

# LATEST FROM THE WAR.

Important from Baltimore.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Troops Insulted in Baltimore!

ARREST OF A SPY.

Another Capture of Secessionists.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday May 19.

Three merchants of this city, Jerome A. Pennington, James Whiteford and George McGowan, were arrested this morning, charged with riotous conduct in obstructing the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the 19th of April, whilst the Massachusetts troops were en route to Washington. They were under indictment by the Grand Jury. They were admitted to bail.

The New York Eighth Regiment left the Relay House for Washington, this morning.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

ANAPOLIS, May 17.

Parties direct from Harper's Ferry say there are only about 4,000 troops there, and that many Unionists were among them, who were induced to enlist by a false report of another John Brown raid being projected at Harper's Ferry.

One object of the scattering of the Confederate troops in so many counties of Virginia is to make sure of a Secession majority by their votes on the election of the 23d.

TROOPS INSULTED IN BALTIMORE.

The statement made by some of the Baltimore papers, that all the troops recently passing through Baltimore have not been molested or insulted, is incorrect. Ringgold's Artillery was grossly insulted nearly all the way through the streets, but no offensive attack was made upon them. The commanding officer restrained his men from inflicting a deserved chastisement upon the insulting fellows who thronged the sidewalks.

ARREST OF A SPY.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

A spy named Wood was arrested to-day, and placed in close confinement. He is from Newark, N. J. Last evening he called upon Gen. Scott, and professed to tell him what was going on among the rebels of Virginia. He then applied to the General for money to pay his expenses while on a scouting expedition in Virginia. Gen. Scott gave him thirty dollars, and he left, ostensibly to obtain information. This morning he visited the New Jersey regiments, and was reported as endeavoring to tamper with the troops, endeavoring to persuade them to leave the service of the Government. He was thereupon arrested, and stands a fair chance of being hung as a spy and a traitor.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

It is ascertained beyond cavil that the report of the desecration of the Tomb of Washington, and the removal of the remains, is wholly untrue. The Government has this from a reliable messenger, who visited Mount Vernon and returned to day. He found everything unmolested, and Mount Vernon in its usual quiet condition. There was no indication about the Tomb of its having been molested, and the messenger was not interfered with nor questioned—seeing only the keeper of the place and the servants who usually wander about the grounds. A letter from Col. Lee to a gentleman in this city, which has been shown to a member of the Cabinet, says that the whole statement of the removal, or any such intention, is without the slightest foundation.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, May 18.

Gov. Curtin left here this morning, accompanied by his staff, to review the troops at Chambersburg.

A. N. Meyert, of Luzerne, E. M. Dana, Cov. Geary, and Gen. Wm. F. Small, are applicants for the two Brigadier-Generals. An impression prevails here that there is nine to be appointed not a graduate of West Point, in addition to having seen actual service.

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 17.

Several Union men have been driven from Potosi, on the Iron Mountain railroad, a detachment of volunteers, under command of Capt. Cole, was sent on Tuesday night to protect the loyal citizens in that section.

Capt. Cole reached Potosi at 3 o'clock this morning, and surrounded the town with a chain of sentinels, and shortly after daylight a hundred and fifty citizens were taken prisoners and formed in a line.

The Union men were recognized and released.

About fifty Secessionists were liberated on parole, and nine of the leaders brought to the city prisoners of war.

A lead manufactory belonging to John Deen was taken possession of and some four hundred pigs of lead seized.

On the return trip, the troops dispersed a company of cavalry at De Soto, and captured thirty horses they left behind in their flight. The Stars and Stripes were then hoisted on a pole just ready to receive a Secession flag. Another prominent Secessionist was arrested here, and another at Victoria, making twelve in all, who are now in the arsenal.

Thirteen American families arrived here last night, having all been driven from different towns on the Pacific railroad for supporting the Union.

Gen. Price has issued orders instructing the Brigadier-Generals to immediately organize the militia of their respective Districts and hold them in readiness for active service. The officers and soldiers are strictly enjoined to afford all the protection in their power to the persons and property of the citizens of the State, without reference to political principles, the organization being simply to protect the people in their rights under the Constitution of the State, and the United States troops are warned to avoid collision with any armed bodies, unless absolutely required to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the people. The flag of the State of

Missouri is the only one to be used by the militia.

Nearly 900 Irishmen have been enrolled in the United States service here, and will probably be organized into a separate regiment.

THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The dispatches from the South that the rebels are nearly completing an arrangement for an attack on Washington, is not believed.—The Government has, however, received such information from secret agents in the South, but it is presumed that they have been made to believe these things by the leaders to deceive their own people at home, and to draw the attention of the Government here from points in Virginia to Washington. Gen. Scott will, however, protect Washington, without abandoning his plans of operation at other points.—Three companies have been stationed at the Long Bridge the past two nights—one on the Virginia side, one near the draw, and one on the Washington side.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

For the past few days, though there have been about hardly even rumors of war, yet an oppressive anticipation of something important about to happen, a hush of expectation, and a repressed excitement, have been observed and felt by all. The latest Southern paper show that in the country of the Rebels there is a similar looking and waiting, except that with them, in spite of their boasting, there seems to be present a foreboding of coming overthrow. This morning we have, however, intelligence of a stirring character.

It appears that the rebels have for some time been occupied in putting up offensive works at Sewall's Point, opposite Fortress Monroe. Accounts vary somewhat as to the manner and the details of the attack upon the works, but the most trustworthy statements runs thus: On Saturday afternoon the steamer Star discovered a battery at Sewall's Point, mounting two guns. The Star opened fire and soon silenced one gun. Shortly after, Thomas Freeborn, Capt. Cash, came on the ground, and being of light draught, at once upset the remaining gun. The same vessel, seeing a knot of Secessionists standing together near the dismounted battery, threw a shot into the group, the members of which scattered speedily. The engagement occupied three hours and more, at the end of which time the offensive work was thoroughly demolished.

On Sunday night the Thomas Freeborn, cruising in the Potomac, captured two suspicious schooners, one of which contained thirty rebels. The prizes and prisoners were taken to the Navy-Yard.

Important news comes from another point. On Sunday a body of 1,000 Virginians and South Carolinians from Harper's Ferry took a position on the Virginia side, opposite Williamsport, a town about seven miles from Hagerstown, Md. They there were in a situation to command the ferry at that spot, and were expecting on Monday to be joined by another body of nine thousand men with cannon.

Gen. Butler, it is understood, has orders to proceed at once to active movements forward into Virginia, and will directly remove the obstructions in Norfolk Harbor.

Gov. Letcher has met with a loss. He had caused to be made for his particular study accurate military maps of Virginia. These having been finished at Washington, were on their way to the Governor when they were seized by order of the War Department.

We have two reports of Mississippi troops, which may refer to only one movement. It is said that on Sunday 1,100 of them left Richmond, under Captain Barksdale, for Harper's Ferry. Also, that 2,000 Mississippians reached Harper's Ferry on Sunday. It is reported that the small-pox has broken out at the latter place.

From Texas we learn that fears are entertained of an attack upon the banks of the Rio Grande by Cortina. It is said that he is moving with a large force upon the river, and that he receives large accessions.

Yesterday, by a bold stroke, the Government obtained possession of most invaluable documentary evidence against the sympathizers with treason in the North. At a given hour the officers of the law swooped down upon every considerable telegraph office in the Free States, and seized the accumulated manuscript dispatches of a twelvemonth. The result is that the Government can now trace the secret operations of the Rebels and their aiders and abettors, and henceforth hold the Northern enemies of the Republic at its mercy.

There is a report of an attack by the Secessionists on a Government steamer at the mouth of the Potomac, and that in the conflict four United States troops were killed. The report is denied, and it is not now known what foundation there is for it.

The Governor of Kentucky has issued a proclamation forbidding the movement of Federal or Rebel troops on the soil of his State.

THE TRAITORS OF MARYLAND, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, will have their hands full at home. Western Virginia is a unit against rebellion; and, should the eastern portion of the state venture upon active measures against the government, a new state will be created, and volunteers enough take the field to hold the rebels in check.

Kentucky is even more evenly divided. Already three full regiments have taken the field for the Union, and when Col. Anderson shall take his place at the head of "The Hunters" of his native State, an army strong enough to speedily crush out treason from its borders will make its appearance.

In Missouri, ten thousand Union volunteers are already enrolled; and in less than ten days the loyal men of that state will show themselves too formidable to be attacked.

Maryland has almost entirely recovered from her rebellious spasm. The true men of the state are bold and ready. They cannot be put down. Already our troops pass "through Baltimore" undisturbed; and in a fortnight not a traitor will show his head except through a halter.

Of North Carolina and Tennessee we know less, and expect less. They may "go with the multitude to do evil." But there will very soon be developed too strong a Union sentiment in both states to render safe a very formidable contribution of troops to the rebel confederacy for aggressive service.

On the part of the leaders of the rebellion, the war is to be conducted on the principle of bluster and brag. It is by these agencies that the south has fought all her battles and achieved all her victories during the last thirty years. But other weapons must be used in this war.

# Bradford Reporter.

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

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 23, 1861.

THE BRADFORD VOLUNTEERS.

We notice that a portion of the press of the State is indulging in disparaging remarks concerning the action of Bradford county, in furnishing Volunteers for the defence of our Country's flag. We notice particularly that those papers which seemingly take the greatest pleasure in this unwarranted defamation, are those who needed the exhibition of public feeling to develop their patriotism. Newspapers which have provoked public indignation, and been threatened with the public wrath, for their treasonable publications, are the most ready, of course, to find fault with others, for being backward in answering the call for troops.

We shall not attempt to vindicate the patriotism and courage of our people. It would be a sufficient answer to the ill-natured and uncalled-for remarks indulged in by some of the democratic papers, to point to the fact that there are now in Camp Curtin five Companies from Bradford, imploring in vain to be accepted for the war—that other companies have been organized here, and ready to march, which have been disbanded, because it was officially announced that they would not be accepted.

This County was not the first to tender aid to the Government, we are free to admit, because it is strictly an agricultural county, and we have no men idle or out of employment.—When treason ripened into open war, we had not a single Military Company in the County—and very few men with military experience.

It took some days for the news of the Rebellion to penetrate the county thoroughly, and to arouse the people to realize the supposed danger to the Capital. A public meeting was called for the 23d of April, which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever held in this county. On that day, three Companies were enlisted, and organized, and the next morning started for Harrisburg. At Troy they were met with orders not to come on, and staid there a week, before they could get permission to move towards Harrisburg.

When started, they were met at Sunbury, with orders to stop—but finally after another day's delay, succeeded in reaching Camp Curtin.—The delays and vexations to which they were subjected, would have discouraged and dispirited men less anxious to serve their country.—Since then two other companies have gone on, without waiting for orders, and the five Companies are now laying in Camp Curtin.

The three companies organized at this place, volunteered with the understanding that the term of their service was to be three months. After arriving at Camp Curtin, they ascertained that they would not be accepted under the three months' requisition. A portion declined to volunteer for the three years time, and returned home. We do not see that any particular blame attaches to them, because when they went away, they only made arrangements for a three months' absence. Officers came back, issued a call for volunteers to fill up the Companies, and in thirty six hours started back with the desired number of men.

We understand that we have already more men at Harrisburg than the Military Authorities think Bradford should furnish, and more than they have apportioned to her. We insist that not a man shall be sent back. Under the circumstances we have a right to demand that the five companies shall be accepted. For the basest political purposes the courage and patriotism of this County have been falsely assailed. While so many men here, are asking to be allowed to serve their country, the authorities have no right to allow our fair fame to be tarnished. The prompt acceptance of those already waiting to be mustered into service, is a simple act of justice.

We trust that those papers which desire to do us justice will place us right before their readers. We cannot expect anything from those whose flimsy veil of patriotism fails to cloak the rancor of partisan prejudices.

The Virginia Secessionists, apparently are endeavoring to outdo all their confederates in the nature and magnitude of the outrages they commit upon Northerners. A telegram from Boston announces the arrival there, on board the steam gunboat *Pembroke*, from Fortress Monroe, of Capt. CHAS. GALE, of the bark *D. C. Price*, belonging in Cleveland, Ohio, and Capt. JOHNSON, of the bark *Ida*, belonging in Boston. The former reports that his vessel was sunk by the rebels at Norfolk on the 5th inst., and besides losing his vessel, her cargo, and \$3,000 in specie, in all valued at \$75,000 he was thrown into prison and kept there several days. He finally made his escape with nine other persons, including his daughter, in a small boat, and reached the steam-frigate *Minnesota*. Capt. JOHNSON reports that his bark, the *Ida*, was wrecked near Cape Henry, and that, having saved the cargo and rigging and shipped it to Norfolk, he was then robbed of everything he possessed and imprisoned several days.

THEIR CERTAIN FATE.—Should this great rebellion be crushed out, as is now probable, a terrible retribution awaits Jeff. Davis, Cobb, Wigfall, Toombs and their confederates in treason. Their followers may allowed the degree of mercy which the extenuating circumstances of their case may justly claim, but nothing short of the halter will be given to these arch conspirators against the government.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

We find in the Harrisburg Telegraph, the report of Adjutant General BIDDLE, of this State, giving a list of companies of Pennsylvania that have been sworn into the service of the United States, and also the number of companies offering but not accepted. By this report it appears that some two hundred and eighty-three companies had offered their services but were not accepted, owing to the fact that the requisition for troops had been filled before any of these companies had tendered their services. These companies, it is expected, will maintain their organization in the meantime, and hold themselves in readiness for any emergency that may arise in the future. This large surplus force is an illustration of the devotion of the people of Pennsylvania to the cause of the Union, and may be taken as an earnest of what they intend to do when the conflict for law and order is once fully organized. It must be borne in mind that the tender of so large a force was made in the short space of two weeks, and that the preliminary order to receive no more troops, alone put an end to the contribution of soldiers from Pennsylvania. We have no doubt, whatever, that were it necessary, Pennsylvania could arm and equip and place in the field for active service, a hundred thousand men before the first of June. She has the means and the muscle to do this, and the patriotism to prompt both to the most enthusiastic action.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The extra session of the Legislature has adjourned. The business was confined exclusively to subjects connected with the present condition of the country.

Bills Passed.—The "Stay Law," or bill to prevent the sacrifice of the property by forced sales in the collection of debts, passed finally with various amendments. The law will be found in our paper to-day.

The bill authorizing a loan of \$3,000,000, for raising and maintaining 15 regiments of Volunteers for the service of the State, in addition to the 16 regiments already in the service of the United States, passed by an unanimous vote. Also, a bill to provide stationery, postage stamps, &c., for the United States. The bill to incorporate a Volunteer Nurse corps of women, for the military hospital, passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor.

LATEST Washington dispatches give still further indications that we are on the eve of movements of a highly important character. Immense bodies of troops are to be transported to Fortress Monroe with the least possible delay, including the entire quota from Massachusetts, and a number of regiments from New-York. The Massachusetts Fifth have already received their orders, and will go by the way of Annapolis. The troops from the Old Bay State, now at the seat of war, are all expected by Gen. Butler to be in the Fortress before Thursday night. They are, of course, much gratified at being placed under his command. Gen. Butler will repair to the Fortress immediately—probably to-day and will establish his headquarters there, as commander of the Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.—It seems to be doubtful now whether any attempt to retake Harper's Ferry will be made immediately. There is now no longer any danger of a descent upon the Capital from that direction, and the rebel troops now there will probably do as little damage to the cause of the Union there as anywhere. Their proceedings, at any rate, are not calculated to impress their neighbors in Maryland favorably towards them.

WHO ARE LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY.—In reference to the performance of military duty, the act of Congress provides that all able bodied white male citizens of the United States, between the age of 18 and 45 years, are liable to perform military duty, and exempts therefrom the Vice President of the United States, the judicial and executive officers of the government of the same, the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers, all revenue officers and their clerks, postmasters, stage drivers, and others connected with the mail service, ferry-men employed at a ferry on any post road, inspectors, pilots, mariners actually employed, and all ministers of the gospel and magistrates.

A dispatch from Chambersburg, Penn., announces the arrival there of another deserter from the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry.—He reports that up to Thursday night last, there were but twelve pieces of cannon there, all told. Provisions were scarce, and the troops were supplying themselves as best they could, by making incursions into Maryland, and robbing the farmers. Such depredations were of daily occurrence. The dispatch also mentions the fact of the arrival there, daily, of Unionists, driven out of Virginia.

The Montgomery Advertiser, which is recognized as the "organ" of Jeff. Davis' Government, announces that the Confederates have decided to remove their Capital to Richmond. It does not intimate, however, when the removal is to take place. According to present indications they had better be in a hurry about it, or they will be likely to be as completely forestalled as they were in their projected movement against Washington.

Rev. Mr. Beattie, of the Bethel, at Cleveland, Ohio, presented a revolver to one of the soldiers of the Seventh Regiment, before his departure, with the following injunction: "If you get in a tight place and have to use it, ask God's blessing, if you have time, but be sure and not let your enemy get the best of you. You can say amen after you shoot."

The Stay Law.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months from the passage of this act, there shall be a stay of execution for one year from the passage hereof as regards judgments now existing, and from their date as regards judgments obtained after the date hereof. Provided that the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgment shall have been obtained, or in any other county within this Commonwealth, to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment, worth in the opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, justice, or alderman having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation, a sum sufficient to pay or satisfy the same, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, or said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court, or a judge thereof in vacation, or the justice or alderman before whom the same was obtained or may be depending, within sixty days from the date of the judgment, or from the passage of this act, which security shall consist of one or more persons, who shall satisfy the court, judge, or justice, by oath or affirmation, and such other evidence as may be required, that they are the bona fide owners of real or personal estate within the county where such judgment has been entered, worth at a fair valuation double the amount of such judgment, over and above all other debts and incumbrances, to which security the plaintiffs may file exceptions as now provided by law. And that in all actions now pending, or instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, in any of the courts of this Commonwealth, on notes, bills, bonds, or other instruments, for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants of any stage of the proceedings, before actual sale by the sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit setting forth that the majority of his or their creditors, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the court shall direct the prothonotary to report the terms of the said extension, upon even evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the court shall enter an order in the cause, that no execution shall issue, except at the periods when, and in the proportions which it shall appear by the report of the prothonotary of the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed as aforesaid, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collateral as security for debts due or to become due, shall within one year from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collateral, whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note, or other security, commercial or otherwise, and any party selling such collateral securities within such time shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owner of such collateral. And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgagor, and also to all judgments or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor in any obligation or contract upon which such judgment has been or may hereafter be obtained, or by any stipulation entered into at any time separate from said obligation or contract. And provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay an execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgment for any sum, not less than \$500, heretofore obtained; but no such execution shall be issued for less than six months' arrearages of interest. Provided, That this act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgment entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans, or minors. And provided further, That this act shall not apply to any judgment obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collateral.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, any mortgagee of the premises levied upon, or other lien creditor, whose estate or interest therein would be affected by sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in action of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had, upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgments on which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

KENTUCKY.—LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The official returns from eighty-nine counties of the State give the Union ticket for delegates to the Border States Convention 98,561 votes.—There are still eighteen counties to hear from. The aggregate Presidential vote in November was one hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and sixteen.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 17.—The House yesterday concurred in the Senate bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the Kentucky banks.

The House also passed a series of resolutions declaring that Kentucky should maintain a strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of the refusal of the Governor to furnish troops to the Federal Government under existing circumstances.

THE WAY OUR SOLDIERS DO THEIR FIGHTING.—Some of the companies of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment have a sprinkling of Washington Market boys in them. One of them was placed on guard a few nights since on the bridge across the Anacostia River, when he made the following challenge: "Who comes there?" Answer—"Man with a shad wagon." "Advance man with a shad wagon, and drop two shad," which being done, he ordered "man with a shad wagon to pass on."

Resolutions of the Troy Guards.

The Troy Guards of Bradford county, on their way to Camp Curtin, were stopped at this place on Wednesday last, until the next day, not having a special order from the Governor to pass them over the Northern Central road. They were comfortably cared for by a number of our citizens, the ladies, as usual, taking the most active part in furnishing the supplies. Their supper and breakfast was furnished in the Grand Jury room. On Thursday morning, after breakfast, the following resolutions were read by the Rev. Mr. Holt, the pastor of a flourishing congregation of the Methodist church at Troy, who accompanies the volunteers as Chaplain, and who handed the resolutions to us for publication:—

WHEREAS, We, the officers and members of "Troy Guards," Bradford county, Pa., were unexpectedly stopped off at Sunbury, in our march to Harrisburg, and, being, being through among strangers, who became attentive to the soldiers wants as long tried friends. Therefore,

Resolved, That for the kind and bounteous hospitality extended to us by the citizens of Sunbury, we will ever remember them with grateful hearts, and if the opportunity should ever present itself, would be pleased to return the favor ten-fold.

Resolved, That for the long life and happiness of the fair ladies of Sunbury, whose kind and willing hands have faithfully served us, we will ever pray.

W. B. HOLT, Sec.  
Sunbury, May 15, 1861. (Sunbury American.)

EXERCISES OF THE WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes as follows:

"Speaking of war expenses, I am credibly informed that the carrying on of this government now costs the nice little sum of two millions per diem (?) Yet no one hears of any prospect of deficiency; on the contrary, all the money needed is raised with perfect ease, and offers of pecuniary aid, like those of volunteers, are far in excess of the demand. No less than two hundred millions have been already offered to the Government by States, banks and private citizens. Compare this with the blustering, manœuvring and "coercion" resorted to by Jeff. Davis to obtain a paltry loan of \$10,000,000, a sum inadequate to carry on the war for thirty days, and the illusion of a Southern Confederacy will at once be dispelled."

ASTOR'S MENEFICENCE.—When a rich man begins to give there is no telling where he will stop. Wm. B. Astor first ran his arm into his lengthy purse and drew out \$4,000,000 as a gift to the Government. He then made another dive and brought up \$10,000,000 more, which he offered as a loan. Next he gave \$15,000,000 to the volunteers of New York. Now he offers to Gov. Morgan, for the use of the State Government, a large riding-school building and several unoccupied stores, free of expense, for the deposit of arms, or the quartering of troops. We are persuaded, however, that there are many men who would gladly copy Astor's liberality did they possess Astor's wealth.

TERRIBLE GALE ON SENECA LAKE.—The Rochester Express of Thursday afternoon states that on Wednesday night Seneca Lake was visited by one of the most terrible gales ever known in that section. A fleet of coal-boats were being towed to Geneva from Jefferson, a small place at the head of the Lake, and when opposite Dresden, another village within twelve miles of Geneva, the fleet was struck by a gale, and those on the steamer saw three of the coal-boats sink. The captains and crew were drowned. The boats also contained the wives and children of the captains. Upon the whole it is estimated that twelve or fifteen lives were lost.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 16th inst. says: This morning, while one of the Potter county volunteers was fixing a lock on a loaded rifle, at Camp Curtin, it was prematurely discharged, and the ball passed directly through the head of a bystander named Geo. Madison, of Shippen, Cameron county, a member of the Cameron Rifles, Capt. Eldred, killing him almost instantly. The body was taken to the hospital, where an inquiry was held by Justice Deader, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased leaves a wife and several children. His remains were interred with military honors.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON, the late owner of Mt. Vernon, is a nephew of the immortal Father of his Country, and will assist in the next contest, as member of Gen. Lee's staff, to preserve to us that liberty secured to the whole country by the efforts of his distinguished relative.—Richmond Dispatch.

This man Washington, sold himself to the devil long ago, when he made merchandise of his great uncle's bones to compel a purchase of Mount Vernon at ten times its real value.—He now wishes to steal the property back and sell it over again.—Cleveland Herald.

The Boston Traveller states, on the authority of a naval officer, that Mr. Davis, a member of the cabinet, wrote to many southern navy officers upon the subject of their rebellion, and received replies compromising themselves, and hence, with the fear of exposure which Mr. Davis had the power to make, they have thrown up their old positions and joined hands with the rebel government.

The Nashville Patriot (?) wants to know if the people of the South are to be notified by the "gawky, gangling son of a gun" that now has control of affairs at Washington. It looks very much as if the "are."

The ladies of Richmond are to hold a public meeting for the purpose of passing a demand upon Gen. Scott for the sword which was presented by the State of Virginia.—Ex.

Would it not be better for the ladies of Richmond to send their heroic men to take Gen. Scott's sword away from him? That would be a brilliant achievement.

Charles Lever, the novelist, died at Spezzia in the latter part of April. He was a native of Dublin, and was educated in Padua as a physician. He was the author of some twenty-five volumes, all of which are the delight of those who love adventure. Mr. Lever has lived at Florence most of the year since 1845.

The wheat and corn crops of Tennessee, it is stated, promise to be very abundant. Many persons are plowing up cotton and planting corn.

The city of Chicago has contributed three and a half millions of dollars for the war.