off again. The fire was so terrific on the parapet of Sumter that Maj. Anderson refused to allow the men to man the guns. Had they been permitted to do so, every one of them would have been sacrificed. Fort Moultrie was considerably damaged by our cannonading, a great many of our shots having taken effect on the embrasures. Several shots are known to have penetrated the floating battery, but little damage was done to it.

The reliefs were changed every four hours. We succeeded in dismounting two of the guns on Cummings' Point Battery. A new English gun which was employed by the enemy, was fired with great accuracy. Several of its shots entered the embrasures of Sumter, one of them slightly wounding four men. The full effect of our firing we have been unable to ascertain, having nothing to rely upon but the reports of the enemy. Our men owed their safety to the entirely extraordinary care exercised by the officers in command. A man was kept constantly on the look out, who would cry "shot" or "shell" at every shot the enemy made, thus affording our men ample opportunity to seek shelter. The workmen were at first reluctant to assist the soldiers in handling the guns, but they gradually took hold and rendered valuable assistance. But few shots were fired before every one of them was desperately engaged in the conflict. We had to abandon one gun on account of the close fire made upon it. Hearing the fire renewed with it, I went to the spot. I there found a party of workmen engaged in setting it. I saw one of the workmen stooping over with his hands on his knees, convulsed with joy while the tears rolled down his powder-begrimed cheeks. "What are you doing here with that gun?" I asked. "Hit it right in the center," was the reply, the man meaning that his shot had taken effect on the Floating Battery.

The aim of the enemy was principally directed at our flag staff, from which proudly waved the Stars and Stripes. After two days incessant firing, the flag-staff was finally shot away. The effect of the enemy's shot, on the officers' quarters particularly, was terrific. One tower was so completely demolished that not one brick was left standing upon the other. The barracks caught fire on the first day several times, and were put out several times by Mr. Hart of New York, a volunteer, who particularly distinguished himself for his coolness and bravery, assisted by others. Half a million of dollars will hardly suffice to repair the damages to the Fort. On the second day, it caught fire from a 10-inch shell, the danger to be encountered in the attempt to extinguish it being so great that the Major concluded not to attempt it. The effect of the fire was more disastrous than we could have supposed. The subsequent shots of the enemy took more effect in consequence; the walls were weakened, and we were more exposed. The main gates were destroyed by the fire, thus leaving us exposed to the murderous fire of the enemy. Five hundred men could have formed on the gorge and marched on us without our being able to oppose them. The fire surrounded the Fort on all sides. Fearful that the walls might crack, and the shells pierce and prostrate them, we commenced taking the powder out of the magazine before the fire had fully enveloped it. We took 96 barrels of powder out, and threw it into the sea, leaving 209 barrels in. Owing to a lack of cart-ridges we kept five men inside the magazine, sewing as we wanted them, thus using up our shirts, sheets, blankets, and all the available material in the fort. When we were finally obliged to close the magazine, and our material for cartridges was exhausted, we were left destitute of any means to continue the contest. We had eaten our last biscuit thirty six hours before. We came very near being stifled with the dense livid smoke from the burning buildings. The men lay prostrate on the ground, with wet handkerchiefs over their mouths and eyes, gasping for breath. It was a moment of imminent peril. If an eddy of wind had not ensued, we all probably should have suffocated. The crashing of the shot, the bursting of the shells, the falling of walls, and the roar of the flames, made a pandemonium of the fort. We nevertheless kept up a steady fire. Toward the close of the day ex-Senator Wigfall made his appearance at the embrasure with a white handkerchief on the end of a sword, and begged for admittance. He asked to see Maj. Anderson. While Wigfall was in the act of crawling through the embrasure, Lieut. Snyder called out to him, "Maj. Anderson is at the main gate." He passed through the embrasure into the casemate, paying no attention to what the Lieutenant had said. Here he was met by Capt. Foster, Lieut. Mead, and Lieut. Davis. He said: "I wish to see Maj. Anderson; I am Gen. Wigfall, and come from Gen. Beauregard."

He then added, in an excited manner, "Let us stop this firing. You are on fire, and your flag is down. Let us quit." Lieut. Davis replied, "No, sir, our flag is not down. Step out here and you will see it waving over the ramparts."

"Let us quit this," said Wigfall. "Here's a white flag, will anybody wave it out of the embrasure?" One of the officers replied, "that is for you to do, if you choose."

Wigfall responded, "If there is no one else to do it I will," and jumping into the embrasure waved the flag toward Moultrie. The firing still continued from Moultrie and the batteries of Sullivan's Island. In answer to his repeated requests one of the officers said one of our men may hold the flag, and corporal Bingham jumped into the embrasure. The shot continuing to strike all around him, he jumped down again, after having waved the flag a few moments, and said "Damn it, they don't respect this flag, they are firing at it."

Wigfall replied, "They fired at me two or three times, and I stood it, and I should think you might stand it once."

Wigfall then said, "If you will show a white flag from your ramparts, they will cease firing." Lieut. Davis replied, "If you request that a flag shall be shown there, will you hold a conference with Major Anderson, and for that purpose alone, it may be done."

At this point Major Anderson came up. Wigfall said, "I am Gen. Wigfall, and come from Gen. Beauregard, who wishes to stop this." Major Anderson, rising on his toes, and coming down firmly upon his heels, replied, "Well, sir."

"Major Anderson," said Wigfall, "you have defended your flag nobly, sir. You have done all that is possible for men to do, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop the fight. On what terms, Major Anderson, will you evacuate this Fort?"

Major Anderson's reply was, "Gen. Beauregard is already acquainted with my only terms."

"Do I understand that you will evacuate upon the terms proposed the other day?"

"Yes, sir, and on those conditions only" was the reply of the Major.

"Then, sir," said Wigfall, "I understand Major Anderson that the fort is to be ours?"

"On those conditions only, I repeat."

"Very well," said Wigfall, "and he retired."

A short time after a deputation, consisting of Senator Chesnut, Roger A. Pryor, Cap. Lee, and W. Porcher Mills, came from Gen. B., and had an interview with Major Anderson, when it came out that Wigfall had no authority to speak for Gen. Beauregard, but act on his own looks. "Then," said Lieut. Davis, "we have been sold," and Major Anderson, perceiving the state of the case, ordered the American flag to be raised to its place.

The deputation, however, requested him to keep the flag down till they could communicate with Gen. Beauregard, as matters were liable to be complicated. They left, and between two and three hours after, the garrison meanwhile exerting themselves to extinguish the fire, another deputation came from Gen. Beauregard, agreeing to the evacuation previously proposed, and substantially to the proposals of Wigfall. This was Saturday evening. That night the garrison took what rest they could. Next morning the Isabel came down and anchored near the fort. The steamer Clinch was used as a transport to take the garrison to the Isabel, but the transfer was too late to allow the Isabel to go out by tide.

The terms of evacuation were that the garrison should take all its individual and company property, that they should march out with their side arms and all their arms with all the honors, in their own way and in their own time; that they should salute their flag, and take it with them.

The enemy agreed to furnish transports, as Major Anderson might select, to any part of the country, either by land or water. When the baggage of the garrison was all on board of the transport, the soldiers remaining inside under arms, a portion were touched off as gunners to serve in saluting the American flag. When the last gun was fired, the flag was lowered, the men cheering. At the fifteenth discharge there was a premature explosion, which killed one man instantly, seriously wounded another, and two more not so badly. The men were then formed and marched out, the band playing "YANKEE DOODLE" and "HAIL TO THE CHIEF."

Vast crowds of people thronged the vicinity. Remaining on board the Isabel that night, the next morning they were transferred to the Baltic, this operation taking nearly the whole day.

On Tuesday evening they weighed anchor and started for New York.

Proclamation From President Lincoln.
Washington, Friday, April 19.
The President has issued a proclamation, stating that an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the laws of the United States, for the collection of the revenue, cannot be effectively executed therein, conformably to that provision of the Constitution, which requires duties to be enforced throughout the United States, and further a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters marque, to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country, carefully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in the waters of the United States.

And whereas the President says an Executive proclamation has already been issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist, therefore calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session, to deliberate and determine thereon. The President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of its orderly citizens, pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a **BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS** within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations, in such cases provided.

For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the said blockading vessels, who will indorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave blockaded port, she will be captured, and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.
Wm. B. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ALL SOUTHERN PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED,

Day of Riot & Blood in Baltimore, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Volunteers Attacked.

HARPER'S FERRY DESTROYED.

From the N. Y. Times.

The gratifying news reaches us from Washington, that the President has issued a Proclamation, announcing a blockade of the Southern ports. This important movement effectually disposes of JEFF. DAVIS' letters of unique and reprobated.

Blood was spilled yesterday in the streets of Baltimore—the first blood of the real struggle between Secession and Union; and, as in the Revolution, Massachusetts blood has been the first to flow. It was intimated in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning that a desperate combination had been formed in Baltimore to resist the passage through that place of Northern troops, and the events of yesterday prove such to have been the case. The Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts volunteers reached there at about the same time; and, on attempting to pass through to the Washington depot, were opposed by a mob, armed with guns and paving-stones. The struggle appears to have been a most desperate one, the police headed by the Mayor, being apparently utterly powerless to aid the passage of the troops. The Pennsylvanians were unprepared for any such demonstrations, but eventually succeeded in crossing the City; but the Massachusetts men were opposed with such fierceness that they were obliged in self-defence to fire upon the mob, and killed and wounded a number of them, not, however, before the mob had fired upon them, and killed two of their number. They then forced their way through, reached the depot, and left for Washington amid a volley of fire arms and paving-stones. They reached Washington last evening. The latest dispatches from Baltimore, state that comparative quiet has been restored. The military were under arms, and the police were out in full force. A large Union mass-meeting was held last night, at which the Mayor made a speech, and at which Gov. Hicks was also present.

The Secessionists are happily circumvented in their designs against Harper's Ferry.—Lieut. Jones, in command at that post, having been advised that a force of 2500 Virginians, by order of Gov. LETCHER, were on the march to take possession, destroyed all the arms and munitions of war, and burnt the buildings down. He then withdrew his command under cover of the night, just in time to escape a collision with the Virginia force, which were close at hand. The command made a forced march of thirty miles, and reached Carlisle Barracks, in Pennsylvania, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Monday, April 23.
A passenger from Baltimore at 11 o'clock this morning, says he heard nothing about Pensacola when he left. The city was quiet. Martial law was enforced, and the troops arriving from the country had been sent back to hold themselves in readiness, there being sufficient force in the city.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Monday, April 23—9 o'clock.
A gentleman just from Washington, at 7 o'clock this morning, via Baltimore 1 o'clock this afternoon, reports the affairs of both cities as *status quo*.

He had heard of the capture of Fort Pickens and a large loss of life, on the road but not at Baltimore.

Extras was issued there, but none were brought on.

A system of martial law exists in both cities, but it was not officially proclaimed.

A large Union Meeting was held at Elkton Md., to-day. Eight hundred delegates were present. A resolution was passed to the effect that "Cecil County will not secede, let Maryland do what she will."

Gen. DARE had established a camp at Perryville to-day. All the troops are in good condition, and are drilling.

The great body of the Pennsylvania volunteers now ready for the field have moved down the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to Prettymansville on the Susquehanna opposite Havre-de-Grace, whence they propose in due time to march straight to Washington through (or over) Baltimore, from which they are but thirty eight miles distant. Of course, they expect to restore the Railroad and telegraph as they advance, which will probably involve the consumption of ten days or thereabout in reaching Washington; but meantime the route through Delaware, across the Chesapeake and by Annapolis, will be kept open by the regiments now rushing to the Capital from New-York and New England. By this route, without counting a single regiment from Pennsylvania or Ohio, we believe the defenders of Washington will be increased by at least three thousand per day, until they shall at least amount to Thirty Thousand, by which time Pennsylvania and Ohio will have re-opened the Baltimore route and added at least Twenty Thousand to their number.

Major Gen Patterson set in motion from Philadelphia early Wednesday morning the force intended to open the route thro' Baltimore.

Proclamation Calling an Extra Session of the Legislature.

Whereas, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of the Union, threatening the destruction of the national Government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy; and

Whereas, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government; and,

Whereas, An occasion so extraordinary requires prompt Legislative power,

Therefore I, ANDREW C. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet at their respective Houses, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 30th April, at noon, there to take into consideration and adopt such measures, in the premises, as the present exigency may demand.

(Signed,) ANDREW C. CURTIN.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, R. W. STURROCK, EDITORS.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, April 25, 1861.

We crave the indulgence of our patrons for this week's issue. Patriotism has taken possession of the Reporter Office—Mr. STURROCK having volunteered, and "all hands" occupied with their country's cause. We hope by next week, to have matters in shape again.

TREASON AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The present war has been brought about by treason against the Government; and the fact being known that a southern oligarchy has been figuring in this matter, it is only necessary to strike a blow at treason itself.

There can be found no where in the Constitution a right to bring treason from one, or more than one state, against the general Government—no where can we find a clause in the Constitution, that gives one, or more states, the right of secession. On the contrary, we are led to believe—and we think the right is sacred—that all, without any geographical lines being drawn, should possess the alliance of one common brotherhood.

Without this right, there can be no general principle of justice laid down, by which the nation is to be led in the way of policy and effectual administration. There can be no doubt that the right to secede would have been laid down in the Constitution, had the right been deemed a just one. Our fathers were not so lost to reason, as to admit that this right should be granted to any southern foe; nor indeed should it be, inasmuch as that foe would naturally be hostile to the welfare of the general good of our glorious republic.

Notwithstanding the many innuendoes and slanders that have been heaped upon the North by these fierce desperadoes, the people here have submitted time and again to them as only emens of what is now seen in the present convulsions of our Government. That this is the case, there can be no question. The only hope that there will be peace, is in the fact that they must come into the Union as they went out—nothing else will be listened to by the North as one united body.

While we live for the good of our glorious country—while we lay down our lives, our honors, and our fortunes, for one great cause, (for which we should have proper respect, since our revolutionary fathers gave us this privilege,)—we should always hold in self defence the price of liberty. Now, that this state of excitement is already on us as a northern enemy, our object must be firm and final against the wiles of a southern despotism.—We were to be down in indolence, and succumb to the dictates of high treason, our flag would be scorned at and spit on, and trampled in the dust by wild renegades of a desperate lineage. To this we must not submit; nor should we harbor the thought, that our country is not worth protecting. And we trust that no American citizen of the North, will flinch from the struggle that now actuates the northern portion of this Confederacy.

The North is right in the main, and she will conquer in the end. Only let us trust to the true spirit of justice and virtue, and our reward will in the future be great, and our laurels many. We as a people of the United States, must act in defence of that liberty that was bequeathed to us by our fathers—let us not forsake it. Let it be borne in mind that we as a reasoning people, will stand by the stars and stripes so long as we shall live, at whatever price it may cost us. Never in the history of the country, have we had so much reason to respect our flag as we have now,—never have we been so convulsed by the passions of a southern fanaticism, as now,—and never have we had more reason to rejoice that our flag should wave over our heads without being rent in two by any faction. O, that our fathers could speak a death blow against such treason as this, of which we are now speaking. Our hearts, our hands, and our intellects are moved within us by the pain and torment that treason brings upon us.—Let the traitor fall! Let his heart's veins be rent if necessary, before the veins that strengthen the union body shall be pierced with the lance of corrupt and mad ambitionists.

How shall we sustain our purity, if we fall under the blow of treason? Or, how shall we call our rights sacred, unless we do battle for them? These are questions of momentous importance. They are to be dwelt upon as the thoughts of just men; but were we to let them go, our hope would be lost in shame and confusion. We are at a loss to command words to express the righteous indignation that is aroused in our very souls, in consequence of our southern brethren's misdemeanor. And then the thought of civil war!—brother rising against brother, and son against son, and daughters, sisters, and mothers, of one general progeny, being torn into fragments by the stern, yet mad influences of a wretched party faction. God forbid that such sacrifices come.

War is to be deprecated; it ought to be avoided: but when right puts her hand into the scales of justice, there is virtue in war. If right is not always might, it should be at least. Then down with treason in every form!—stand by the Union now, and forever.

The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer says that the Virginia Convention broke up in a row, and that no Secession ordinance was legally passed.

Great Union Meeting in Towanda.

TOWANDA, April 18, 1861.

A meeting of the citizens of Towanda and vicinity met at the Court House, on Friday evening, April the 18th 1861, to take measures to respond to the President's Proclamation, calling for 75,000 troops to suppress rebellion and insurrection.

On motion of P. D. MORROW, Hon. U. MERCUR, Esq., was elected President, and Col G. P. MASON, J. CHEN F. MEANS, and W. C. BOGART Vice Presidents; P. D. MORROW, W. T. DAVIES, D. A. OVERTON, and J. B. McKEAN Secretaries; and after several patriotic speeches were made, by Judge MERCUR and others, and after the names of the Volunteers already qualified had been read, the meeting adjourned, having in first adopted a resolution to call a Mass Convention, to meet at Towanda, on Tuesday April 23d, 1861.

The Mass Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment. Prayer was offered by the Rev B. J. DOUGLASS; after which, the ladies of the borough, through Col J. F. MEANS, presented a beautiful flag to the Volunteers in an appropriate speech, which was responded to by the Captain, J. W. MASON.

On motion of P. D. MORROW, a committee of seven were appointed to draft resolutions, and present the same to the Convention.—During the absence of the Committee, the Convention was addressed by Judge MERCUR. At the close of his remarks, the Committee, through their chairman, P. D. MORROW, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The peaceful policy of the general Administration has wholly failed to bring the citizens of the Cotton States back to the observance of law, or regard for the Constitution; and

Whereas, Such mild policy has been, by Secessionists, construed into an admission of weakness, if not of cowardice, and has encouraged them to inaugurate a war against the Government of the United States—against its Constitution, its property, and the lives of its citizens, thereby striking a treasonable blow at the integrity of our Government, and the vitality of our free institutions.

We therefore, the citizens of Bradford County, in mass Convention, this day assembled, impress with the high responsibility of our rights and duties as American citizens, to hereby solemnly declare, resolve and affirm, 1. That the unity and integrity of all the States, composing the Federal Union, must not be broken, while there remains sufficient power in the American people, to preserve them.

2. That the priceless legacy, bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary fathers, is of too much value to be lost, while the united effort and concentrated action of a free people can save it, for us and our posterity.

3. All peaceful remedies having failed, to stay the hands of reckless and unscrupulous men, and appeal to arms, is forced upon us.

4. Let just differences of opinion be forgotten, but from this time forth, let him who refuses to speak, and if need be, to act in the support of our Constitution, and in the administration of our Government be branded as a traitor, and receive a traitor's doom.

5. We call upon the young men of Bradford, not to be behind the citizens of her sister counties, in their expressions of devotion to the preservation of our free institutions; but from every hill, and every valley, let the quick response be heard,—"It is our ready."

6. We call upon all who might be deterred from offering their services to their Country, through apprehensions that their families may be reduced to want, to dismiss such fears; never will the people of Bradford, while our neighbors and citizens are centering their devotion to their Country, with their life's blood, permit their families to suffer in their homes.

7. Resolved, That a Committee of five citizens, (of which the President of this meeting shall be Chairman,) be appointed, for the purpose of preparing an Act of Assembly to be presented at the next meeting of the Legislature, providing that a Board of Relief for Bradford County be constituted, composed of the County Commissioners and two Associate Judges, to meet monthly and furnish upon reasonable claim or suggestion, such amount of support and relief as they may deem equitable and proper, for families of persons resident in the County, who shall be dependent in any degree upon such volunteers as may be enrolled and mustered into service under our call and order of the Governor of Pennsylvania, during the existence of the present difficulties of the General Government; the orders, in such form as may be presented and issued for the purpose indicated by this resolution, to be made payable out of the County Treasury, and audited as other accounts of the County Expenditures are now required to be, by the County Auditor.

8. That Hon. Ulysses MERCUR, Col. G. P. MASON, and Col. J. F. MEANS are hereby appointed a committee to accompany the Volunteer Companies to Harrisburg to-morrow.

Col. V. E. PICKENS, H. W. TRACY, Rev. N. S. FELLOWS, Rev. B. J. DOUGLASS, Col. G. P. MASON, C. L. WARD, and others addressed the meeting in strong and patriotic Union speeches, which were responded to by the wildest enthusiasm.

The following gentlemen composed the committee, authorized by the seventh resolution: Hon. U. MERCUR, W. ELMELT, J. C. ADAMS, C. L. WARD, P. D. MORROW, P. D. MORROW, Secretary.

By gentlemen who have arrived in New York, having left Washington as late as Sunday morning, and through dispatches from Havre-de-Grace, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, we arrive at a tolerable idea of the condition of the affairs at the National Capital. There are now stationed there, it is believed, a sufficient number of troops to defend it against any attacks possible to be made. A body of Virginia troops was said to be threatening it from the vicinity of Arlington Heights, but not in sufficient force to create any alarm. The Seventh Regiment of New-York is now properly there, as a dispatch states that they had left Annapolis, at which point they were last previously heard from.

The latest reports from Baltimore state that the city had been placed under Martial law by the authorities, and that citizens were warned to keep within doors. Mob rule had been carried to such an extent that it could no longer be tolerated. The business of the city is entirely ruined, and probably every merchant there will have to suspend. No demonstration against Fort McHenry had been attempted, and probably there will be none, as it is now well known there, that the Fort had been reinforced.

One of our dispatches states that Governor HICKS has assured the President that a way for troops can now be kept open through the city; but the statement is not confirmed.—The Pennsylvania troops, which were encamped at Cockskeyville, a few miles from Baltimore, it is understood have returned over the Pennsylvania line, and will be sent forward by some other conveyance.

The Rebel report of the capture of Fort Pickens by Bragg is not confirmed. There seems little doubt, however, that there has been hard fighting at that quarter, and a report via Memphis affirms that the Rebels have lost three hundred men by a cannonade from the Fort.

MAJ. ANDERSON IN NEW YORK.—Maj. Anderson and his officers were landed at the Battery from a steaming at 2 o'clock, Thursday morning, where they were received by an immense concourse of people, amid unbounded enthusiasm.

After returning the salutation of the people, the Major entered a carriage and was immediately driven to Brevort House, where his wife has been for some time a resident. The hotel was soon surrounded by a large throng of people, and in response to their wishes, Maj. Anderson appeared upon the balcony and waved his hat in acknowledgement of the greeting.

By the steam-boat Yankee and other arrivals at New York, we receive a confirmation of the report that the Government forces on the morning of the 21st deserted the Navy yard at Norfolk, after destroying all the property and setting the buildings on fire. They also took the old ship of the line Pennsylvania and the steam frigate Merrimack, besides scuttling three or four other vessels which were out of commission. The Cumberland, however, was towed down to Fort Monroe in safety. The report that the city of Norfolk was on fire, is incorrect. The people at Norfolk had seen the schooner Commander-in-Chief, of Sullivan's Island, for what purpose is not known.

It is said that the authorities at Baltimore have agreed to rebuild the railroad bridge burned by the mob, and pay the expense themselves. It is thought that the road would be in running order in about ten days.

The Associated Press have reliable information, that the New-York 6th, 7th, 13th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd Regiments have safely arrived at Washington, and are now quartered at the Navy-Yard in that city.

New Advertisements.

APRIL 22, 1861.

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NEW SPRING GOODS RECEIVED BY H. S. MERCUR, Towanda, April 24, 1861.