

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

Recent Skirmish near Fortress Monroe.

GEN. GARNETT KILLED!

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI!

The Battle near Carthage!

From Gen. Patterson's Column.

Eight Vessels Captured by the Privateer Sumter.

THE RECENT SKIRMISH NEAR FORTRESS MONROE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The following dispatch has just been received by the War Department:

HUTCHINSONVILLE, Sunday, July 14.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General:

Garnett and his forces have been routed—his baggage and one gun taken—his army demoralized and Garnett killed. We have annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia, and have lost thirteen killed and not more than forty wounded.

We have, in all killed, at least two hundred of the enemy, and the prisoners will amount to at least one thousand. We have taken seven guns in all.

I will look for the capture of the remnant of GARNETT'S army by Gen. HILL.

The troops defeated are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and Carolinians.

Our success is complete, and secession is killed in this country. (Signed),

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 15.

A train arrived at Grafton at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the body Gen. Garnett, late commander of the rebel forces at Laurel Hill. He was killed while attempting to rally his retreating forces at Carraekford, near St. George. The rebels were completely routed by the column of Gen. Morris. All their camp equipage was captured. Fifty men were killed, and many prisoners taken. The loss on our side is four of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment killed, and a few wounded. The rebels scattered in every direction.

No rebel forces are now within Gen. McClellan's district.

REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN TO LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 14.

The following was received, July 13, from Beverly, Va.:

"I have received from Col. Pegram propositions for his surrender, with his officers and the remnant of his command, say 600 men. They are said to be extremely penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. I shall have near 900 or 1,000 prisoners to take care of when Col. Pegram comes in.

The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels in killed some 150."

Gen. McClellan's dispatches have diffused general joy here, and none share it in a greater degree than Lieut. Gen. Scott himself. The intelligence served to make the military hereabout impatient for an opportunity to achieve results similar to those narrated.

LATEST FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 14.

A special dispatch to the Commercial, from Beverly, says that Gen. McClellan's advanced division is moving rapidly to Cheat Mountain Pass. The rebels burned the bridges at Hutchesville, and will burn the Cheat Mountain Bridge, but it cannot delay us an hour.

At Rich Mountain, 131 dead rebels have been found. Our wounded are doing well. Ten commissioned rebel officers were killed and captured, including Capt. Skepwith, of Powhatan; Capt. D. E. Langell, late of the United States Army; and Capt. Irwin, of Brunswick, are dangerously wounded. Dr. Tyler, late of the United States Army, and Dr. Walk, late of the United States Army, are prisoners.

Some Georgians and South Carolinians are among the dead, but the rebels dead are chiefly Eastern Virginians.

This morning, Col. Pegram, commander at Rich Mountain, sent a letter to Gen. McClellan, offering to surrender himself and command of 600 men. The surrender was accepted, and the prisoners will march in today. The prisoners are much reduced by hunger.

THE BATTLE AT MONROE, MO.

CHICAGO, July 12.

Three companies sent to the relief of Col. Smith, at Monroe, Missouri, returned last night to Hannibal, and report the road unobstructed between Hannibal and Monroe. On arriving at the latter place, they formed a junction with Col. Smith's force, which was entrenched in the Academy buildings. The rebels, 1,200 strong, were grouped over the prairie, out of reach of Col. Smith's rifles. They had two pieces of artillery, which were brought to bear, but the distance was so great that the balls were almost spent before reaching our lines. Col. Smith's artillery was of longer range, and did considerable execution.

The fight lasted until dusk, and the last shot from our side dismounted one of the enemy's guns. Just at that moment Governor Wood, of Illinois, fell on their rear with the cavalry sent from Quincy on Wednesday, and completely routed them, taking seventy-five prisoners, one gun, and a number of horses. About twenty or thirty rebels were killed. Not one man on our side was killed, although several were severely wounded.

Col. Smith is determined to shoot some of the most prominent rebels.

Gen. Tom Harris, the rebel leader, escaped.

THE BATTLE NEAR CARTHAGE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11, 1861.

Lieutenant Toskin, Colonel Siegel's Adjutant, and bearer of dispatches to Colonel Harding, gives the following additional particulars of the battle near Carthage:

The State troops were posted on a ridge in a prairie with five pieces of artillery, one twelve-pounder in the centre, two six-pounders on the

right and left, cavalry on each flank, and infantry in the rear.

The artillery of Colonel Siegel approached within eight hundred yards, with four cannon in the centre, a body of infantry and a six-pounder under Lieutenant Colonel Hassendure on the left, Colonel Solomon's command with a six-pounder on the right, and a body of infantry behind the centre artillery.

Colonel Siegel's left opened fire with shrapnells, and soon the engagement became general. The Rebels had on grape, and their artillery being poor, their balls flew over the heads of the National forces. After two hours' firing, the enemy's artillery was entirely silenced, and their ranks broken.

About 1,500 Rebel cavalry then attempted to out-flank Siegel, and cut off his baggage train, which was three miles back, when a retrograde movement was ordered. The train was reached in good order, surrounded by infantry and artillery, and the retreat of the National troops continued until a point was reached where the road passed through a high bluff on each side, where the enemy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feint, as if intending to pass around the bluff, Siegel drew the cavalry in a solid body into the road at a distance of 150 yards from his position when, by a rapid movement of his artillery, he poured a heavy cross-fire of cañister into their ranks; at the same time the infantry charged at a "double quick," and in ten minutes the State troops scattered in every direction. Eighty-five riderless horses were captured and sixty-five shot-guns, and a number of revolvers and bowie-knives were picked up from the ground.

Col. Siegel did not surround Carthage, as reported yesterday, but attempted to reach a piece of woods north of the town, and, after two hours' desperate fighting in which all the forces on both sides were engaged, and in which Lieut. Toskin thinks the enemy lost nearly 200 killed, he succeeded in doing so, and the rebels retired to Carthage. Siegel fell back on Sarcoxie, whence he proceeded next day to Mount Vernon.

Lieut. Toskin left on the evening of the 7th inst., and rode to Rolla, 153 miles, in 29 hours. He met Gen. Sweeney's command 5 miles from Mount Vernon, and Col. Brown's command 16 miles from Mount Vernon, pressing forward to reinforce Siegel.

Lieut. Col. Wulf was not killed as reported. Accounts received to night state that Gen. Rains of the State forces was killed at the battle of Carthage. The command of Col. Siegel has been reinforced, and is now prepared to renew the attack.

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

MARTINSBURG, Tuesday, July 3, 1861.

Captain Girard, of Company F, 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, captured Sunday three troopers, four horses, two revolvers, one holster pistol, one Hall's carbine, and four swords.—Captain Girard is an old Algerine soldier, having served seven years in the Chasseurs D'Afrique.

During a reconnaissance made in force by the 14th Pennsylvania and 1st City troops, a nephew of Capt. Butler, of the Confederate army, was taken. Seventeen prisoners have been taken who are well known Secessionists. The enemy's troops are under the care of Major Spear, Provost Marshal. This number embraces all the prisoners not sent from here to Fort Delaware.

The 1st and 3d Pennsylvania remain here at present as a guard over this station. There are 160 horses in the Quartermaster's Department already unfit for service from various causes. Orders have been issued that the Brigade Quartermasters must forage for themselves, giving a receipt in the name of the Government upon the Quartermaster's Department. The order given yesterday to move this morning was countermanded last night at 12 o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 14.

Capt. Smith, from Springfield, Thursday, reached here to-night, reports that a messenger arrived there that morning with intelligence that Gen. LYONS' command would reach there that day. The entire National force, comprising the commands under Gen. SWEENEY, COLS. SIEGEL, SOLOMON, BROWN, and four wounded Home Guards, under JOHN S. PHELPS, are concentrated at Springfield.

The last heard from the State forces they were in Neosho, going South, communication with Arkansas being open in consequence of Col. Siegel falling back on Mount Vernon.

A large number of Arkansas troops were engaged against Col. Siegel, in the battle near Carthage. The National loss in that battle was 10 killed, 43 wounded, and 4 missing.—The rebels state their loss at 709 killed.

The guard of 120 men left at Neosho by Col. Siegel, previous to the battle, were taken prisoners by a large force of Arkansas troops, and a proposition was made to shoot them, but were finally released on taking an oath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy.

EIGHT VESSELS CAPTURED BY THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

HAVANA, Monday, July 15.

The steamer *Columbia*, from Havana on the 10th instant at 5 1/2 o'clock P. M., reached this port yesterday, having made the passage in three days and fourteen hours.

There is nothing new of local interest in Havana. The health of the city is in the usual Summer condition—fever not malignant when treated in time.

The privateer *Sumter*, which recently ran the blockade at New Orleans, put into the harbor of Cienfuegos on the morning of the 6th inst., bringing in as prizes the brig *Cuba Machias*, *Naiad*, *Albert Adams*, *Ben Downing*, and the barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*. The same steamer fell in with the ship *Golden Rocket* at sea, and set fire to her having previously taken off her crew. SUMS, the commander of the *Sumter*, sent an officer on shore with a letter to the Governor of the town, who telegraphed to the Captain-General for instructions. The American Consul at once also telegraphed to the Consul-General at Havana. The steamer left again the next day, having received a supply of coal and water.

The account given by the Parser of the *Columbia*, is as follows:

The privateer *Sumter* has made capture of eight American vessels on the south side of Cuba, in the last ten days, all of which have been sent into Cienfuegos as prizes, except one which was burned at sea. The barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*, from Cienfuegos for Falmouth and orders; brig *Ben Downing*, *Albert Adams*, and *Naiad*, from Cienfuegos for New-York, were taken, as Consul-General SHEPHERD says, a short distance from Cienfuegos; brig *Cuba*, *Machias*, from Trinidad, for New-York, taken out a short distance from

the coast of Cuba, and sent into Cienfuegos; and the ship *Golden Rocket*, from Havana for Cienfuegos, was taken and burned near the Isle of Pines. The officers and crew were landed by the privateer at Cienfuegos.

It is reported that the Privateer which has done all this mischief was the former steamship *Habana*, but many seem to think it was the former *Marquis de la Habana*.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 11.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Bealington, near Laurel Hill, says that brisk skirmishing was kept up with the enemy all yesterday afternoon.

About 2 o'clock P. M. from the high hill in the neighborhood two large bodies were seen marching out of the enemy's camp. Instant preparations were made to resist the attack.

By 4 P. M. skirmishing in front by the Fourteenth Ohio and the Ninth Indiana Regiment became very warm.

The enemy advanced under the cover of the woods, when our skirmishers rushed forward, pouring in a sharp volley, killing several of the enemy.

The enemy's cavalry then advanced to take our skirmishers in the flank. Our boys rapidly retreated, and the artillery dropped a couple of shells which exploded among their cavalry. They instantly fell back and our boys rushed forward and poured in another volley.

The enemy now scattered in the woods.—Their officers were seen attempting to rally them, but they could not be brought up in a body again. Meantime our skirmishers picked off the officers.

Several more shells were thrown by our men, when they made a final rush, driving the enemy clear through their own rifle pits, and bringing back several of their blankets, canteens and guns.

The regiment engaged was a Georgian regiment, and is their crack regiment.

At dusk our skirmishers retired from the woods in capital order.

Astonishing pluck was displayed by our skirmishers, and the only trouble was in keeping the men back from rushing into the enemy's midst.

The whole skirmish was a most spirited affair, and our Ohio and Indiana boys gave the Georgia men new ideas of Yankee pluck and courage.

A prisoner who was taken says that the Georgians refused to come down to the woods opposite our advance position again, and that all were very much astonished and terrified by our assault. He also says that their supplies and provisions are all cut off, and that they must soon come to extremities.

(From the New York Post.)

The War Bills Before Congress.

The war bills reported to Congress by Senator Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, are six in number.

The first bill legalizes the action of the President in calling out the military and naval forces of the United States for the protection of the government, and empowers the Executive, in case of future exigencies of similar character, to enforce obedience to the laws.

The second authorizes the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Cavalry, artillery or infantry may be accepted in such numbers as the President may deem necessary, and the sum of three hundred millions of dollars is appropriated to meet the expenses of this force. This bill also provides for the organization of the volunteer forces into divisions of three or more brigades each, each division to have a Major-General; not more than six Major-Generals and eighteen Brigadier-Generals to be appointed; no chaplain to be allowed to each regiment.

The third provides for an increase of the regular military establishment; nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, to be added to the present regular army; each regiment of infantry to consist of not less than two nor more than three battalions; the terms of enlistment in the years 1861 and 1862 to be for the period of three years, and after January 1, 1863, for the period of five years.

The fourth reorganizes to regular army; providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, at a salary of three thousand dollars a year; for an increase force in the Adjutant-General's department; for the appointment of a Chief of Ordnance, and for an increase in the Board of Engineers and in Medical Department.

The fifth provides for the detail of organization of a volunteer militia force, "to be called the *National Guard of the United States*." This force is to consist of 240,000 men, rank and file, exclusive of the commissioned officers, and is to be formed into two hundred regiments of twelve hundred men each. The President is empowered to order the whole or any part of the National Guard into the service of the United States during war, or on an invasion or apprehended invasion by any foreign enemy, or an insurrection, rebellion, violation of law or combination against the Constitution and laws of the United States. The following oath is to be administered to each officer and private:

"I, _____, a _____ of the National Guard do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States, and will bear true faith, and loyalty to the government of the United States, and will support and defend it against all its enemies and opposers, whatsoever, and will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and such officers as may be placed over me according to law, and the regulations of the military service, so help me God."

One chaplain is allowed to each regiment, with the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry. The President is empowered to fill vacancies in the appointment of cadets.

The sixth is a bill "to promote the efficiency of the army." It provides for the retirement of commissioned officers of the army after a service of forty consecutive years; for promotions and disabilities; for the formation of camps of instruction for the National Guard; for the uniforming of the Guard; for the discharge of volunteers after a service of six years; and for the enlistment of eighty thousand men at intervals of one, two and three years, so that the entire number of 240,000 shall be enrolled within three years from the approval of this act.

The radical changes proposed in these bills will place the military force of the United States upon an effective footing, and provide an abundance of men and means for the suppression of the rebellion.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, July 18, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The defeat of the rebel forces at Rich Mountain by general McClellan, and the subsequent occupation of Beverly by the latter, have been followed by one of the most complete and humiliating blows which have yet fallen upon the head of this rebellion. Gen. McClellan has reported to Gen. Scott, under date of the 13th inst., that Col. Pegram has surrendered himself, his officers and the entire remnant forces under his command, some 600 men,—extremely penitent, they say, and determined never to take up arms against the General Government. This swells the number of Gen. McClellan's prisoners to 900 or 1,000, while the rebel loss in the battle, according to the latest accounts, was one hundred and fifty in killed alone. We expect next to hear that Garnett, who, with his rebel force, was last heard of in full retreat from Beverly, has been cut off by Gen. Morris, and between the two forces of Morris and McClellan, has been either defeated or forced, like Pegram, to surrender. A dispatch from Beverly, dated the 14th inst., announces that the advance division of Gen. McClellan's army is moving rapidly toward the great Mountain Pass.—The rebels have burned the bridge at Hutchesville, and were expected also to burn the one at Cheat Mountain, but this would not delay the advance an hour.

The whereabouts of the rebel steamer *Sumter*, which recently ran the blockade at New Orleans, and has since succeeded in eluding the vigilance of our cruisers, has been ascertained. By the steamer *Columbia*, which arrived at New-York on the 14th from Havana, we learn that the *Sumter* on the 6th inst., entered the harbor of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, with seven American vessels as prizes—the barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*, and the brig *Ben Downing*, *Albert Adams*, *Naiad*, *Cuba* and *Machias*;—having burnt another at sea—the ship *Golden Rocket*, the crew of which she took into Cienfuegos. Sums, the commander of the *Sumter*, immediately communicated with the Governor on shore, and the Governor communicated with the Captain-General the result of which was that the prizes were then retained in port to await the decision of the Spanish Court as to their disposition, and the *Sumter* was obliged to put to sea again, within twenty-four hours, having in the meantime taken a supply of coal and water. The United States Consul telegraphed the particulars to our Consul-General at Havana, Mr. Shufeldt, and inquiry into the circumstances of the seizures elicited the fact that they had been made, at least in a number of cases, within three maritime miles of shore.

The latest advice from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House indicate that the report of the withdrawal of the rebel forces from that locality was premature. They still occupy the place, although in reduced number. A slight skirmish took place on Saturday, about twelve miles out from Alexandria, between a part of the Fire Zouaves and Main boys on our side, and fifteen Alabama scouts, in which three of the latter were taken prisoners, together with their guide. The Zouaves have also succeeded in capturing two of the parties who have kept up communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores of the Potomac by means of small boats.

The rebel forces in Missouri, when last heard from, were in full retreat toward Arkansas, communications in that direction having been opened by the necessary retrograde movement of Col. Siegel after the battle of Carthage. Gen. Lyon's command was expected to reach Springfield on Thursday, where the entire National force under Gen. Sweeney and Col. Siegel, Solomon and Brown, and four hundred home guards were concentrated. It is now reliably ascertained that Col. Siegel's loss at the battle of Carthage was only ten killed, forty-three wounded and four missing, while the rebels admit their loss, in killed alone, to have been seven hundred.

Intelligence from Fortress Monroe to Saturday evening has reached us. A party of Col. Bendix's men having gone a considerable distance from their camp at Newport's News, without leave were surprised by a superior number of rebels, and twelve of them were taken prisoners. On the return of those who escaped, seven companies of the regiment went out in pursuit of the rebels, but the result of the expedition was not known when the steamer left. Col. Bendix was attending the Allen Court-martial at the time of this occurrence.

On Saturday next, the 20th inst., the Confederate Congress is to assemble at Richmond, Va. The Richmond papers are already announcing the arrival of members; and President Davis is doubtless busily engaged preparing his Message. If there are any decisive battles fought this week, they will be fought without President Davis' personal presence in the field.

The Army bill, passed by the House, on Thursday last, appropriates \$161,000,000. For the pay of troops, \$60,000,000; for subsistence, \$25,000,000; for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, \$14,000,000; for the purchase of 84,000 horses, \$10,500,000; for the transportation of the army, \$16,000,000; for gunboats on the Western rivers, \$1,000,000. The Navy bill appropriates \$30,000,000.

The notorious traitor, Geo. P. Kane, Marshal of Police of Baltimore city, was arrested on Thursday morning last, about 3 o'clock, by order of Gen. Banks, in command of the U. S. forces, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is now held a prisoner.—Gen. Banks issued a proclamation to the people setting forth the motive for the arrest. The secessionists, of course are indignant at the arrest of their chief, but the Union men of Baltimore, are delighted that this arch traitor is placed where he can do harm. A Commission as Brigadier-General in the rebel army was found in Kane's pocket when arrested, and upon searching the building in which he had his office, a case of valuable pistols, 250 rifles, immense quantities of percussion caps, several thousand ball cartridges, four small cannons, half a ton of assorted shot, &c., were found concealed in the cellar and about the premises, all intended to be used against the Government, when a favorable opportunity offered. It was time the villain was caged. A day or two afterwards, all the Police commissioners except the Mayor, were also arrested, and conveyed to Fort McHenry. This ought to have been done two months ago.—Treason in Baltimore is now dead—and buried.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a plan was considered and adopted for the completion of the unfinished part of the line. It is in the shape of a proposition to lease the Road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for an indefinite period; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to endorse and guarantee the interest and payment, at maturity, \$3,500,000 of the bonds of the five million loan authorized by the late Act of Assembly; the said Company to run the road, keep it in order, and pay 40 per cent of the gross earnings to the Philadelphia and Erie Company. A meeting of the stockholders was called on the 27th inst., for purpose of accepting or rejecting the proposition.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The public will be glad to know that the veteran soldier is in excellent health. Close application to business gives him a buoyancy of spirits, and is evidently favorable to his health, both of body and mind. Never, since the General made up his mind to settle the secession question by a rigid enforcement of Federal obligations, has he been more thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of this course than at present. He believes that the war will be short, but thorough, without a great loss of life, but resulting in a complete restoration of the Union.

THE DOUGLAS FUND.—One of the most feasible plans for raising this fund, we find suggested in the *New-York Times*—a suggestion in which we most heartily concur, for it not only gives all a chance to contribute their mite, but would in the aggregate form a fund which would do honor to his countrymen.—It is this:—that every voter who cast a ballot for Douglas should hand or send the postmaster of the voters precincts, a single three cent postage stamp with the directions to forward to the proper committee at Chicago. According to its figures, if this suggestion were carried out, it would raise nearly \$40,000, besides allowing all to participate in the accomplishment of the object had in view.

THE NEW U. S. REGIMENT.—The official list of officers appointed to the regiment in the regular army of the United States, is published in several of the leading papers of the country. We observe that these regiments are organized upon a system new to our army. Each regiment of foot is to consist of 2,452 men, officers included, divided into three battalions of eight companies each.—Each battalion is commanded by a Major, making three Majors to a regiment instead of one as heretofore. The number of officers to a company is not increased.

THE RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT of the *Memphis Appeal* says: "It is told of Mr. Toombs, that being recently importuned by an acquaintance for a position as clerk in the state department, he replied, 'What need for a clerk? Why I can carry the whole state department in my hat.'"

A GENTLEMAN who mingled with the rebel soldiers in their retreat from Bonnevill, Mo., says that the air was all alive with curses on the incompetency and poltroonery of the Governor, and on their own folly in being taken in by such a cowardly trickster.

The wife of the poet Longfellow has been fatally burned by her clothes taking fire while sealing a letter, and the poet himself was badly burned in trying to save her.

JACKSON ON SECESSION.—Gen. Jackson, in his unification message of January 19, 1833, says:—

"The right of the people of a single State, to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union cannot be acknowledged. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States is not a nation."

TENNESSEE ADMITTED.—The following dispatch is published in the *Memphis Argus*:—

RICHMOND, Va., July 3.

"Yesterday, Tennessee was admitted into the Confederacy. By proclamation of the President the Confederate laws are extended."

MARRIED.
At the M. E. Parsonage, in LeRayville, July 4, 1861, Rev. E. F. Roberts, Mr. DAVID P. BEER, to Miss HARRIET M. ROSS.

Also, by the same, Mr. JOHN C. RIFENBURY, to Miss LYDIA A. AYRES.

At the residence of the bride's mother, June 8, 1861, Rev. E. F. Roberts, Mr. FRANKLIN, Bradford county, to Miss MARY HOPKINS, of Sussex county, Va.

DEED.
In Honedale, Pa., June 29, 1861, of consummation, VER DUN HAM GUSTIN, aged 25 years and 10 months.

New Advertisements.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Mary Carver, dec'd., in the Orphans Court of Bradford county.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, auditor, appointed by said Court to distribute the assets of the estate of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Towanda, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of AUGUST, A. D., 1861, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at all persons having claims upon said estate to present them, or else be forever barred from the same. P. D. MOORE, Auditor.

July 16, 1861.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—The undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of Cash, late of Pike twp., dec'd., will sell on the premises, on the 30th day of AUGUST, 1861, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, bounded on the north by lands of A. Conklin and Joel Johnson, A. Conklin, and G. P. Paine. Containing 50 acres, 50 acres improved. JOHN BLACK, Guardian.

July 17, 1861.

JUNE 12, 1861.

THIS WEEK

LARGE ADDITIONS

WILL BE MADE

TO THE STOCK OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS

AT TH

KEYSTONE STORE

AMONG WHICH ARE

MANY NEW STYLES

AND

BEAUTIFUL GOODS,

AT A

Very Great Reduction

FROM FORMER PRICES.

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ladies Sun Umbrellas

At Equally Low Prices!

Towanda, June 10, 1861.

A NEW FIRM

AT THE

OLD BAKERY!

OF H. A. BURBANK.

B. F. & H. SHAW.

HAVING PURCHASED THIS WELL

known establishment, they will endeavor, by attention to business, to sustain the excellent reputation which this Bakery and Eating Saloon has attained under the supervision of the late proprietor. We shall continue to manufacture

CRACKERS,

of every description, such as oyster, milk, Boston butter, water, pie, Graham, sugar, wine and confectionery. Also, Rusk, Buns, Butter Rolls, Wafers, and Graham