

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

A Plan for the Capture of Harper's Ferry.

The Assassination of Col. Ellsworth!

Interesting from Chambersburg.

Capture of Secession Cavalry!

A Sentinel Carried off from Chambersburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, MAY 24, 1861.

Within a few hours past there have been stirring and important military movements. It was suspected that orders had been given for an advance of troops into Virginia, but these being necessarily of a secret character, the exact truth could not therefore at that time be reliably ascertained.

The New York Second, Twelfth and Seventh regiments, the New Jersey and Michigan brigades, and Ellsworth's Zouaves, so far as at present ascertained, constituted the forces which advanced upon Virginia. The Washington City National Rifles, Captain Smead, at about 10 o'clock, last night, passed over the Long Bridge, which is about a mile in length, uniting Washington with the Virginia shore, and remained at the terminus until between 1 and 2 this morning, acting as an advanced guard. These were followed by other District volunteer companies, acting in a similar capacity; subsequently the New York Second and Twelfth and the Michigan and New Jersey brigades crossed the bridge. The Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the advance guard, one of the regiments took the road leading to the Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington, while another one, the New Jersey, stopped at the Forks, a mile from the Long Bridge, to await orders.

The Seventh New York regiment was among the troops, and after several hours' march occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

The New York Zouaves, Fourteenth and Sixty-ninth and New Jersey regiments hold Alexandria, while Arlington Heights are occupied by several other regiments.

The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an event which has cast the deepest gloom over this community. Colonel Ellsworth, who had hauled down the secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon after shot.

The assassin, named Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth, was instantly put to death.

Visitors to that city say the scenes were intensely exciting. Federal vessels were in the meantime before Alexandria.

It seems to be true that a body of federal troops has advanced to Fairfax Court House to take possession of the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad, with a view of intercepting the advance of Virginia troops towards Alexandria from Richmond and other points.

It is reported that as the Virginia troops retired from Alexandria one of them was killed by a return shot from the federal forces. There is a prospect of capturing the fugitives. Among the forces sent over to Virginia were two batteries and two companies of artillery. Numerous wagons, with spades, picks and other trenching tools also passed into that State. The proceedings attending the movements of the troops were conducted with the best possible order.

Senator Chandler, who went into Virginia with the Michigan troops, proceeded at once with Major Sherman and a detachment of his battery to Alexandria, attended by the Michigan regiment, where, immediately upon their arrival, a secession cavalry corps of thirty-five were captured, including their horses, equipments, &c.

PLAN FOR THE CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, MAY 26, 1861.

I have just learned that a plan has been matured which will place Harper's Ferry in our possession. There are numerous country roads in Washington and Frederick counties, Maryland, all of which converge to and unite at or near the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry.

Three of these roads come from the direction of the Hagerstown, two from Frederick City, and one from Emmetsburg and Gettysburg, the latter the terminus of the railroad from Lancaster and York, Pa. The country north and back of the Maryland Heights is open, accessible, and scarcely defensible. A strong force marching along these roads will attack the batteries in the rear, the only place where they are vulnerable. It is not yet known what officer will be put at the head of the expedition, but certainly not Keeder.

There are only two regiments of Virginia troops at Grafton; but the three North Carolina regiments who were at Culpepper last week had orders to move in the direction, and are now en route, probably in the neighborhood of Strasburg or Winchester. This is from reliable Southern authority. This Culpepper is in Culpepper County, and is not the Fairfax near Washington.

The reported destruction of bridges on the railroad between Alexandria and Leesburg will prevent any movements of Southern troops from Harper's Ferry toward Washington; and if this is followed by taking possession of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as Culpepper and Charlottesville, and of the Fredericksburg Railroad, the rebels at Harper's Ferry will be completely hemmed in and cut off from all communication. This will probably be done.

Until these railroads are in our possession reinforcements can be sent to Harper's Ferry.

There are 10,000 Virginia troops at Manassas Gap Junction, 27 miles from Alexandria and 35 miles from Culpepper. They can be reinforced from Richmond and Gordonsville, and will no doubt fight desperately if attacked.

The report that Ballman Rock, at Harper's Ferry, had been blasted with gunpowder and thrown upon the track, is false. It was imperfectly mined, and the train fired, but the rock stands firm. It is forty feet above the track.

Five thousand barrels of bacon have passed through Gordonsville during the last week for the troops at Harper's Ferry.

ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, MAY 24, 1861.

News has just reached the city of the assassination of the gallant Colonel Ellsworth, of the New York Zouaves. In accordance with previous instructions, the Zouaves last night proceeded down the Potomac to land at Alexandria and operate in conjunction with the other troops that passed over the Long Bridge into Virginia.

Senator Chandler reports that Col. Ellsworth landed his regiment from a steamer, and did not enter the town until the troops above had arrived, when some of his men were detailed to guard the prisoners of war. While Col. Ellsworth was marching with his detail he was shot from the Marshall House, soon after hauling down a secession flag, and killed instantly.

This sudden and sad fate of the Zouave's gallant commander so shocked them that they rushed with frantic haste into the grocery store from which the shot emanated and soon made prisoners of all the inmates, including the assassin, and would have hung them all but for the appeals of the other troops. The murderer, however, was instantly shot.

Senator Chandler left soon after the affray with despatches for Washington, and at that time there had been no other incidents than those named; but the excitement among the troops was intense in consequence of the death of Col. Ellsworth and the cowardly manner in which it was produced.

Captain Fox has just made an official report of the circumstances attending the killing of Col. Ellsworth to the President.

It appears that Ellsworth was marching up the street with a squad of men to take possession of the telegraph office, when, in passing along, he noticed a secession flag flying from the top of a building. He immediately exclaimed, "That has to come down," and, entering the building, made his way up to the roof with one of his men, hauled down the rebel emblem, and wrapping it around his body, descended. While on the second floor a secessionist came out of a door with a cocked double barreled shot gun. He took aim at Ellsworth, when the latter attempted to strike the gun out of the way with his fist, as he struck it one of the barrels discharged, lodging a whole load of buckshot in Ellsworth's body, killing him instantly. His companion instantly shot the murderer through the head with a revolver, making him a corpse a second or two after the fall of the noble Ellsworth. The house was immediately surrounded and all the inmates made prisoners.

The remains of the deceased were brought over to the Navy Yard this morning. The doleful peals of all the bells in the city are announcing the sad news to the citizens.

Colonel Ellsworth's remains are deposited in the neat little engine house of the Navy Yard, the fire apparatus having been removed. They are still clad in his uniform, the breast being shockingly lacerated by the slug shot. They were sewed up in a red blanket. The body rests on a small bench, covered with the national flag, with a wreath of flowers upon the breast. The building was draped in flags and crepe, and a detachment of the Seventy-first detailed to guard it. All the flags in the city are displayed at half-mast, in honor of the gallant deceased. The fact of his death was kept for two hours from his men to prevent demonstrations of violence.

It is stated that when he received the fatal shot he dropped his sword, and seizing hold of his clothing over his breast, tore it entirely off, and looking down upon the wound, closed his eyes and fell down dead without uttering a word.

Before hauling down the secession flag himself, he politely but vainly, requested his murderer to remove the odious emblem.

A number of secession officers were captured in the Marshall House, and will be held as prisoners.

It appears that Col. Ellsworth entered the building in which he was shot with a squad of men, and not with one, as first reported. The name of the secessionist that murdered Col. Ellsworth was James Jackson, keeper of the Marshall House. The name of the Zouave that shot Jackson is Brownell. He first blew his brains out with his rifle, and then bayoneted him.

The body of Col. Ellsworth was brought over in charge of six Zouaves. The wildest grief is exhibited by the members of the regiment.

Before wrapping the secession flag around his body Ellsworth had trampled it under foot.

INTERESTING FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., MAY 24, 1861.

There are now, beyond all possibility of doubt, 9,500 troops between Point of Rocks and Williamsport, on the Potomac. Of these, 2,500 are Alabamians, Mississippians, North Carolinians, and Georgians. The rest are Virginians.

There can be no doubt that there are 300 Cherokee Indians, armed as Indians are usually armed, with tomahawk, scalping-knife and rifle, among this number. These Indians resided partly in North Carolina and Georgia.

The Virginia troops along the Potomac line are well armed, but scarce of provisions—having only about three-fourths of the requisite army rations. Between Point of Rocks, which is eight miles below Harper's Ferry, and Williamsport twenty-three miles above, there are scattered at various points thirty-five pieces of cannon. Twenty of these are brass field pieces.

Great apprehension prevails in Cumberland valley of an invasion from Virginia. Ten thousand head of cattle and five thousand horses along the valley could be seized by a sudden irruption of an expeditionary corps holding the valley for five days, even if driven back into Virginia.

Forward movements of the Virginia troops may be expected immediately.

Campbell's Flying Artillery of six pieces has positively been ordered back from York to Chambersburg. Two additional infantry regiments must be moved to this point, and a battalion of cavalry added, or devastation will overtake the whole valley. We want at least three batteries of six and twelve pounders.

CAPTURE OF SECESSION CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, MAY 24, 1861.

A Company of cavalry, thirty-five in number, were captured near Alexandria this morning, and have been brought to the Washington Navy Yard.

Passengers from Alexandria states that the Fire Zouaves have been amusing themselves by riding about on the captured horses. Other Secessionists are also in custody.

The United States troops are quartered in the Marshall House.

A SENTINEL CARRIED OFF FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, MAY 24, 1861.

The officers who recently made a reconnaissance as far as Harper's Ferry, report that they learned there that a sentinel had been captured by means of a lazar, about a week before from the camp here, and was carried to Harper's Ferry. There he had been hung up twice to force him to impart information to the rebels, with what success was not known.

It is certain that a sentinel was missed, and supposed to have deserted, and this information convinced the officers that the suspicion was unjust.

Still later advices from Fortress Monroe, extending to Saturday evening, announce the arrival there of Col. DRYE'S Zouaves, and their encampment, near Hampton, with the Vermont and Troy Regiments. Additional troops from Massachusetts had also arrived. Gen. BUTLER'S reconnaissance up the Peninsula between the York and James Rivers, on Friday, was a very dashing one, and extended several miles. The party drove in a picket-guard of the rebels. Three fugitive-slaves, belonging to Col. MALLORY, commander of the rebel forces near Hampton, had been brought to the Fort by the Federal picket guard, while attempting to escape to avoid being sent further South. A flag of truce has been sent in, with a demand for the surrender of the slaves under the Fugitive Slave law, but Gen. BUTLER informed the messenger that he considered the slaves contraband of war, and should retain them until Col. MALLORY visited the Fort and swore to support the laws of the United States. A rich prize had been captured—the Quaker City, of the blockading fleet—a Richmond bark, from Rio Janeiro, laden with coffee.

Her Majesty's Subjects and the American War.

The following royal proclamation, dated on May 13, was issued on the 13th:

VICTORIA R.—Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States, and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties. We, therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation. [The provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our Royal Proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship, or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any privateer bearing letters-of-marque of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service; or by procuring or attempting to procure within Her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking or endeavoring to break a blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying off, giving, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong and that they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE of this State was closed on Thursday last, after the passage of a bill to equalize the currency of the State. It provides a plan for the redemption of the notes in the hands of the State Treasurer to enable him to pay the annual interest on the State debt. It extends the period for the resumption of specie payments by the banks from July to February, and the notes of all solvent banks of the State are to be received at par in the payment of debts, by the several banks of the Commonwealth. The Loan Bill and Stay Law, the two other important measures of the session, have both received the signature of the Governor.—Doylestown Intelligencer.

CHANCES OF BEING KILLED IN WAR.—Marshal Saxe, a high authority in such things, was in the habit of saying that to kill a man in battle, the man's weight in lead must be expended. A French Medical and Surgical Gazette, published at Lyons, says this fact was verified at Solferino, even in the recent great improvement in firearms. The Austrians fired 8,400,000 rounds. The loss of the French and Italians was 2,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. Each man hit cost 700 rounds, and every man killed cost 4,200 ounces. The mean weight of a ball is one ounce; thus we find that it required, on an average, 572 pounds of lead to kill a man. If any of our friends should get into a military fight they should feel great comfort in the fact that 700 shots may be fired at them before they "shuffle off this mortal coil."—Porter's Spirit.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFFICES.—A new office is established at Mountain Lake, Bradford county, Pa., and Earl Nichol appointed postmaster.

Appointments.—Samuel Boid postmaster at Greene, Lancaster county, Pa., vice Fleming McSparrow, removed. Wm. Jones postmaster at Adamsburg, Westmorland county, Pa., vice D. W. Higberger, resigned. Harry Adams, postmaster at West Burlington, Bradford county, Pa., vice Fredrick Johnson, resigned.

Bradford Reporter.

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

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 30, 1861.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Alexandria is quiet, and the National troops repose unmolested in Virginia. General Sanford is in command of the department at Fairfax, which embraces that portion of Virginia east of the Alleghenies, except what is included in the departments under the command of Generals Butler and Mansfield. Gen. Sanford has issued a proclamation from Arlington House, his headquarters, promising to the loyal citizens of the State protection and considerate treatment.

There appears to have been no adequate foundation for the report of an attack on Sewell's Point, which was doubtfully published yesterday morning. Gen. Butler proposes to wait for further reinforcements, according to the news received last night from Washington.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, has sent a special envoy to Washington to look after the troops from his State. He was particularly requested to examine with a close scrutiny the clothing of all sorts which had been furnished. An examination, in compliance with this request, showed that the garments and blankets of the men were of the most worthless description. The rascality or carelessness, or both, which have presided over the outfitting of these troops cannot easily be believed. It is the intention of Gov. Curtin to make at once such a thorough reform in this matter that Pennsylvania shall no longer have to blush for the shame and neglect put upon her brave and self-denying citizens, who have volunteered for the common defense.

We hear that Col. Duryea's Zouaves reached Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning, by the *Alabama*. There are now 6,000 men in the Fortress. The bark Winifred, a rich prize laden with coffee, was brought up there by the Quaker City. The *Minnesota* is going South, with sealed orders.

We have very satisfactory news from the 7th (N. Y.) Regiment. They in conjunction with the other troops, were employed in entrenching all Saturday night. The 7th was considered next to the 69th in the work of digging. The Regiment has been recalled to Washington by a special order of Gen. Mansfield, who complimented them on the services they had rendered.

Strict martial law has been proclaimed in Alexandria; the citizens are not allowed to depart without a written pass, and the closest care is taken to prevent surprise. The peaceable inhabitants are, however, assured that they will be protected in all their rights, so long as they do no violence or plotting.

It is said that the Marshall House, the scene of Col. Ellsworth's murder, was once occupied by Gen. Washington, and that Ellsworth fell almost at the threshold of the room in which Washington slept. The pickets at Alexandria were fired on, Saturday, but no one was injured; those firing fled at once.

It was reported at Baltimore that the troops at the Relay House were to go towards Harper's Ferry on Monday.

The 1st New Jersey Regiment, with baggage and camp equipage, has crossed from Washington into Virginia.

Our latest news from Baltimore declares that Norfolk was to be attacked by Gen. Butler's troop on Monday. The Hampton bridge has been burnt by the Rebels. Troops are rapidly moving toward Washington, through Baltimore. Seven regiments of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania troops were expected to pass on Monday. 10,000 Rebel troops are at Manassas Junction, prepared to make a stubborn resistance.

The Federal troops seized large quantities of concealed arms in Alexandria, and Jackson, especially, the murderer of Ellsworth, had made preparations for a hard fight in case his house should be attacked. The suddenness of the invasion alone prevented him from arming his confederates.

Since the alarm at Washington on Saturday, caused by the report that a battle was proceeding at Alexandria between the Federal forces and the rebels, no extraordinary excitement has occurred there. Movements of troops are constantly going on, but only in elaboration and perfection of the plan which was so consummately executed on Thursday night, when thirteen thousand men were thrown into Virginia with so much celerity and quiet that even the inhabitants of Washington did not know of the movement until it was accomplished. At Alexandria the troops are engaged in constructing strong defensive works, and the sixty-ninth Regiment, on Arlington Heights, have thrown up an earthwork one mile long and seven feet high. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition has been discovered concealed in Alexandria, and of course seized and confiscated. The pickets there were fired upon, on Friday night, but no damage was done. An alarm, however, was given, and the troops slept on their arms the remainder of the night. Additional troops are almost hourly passing over from Washington into Virginia, and the force there now cannot number much less than twenty thousand. It is stated that the Government has determined to order 20,000 more troops to rendezvous at Washington. Gen. CAMERON, Secretary of War, is expected to visit New York shortly, on important business connected with his department.

Gen. SANFORD, commander of the New York troops in Virginia, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Fairfax County, Va., in which he gives them assurance that they may return to and remain in their houses, and follow their usual pacific avocations, in peace and confidence, with the promise of protection to their persons and property, as the Federal forces in Virginia will be employed for no other purpose than to enforce the laws and suppress unlawful combinations against the Federal authority.

There seems to be no doubt that a demonstration will soon be made on Harper's Ferry by the Federal troops, probably from two or three points. A dispatch from Baltimore states that the troops at the Relay House are preparing to move in that direction.

A report telegraphed from Washington to the effect that Gen. BUTLER had made an attack on the battery at Sewall's Point, and captured it, with the loss of eighty-four men, killed and wounded, proves, as we surmised, to have been wholly incorrect. We have advices direct from Fortress Monroe up to Saturday, the day after the engagement was stated to have taken place, which wholly deny the story, and intimate, on the authority of a statement made by Com. PRENDERGAST, that no movement of importance is likely to take place until the arrival of a sufficient number of troops to advance upon Norfolk, which place would be attacked and captured. The report of the landing of Gen. BUTLER at Hampton is fully confirmed, and that town is now occupied by Federal troops. Gen. BUTLER himself, however, had returned to the Fortress, in which the force had been increased by recent arrivals to upwards of six thousand men. The flag ship *Minnesota*, Commodore STRINGHAM, had steam up, on Saturday morning, and was preparing to sail under sealed orders.

There seems to be no doubt that the Government forces will soon make an attack on Harper's Ferry, in numbers and with appointments which the rebel forces will find it impossible to withstand. We find a Washington telegram in the *Baltimore Clipper*, which asserts that a large portion of the troops in that vicinity will soon move in the direction of the Ferry, and that they will be joined by the twelve regiments recently stationed at York, Penn., together with the infantry, cavalry and artillery of Chambersburg. We already hear of the movement of a portion of the latter forces in the direction indicated, and there is reason to believe that the Federal troops at the Relay House have already received marching orders. There is a probability also that the volunteers recently enrolled at Wheeling, and a number of regiments from Cincinnati, will participate in the attack, which will be made on every side at the same time. The rebels will probably find Harper's Ferry rather a hot place before long.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The proclamation issued by the Government declares its intention of maintaining the strictest and most impartial neutrality between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America.—It warns British subjects that if they enter the military service on either side, or join the ships of war, or transports, or attempt to get recruits or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or break or endeavor to break, any blockade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers, despatches, or any material contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalty and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain protection from the Government.

The Fire Zouaves are little disposed to forget immediately the loss of their Colonel. Several of them, on Monday, captured, three miles from Alexandria, a man having in his possession a secession flag. They made him carry it on a pole to the Marshall House, where Col. Ellsworth was so basely assassinated, and then trample it under foot. Two of them also seized a rebel having about \$250 on his person, besides arms and papers. He was relieved of these effects, and then released on parole. But the most important seizure was a car loaded with provisions, and having eighteen rebel soldiers in citizens' dress on board.

GENERAL SCOTT is about to remodel the United States army upon the French system, so as to give it more efficiency and perfection. The old hero works with astonishing zeal, and his mind operates as actively as many a man of thirty-five. It is undoubted that he contemplates a long campaign; that Washington is to be the base of operations; that a large force will be stationed there, and that all demonstrations in support of the loyal men in the South, and in furtherance of the determination to take the stolen property, will move from that point.

HAND BOOK FOR THE U. S. SOLDIER.—J. B. Lippincott & Co., have favored us with a copy of an illustrated manual of the common drill of the soldier, with explanations of the formation of a battalion, the position of the officers, &c., being intended as an introduction to the authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics. The work compares favorably with others on the same subject, previously published, and as its price is low, it will no doubt have rapid sale.

PROPOSAL FOR STATE LOAN.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth give notice that proposals will be received at his office at Harrisburg until the 5th of June for the loans to the Commonwealth the sum of three millions of dollars, to bear 6 per cent interest to be paid semi-annually.

FIVE HUNDRED READY MADE HOUSES FOR CUBA.—The *Baltimore American* says: "A contract has recently been entered into between certain parties residing in Cuba and a builder of this city, to the extent of constructing five hundred houses, all of which are to be erected in Cuba. Of course they will be entirely made of timber, and the parts joined and put up after shipment to that country. Each piece and part will be so numbered as to render this part of the contract a comparatively easy one. According to the most careful estimates, nearly one million feet of lumber will be required, all of which is to be well culled and seasoned. The work has already commenced, and it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to know that a very large force of industrious workmen are now employed at fair wages."

THE TELEGRAPH SEIZURE by the United States Marshals in the principal cities of the north, west, and east, has caused great excitement among a certain class of politicians, who have been so dreadfully moved in their sympathy for the southern rebels. It is presumed that these despatches will divulge a systematic co-operation with treason on the part of certain parties in the north, that will give a new direction to the energy of the government, and perhaps compel it to arraign others besides those already arrayed against the government in a hostile attitude.

It appears now that we shall not hear so much about returning fugitive slaves. Gen. Butler has given a decision which will furnish a precedent to be very cheerfully followed. Three slaves belonging Colonel Mallory, now in command of the Rebel forces near Hampton, having got into their heads some "vague notion of Freedom," as well as some very distinct notions that they were about to be sent further South, presented themselves at Fortress Monroe and sought protection. The Rebel Colonel sent an officer with a flag of truce, and had the inconceivable impudence to demand that the negroes should be given up under the provision of the Fugitive Slave Law. Gen. Butler stated that under existing circumstances he should consider the slaves contraband goods, and hold them accordingly. He had, in fact, put them at work. So the Colonel was discomfited.

DIED.

At East Troy, late Camp Masson, on Friday, 17th inst. NEWELL T. BOGART, aged 25 years, and a most worthy son of William C. and Lora Bogart, of this place.

The deceased was one of the first in this county to respond to the call of the Government to arm in defense of the Union and its glorious flag. From severe exposure on the way with his Company to the seat of Government, he contracted a sickness which defied the best medical skill of the country. Thus, in the very flush of manhood, when his heart beat with the brightest hope—with manly and patriotic desire that his name should be enrolled with honorable distinction among the bravest of the defenders of our beloved country, in a country where there are no wars, conflicts nor strife, and where rebellion can never enter to mar the peace and harmony of its subjects. He possessed a generous and generous to a fault, and had a facility of winning and securing the warmest friendship and attachment of all with whom he came in contact. His death has left a void in the family by whom he was most dearly and devotedly beloved as an only son and brother, that can only be supplied by a higher than earthly consolation. A large number of warm and intimate friends mourn his loss. Promptly and cheerfully he obeyed the call of his country. He returned to us, though dead, with an honored name.

The body of the deceased, accompanied by the family in charge of the Union Guards, and Union Lodge, No. 108, A. Y. M., of this place, arrived on Saturday, 19th inst., and was conveyed to the residence of W. C. Bogart, Esq. The funeral took place on Sunday, 20th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church. An impressive and appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. J. Foster, before a very large and sympathizing audience—after which, the body was conveyed to the grave, in charge of the Union Guards, members of the Home Guards, and Union Lodge, No. 108, A. Y. M., followed by a large number of friends of the deceased, in this place and from a distance.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by judgment, note or book account, are hereby notified, that the same must be settled or satisfied, on or before the 1st of June, next, or costs will be made. Also, all accounts falling due after that date, must be settled as soon as they become due. M. E. SOLOMONS. Towanda, May 29, 1861.

LOOK YE! LOOK YE!—All persons who are in arrears on their Daily Papers and SQUARE UP, this week, so as to commence June 1st, on a new account. A. F. COWLES. Towanda, May 28, 1861.

Wars and Rumors of Wars!

War has been Declared in Towanda.

Against High-Priced Pictures.

YOU CAN GET GOOD PICTURES at the Car of D. W. HUGHES, opposite the West House, for TWENTY CENTS, in good cases. A kind of high-priced Cases will be sold as low, in promotion. Call and see for yourselves. No Pictures will be set off or sold at a profit, previous to the 1st of June, next, or costs will be made. Also, all accounts falling due after that date, must be settled as soon as they become due. M. E. SOLOMONS. Towanda, May 29, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, Pa., will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of JUNE, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following lot, piece or parcel of land, late the estate of MILTON ROSS, deceased, situate in Springfield township, and bounded as follows, to wit:—North by land of Collins Tracy, east by land of Stephen Fletcher, et al., south by land of Stephen Fletcher, west by land of Levi S. Dickinson. Containing about twenty-three acres, improved, with oak and pine timber thereon. Terms made known on the day of sale. LEVY S. DICKINSON, Administrator. May 22, 1861.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having found it better for all concerned to do business on the Ready-Tax system would respectfully give notice that after the 25th of April no credit will be given. Those having unsettled accounts will please call and pay up without further notice. W. A. ROCKWELL. Towanda, April 18, 1861.

LOST.—Some days since, on the public highway between the house of Dr. Crandall and Charles R. Brown's Mill, a BLACK LEATHER BAG, containing a Dressing Case, and a number of other articles useful to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the bag and its contents, or if left in Dr. Crandall's, May 15, 1861—4w.

FOR SALE.—A good COW. Enquire at the WARD HOUSE. May 21, 1861.

Garden Seeds!! WARRANTED FRESH At PATCH'S