# TOWANDA:

----Thursday Morning, December 12, 1861.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

If anything was needed to secure for the Secretary of War, an enviable National reputation as an able and efficient officer, his Report, which will be found on the outside of this day's issue, will be more than sufficient. It is the ablest public document which has been offered to the public in years. Clear and comprehensive in its language, it treats of the matters under notice, in an able manner, and in a style, which for beauty and perspicacity,

will attract the attention of every reader.

The Secretary already has the reputation of being a shrewd, practical business man. This Report stamps him a statesman of the highest order. No ordinary man could have given the public such a lucid and comprehensive resume of the vast and intricate operations of the War Department during the past year, while his suggestions and recommendations are marked quarter of the country comes a spontaneous tribute to the ability of this document, which Secretary's enemies. The people, who judge their public servants by their acts, recognize the Secretary as the Representative of the popular feeling, more keenly alive than any other to the pulsations of the public heart.

The concluding paragraphs, it is said, were altered at the request of the President. We submit to our readers whether, any improvement has been effected. The recommendations of the Secretary, in our judgment, were well-timed and wise, and such, as ultimately, the President himself will be glad to adopt.

#### THE LATEST WAR NEWS

On Saturday afternoon, a rebel battery of dling several houses with shot. To oppose the rebels, emboldened by the weakness of our fire, arming of the slaves were modified. began their attack again in high spirits ; during the night, however, there had come a refire with such sharpness that they were forced good execution in case of another attack.

The Richmond papers of Thursday contain a dispatch, dated Savannah, the 4th inst... which says that sixteen of the Union vessels were inside of the bar, and that an attack on Fort Polaski was hourly expected. If this is so, we must be on the watch for news of the most stirring nature.

By the arrival of the Vanderbilt on Friday we have later news from Port Royal. The troops under Gen. Sherman have been engaged in the most severe labor since they reached Hilton Heed, labor which might have been performed by the slaves if the policy of the Commanding General had allowed him to take advantage of the aid within his reach. Hilton Head Island is now in course of thorough intrenchment, storehouses are building, and a fine wharf will soon be finished. Beaufort has not been occupied for some time. Important reconnoissances have been made; partially completed and entirely abandoned, fortifications were found. The expedition which has recently been fitting out from Port Royal was to sail within three or four days. Much impatience is felt by the troops because they are not allowed to take Savannah and Charleston. The destruction of cotton by the rebels, in order to prevent it from falling into our hands, is wide spread.

Our latest advices from Missouri relative to Ben. M'Culloch are to the effect that he has gone into Winter quarters on Pear Ridge, near Bentonville, Benton County, Ark. This gives the lie to the manifestly improbable story that he had surrounded Gen. Sigel at Sedalia. The Rebel Hays, with 300 men, made a dash into Independence, Mo., on Monday, and seized all the horses belonging to the Pacific Stage Company, beside making a general Confiscation of all property belonging to Union citizens.

On Friday a party of exasperated citizens of Sedalia, Mo., attacked a gang of returned Rehels from Price's army under Capts. Young and Wheatley, at a place about twenty miles west of the place mentioned. Ten of the Rebels were killed or wounded. Among the killed were Capt. Young.

Gen. Prentice at St. Joseph, Mo., on Wednesday addressed a large crowd of the citizens of that place, declaring in the most solemn manner that he would compel every Secessionist there to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government or he would set them at work in the trenches of Fort Smith. The speech delighted the loyal, but sent consternation into the ranks of the trai-

moved a short distance from Osceola with a part of his force.

The steamship Arago, with General Scott on board, reached Southampton from New- the troops.

York on the 23d ultimo, in the afternoon-a fact which of course dismisses at once all the

rumors of her capture by the rebels. Nothing of importance has occurred in the army of the Potomac. The scouts from Gen. Wadsworth's brigade, which have been scouring the country since Friday last, report that Flint Hill and Fairfax Court House are entirely abandoned by the rebels.

The government, it is said, is contemplating a general exchange of prisoners with the rebels, in order to release the officers and soldiers of the Union army from the miseries which they are suffering in their Southern prisons .-Such a measure will bring consolation to many a Northern fireside.

Gen. Banks has taken up his winter quarters at Fredrick, Md. He was received there with great apparent enthusiasm by the inhabitants, and located himself in the residence of Colonel Bradley J. Johnson, of the rebel ar-

my. There are no signs of the rebels between Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks, where Colonel Geary's command is keeping a vigilant lookout for them.

#### CONGRESS.

Mr. Lovejoy on Monday offered, in the House of Representatives, a resolution requesting the President to revoke the clause of Gen. with forethought and wisdom. From every Haleck's recent order relating to fugitive slaves. Mr. Lansing of New-York proposed a substitute, which was accepted by Mr. Lovejoy ; has extorted praises from the bitterest of the this gose on to say that, whereas Gen. Halleck had issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within his lines, and excluding all within the same at the date of the order ; and whereas a different policy and practice prevails elsewhere by the direction of the Administration; and whereas the said order is cruel and inhuman, and, in the judgement of the House, based on no military necessity; therefore, resolved, that the President be requested to direct Gen. Halleck to recall his order, or cause it to conform to the practice of other Depratmants of the army. The consideration of the subject was postponed for further discussion.

A Republican caucus of Representatives was held on Monday evening at Washington. Six pieces, supported by 400 infantry and 200 Mr. Bingham of Ohio introducad a resolution cavalry, appeared on the Virginia side of the to the effect that Congress should pass an act Potomac, at Dam No. 5. They at once opened | confiscating every kind of rebel property .fire upon the dam, and against the building on He was followed by Thaddens Stevens, Judge the Maryland side, burning one barn, and rid- Kelly, Gen. Lane, Norris, Davis, Ashley, and others. Mr. Stevens stateq with deliberation rebels, there were on one spot only one com- that after the recent report of Mr. Cameron pany of the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, had been accepted by the President, Gen. armed with smooth-bore muskets, whose fire M'Clellan went to the latter and threatened was very ineffective. The next morning, the to resign unless the passage concerning the

The resolution of inquiry into the causes which led to the disaster at Bull Run being enforcement in the shape of a company of men on Monday taken up in the Senate, a debate with Enfield rifles ; they were hidden on the at some length ensued. Mr. Sherman of Ohio bank, and unexpectedly returned the enemy's thought that the inquiry should extend to the whole conduct of the war. Many orders of to retreat with the loss of 15 or 20. By Mon- commanding officers need inquiring into. For day noon, we had a battery in position to do instance, there was issued by one an order to receive no cotton; from another to receive no slaves; a high officer, the Adjutant Geneal has been traveling about the country to pick up scraps of evidence worth nothing when obtained. All these matters, and many others, he thought, needed inquiring into. If he could iufuse into the army the spirit of the people, the war would be soon ended. The resolution

Governor Letcher's Message to the Legislature of Virginia contains a very valuable summary of the proceeding of Virginia in the inftiatory stages of the rebellion, and the precautions which that venerable State took in advance of the outbreak to provide herself with arms and ammunition. Aided by Mr. Floyd, it appears that vast quantity of arms and gunpowder were stored away for the purpose of the intended treason of Virginia. For some time anterior to the secession-says Governor Letcher-she had been engaged in the purchase of arms of different kinds, ammunition, and other necessary articles, and in mounting artillery, in anticipation of the event which subsequently occurred. And how adroitly this "purchase" of arms was effected he explains in the following way :-- " On the 28 day of February, 1846, the Legislature directed the Superintendent of the Armory to sell, under the direction of the Executive, all such arms and accoutrements then in the armory as were not worth repairing. This order was construed by Governor Floyd to include the iron six pounders then at the armory, and by an order dated February 22, 1849, the Superintendent was directed to sell them at no less then 25 dollars each. Fortunately for us, there were no bidders at that price, and the guns remained in the possession of the State. and now each one of those pieces is in the field, and they have proved to be equal to any guns of like calibre now in service. How small a circumstance (he means the treachery of Floyd) controls the greatest events. What embarrassments would have attended our operations in this important struggle, if these pieces had not

tween the 1st of July and the 1st of November The latest news from Price is that he has four months, ten millions of cartridges for twenty minutes. No inquest had yet been muskets and small arms, were issued by the Ordnance Department to the Army on the Potomac. This enormous expenditure of cartridges is due mainly to target practice among

been in our possession." Governor Letcher

men, and that the expenditures of the State

since April last have been six million of dol-

lars. He deplores the defection, of Western

Virginia and the unhappy condition of Mary-

land, but declares that there can be no com-

promise with the " Lincoln government." The

war is to be war to the death.

### Brownlow's Victory.

The Fighting Parson of East Tennessee has struck a severe blow at the rebels. Without waiting for the advance of a federal army, led by a duly commissioned federal General, he has won an important victory. We have only brief accounts of the battle from the rebel newspapers of Memphis, but they say their forces were completely routed. Their loss, in killed and wounded is also acknowledged to be very

The place where this battle occurred is Mor stown, Jefferson county, a village and station on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, forty-two miles northeast of Knoxville. At the time of the first uprising of the Union men in hat region, about a month ago, they burned the railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains, which is nearly mid-way between Morristown and Knoxville. They also burned a bridge over Lick Creek, in Greene county, which is northeast of Morristown. In this space the Union men have been able to rally their forces, the rebels being cut off from reinforcements both in the direction of Knoxville and that of South western Virginia. The Union men bave been improving the time." Lately the rebel papers of Tennessee have been wondering where Brownlow was. Doubtless, he was somewhere near Morristown, and he suddenly let them know exactly where he was last Sunday, by attacking them with a force which their terror exaggerates to three thousand, and completely routing them. Probably he had not more than half that number.

This brilliant success, in a quarter where it as not expected, is most encouraging. It leads to the belief that the Union men of East Ten nessee can hold their own until General Buell's great army is ready to march into the State. But there should be an energetic effort to hasten reinforcements to Parson Brownlow. The rebels are gathering a strong force at Knoxville, with Major Gen. Crittenden at their head. If Browniow had five thousand troops sent to him, he could effectively oppose any force Critter den is likely to bring against him. Let him have the men, and let him also have a Brigadier General's commission. He has fairly won it, and is much more deserving of it than some of the other civilians that have been honored. With Brigadier General Brownlow on our side in East Tanessee, and Major General Polk on the other side in the west, the church militant will be fairly represented .-Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE CASE OF LANAHAN .- The court martial which originally tried and convicted the private Lanahan for the murder of Major Lewis, of the 46th Pennsylvania, was reconvened last week, to reconsider that case. When Lana han was called upon to plead, he replied "guilty, for," he said, " I committed the deed, and am willing to suffer for it, although I had no desire to take his or any man's life." The only witness against him, he said, did not exaggerate his offence, but had stated one or two ncidents connected with the affair of which the prisoner had no recollection; but as he had previously been partially intoxicated, and had but an indefinite conception of the whole transaction, it was possible nothing had been misstated or modified. He spoke with much feeling of the officers of the Provost Guard, Wenrick, Lieutenants Augustine and Voorhes, 10,580. and Adjutant Patch. The other prisoners too, he said, had respected his condition, and through the canvass of his tent he bad often heard expressed fervent hopes for his welfare and his escape from the extreme penalty of of the law; but he had no hope of the latter. The sentence of death had been or would be, pronounced against him, and he was, through consolation of religion, ready to expiate bis crime. He thought great forbearance was exhibited towards him, that he was not killed ing of this war he had left his home in good save the enemies of his country. He was crazed, he said, when he fired the fatal shot. The department therefore can justly chrysals. Rev. Father Dougherty, of Rockville, con- be held responsible for the non-delivery of but tinues to visit Lanahan, and ministers to him 212 of these letters. the consolations of the Catholic religion.

name was Brailey, from Lowell, Mass., and

Much dysentery prevails. He states there are thirty-five pieces of heavy ord auce at Manassas, where the sick are kept, and but few sand men and one hundred and seventy-five field pieces, in the fortifications, but not all mounted. On every road leading from Centreville, entrenchments are thrown up, each with transportation to the writers or owners. four field pieces, which are so constructed that retreat can be effected from one to another

A review of the army took place last Thursday by Gens. Johnson, Beauregard, and Kirby Smith. Clothing in his regiment is very scarce and cotton cloth, of various colors, is donated by various persons through the South.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.-Yesterday afternoon, about I o'clock, a German shoemaker, named Joseph Albrecht, aged about fifty years, residing at No. 116 Baldwin street, corner of Fifth street, committed suicide by deliberately cutting his throat with a razor. The particulars of this horrible tragedy, as far as we Thursday night, the 28th ult., the deceased she had worn during the day, and has not has been living alone, staying within doors nearly all of the time, and undoubtedly his mind became disordered in dwelling upon his an adjoining wood-house, where he was lying CARTRIDGES ISSUED .- It is stated that be in the agonies of death, with a large pool of blood surrounding him, and expired in about held upon the remains at 6 p. m .- Elmira Press, 6th inst.

the States, except Arkansas and Alabama.

### Abstract of the Report of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General's report states that the whole number of post offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1861, was 28,586; and that the entire number of cases acted upon during the same period was 10,638, including appointments made by the President of the United States. The whole number of appointments made by the Postmaster General was 9,235, and the number by the President during the same period, 337.

The aggregate earnings of the different rans-Atlantic steamship lines during the year ding June 30, 1861, were \$392,887,63. The expenditures of the department in the

scal year ending June 30, 1861, amounted to \$13,606,759, 11. The expenditures were \$14,874,772 89, show

g a decrease in 1861 of \$1,268,013 78. The gross revenue for the year 1861, includng receipts from letter carriers and from forgn postages, amounted to \$,349,296 40.

The estimated deficiency of means for 1861 as presented in the annual report from this de rtment December 3, 1859, was \$5,988,424 Deducting the actual deficiency, \$4651,-966 98, and there is an excess of estimated de ficiency over actual deficiency of \$1,436,457-

The revenue from all sources during the year 1860 amounted to \$9,218,067 40

The revenue from all sources during the year 1861, amounted to 9,049,296 40

Decrease of revenue for 1861 \$168,771 00 The net proceeds from post offices in the oyal States for the fiscal years ending June 0, 1860, \$3,688,690 56, and in 1861, \$3,801, 487 08, showing an increase in 1861 of \$112, \$820,546 57, and 1861 of \$142,839 81.

796 52; and in the disloyal States, in 1860 The decrease in 1861 from the net proceeds 1864 in all the States appears to be \$30,-043 29. Statement of the receipts and ex-

nditures of the disloyal states and amount

1.241.220 05

alleged to be due to contractors; also, the amount actually paid to contractors from July I, 1860, to May 31, 1861 \$3,699,150 47 Total expenditure

Total gross receipts

Excess of expenditures over receipts
Amount alleged to be due to contractors for transportation 3,135,637 12 Amount actually paid for transportation

Leaving amount alleged to

be due and unpaid 1863 is somewhat less than those of previous taken prissoner was Orderly Sergent T. H. arises from the fact that only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in states where it is now suspended.

The appropriation for defences in 1862 was \$5,391,350 63, while the amount estimated to required from the Treasury for 1861, is \$8.145,000.

about 2,550,000. The number of these letters containing

money, which were registered and sent out enumerating by name Major Stone, Captain during the year ending June 30, 1861 was The number of dead letters returned un-

opened to foreign countries during the fiscal ar was 111,147, which added to the number domestic letters (103,880), sent out as above, gives the whole number sent out from the dead letter office for the year, 215,033

The result of successful investigation in 7,560 cases, confirms the past experience of the department, that the failure of a letter to reach ts destination is, in the vast majority of in ninth New York regiment made a reconnoistances, the fault alone of the writer or sender. on the spot, when he shot the Major; and for Out of the above 7,560 valuable dead letters, this he was thankful. He said : On the open- 3.095 were directed to the wrong office, 467 were imperfectly addressed; 612 were directed health and with a warm heart, to aid in pre- to transient persons : 257 to parties who had serving the Government and the Union. He changed their residences; 821 were addressed served three months, re-enlisted for the war, to facititious persons or firms; 83 were uncalled for ; 10 without any directions ; 1,136 were

Much other valuable data is given on this subject, and it is worthy of remark that out of THE REBEL ARMY AT CENTREVILLE .- A 76,769 letters, before alluded to, originating played about the forts, and others were comdeserter from the Eighth Louisiana Regiment, in the loyal states, and addressed to residents came to the Federal lines on Tuesday. His of disloyal states, 40,000 could not be returned, either because the signature of the writer he joined the regiment in Richmond six months | was incomplete, or because the letter containago. His regiment was paid in Confederate ed no clue to his residence. The experience scrip two months after being raised, and for of the Department shows that a large proporin one or both of these respects.

In view of these and other facts the Post letters, when returned to their owners, should

A treaty with Mexico has been concluded, waiting the ratification by Mexico, establishing a common international rate of twenty-five cents on letters, with other useful provisions. The Postmaster General has accepted the offer made in 1857 by Great Britain for a reduction of the international rate between the the grain trade of Chicago, is truly wonderful. two countries on letters from twenty-four to The Tribune of that city, in its issue of Montwelve cents, which, however, has not yet gone day says : into operation, as it awaits the response of the British office.

The above abstract presents merely a few of the points of the important report,

search has been made for her. Since then he not thus permit this branch of government to for it nor vessels to carry it away. contribute to its own overthrow The Postmaster General also gives his

thority.

While the Postmaster General did not claim the authority to suppress any newspapers, however disloyal and treasonable its contents, the Department could not be called upon to give Department could not be called upon to give them circulation. "It could not and would Archbishop of New York, was among the not interfere with the freedom secured by law, passengers on board the Africa, which arrived but it could and did obstruct the dissemination of that license which was without the stay a short while in this country, in order to pale of the constitution and law. The mails obtain a sufficient number of Catholic clery. established by the United States government established by the United States government regiments requiring one. He will then proceed to Rome to obtain the necessary power or public right, be used for its destruction.

As well could the common carrier be legally to grant faculties to such chaplains, so that required to transport a machine designed for required to transport a machine designed for the destruction of the vehicle conveying it, or regiments to which they may be attached man an innkeeper be compelled to entertain a happen to be. traveler whom he knew to be intending to

commit a robbery in his house." He finds these views supported by the high authority of the late Chief Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinion he quotes.

## Spirited Skirmish At Annandale.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Col. Leonard of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, telegraphed to Gen. Blanks, yesterday, that his men at Hancock shelled and dispersed a party passing Westward, too small for an attack, but large enough to incite ramor. For some time past the enemy sent out daily, from Fairfax Court House, a sconting paty of 1,000 or 2,000 men. It break up into squads of 50 or 100, who attack smaller bodies of our men. They have been very troublesom to our picket guards of late, one of whom, composed of twelve of Gen. Blenker's men, were captured the other day. Another, or as a prisoner says, the same party, had worse luck last Lieut. Knight, Company B. 3d New Jer-

sey, went with fifty five men as far as Burk's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They stretched two telegraph wires across Old Braddock Road, one as high as the forehead of a man on horseback, the other lower, and awaited the result on this side. Presently half a company of rebel cavalry dashed up on a charge. The wires unseated two or three, and threw the rest into confusion. Our men rushed up, emptied six saddles, and took one prisoner. Eight of the party who were in ambush completed the rout, and emptied two more saddles. Egit horses gallope within our lines. On the return of the party, another prisoner was taken, W. H. Johnson, another prisoner was taken, W. H. Johnsen, of Company D. First New York Cavalry, who had deserted the night before. We lost Ste-phen Tompkins, Company B, New Jersey 34, who was wounded with a pistol shot and is missing; Newberry shot in the arm and side, The estimate of the total expenditures for who was brought into camp. The horseman ars heretofore submitted. This difference Doubam, of the Sixth Georgia Hussars. He gives information respecting the enemy's scoutng expeditions. He says that the post office hitherto at Fairfax, has been removed to Manassas. Among the papers in his pocket book was a slip from a Southern paper, containing the following telegram :-

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23 .- Over twenty-eight The whole number of ordinary dead letters thousand troors were reviewed to day by Gov received and examined during the year was Moore, Major General Lovell and Brigadier General Ruggles. The line was over seven niles long. One regiment comprised 1,400 free colored men. The review was one of the greatest affairs ever witnessed on this continent. One company displayed a black flag, whose motto was, "We give and take no

> New York, Dec. 6 .- The steamer Bayaria arrived to-day and brought 60,000 stand of arms for the U. S. Government purchased in

A letter from Port Royal, received by the steamer Vanderbilt, states that the Seventysance towards Charleston capturing three batteries, and after spiking the guns they returned, having approached within twenty miles of Charleston. The ship Pampere, and the ganboats De

Sota, Anderson and Seaman were at Key West on the 24th ult.

pected to suffer, he had no other object to acl not mailed for want of postage stamps; 79 sea in a sinking condition on the 24 inst. She complish, and no hostility against any one were mis-sent; and for the failure of postmas- was bound hence for Cork. The Captain and

A large ammount of cotton was found ready for shipment, but the rebels were destroying most of it.

About a thousand contrabands were em-

THE HEENAN AND MACE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP -The leading topic among the sporting men is the great Liternational match ow on the tapis between Heenan and Mace, four months has received nothing. They were tion of domestic letters written by educated the American and English champions. Heesupplied merely with fresh bread and beef-no persons, and particularly women, are deficient nan's challenge has already appeared, whether in he offered to allow Moce a liberal percen- Dec. 10, 1861. tage to fight in the United States or Canada. master General suggests that valuable dead The Sporting Life, an English, publication, on behalf of Mace, accepts Heenan's challenge, soldiers. At Centreville there are fifty thou be charged with treble the ordinary rate of whether Mace is victorious or not in his forthpostage, comprising one rate for return trans | coming fight with King, in January next. The portation to the dead letter office, one rate for match with Heenan and Mace is to be for \$10. registration there, and one rate for return | 000, Mace to be allowed \$2,500 for traveling expenses to this country, and Heenan is to enter into a bond for \$7,0 10 as a guard against all outside interference. The terms bave been accepted by Heenan, and the article will at once be drawn up and signed.

GRAIN TRADE IN CHICAGO. - The increase in

Although we are just at the end of the 11th month of 1861, our receips of all kinds of grain (including flour, reduced to wheat) amount to 54,093,219 bushels. In 1860 the The Postmaster-General gives at length his receipts amounted to 36,504,772 bushels, and reason for the change of contracts, for disthey were thought to be enormous as they exwere able to learn them, are as follows : On loyalty. Not only was it unsafe, he says, to ceeded those of any previous year of our history entrust the transportation of the mails to a by thirteen millions of bushels. But during and his wife had a quarrel, during which he person who refused or failed to recognize the the past eleven months we have received 17. threw a lamp at her. That night she went sanctity of an oath, but to continue payment 588,447 bushels more than we received in the says, that Virginia has now in the field 76,000 off, taking no clothing with her except what of public money to the enemies of the government year of 1860, and even then we had to ment and their allies was to give direct aid tell the farmers and producers to keep back been heard from since, although thorough and comfort to treason in arms. We could their grain, as we had neither storage room

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER .- On reasons for excluding disloyal publications Thursday last, the boiler of a locomotive exdomestic troubles, until at last he was goaded from the mails. To await the results so slow ploded at Wrightsville, Pa., on the York and on to the suicide's death! He was discover- judicial prosecution was to allow crime to be Wrightsville Railroad. The engineer, Chas. ed, a short time after committing the deed, in consummated, with the expectation of subse- Geiselman, and the fireman, Jesse Bort quent punishment, instead of preventing its man, were killed. It appears that the engine accomplishment by prompt and direct interfer had recently been repaired, and upon trial Of the case presented for his action, up- found to fall short of schedule time. In order on the principles which he names, he has, by to increase the speed, it was determined to proorder, excluded from the mails twelve of these duce more heat and more steam before starttreasonable publications, of which several had ing, and to do this it was necessary to keep a been previously presented by the grand jury a short allowance of water in the boiler, which The American flag now floats in all as incendiary and hostile to constitutional au- was smaller than the average size. Hence the explosion.

BISHOP HUGHES IN EUROPE. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, of the 20th November, reports the object of Bishop Hughes' visit to Europe thus : The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes at Queenstown on Monday. His Grace will they can officiate in whatever dioceses the

### MABBIND.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Douglass, at the bouse of Mrs. Luclus Beers, in North Towanda, Mr. GEORGE PURDY to Miss SARAH BEERS. new Advertisements:

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale a YOKE OF OXEN, of large size, well mate good order—age, between 8 and 9 years. Has there use for them will sell the same on a year Towarda, Dec. 10, 1861.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF BRAD FORD COUNTY —GENTLEMEN:—As heretain offer my services as clerk of your Board fort FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum. B e precedent est bli-hed by the Republica county, of rotation in office. I am induc-ervices to you as your clerk, without the e least of trying to interfere with the reany other applicant for the same position. I pledge eelf if appointed, to perform the duties to the lest of knowledge and ability. Very Respectfully,

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE -No tate of JAMES GORDON, late of Wells tp., dee'd, requested to make payment without delay, and those ing claims against said estate will present them duly thenticated for settlement.

THOMAS OWEN, Dec. 11, 1861

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE - No. A is hereby given, that all persons indehed to the tate of JAS. M. SOLOMON, late of Wyalusing tp. dec are requested to make payment without delay and the having claims against said estate will present hem deauthenticated for settlement. DAVID G GOODIN, Dec. 11, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE — Notice is her WARREN ALLEN, dee d., late of Smithfield typ., a hereby requested to make immediate payment, and a persons having demands against said estate will plea present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL FARWELL Except

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE -- Notice is her JONATHAN HALL, dec'd, late of smithfield we, hereby requested to make immediate payment an persons laving demands against said estate wil plyresent them duly authenticated for settlement.

ACHSAH BALL, (now Achsah Microsche 1861.

A DMINISTRATRIX S NOTICE X is hereby given, that all persons indebt (DANIEL STRONG dee'd. late of verby requested to make payment wit 1 persons having demands against said

nd all persons no management them duly authenticated for setticm nt.

LUCRETIA STRONG

LUCRETIA STRONG A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE -Not is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the of ORRAMEL TRACY, decid, late of Smith with the hereby requested to make payment without all persons having demands against said es-resent them duly authenticated for settlement.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE - Executors

Abiram Pierce vs. Don M. Bacon. In the ommon Pleas of Bradford County, No. 43, Feb., 1859. dersigned, an Auditor, appointed by the appointment at his office, in the benegation THURSDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persociatins against said estate, are requested its same or he forever debarred therefrom

A UDITOR'S NOTICE -In the matte

County.
is hereby given, that the undersigned, an
cointed by said Court to distribute the me

P. D. MORROW Dec. 10, 1861.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE - Buston Kin bery vs. Joseph Kingsbery. In the Court of Pleas of Bradford county, No. 130, December present them, or else be forever de

ORPHANS' COURT SALE-By VI bounded as follows: On the nor the east by the public road lead south by the lands of D. S. Ale by lands of Melissee Bristoll.

acre, with one framed dwelling trees thereon, on SATURDAY. A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., a M. Ross, in said Borough of St Dec. 10, 1861.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE-A is hereby given, that all per estate of BUEL SMITH, dece township, are requested to make pe and those having claims against the resent them duly authenticated Dec. 5, 1961.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE-BY of an order of the Orphan's Court ty, will be exposed to public sale, on Rome twp., on Monday, December 30t certain lot, piece or purcel of land lyin township of Rome, in said county, late THAN B. HILL, dec'd., bounded as land set apart to widow by applands of E. M. High, on the eather said Nathan Hill, west by

ALSO.—The decedents interest in 8 or parcel of land contracted of Wm. B. on the north by land of Thomas J. Mill lands of E. M. Aigh, east by lands of the west by lands of said Nathan B. I taning about 10 centers.

taining about 40 acres, about 15 a TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of paid on confirmation of the sale, nths therefrom, with interest.

Rome, Dec. 5, 1861.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETIN the Stockholders of the BARC & COAL COMPANY, will be held or day of December, A. D. 1861, office of the Company, N. W. ( Philadelphia, for the purpose the Directors of the causes wh he assignment in Trust of the Co of taking such action as the intere-ers may require in the present situ

HAVEY SHAW, Sec'y. Nov. 21, 1861.