

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

News from the Fleet.

MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE, Va.

Capture of Mason and Slidell.

Movements of Gen. Price and McCulloch.

THE FLEET GONE SOUTHWARD.

Disastrous Foraging Expedition.

Capture of 50 Wagons and 500 Oxen by the Rebels.

NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, Nov. 12, 1861. The steamer Beville has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition.

She left Port Royal on Sunday and brings cheering intelligence. She proceeds at once to New York where she will be due to-morrow evening.

Capt. Steedman, however, left her at this place, and proceeds direct to Washington with dispatches and trophies—two brass cannon and accession flags.

He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The Union and Osceola went ashore and were lost as previously reported.

The Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few marines. The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst.

On Tuesday the smaller gun boats rounded and buoyed out the channel under a fire from the forts which did no damage.

On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning the 7th the men-of-war and gun-boats advanced to the attack.

The action commenced at 10 a. m. and was hotly carried on both sides and lasted about four hours. At the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss was eight men and an officer. The Chief Engineer of the Mohican was killed, and about twenty wounded.

Rebel loss not known. Fifty bodies were found by our men and were buried.

All their wounded except two were carried off.

Two forts were captured—Fort Walker on Hilton Head, mounting twenty three guns and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point, mounting nineteen guns. The guns were of heavy calibre.

They were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science and pronounced by our Engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything, arms, equipments of all kinds, even to the officers swords and commissions.

All the letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds, were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information.

Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal (Query? who was the traitor?).

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gunboats under the command of Lieut. Amman, proceeded on the Beaufort, and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk.

All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes who were seen in great numbers and who as the boats passed came down to the shore with bundles in their hands as if expecting to be taken off.

They seized all the letters in the post office at Beaufort.

After the capture of the forts the whole army about fifteen thousand men, were safely landed and established on shore.

The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells.

The force of the enemy, as ascertained from their papers was from three to four thousand men under General Drayton, of South Carolina.

Our victory is complete, the enemy leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running.

J. S. Bradford of the Coast Survey, bearer of dispatches and Lieut. P. H. Wyman, commanding the Pawnee, also arrived in the Beville and take the boat to-night for Baltimore.

The boats from the Wash were the first to land after the fight, and Capt. John Roger was the first man on shore.

The boats returned loaded with valuable trophies of all kinds. One of our officers finding an elegant cavalry sword with solid silver scabbard. Swords, pistols, &c., were scattered about in every direction and in any quantity.

swore, called the United States officers "piratical Yankees" and other abusive names. One of the Secretaries of the Rebel Commissioners, named Husted or Hur-tace, also showed resistance; but himself and colleague accompanied their employers to confinement.

Messrs. Slidell and Mason were then surrendered. The English steamer took them on board knowing who they were, their destination and business.

Capt. Wilkes is understood to have acted on his own responsibility. Messrs. Slidell and Mason asked permission of Gen. Wool to send letters to their friends, which was granted. The letters were open of course.

DISASTROUS FORAGING EXPEDITION. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1861. Yesterday morning a foraging party, consisting of fifty-seven of the 30th N. Y. Volunteers, attached to Gen. Keyes's Brigade, went out to Doolin and Brush's Farm, three miles and a half west of Upton's Hill, to draw away the forage which they had collected and left a day or two before. They took with them five horse wagons, and after loading up, Doolin, one of the owners of the farm, invited the men to dinner. The soldiers foolishly accepted, and more foolishly stacked their arms outside the house, and went in, leaving eight men acting as pickets in the neighborhood. The moment the men sat down to dinner Doolin dispatched a servant to the house of Brush, a mile distant, with a message that he should inform the Rebels of the presence of our soldiers. This being done, Rebel cavalry, numbering about 200, suddenly appeared, overpowered the pickets before they could give alarm, and surrounded our festive foals at Doolin's table. A number of men made their escape, but the following, together with the wagons and horses, were captured by the Rebels; Capt. W. L. Lanning, Second Lieutenant Jas. W. Andrews, Corporals M. White, P. Conroy and G. H. Vanderzant; privates P. Frazier, George McWharton, L. Hardizen, Harris Stafford, John Sleight, D. G. B. Morris, A. Holtz, N. W. Rowland, Coles Stanton, C. B. Elms, W. M. Peck, A. W. Porter, Thos. Porter, Walter Merrick, Louis Marto, H. C. Smith, Robert Whelan, Wm. McCormick, Stephen Stuckles, Freeman Clapper, Jas. Morrison, Daniel Connor and Ned Riley. Doolin and Brush, who previous to this time, were supposed to be good Union men, were arrested to-day on the charge of having betrayed our troops.

THE REBEL ARMY OPPOSITE. It is not believed at Headquarters that any considerable number of troops have been withdrawn from the Rebel army opposite Washington, in consequence of the invasion of South Carolina. Beauregard has not gone to Charleston as reported. The rumor, however, which imputes to him an inclination to resign unless a more vigorous policy be adopted in the conduct of the war, is not without foundation.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE, VIRGINIA. CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1861. The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte, on Sunday night, was accomplished by trickery on the part of the inhabitants.

It seems that a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of the town, and it was proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the Federal forces in that town. The Federal troops consisted of 250 men of the Virginia Regiment, and a few of Ziegler's Virginia cavalry. It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood.

Accordingly, the rebel citizens became very courteous to our troops, and, on last Sunday evening, invited them to their houses on various pretexts. The invitation was accepted by all who were off duty, and, while they were being entertained, at about 8 1/2 o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where the loyal Virginians were unsuspectingly enjoying themselves, and into these the rebels rushed, mowing the unarmed soldiers in cold blood. The rebel citizens, men and women, rushed to arms, and aided the cavalry in the slaughter.

The Federal troops who were in camp prepared as soon as possible for their defence, but were overpowered, and had to break lines and retreat. Very few of our men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all the killed being murdered in the houses.

When Col. Ziegler arrived and ascertained the particulars of this fiendish outrage, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town reduced to ashes.

CAPTURE OF FIFTY WAGONS AND FIVE HUNDRED OXEN BY THE REBELS. KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861. A wagon-master arrived here gives information of the capture by the Rebels, at 3 o'clock this morning, a mile and a half from Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, which were on their way to Sedalia. When the wagon master escaped, the yokes of the oxen were being harnessed, and preparations were also being made to burn the wagons. The teamsters were all taken prisoners.

Colonel J. J. Hunt will march immediately for Pleasant Hill. The creation of the new military district of Kansas, with Major General Hunter in command, gives great satisfaction and confidence to the citizens of Kansas.

General Lane's command was expected at Fort Scott on the evening of the 14th inst. A doubtful report says that there is a force of a thousand Rebels at Bower's Mills, fifty miles from Fort Scott.

THE FLEET GONE SOUTHWARD. PORTSMOUTH MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861. The fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola. News of another exploit may be expected soon.

A dispatch from Savannah, the 14th states that the fleet had passed Fernandina, standing southward.

Private advices represent that the capture of Port Royal has produced the greatest excitement throughout the South, and especially along the seaboard, from the cities and villages of which the people are fleeing in the greatest precipitation.

A dispatch from Charleston to The Richmond Inquirer, the 14th, states that Gen. Sherman had taken possession of Pickney Islands, seized all the able-bodied negro men and sent them to the fleet.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE AND BEN McCULLOCH. St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

The armies of Gen. Price and Ben McCulloch have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood that they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected, and Winter quarters built. Before leaving Missouri, they fired all the hay stacks, corn-cribs, &c., in their vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case we pursued them.

Previous reports regarding the imminency of a battle on the 2d inst., originated in a large foraging party of Rebels on Wilson's Creek being mistaken for the advance guard of the enemy.

REPUDIATION BY GEN. HUNTER OF THE TREATY BETWEEN PRICE AND FREMONT. St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

Gen. Hunter has sent a letter to Gen. Price, by a flag of truce, repudiating the treaty between Gens. Fremont and Price, entered into on November 1, and addressed a letter to Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, setting forth his reasons therefor.

THE BATTLE OF PIKETON NOT A HOAX. WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the reported battle at Picketon was a hoax. If a hoax, it was one which resulted in the capture of twenty-seven hundred prisoners. The misapprehension arose from the fact of two battles having been fought. On the first day, the main battle was fought, in which four hundred were killed and twenty-seven hundred taken prisoner. The following day, however, the rebels rallied, and in the skirmish that ensued they lost between thirty and forty men. That we have not earlier received full intelligence from Gen. NELSON is attributed to the fact that Picketon is nearly 150 miles from railroad communication, and the intervening space is over a mountainous district, and at this season of the year over bad roads.

The Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment in the late Gale.

The accounts of the naval expedition, report the almost miraculous escape of the steamer Winfield Scott, having on board about 500 men of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment.—The gale on Friday night was very severe, and the Scott was exposed to the full force of the storm; she had her masts all carried away, and her bows stove in, and suffered in other ways. She is an iron steamer, new, this being her first trip. During the gale her iron and wood separated, and the starboard paddle-box, opening a huge sea, which let the water enter in torrents. All the soldiers (500 of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment) were set to work at the pumps. They behaved admirably, both officers and men, and are highly commended by the captain and officers of the ship for their efficient service.

Some of her own officers, however, did not behave so well, but disgraced themselves and their ship, as will appear in their sequel. The Scott ran up the signal of distress, which brought to her assistance the Beville. The officers of the Scott manned their boat, placed in it three wounded men and women, who, with the boat's crew, got safely on board the Beville, but the boat swamped alongside. The Beville then sent her own boat, which no sooner came near the Scott, than the engineer, his assistant, the carpenter, and a number of the crew, basely deserted their posts, leaped into the boats, and went on board the Beville, when this boat also swamped. The Beville then resolved to lie by the Scott, to render her all assistance in case of further and more urgent need.

The Scott, however, by dint of throwing overboard all her subsistence stores, and by the vigorous help of the soldiers, succeeded in weathering the storm. In the hurry of the moment, owing to some misunderstanding of orders, about three hundred of the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, threw overboard their guns, knap sacks and overcoats. With regard to the desertion of the ship, by the engineers and others, it may be stated that the engines at no time ceased working, or were in any way out of order. The ship is built in three compartments, and water entered but one, and came into that one through the rudder hole. The desertion of their posts, by those men at such a time was unnecessary as it was cowardly.

Destructive fire in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1861.

This morning at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the iron works of Ridgeway & Co., at the corner of Ashmead and Clinton street, Germantown. The flames spread with great rapidity, entirely destroying the buildings and a large quantity of materials. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, upon which there is insurance of \$7,000.

The works were usually engaged in the manufacture of hardware; but lately the hands were largely employed in making sabres for the Government. It is supposed that the place was set on fire.

It is a singular fact that within a short time no less than seventeen woolen factories in various parts of the north, all of which were engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the army, have been in whole or part destroyed by fire. Other establishments employed on Government work of other descriptions, have been destroyed, and a suspicion is excited that the conflagrations have been caused by traitors who wish to cripple the operations of the Government.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad again met at noon to-day. The tellers then announced the vote on the resolution agreeing to the lease of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The vote was as below:—

Whole number of shares voted.....137,992 In favor of the lease.....135,022 Against the lease.....2,970 Majority.....2,970

As the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have accepted the lease, this action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company makes it a factuality.

WILLIAM L. YANCY'S PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.—BOSTON, Nov. 14.—On the person of James Brown, who was arrested here as a traitor, was found a letter from William L. Yancy, in England, to his son in Alabama, in which he speaks discouragingly of the prospects of a recognition of the rebels by the European powers.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, November 21, 1861.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The topic of absorbing interest is, of course, the arrest of Mason and Slidell.

The news published last week to the effect that a large body of Union troops had suddenly appeared in Eastern Virginia, would now seem to have been prematurely announced; for we learn that on Sunday 4,000 of our men were to march from Snow Hill, Md., into Accomac and Northampton Counties. Gen. Dix issued a proclamation to the people of Virginia, calling on them to offer no obstruction to the intended occupation of their territory, and promising in that case that they should be in no unnecessary way molested.

We hear from Western Virginia that on the 10th Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the Kennebec and New River, and drove the enemy three miles back from their positions. Gen. Benham had a sharp skirmish with them, which was ended by the fall of night; the rebels took advantage of this respite to run; as soon as Gen. Benham discovered their movement, he set out after them, but after a chase of twenty-five miles through a dreaching rain, gave up the pursuit.

Dispatches from Fortress Monroe state that the rebels in large forces have gathered at Great Bethel, and that an attack by them upon Newport News is not improbable, but beyond this we have no information on the point.

Messrs. Gwin, Benham, and Brant, who arrived at New-York on Friday in the Champlain, were on Saturday re-arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, preparatory to being removed to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor.

A foraging party went out from the neighborhood of Washington on Saturday and succeeded in obtaining a large quantity of corn. A squad in charge of five wagons accepted from a pretended Union man an invitation to dinner; while partaking of this refreshment, having separated from their wagons and left their arms behind them, they were cut off and most of them captured by rebel cavalry. The forage was also taken.

By way of Key West and Havana, we learn that the rebels have recently made another attempt to capture BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, on Santa Rosa Island, but that their failure was even more humiliating than on the first occasion. It appears that Col. Wilson's patrols discovered some fifteen hundred rebel troops about twenty miles from Fort Pickens, and immediately informed the commander of the National fleet, who sent a force and shelled the rebels off the Island, with great loss.

Letters published in the Cincinnati Gazette and written by those engaged in the famous fight at Picketon, Kentucky, must be accepted as conclusive evidence that the magnitude of the engagement has been greatly overrated.—The rebels had a force of 740 men—615 infantry and 125 cavalry. The National forces, under Gen. Nelson, came upon them as they lay in ambuscade, and in the brisk encounter which followed thirty-two rebels were killed and none taken prisoners, while the Union troops lost four killed and had twenty-four wounded. The fighting lasted one hour and twenty minutes and ended in the complete rout of the rebels. On the succeeding morning the National forces occupied Picketon without further opposition.

The City of Manchester, from Liverpool and Queenstown, on the 6th and 7th inst., passed Cape Race on Saturday evening with four days later news from Europe. The convention between England, France, and Spain, concerning intervention in Mexico was signed at London on the 31st ult. A surmise of ulterior designs is again afloat. The London Times finds fault with Secretary Seward's dispatch to Lord Lyons, and ridicules his circular to the Governors of States concerning fortifications. The London Herald and Post are also occupied with the correspondent of Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward. It is believed that France requires a large loan. The continental news generally is not important.

GEN. SCOTT'S PREDICTION.—It is very encouraging that both General Scott and Gen. McClellan declare that this war can not be long. The former is more definite than the latter in limiting its duration. Gen. Scott before the Chamber of Commerce and the Union Defense Committee, on Friday, averred he "had no doubt" that Gens. McClellan and Halleck "will achieve a successful and honorable peace within a few months."

These gentlemen overlooking the whole field and understanding the opposing forces better than ordinary observers can do, speak positively—not boastfully, but with calm confidence. The country may well have faith in their opinions on the subject.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE ARMY.—Among the members of the present Congress now in the active service of the United States against the rebels, are Hon. John H. McClelland and Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; Kellogg, of Michigan; Senator Wilson, Massachusetts; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri; Hon. James S. Jackson, of Kentucky; Hon. McKee Dunn, of Indiana; Senator Lane, of Kansas, and Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.—Col. Curtis, of Iowa, resigned his seat to accept the appointment of Brigadier General.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF BRADFORD Co., At Election held Oct. 8, 1861.

Table with columns: REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRAT, and other candidates. Lists names like John F. Barks, John F. Barks, etc. and their respective votes.

FOR TREASURER FRANCIS WATTS received... 4568 votes. Anson Beideman... 1351.

FOR COMMISSIONER ISAAC LYONS received... 4295. Julius Russell... 1569.

FOR AUDITOR ROBERT MASON received... 4274. Horace Wiley... 1565.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE Wm. Ellwell received 3 votes in Capt. Calhoun's company. James Hevory received 15 votes.

REPUBLICANS IN SMALL CAPS, DEMOCRATS IN ROMAN.

New Advertisements.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, at FOX'S.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to the public that I have sold out my interest in the Bakery, and that business will hereafter be conducted in the name of H. Shaw. B. F. SHAW.

CAUTION.—The public is hereby cautioned against purchasing two notes given by myself to Wm. W. Angie, or bearer, for fifty dollars each, dated in October last, and payable in one year from date with interest. Having received no value for the same, I shall not pay them, unless compelled by law. J. C. LEE.

AMERICAN HOTEL, TOWANDA, Pa. (near the bridge.) M. T. CARRIER, Proprietor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Barclay Railroad and Coal Company, on account of its inability to pay its bonded debt, has this day executed and delivered to the undersigned a deed of assignment, duly recorded, of all its lands, mines, railroads, cars, engines, machinery, chattels, money, debts, dues, claims, rights, credits and effects, and generally all its estate and property, real, personal and mixed of whatsoever kind and description, and wheresoever situated, for the benefit of its creditors, without preference, among said creditors, except such as is imposed by law. All persons are hereby notified to make payment to me of any money due by them to said Company, and to secure to me as the Assignee for any of its property in their possession or under their control. And all persons having claims against said Company will present the same for settlement. JAMES MACFARLANE, Assignee.

10 TONS POULTRY WANTED! FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE will be paid in cash. All kinds of poultry should be shut up and kept without anything to eat for a least twenty-four hours before killing, that their crops may be empty. Pick them carefully so as not to break the skin, cut off the head, draw the skin over the neck bone and tie it neatly, your poultry if fat is then fit for any market. E. T. FOX.

CASH PAID FOR POULTRY. A good article of FAT, WELL DRESSED POULTRY, can be sold for CASH, at PATCH'S.

PIGS, DRESSED AND FAT WANTED. In exchange for CASH or GROCERIES, at PATCH'S.

THE WAR TO BE SETTLED! THE OLD TAILOR SHOP STILL IN MOTION. G. H. BUNTING, THE OLD STAND.

BY TAILOR, would inform the public that he is still doing business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line on the shortest notice, and in the most approved style.

Having lately secured one of the most perfect systems for cutting in existence, he can warrant smooth and easy fits with safety.

By an arrangement with the merchants, he is enabled to get up suits at a very low figure, for cash. He would inform the public that he is agent for A. Bartholomew's Sewing Machines, the best machine extant—which will be furnished for cash, for from \$30 up to \$80, as may be desired.

N. B.—He is prepared to clean and mend garments at reasonable rates, to suit the times—making them look nearly as new as ever. Call and try him.

Cutting done as usual on short notice. Shop on Main st., opposite Codding & Russell's hardware store, and three doors south of Dr. Carter's grocery. Fashions received every six months. G. H. B. Towanda, Nov. 20, 1861.

E. M. A. TOWANDA, PA. \$5 00 PAYS FOR A FULL COMMERCIAL COURSE.

CHEAPEST COMMERCIAL SCHOOL in this or any other State. The same as pursued in any of the largest Commercial Colleges. BOOK-KEEPING In all its various branches. PENMANSHIP Taught on a New and Improved Plan. Instruction in Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Calculations, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c., &c., &c. GRADUATES AWARDED A DIPLOMA. Specimens of Writing, Circulans, &c., will be forwarded to any address, whenever requested. C. E. EATON, Proprietor. Towanda, Nov. 6, 1861.

New and Attractive Opening.

WINTER GOODS AT TRACY & MOORE'S. CONSISTING OF A LARGE STOCK of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which are the latest styles of.

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, Black, White and Fancy Flannels.

WOOL SHAWLS CLOAKS, TURBANS, PLUMES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Paints and Oil.

GLASS AND SASH, Also, Fine, Coarse and School. Attention is invited to a desirable stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing FOR MEN'S & BOY'S WEAR.

HATS AND CAPS BOOTS AND SHOES LEATHER, OF ALL KINDS.

Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear. In all colors and sizes, for the present season, on offer at

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. All those wishing to get good bargains may call at

CLOTHING STORE OF M. E. SOLOMON, No. 4 Patton's Block, TOWANDA, PA.

FARM FOR SALE. VALUABLE PROPERTY AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHING to dispose of his farm in Littlefield township, Bradford county, Pa., offers the same upon terms which are worthy of the attention of those wishing to purchase. This farm is within one mile of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, and distant five miles from Towanda, Pa. It contains about 100 acres of land, mostly improved, in a high state of cultivation, and has upon it good buildings and orchards, well adapted for tillage or grazing, being well watered and located. The attention of those desiring to purchase a farm is solicited, in the confidence that no more desirable location can be found elsewhere. The situation is healthy, and the neighborhood contains several schools, churches, &c., while within a short distance are the villages of Towanda, Pa., and several large and flourishing towns. The N. Y. & Erie R.R. affords admirable market facilities. The title is clear, and possession at the option of the purchaser. W. H. SPEER, Littlefield, Sept. 18, 1861.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS In Great Variety, NOW OPENING.

West Side of the Public square, at the

A. WICKHAM & SON, Towanda, Sept. 25, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE. OWING to the fact that all confidence in the present Credit System is destroyed, the subscribers have determined to sell goods hereafter.

Exclusively for Ready Pay. All those having unsettled accounts with us will settle by setting the same at once, and all notes and promissory due us must be paid on, in order to save our credit. No receipt of persons shown in the following list. Burlington Aug 14, 1861. J. F. LONG & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICE. IN ACCORDANCE WITH WHAT seems to be the necessities of the times, and for the own business security, I have concluded to sell my goods hereafter.

FOR READY PAY. I believe I have as good credit customers as any one, and most of them prompt paying ones, but I have been obliged to suspend my business, and I have concluded to sell my goods hereafter for ready pay.

I hope, by attention to business, and an earnest desire to please, to still retain all of my old patrons. Those who are indebted to me will please settle up at once. E. T. FOX, Towanda, August 1, 1861.

New Furniture and Chairs. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and extensive assortment of Solid Mahogany Chairs, Malagasy and Walnut Rockers, Boston Rockers, Pine Case-seat, Wood, and Dish-bottom, Hair, Case and Picture Frames, &c.

Cheaper than the Cheapest. Please call and satisfy yourselves. Towanda, June 26, 1861. CHESTER WELLS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford county, Pa., I have exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 13th day of NOVEMBER, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate situated in Columbia township, the estate of Allison Budd, dec'd., bounded as follows: Beginning at a beech, south-west corner of the lot No. 107, by land formerly belonging to Allison Budd, north 95° 30' per. to a post; thence by lot No. 107, north-east corner of Calvin and Luther Havens; north 20° 00' east 70 per. to a beech, north-east corner of lot No. 107, by land formerly belonging to Allison Budd, north 95° 30' per. to a post; thence by lot No. 107, north-east corner of Calvin and Luther Havens; north 20° 00' east 70 per. to the beginning. Containing 73 acres and 112 per. ALSO—One other lot, piece or parcel of land situated in Columbia township, known as the Harris lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at a beech, north-east corner of lot No. 107, by land formerly belonging to Allison Budd, north 95° 30' per. to a post; thence by lot No. 107, north-east corner of Calvin and Luther Havens; north 20° 00' east 70 per. to the beginning. Containing 12 acres and 112 per. Terms made known on the day of sale. ELEANOR POMEROY, Trustee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of ORRABEL TRACY, dec'd., late of Smithfield township, Bradford county, Pa., are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement. A. L. TRACY, Administrator. Sept. 24, 1861.

WANTED.—BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, 2,000 bushels of WHEAT, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at our Mills. MYER, FROST & CO. Towanda, Sept. 3, 1861.

SUGAR, TEA AND COFFEE IN great variety, for sale cheap. We warrant our pound of Tea we sell at.

WANTED!—SHEEP PELTS AND WOOL, for which the highest price in cash will be paid at

Towanda, Sept. 18, 1861.