LATEST FROM THE WAR.

The Fight at Bull's Run.

in Action.

Retreat of Gen. McDowell's Command from Manassas.

Not Over 500 Killed and Wounded!

A Panic Among the Teamsters!

COL. CAMERON KILLED!

Reorganization of the Army.

GEN. McCLELLAN IN COMMAND.

Another Battle in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Monday July 22, 1861. After the latest information was received from Centreville at 7 1-2 o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnants of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours it is represented as fright-We were advancing and taking their masked batterics gradually, but surely, and driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been re-enforced by Gen. Johnston, who, it is understood, took command and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them, either at Centreville or at

Fairfax Court-House.

Gen. McDowell intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court-House, but our forces being in full retreat, he could not accomplish the object.

Beyond Fairfax Court-House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regufar encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the intrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their re treat fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House.

The road from Bull's Run was strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances, the better to facilitate their travel. Gen. McDowell was in the rear of the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men, but

only with partial effect. The latter part of the army, it is said, made

their retreat in order.

He was completely exhausted, having slept they were intended. is supposed that the

including a large number of cavalry. He the attack was opened. further says that owing to re-enforcement; the enemy's effective forces was 80,000 men.

made there, our troops could have been reenforced and much disaster prevented. Gen. McDowell was thus foiled in his well arranged plan.

It is supposed all the provision trains beand had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

An officer just from Virginia (10:30) reports that the road from Centerville to the Potomac is strewed with stragglers. The fortifications and intrenchments on the line of the inauguration of the panic which has with their battery. resulted so disastrously to our troops. It receives unusual interest from the subsequent

ly on, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a pontoon across Bull's Run. The enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked, one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters who had incautiously advanced immediately loss of life, in which the 69th most severely after the body of the army, and lined the War-

Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat. Many baggage-wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down cried on the roadside for assistance, but the tion. alarm was so great that numbers were passed

Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of batteries render- Pryor, cousin to Roger A. Pryor. He was ed the retirement of the artillery on our part captured with his horse, as he by accident necessary, and it is most probable that the rode into lines. He discovered himself by realarm was owing to the same fact.

The reserve torce at Centreville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step in the following order :

with two guns.

or's 1st Rifle Regiment, with his batteries, fol-

When our [courier left at 4 1 2 o'clock, it was in the midst of this excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the Reb-But 20,000 of the National Forces division had its lines broken and demanded side, directly opposite the main battery of the ray. enemy, was doing good execution, and addi-90,000 REBELS IN THE FIELD. enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted. On his arrival at Fairfax Court-House, he was overtaken by a Government messenger, who reported that our army was in full retreat toward Centreville. They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even in some instances to the regulars, and the lines were broken, and that a retirement of our forces across Bull's Run was rendered neces ary.

The Rhode Island Battery was taken by the rebels at the bridge across Bull's Run, where the retreat was cut off. Their horses

were all killed. It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the retreating army, when the latter turned and fired, killing all but six of the assaulting party.

The 71st New York Regiment lost about half their men.

The following Regiments were engaged in

The 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut Regiments. The 1st Regiment of Regulars, composed of the 2d, 3d, and 8th Companies.

Two hundred and fifty Marines. The 8th and 14th New York Militia. The 1st and 2d Rhode Island.

The 71st New York The 2d New Hampshire.

The 5th Massachusetts. The 1st Minnesota. The 1st Michigan.

The 11th and 38th New York. The 2d, 4th, and 5th Maine.

The 2d Vermont, besides the several batte-

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1861. A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run Bridge. The conflict was desperate, lasting over nine hours.

The programme, as stated in the first dispatch from Fairfax Court-House, was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with vigor and success after a severe loss of life. Our troops anvanced as follows:

Colonel Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade to hold the battery on the hill on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout the movements were described in the first dis-

Schenck's and Sherman's brigades, of Gen. Tyler's division, advanced by the Warrenton road, while Cols. Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas

Col. Key's brigade remained at Centre-

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery, commanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array.

The 2d New York and 1st Ohio on the left; and the 2d Ohio and 2d Wisconsin, and 79th, 13th, and 69th Regiments of New York, on the right. Col. Miles' division followed in

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's Battery at 10 minutes of seven.

The Rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterward. When Col. Hunter's division came up another battle became but little for three nights. His orders on the general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain The enemy's position was opened on by several of Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight 1,000. Six Federals and SO Saccessionists and Society and So field did not all times reach those for whom the rear of the enemy was almost a success. against our troops, consisted, according to a skirmishing. The Rebels rapidly received re- killed, and 200 rebels taken prisoners. The prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, enforcements from Manassas Junction after rebels were completely routed. Later and

The battle consisted of a succession of fires from Richmond, Strawsbug and other points, from masked batteries, which opened in every direction, (when one was silenced its place The panic was so great that the attempt was supplied by two,) and in the daring to rally them to a stand at Centerville was charges of our infantry in unmasking them, entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been the 2d Ohio and the 2d New York Militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road, when they came on a battery of eight guns, with four regiments flanked

Our men were immediately ordered to lie longing to the United States Government down on either side of the road, in order to were saved. Some regimental wagons were allow two pieces of artillery to pass through overturned by accident or the wneel came off, and attack the work, when this battery opened upon us and killed on the third round Lient Dempsey of Company G. New York 2d, and ed. Wm. Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others.

Our troops were kept for 15 or 20 minutes under a galling fire, they not being able to troops are resuming the occupation of the exchange shot with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They of the Potomac The following is an account succeeded in retiring in regular order, and

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New York 69th, 79th, and 13th, ed. who rushed up upon one of the batteries, firing All our military operations went swimming- as they proceeded with perfect eclat, and attacking it with the bayonet's point.

The yell of triumph seemed to carry all be-They found that the rebels had abandoned the battery and only taken one gun, but this success was acquired only after a severe suffered. And it was reported that Lieut. Col. Nugent was among the first killed.

The Zouaves distinguished themselves by their spirited assaults on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., it was generally understood that we had hemmed in to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a the enemy entirely, and that they were gradtime a perfect panic prevailed, which com- ually retiring; that Col. Heintzelman's commanicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, mand was meeting with every success, and and every available conveyance was seized up- that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyon by agitated civilians. Wounded soldiers ler's division to push on to Manassas Junc-

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by

Hasbrouck of the Wisconsin regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster marking to Hasbrouck, "we are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to ?" asked Hasbrouck? "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my Col. Einstein's 27th Pennsylvania Regiment prisoner," said Hasbrouck. From the statements of this prisoner it ap

The Garibaldi Guards, and Colonel Blenk- pears that our artiliery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from 30,lowed at several miles distant by the De Kalb | 000 to 40,000 in the field under command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve

of 75,000 at the Junction. He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest by his ele on the left flank, and that portion of the white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He confirms the previous reports of a regiment of negro immediate re-enforcement. The right was in troops in the rebel forces, but says it is difficult good order. The battery erected on the hill- to get them in proper discipline in battle ar-

> The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the center of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

At 7 o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals. The orders to move yesterday evening at 6

o'clock were countermanded till early this morning; our troops, meantime, cutting a road through the woods in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that the fighting was renewed at Bull's Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries, and drove the Secessionists to the Junc-

The city is wild with joy.

The firing was heard in this city to-day from the direction of Bull's Run, from 11 till about

7 this evening the reverberation of cannon was A gentleman, who arrived to-night, says, at

3 o'clock this afternoon the 2d and 3d New-Jersey regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, the 1st sending their baggage back to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities, and there is much military excitement and bustle in the direction of all the camps. The following is dated Bull's Run. Saturday evening, half-past 4 o'clock :

Five or six thousand of the enemy are seen retreating in direction of Manassas Junction. Gens. Tyler, Richardson, Lieut. Col. Porter, and Major Horton have reconnoitered all day, and were fired upon by the enemy's pickets.

The Massachusetts 1st, under Col. Cowdin, Lieut.-Col. Welles, Maj. Chandler, and Lieut. Col. Porter, detailed from the Missouri 15th, are in the advance. At 1 o'clock Senator Wilson and Congressman Alley arrived on the ground, and were received with great enthu-

Our pickets and those of the enemy are within gunshot of each other. At this moment the advance are proceeding

sustained by several batteries, to regain Bull's Lieut.-Col. J. J. Porter made an effort to procure the body of Lieut. Smith, of Boston,

but was fired upon by the artillery of the The best estimate we can make of the Rebel forces around Manassas is about 50,000. The

Report has gained credence among Union officers that Gen. Johnston has effected a junc tion of his forces with those of Gen. Beaure-

We can distinctly see Beauregard's house two miles distant Jefferson Davis is understood to be at Man-

assas Junction. Col. Cowdin's Massachusetts 1st Regiment were fired on by rebel pickets several times last night, as they slept in the road on their

If the resistance on the part of the rebels should be in proportion to the attack, a bloody tuined itself nobly, retiring slowly and in perbattle will be the result, such as has never been seen on this continent.

The destination of Col. McCunn's 37th Regiment has been changed to Manassas Juncion, by way of Alexandria.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, July 18, 1861. The mail carrier brings news of a fight three miles this side of Fluton, Calloway County, Six Federals and 80 Secessi

more reliable accounts state that 12 of McNiel's men were wounded, including a colored body the advance guard of the Federal forces were in the engagement, and were fired upon from an ambush. The Rebels then fled, and some of them were seen afterward quietly at work

in their fields as though nothing had happened. Gen. Harris was not in the fight, but was looking on at a safe distance. Later-An official dispatch from Col. McNeil states that he had met Harris and had defeated him. Our loss is twelve wounded .-Gen. Harris's force is considerably diminish-

One of the State troops was killed and three wounded. The State troops were dispersed. Col. McNeil's command is waiting for re-en-

Gen. Harris was in Fulton yesterday, but not in the fight. His men were unmanageable and left Fulton by every road leading out of

About 700 of the State troops were mount-

The camp at Wood Springs is supposed to be broken up. Col. McNeil's advance guard was at first attacked and fell back on the main body, when the State troops soon retreated back to Fulton in great disorder.

Heavy firing is now heard in the direction of Portland.

Lyon, the bold General of the West is described by a Dubuque Editor as "a man of 35 or 40 years, some five feet eight inches high, and weighs perhaps one hundred and forty to fifty pounds. He is wiry in build and tough looking in appearance. His hair is long and thick, his whiskers bushy and heavyboth of indescribable sandy in hue. His eyes are his most remarkable feature-either blue or gray, at times perhaps both, a sort of stormy expression, which is heightened by the wave like wrinkles around them, dwells constantly in them, making him look as if something was constantly going wrong, or different from his wishes. His forehead is high and of even width, giving him, when uncovered, an appearance of great intellectual force, which is aided by the firm outline of his mouth."

The pope's health is again alarming. He has an abscess in the leg that effects the whole body.

During the past six weeks no less than rice. 140 newspapers have suspended publication.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, July 25, 1861.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Lieut. GUYER, of Capt. Gore's Company, is new at this place, for the purpose of procuring volunteers to fill out that Company. Up to the time of our going to press, twelve men were yet wanted. Persons desiring to enlist will apply to Lieut. GUYER or at the Post-of-

THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

We have delayed our paper in order to give the latest news possible, of the battle that was fought at Bull's Run on Sunday last. Dispatches from Washington are, that before light on Sunday morning our forces advanced from Centreville towards Bull's Run, is two There was a cessation till nearly 5, and at | columns, under Gen. Tyler and Col. Richardson; when near the enemy, Gen. Tyler's division divided, and Gen. Hunter and Colonel Heintzleman turned off the road to the right, with the intention of flanking the Rebel position, and attacking it in the rear. Gen. Tyler advanced direct, and by six o'clock was in face of the enemy. During the forenoon our bat- \$10,000. If he goes to England he wants his teries played on the enemy with good effect, expenses paid, and is willing to do as much you roast-if you don't do it you are pesten but provoked little response. At about noon the infantry engagement was opened by Gen. Tyler's force, and Gen. Hunter's division be- land, offering to match a 109 pound man of gan to make itself heard in the distance. The latter drove the enemy from point to point flesh in the old country. It is quite likely with great loss, and their works were taken that both challenges will be accepted together from them, one by one, until they held only and the fights take place on the same day. In two or three. These, however, they held with the meantime, there is great excitement in damaging effect upon our troops, who still New York, and it is said that already \$25, maintained their ground, and even pressed on. 000 have been subscribed to back Heenan in Just at this juncture, when everything was ap- case his offer should receive attention on the parently going on well for us, and we were in other side. a fair way to drive the enemy from his last hold, an order to retreat on Centreville was given. The reason for this is not known, cannot even be conjectured. But the order was given and the retreat commenced.

Then occurred the panic which threw all things into confusion, and brought disaster upon us. The sudden and noisy movemen of some baggage wagons started a portion of our army -the infection of terror spread, and in a moment there was no army, only a flying rabble. The only thought of the soldiers was for their own personal safety. What they fled from they knew not, and the very vagueness of their fears added wings to their flight. All night long the rout continued. Guns, small erms, and baggage fell into the enemy's hands, or rather, were left on the field and along the way. The Rebels did not pursue in any great numbers or with any spirit. Colonel Blenker's brigade covered the flight, and sus-

Thus it appears the great disaster was simply and only the effect of a wild panic; it was not a defeat. An army will yield to the former, while it would stand against any positive force that could be brought against it. The

The losses on our side are by no means so len. The enemy has suffered terribly, beyond fighting was done, and the ridiculous panic turned the heads of the men, that they seemed will leave honorable scars upon the army roll.

The steadiness and courage of the National them than to excite in them a steadfast. enthusiastic determination. They have been hotly tried in the battle, and have not been found wanting.

The Rebels numbered in all 90,000. Gen Johnston appears to have effected a junction with Beauregard some time during, or very shortly before, the battle. Not more than 20,000 or 22,000 of the National troops were engaged in the affair, and not all of these at any one time. Jeff. Davis, Lee, Beauregard, and Johnston were in command with the Rebso closely did they cling to their intrenchment and sheltering woods, that they did not even follow up a panic-stricken army when victory was offered to them without price.

Gen. McClellan is to be put in command of the army on the Potomac, and reorganization, re-enforcements, and refreshment will prepare the way for a new start upon the road toward Richmond.

Wat was killed.

CAVALRY WANTED .- We understand from made upon the Governor of this State, by the United States Government, for a regiment of cavalry. The United States will furnish horses and all the equipments. Here is a nice chance for those disposed to enter the most desirable part of the service.

Some of the Bombs fired by the fed eral troops were found filled with sawdust ; but the rebels have some of the same kind .-One fired from the rifle cannon at Big Bethel was sent to the United States arsenal, at There must be a little treachery on both sides.

AGES OF THE GENERALS.-Lieutenant-General Scott is seventy-five years old; General Wool is seventy three ; Harney, sixtyfive ; Mansfield, sixty ; Totten, (head of the Engineer corps,) eighty; Thayer, (Engineers,) eighty; Crag, (head of the Ordnance Department,) seventy six ; Ripley, (Ordnance,) seventy; Sumner, sixty five, Larned, (Pay master General,) seventy; Gibson, Commissary General, Churchill, Inspector General. and Thomas, Adjutant General, are all old men, having entered the army in the beginning of the present century-Gibson in 1808, and Churchill in 1812. General McClelland is not yet thirty-five ; General Fremont is under forty-eight; General Lyon is about 44; Gen. Butler is 43; General Bank is 44, and Gen. McDowell is about 40.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT .- The House of Representatives, on the 16th passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution thanking Major General George B. McClellan, and the officers and men under his command, for the brilliant victories they have recently achieved in Western Virginia. We are rejoiced that Congress has thus given an official expression to the feeling of admiration and gratitude which prevades the loyal citizens of our whole coun-

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL MILL.-John C. Heenan has challenged Mace, Hurst, King, or any other man in England, for the sum of for his opponent should he come to Canada. Australian Kelly has sent a challenge to Eng-New York city against any similar bit of

Mr. John Merryman, who was arrested by General Cadwallader and confined in Fort M'Henry under the charge of treason, was handed over to the civil authorities on Saturday last, when he was released by the United States Court on bail in the sum of \$40,000 to answer the charge in November next. FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- About four

with a startling accident at a bridge near a toward the hat, and his surprise greatly point called "Dunning's," some nine miles creased, the reader may well imagine, on o south of Elmira. There was a large pond in served the head of a sizable snake thrust out the immediate vicinity of the bridge, and an unusually heavy rain had caused it to overflow the dam. The stream had undermined an My dear sir, I was in hopes to have direct embankment, and a portion of one of the piers which supported the structure, and when my poor pet. Allow me to explain: He is the train-which was moving at the rate of perfectly harmless, only a common black snake. twenty-five or thirty miles an hour-struck I was advised to carry him on my head for a the bridge, the latter gave way, precipitating rheumatism; I have done so for a few weeks the engine, tender and baggage car, into the and I am cured-positively cured of a most stream—the passenger car being effectually agonizing malady. I dare not yet part with stopped by the other carriages, and remain- him; the memory of my suffering is too viv ing on the track, though badly demolished .- all may care is to avoid discovery, and tra There was a large number of passengers in my pet as well as possible in his irksome of the rear car, but strange to say, none of them finement. I feed him on mik and eggs, were injured, although the seats were literally be does not seen to suffer. Pardon me torn in pieces. Only two persons were killed, the annovance—von have my story. WILLIAM KUNTZ, fireman, and a young man true. I am thankful to the informant fe whose name had not been ascertained at the cure, and to you for your courtesy i time of obtaining our particulars. He was leaving your dinner disgusted. panic seized the troops, and they ran; the undoubtedly some friend of the engineer, who had kindly allowed him to ride upon the engine. Both these unfortunate men were killed man in this fast, bustling age, with the gue dispatch reduces the list. It is certain that the head and shoulders, and otherwise bruised this hour, calmly gathering his thur not more than 1,000 are killed, and some au- and maimed-but was not thought to be dan- Said a gentleman to him the other day. thorities say that not more than 300 have fall gerously injured. With ordinary care and General, the people are impatient for results attention it is confidently believed that he will recover. He has a wife and family, we a doubt ; while the killing was going on, our learned, residing at Williamsport. The fire-Mr. Nichols of Fulton is known to have troops had the real advantage, driving the man also resided in that village. The only now too old to learn. War, sir, requires mone been killed on the part of the Rebels. Only Rebels before them. It was only when the man injured, beside those already mentioned, was the baggage master, (PATRICK LEARY.) who was found in the wreck of the baggage car, beneath a heavy pile of trunks, and other to waver. But what losses we made happen- articles. His escape is miraculous. The car in ed in straightforward and brave fighting, and which he was found had struck the tender, the force of the collision throwing the former into air sufficiently high to allow the passenger cars to run under, and falling upon the latter troops under fire were remarkable. The hot- to the imminent peril of the passengers. The test blaze of artillery had no other effect upon only wonder is that two thirds of those on the train were not justantly killed by the disaster. Workmen was at once dispatched to the scene of the disaster, to open the route for trains. The engine, tender, and baggage car, were described as complete wrecks, while the passenger car is in but little better condition. -Elmira Press, July 7th. The Owego Gazette of Thursday, has

the following extract from a letter dated Fortress Monroe, July 7th. "I was looking ont of the window of my room last night. I saw many of the boys congregated together. I heard them make use of various expressions, such as "it is awful," "it is dreadful," and the els. Every advantage was theirs, and yet, like. I soon learned that the drummer of Capt. Butler's company had been shot by one of his own friends and company. The partie ulars of the melancholy affair was as follows: The drummer was very sickly and on that account he had received a discharge from the Surgeon. He went to the Fort yesterday morning in order to be in time for the steamer, which, he supposed, sailed in the afternoon -but, as no steamer sailed yesterday, he re turned back to camp to spend one more day Col. Cameron, brother of the Secretary of with his companions. He stood conversing with two or three of them, when one of them in play drew up his rifle and shot him through the heart. The poor fellow fell backwards, a reliable source, that a requisition will be and a few gurgling or gutteral sounds is all that was heard. The one that had shot him had removed the cap from the tube of his rifle, but some of the prucussion powder with which the caps are lined, covered the tube, and when he pulled the trigger of his rifle it flashed and communicated to the powder, and the charge of the rifle passed through his heart. The body of the young man was then brought and laid upon the steps of the hospital, and the blood washed from it; and it was then wrapped in a white linen sheet and an India Rub ber blanket laid over. I learn he was the on Troy, where it was found to be filled with ly son of a widowed mother. Deep, indeed, must be the anguish of that poor mother's heart upon learning the fate of her only son."

The Pleasure of Life at Fort Pickens A Fort Pickens correspondent of the New York Tribune writes : There is no doubt about it, Fort Pickens a dreary place. It has all the elements discomfort and not a solitary attraction.

The island on which it is located is all said every bit of it. Not a grain of corn blade of grass will grow on it-nothing to blade of grass will grow on the matter of the etable, not even a thistie. Not an animal transfer on the native production of the soil, excepting, perhaps, the hog, which they say, eats rattlesnakes. Dig down into the earth as deep as you please, and you ge, sand. Let the wind blow, and your eye and ears, your nostrils and the vacnities your teeth are filled with sand. Take a evening promenade on the ramparts, or wak ten rods on the beach, and your boots and your stockings, even unto your toe nails, an filled with sand. You can not escape from this into the water for a ten minute's bath without running the risk of being devoured by sharks. If it is calm, the air is impregnated with fever and alive with ticks. To escape the burning hot sun, go into the damp case mates and acquire rheumatism. Whether rains or shines you have flies by day and man quetoes by night—fleas all the time. Then is only one species of the animulcule vindidia which does not prevail here, namely, bedoon and this is a deficiency which can easily

The heat is intense and almost intolerable It scorches the few tufts of grass that aspire to grow on the desert soil, and bakes the moistened sand as solid as a brick. It steady and persistent. It continues all dar ong and all night, and thereby gains accum lative force, and adds to its next day's litter sity. If you put a mu-quetoe bar over to with flies, bitten by musquetoes, become he yous and irritable, and swear like a stage do ver-unless you are pious. It is my opin that you would swear anyhow.

can wash in it without adding the fragrand of eau de cologne, or drink it without disguising its flavor with otto or whisky THE MAN WITH A SNAKE IN HIS HAT -! Dixon in his New York Monthly Scalpel state

Besides all this the water is bad. Nobo

that a gentleman of the highest veracity lated to him the following snake story, which beats anything we have read lately : "Going into a very public ordinary for ner he was surprised to observe the extra cu

with which a gentleman, who took the seaton posite to him, took off his hat. He turner his head as nearly upside down as possible without breaking his neck; then placing hand over the inside of his hat, he again t ed it, and received its carefully guarded tents, concealed by a pocket handkerchief; his hand, then gently laying the back of h hand on the cushion, he slid the hat and it o'clock yesterday, A. M., the Night Express contents off and commenced dinner. The aton the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad, met tention of my friend was irresistably directed

The Lord be praised for endowing me 'Yes sir, I know it,' he replied, 'but they expect successful results. War is my professio I have made it the study of a life, and I am men, time, and patience. And, with emphasi President Lincoln has assured me that I sha have all these.' Then, more playfully, he con tinued, 'To march an army and then retres consumes shoe leather, and that, for the bon of men under my charge, is an important sideration .- Boston Watchman and Reflect

New Advertigeents.

N. V. & E. RAIL ROAD. CHANGE of time commencing Thursday, July 11. Trains will leave Waverly at about the folk

westward bound.

Westward bound.

Dunkirk Express. 4.28 P.M. N. York Express
Night Express. 3.16 A.M. Night Express.

Mail. 7.58 P.M. Steamboat Express
Accommodation. 9.35 A.M. Cincinnati Express

Research Express 1.28 P.M. Expr Express Freight ... 5.33 P.M. Fast Freight.

sss, and Fast Freight (going East and West,
The Night Express, Sundays, runs only
e Mail train remains over night at Elmira.
CHA'S. MINOT, Get

FRESH FIGS, PRUNES, RAISI Dates, Tamarinds, Oranges, Lemons, and

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING the best marks, much cheaper than usual, at Towanda, June 26, 1861. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Not take of JOHN ESPY, dec'd., late of Standing Stones are hereby requested to make payment without do and all persons having demands against said estate many all the properties of the p

esent them duly authenticated for settlement. EDWARD J. ESPI July 24, 1861. EDWAR MARY J.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Now is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the tate of CHARLES PHILLIPS, dec'd., late of Springer are hereby requested to make payment without our and all persons baving demands against said estate a present them duly authenticated for settlement.

James D. PHILLIPS, Administrate. July 24, 1861.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the tate of JAMES CUDDEBACK, dec.d., late of Athesticate are hereby requested to make payment without and all persons having demands against said estate present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM CUDDEBACK, Administrate. BRIDGE LETTING.—Sealed propt BRIDGE LEFTING.—Sealed by will be received upon the ground near the base E. F. Barnes, in Rome township, on THURSDAT, isoday of AUGUST, 1861, until 2 o'clock, P. M. 4 mills building and completing of a bridge across the east may be seen at said Barnes, and at the finite same may be seen at said Barnes, and at t

Commissioner's Office, July 24, 1861.