

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

BRILLIANT VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

Battle between the Rebels and Gen. McColl's Forces near Drainesville.

150 of them Killed and Wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI!

GENERAL POPE'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

A GREAT NEGRO INSURRECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

BRILLIANT VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1861. We have had a splendid little affair in front of Washington this afternoon, which will furnish food for the "Onward to Richmond" party for a few days, until General McColl is ready for a more formidable movement.

The following is the official despatch from General McColl to General Marcy, recounting the facts:—

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GENERAL M'COLL.

DRAINESVILLE, Dec. 20. 4 P. M.

General Ord's brigade, with the First regiment of Pennsylvania rifles and Easton's battery of artillery, had a brisk affair with the enemy, consisting of four regiments and a battery of artillery, near this place at twelve M. today.

I arrived during the action, and sent for General Reynolds, who was left at Difficult run. The enemy was defeated, and fled before General Reynolds arrived.

We have found forty killed of the enemy and ten wounded on the field. Our loss is two killed and three wounded. We have taken two caissons, with the harnesses, the horses having been killed.

The regiment of rifles behaved finely. Lieutenant Colonel Kane was very slightly wounded, but is still in the field. I have collected the dead and wounded, and am about to move back to camp.

GEO. A. MCCOLL, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

General Ord started at six o'clock this morning. His command consisted of four full regiments; the "Bucktail Rifles," Lieutenant Colonel Kane, and Easton's battery, consisting of two twenty-four and two twelve pound howitzers. They proceeded on a foraging expedition in the direction of Drainesville, General McColl, anticipating they might be attacked, ordered First and Second brigades to follow at eight A. M. The First brigade, General Reynolds, advanced on the Leesburg turnpike, and took a position on Difficult creek to await further orders. Two hours later General McColl, with his staff and escort of cavalry, followed by the same route.

Meantime Gen. Ord advanced to Thornton's House, near Drainesville, when his command was suddenly fired upon by a force lying in ambush in dense woods adjacent. This was the signal of battle, and a brisk engagement promptly ensued.

Gen. McColl, who arrived a few minutes previously, took command. In a moment's time, Easton's battery was planted alongside the Thornton House, and fired rapidly and with terrible effect in the enemy's ambush. Col. Kane's "Bucktail riflemen" were placed in advance, and fired upon the enemy where they made their appearance. The rebels, who had a battery of six pieces, returned the cannonading, and replied to the rifles with musketry.

The firing was kept up some three quarters of an hour, when the enemy retreated rapidly, the fire of the whole brigade, rifles and battery being too hot for them.

Our troops stood up bravely under the sharp volleys of the rebels. Their steadiness was praised by General McColl and his officers.

The rebels took the direction of Fairfax Court House, leaving on the field a number of their killed and wounded. Our troops pursued them a short distance and returned.

The scene in the woods presented all the horrors of a sanguinary battle field, and the dead and dying lying strewn in various directions. Forty dead bodies of the rebels were picked up, and fifteen wounded prisoners were taken and placed in Hunter's and other houses in Drainesville.

General Ord captured eight wounded prisoners and two caissons with ammunition. In their haste the enemy left behind arms of all descriptions, clothing, &c.

Their loss is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. Among their killed was Colonel Tom Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky., and commander of the First Kentucky regiment of rebels. The forces of the enemy consisted of three infantry regiments, First and Eleventh Kentucky and Tenth Alabama, with a cavalry regiment and a battery, all under command of Colonel John H. Forney, of the Tenth Alabama, Acting Brigadier General. The dead rebels were left on the field.

The loss on our side was six killed and eight wounded, most of whom belonged to the Bucktails. Colonel Kane received a slight wound. At nine o'clock our troops had returned to camp, bringing in fifty wagon loads of forage. The regiments of General Ord's brigade were the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Pennsylvania reserves.

When General McColl learned that Gen. McColl's troops were engaging the enemy, he jumped into his saddle, and accompanied by Colonel Colburn, proceeded to Minersville, where he learned the result as given above and returned.

Further accounts of this engagement, show it to have been more brilliant and successful than at first represented. The enemy was completely routed, and his loss severe.

The skirmishers of the expedition were taken from the 6th Regiment which contains Capt. BRADBURY'S and Capt. GONZ'S companies. We are sorry to see in the list of wounded, Capt. BRADBURY reported as severely wounded in the leg, and A. H. DINSMORE, in the thigh, slightly.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

General Halleck's despatch reads as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19, 1861.

General G. B. McCLELLAN, Commander-in-Chief of United States Army:—

General Pope's expedition successfully cut off the enemy's supply near Shawnee Mountain,

and scattered them, twenty-two hundred strong in every direction. Took one hundred and fifty prisoners and most of the enemy's wagon's, tents, baggage, horses, &c. All the insurgents between the Missouri and Osage are cleared out. Price is still south of the Osage.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

The particulars of the engagement, as far as we can learn, are that General Pope made a forced march upon the enemy, got between them (apparently near Shawnee Mountain, as the rebels were encamped at Clinton, in Henry county, and Chilhowe, in Johnson county), and surprised them; for as soon as they saw the latter place heard of his approach they beat a rapid retreat towards Rose Hill, Johnson county, leaving all their baggage, arms, munitions, papers, &c., in our possession.

General Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery in pursuit, following with the main body of his army.

Those at Clinton retreated southerly towards Osceola and southwesterly towards Johnston; we find that one section of rebels at Johnston, Bates county, were so closely pursued that they scattered in all directions, but mostly toward the south.

On the other hand, we find that General Pope forced a strong cavalry reconnaissance to within fifteen miles of Osceola, and intercepted and captured one hundred and fifty of the fleeing rebels and all their baggage, stores &c. Other squads, from some ten to fifteen, were taken, making the aggregate number about three hundred.

All this was done without fighting, the surprise being so perfect as to cause a complete panic and rout of the rebels.

General Pope, in his report to the Commander of the Department, says:—

"The whole country between Rose Hill on the west and Grand river on the south is clear of rebels.

"Grand river" is another name for that portion of the Osage river.

THE SECOND ENGAGEMENT.

Further information received from the West is to the effect that, in addition to the expedition of General Pope against the enemy at and near Clinton, another part of his force, under Colonel Davis and Major Marshall, surprised another camp of the rebels on the afternoon of the 18th inst., near Milford, a little north of Warrensburg. A brisk skirmish ensued, when the rebels, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered.

Colonel Davis took 1,300 prisoners, including three colonels, seventeen captains, a thousand stand of arms, sixty-five wagons, a thousand horses, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies.

Our loss is two killed and eight wounded.— The rebel loss is not yet known.

Information from Glasgow states our troops captured about two tons of powder buried on Caleb Jackson's farm.

Major Hubbard captured sixty rebels a day or two since in Johnson County. The troops in Kansas have been stirring during the past week, and good news is expected from them daily.

This news shows plainly that the plan of attack has been well considered and effectively carried out. The official despatch from General Halleck confirms the news. It is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1861.

The following despatch was received by Gen. McClellan this afternoon. It is glorious news and created quite a stir in the Cabinet:—

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20, 1861.

To Major General G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General commanding the Army:—

A part of Gen. Pope's forces, under Col. J. C. Davis and Major Marshall, surprised another camp of the enemy, on the afternoon of the 18th, at Milford, a little north of Warrensburg. A brisk skirmish ensued, when the enemy, finding himself surrounded, surrendered at discretion. We took thirteen hundred prisoners, including three colonels and seventeen captains, and one thousand stand of arms, one thousand horses, sixty-five wagons, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies. Our loss is two killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not yet known.

Information received last night from Glasgow states that our troops at that place had taken about two tons of powder, in kegs, buried on Caleb Jackson's farm. This effectually cuts off their supply of ammunition.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

A GREAT NEGRO INSURRECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

Advices per the steamer *Allantic* state that four hundred of our men, on the 16th, crossed to the mainland, towards the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and encountered a rebel force of fifteen hundred, who retreated, after firing a volley without effect.

The Fourth New Hampshire Regiment had gone to Tybee Island. The balance of Gen. Wright's brigade would follow.

The special correspondence of the *New York Tribune*, from Port Royal, gives a rumor of the defeat of the rebel commodore, Hollins, and the sinking of his ship by the *Massachusetts*.

Universal depression is reported throughout the South. New Orleans is particularly depressed.

A great negro insurrection is reported in Mississippi by which an immense amount of property was destroyed, including \$150,000 worth on the Quitman estate alone.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges writes as follows in reference to the Rt. Rev. General Bishop Leonidas Polk:—

"I think the Rt. Reverend General Bishop Polk, if one some has not slandered him, sent a flag of truce to the devil, when he laid aside the sword of the spirit and took up the carnal weapons of Jeff. Davis, and has since fallen into the habit of the army in Flanders. It is stated, on the authority of a gentleman who was present, that when a note of inquiry was sent down to Columbus, by Gen. Grant, after the fight at Belmont, in which the action was mentioned as a 'skirmish,' the Bishop General, on reading it, exclaimed, with an energetic oath by way of preface, 'Skirmish, hell and damnation! I'd like to know what he calls a battle!' But this is all natural enough. When Peter denied his Lord, you remember, he soon began to curse and swear."

THE GALLANT COLONEL CORCORAN.—It is understood that although the Government has commenced the exchange of prisoners, it will hardly be possible to rescue this brave officer from the death to which he is hastening, it being asserted among his friends, that his predisposition to consumption, aided by incarceration in a not healthy jail, are tending rapidly to a decline which must ere long prove fatal.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, December 26, 1861.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Friday, petitions for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, for an amnesty at Cock Island, for the establishment of a system to exchange prisoners of war, and for the expulsion of Senator Bright, of Indiana, were presented and appropriately referred.—

The Military Committee presented a report and joint resolution expressing recognition of the gallantry of General Nathaniel Lyon and the soldiers under his command at the battle at Springfield, Mo. Messrs. Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Dixon Foster, of Connecticut, eulogized the character and conduct of Gen. Lyon, and the resolution was adopted. A bill appropriating one thousand dollars to the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, as indemnity for damage by reason of illegal detention by the blockading squadron, was reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and laid on the table. The Judiciary Committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject of the abolition and reconstruction of the Supreme Court. A bill for the prevention of the sale of liquor to soldiers in the District of Columbia was passed. A bill was introduced providing for the organization of the staff attached to the regular and volunteer forces. Mr. Sausbury's resolution, calling for a copy of General Phelps' proclamation to the loyal citizens of the Southwest, and by what authority it was made, was taken up, briefly discussed and laid on the table. Mr. Willie, of Virginia, then resumed and concluded his speech on national affairs.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Ways and Means were introduced to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch mint at Denver. The Printing Committee were directed to report upon the subject of printing the Patent Office reports recently destroyed by fire. The Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of instructing the Paymaster General of the army to authorize the paymasters and assistant paymasters to credit and pay all commissioned officers and volunteers their pay and allowances from the date of acceptance and taking the oath of allegiance, as required by the officers appointed by the President. A bill appropriating \$150,000 to complete the defenses of Washington was passed. The House then passed the Senate bill providing for transmitting certificates of allotments of pay of the volunteers to their families and friends. Each State is to appoint three persons to visit the several departments of the army to receive the money. The provisions of the law allowing liens to sutlers on the pay of soldiers is repealed, and all regulations on the subject are abrogated beyond the rules and articles of war. The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of general court martial in time of war was also passed. The resolution favorable to an amendment of the law relative to army chaplains was adopted. By the existing law none but Christians can be appointed as chaplains. It is proposed to amend it so as to permit the appointment of Jewish rabbis. Resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in favor of relief of Ireland, in view of a probable famine there, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill so amending the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 as to forbid the recapture or return of any fugitive from labor without satisfactory proof first being made that the claimant of such fugitive is loyal to the government was adopted by a vote of 78 to 39. A resolution was adopted thanking Col. Mulligan and his command for their heroic defense of Lexington, and authorizing the 23d regiment of Illinois to bear on their colors the name of "Lexington." Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the confiscation of all the property of all rebels, and their aiders and abettors, and the unconditional liberation of their slaves, and protection of said slaves from recapture by their masters. The proposition was laid on the table by two majority.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to report an additional article of war, prohibiting officers of the army from employing the force under their command to return fugitive slaves to their owners, and providing for the punishment of such officers by dismissal from service. No action was taken on the subject.

EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.—The *N. Y. Times* says: We hear a great deal about this and that port being inefficiently blockaded, and it can be readily understood that one vessel running the blockade will provoke a great deal more comment and gossip than the capture of a dozen by the ships of our squadron. The truth of this is demonstrated by the published statement of the Secretary of the Navy concerning vessels seized since the commencement of the war.

Besides other services performed, the blockading squadron has captured over 160 of the enemy's vessels, and their seizure, while it establishes the general vigilance of our cruisers, amply atones for any damage that our commerce has sustained at the hands of the enemy. Forty-two of our war ships have succeeded in making prizes. The *Minnesota*, at Hampton Roads, has made the most captures; next to her, the *South Carolina*, stationed off Galveston and the mouths of the Mississippi, is able to show the largest number of rebel prizes.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A brisk and successful conflict took place at noon on Friday on the lines in front of Washington. Gen. McColl's brigade went out in the morning on a foraging expedition towards Drainesville. His advance force, commanded by General Ord, consisted of four regiments of infantry, a regiment of Pennsylvania rifles and Easton's battery. Near Drainesville a fire was opened on them by the rebels, under Col. Forney, numbering four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, who were concealed in the bushes. The fire was returned from our rifles and the battery, and after an hour's fighting the rebels fled towards Fairfax Court House, leaving 150 killed and wounded behind them, together with two caissons of ammunition and a quantity of clothing and stores. Gen. McColl had ordered up Gen. Reynolds to a point on the Leesburg turnpike to support General Ord, in anticipation of an attack: but before Generals Reynolds and McColl reached the field of action the rebels had been defeated by the irresistible fire of Easton's batteries and the rifles of Colonel Kane's Pennsylvania regiment. Our loss was about ten killed and fifteen wounded. The troops of Gen. McColl returned to camp the same night. We give to-day the General's official report of the action.

Altogether, affairs in Missouri of late bear a most cheering aspect. In addition to the brilliant feat of Gen. Pope, near Clinton, another portion of his force, under Colonel Davis, surprised a second rebel camp on the evening of the 18th, near Milford. The rebels who were thirteen hundred strong, surrendered upon finding themselves surrounded. The savings institutions were burned, and also the large southern express buildings. The Mills House was only saved through almost superhuman exertions, and its blackened walls attest the severe trial. The cathedral was rated as one of the finest architectural ornaments of the city. It was constructed of brown stone, in a very massive and costly manner. The fine building of the Sisters of Mercy was saved. The extensive laundry and machine shop of Cameron & Co., entirely destroyed, embraced buildings, the office, clothing shop, machine and fitting shop, foundry, blacksmith shop, two boiler shops, pattern store room and iron room, the stock of materials on hand, including a large quantity for Government purposes, valued at not less than \$200,000, is all gone. The insurance is not stated. Messrs. McCabe & Narckis State Cotton Press was also destroyed—the value of the building was \$90,000—the building contained three hundred thousand pounds of sea island cotton in seed, worth \$15,000, belonging to Edisto & Johns, Island planters; no insurance. On the cotton press there was an insurance of \$23,000. It contained, also, fifty-two bales of Upland cotton.

Among the handsome residences destroyed are those of Bishop Lynch, Geo. M. Coffin, Mr. J. B. Heyward, Postmaster Huger, Messrs. Bowman, John Laurens, Dr. Hayck, Captain Rutledge, John Bonnell, Messrs. Middleton, McKaig, Gravelly and Williams.

The *Courier* says the most gratifying incident of the fire was the zeal manifested by the slaves, by their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entire population, male and female, worked most earnestly.

Subscriptions for the poor sufferers by this terrible conflagration had been opened at the Bank of Charleston, and \$2,000 had been subscribed.

The Commissary General had posted a notice that food and shelter for those deprived of their homes by the sad calamity might be obtained on application to F. S. Holmes, at the Soldiers' Wayside Depot, Ann and Mary sts.

The *Mercury*, of Friday, says yesterday was a gloomy day for Charleston—business was universally suspended, and with one impulse our community has united in giving sympathy and aid to the victims of this terrible public calamity.

The *Courier* says: "The fearful conflagration that has just passed over our city will cause the eleventh and twelfth of December, 1861, hereafter to be remembered as one of those dark, trying periods, which for a moment seem to paralyze all our long cherished hopes and bright anticipations of the future. We have been visited by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence which we cannot attempt to solve. Our city has received a terrible blow which it will take weeks of years to repair. Let us nerve ourselves then for another start, thankful that we are still left with the same bold spirit and strong arms to make new and perhaps more substantial prosperity for our beloved city."

REPORTED INSANITY OF GEN. WM. T. SHERMAN.—The painful intelligence reaches us in such form that we are not at liberty to discredit it, that Gen. W. T. Sherman, late commander of the Department of the Cumberland, is insane. It appears that he was at times, when commanding in Kentucky, stark mad. We learn he at one time telegraphed to the War Department three times in one day for permission to evacuate Kentucky, and retreat into Indiana. He also, on several occasions, frightened the leading Union men of Louisville at most of their wits, by the most astounding representations of the overwhelming force of Buckner, and the assertion that Louisville could not be defended. The retreat from Cumberland Gap was one of his mad freaks. When relieved of the command in Kentucky, he was sent to Missouri and placed at the head of a brigade at Sedalia, where the shocking fact that he was a madman was developed by orders that his subordinates knew to be preposterous and refused to obey. He has, of course, been relieved altogether of his command. The harsh criticisms which have been lavished upon this gentleman, provoked by his strange conduct, will now give way to the deepest sympathy for him in his great calamity. It seems providential that the country has not to mourn the loss of an army through the loss of the mind of a general in whose hands was committed the vast responsibility of the command in Kentucky.

BULL RUN PRISONERS.—On Wednesday some four or five soldiers, belonging to Minnesota and Wisconsin regiments, and wounded in the battle at Bull Run, passed through this city, on their way homeward. They came from Richmond direct, but were unable to tell much about matters there as their wounds were too serious to permit of their going about. They were all fine looking men, but are maimed for life, all of them having either a leg or an arm taken off.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of this State, has been appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Charleston Conflagration.

FURTHER DETAILS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18, 1861.

The *Norfolk Day Book*, of Tuesday, received by the *Old Point boat*, contains extracts from the *Charleston Courier* and *Mercury* relative to the fire, but there is little additional to what has already been sent.

W. B. Russell & Co., owners of the wash factory where the fire commenced, say that the establishment had been closed, and the furnace of the boiler covered with water before the men left. The proprietor did not leave for an hour and half, or more, after the workmen, and when he left everything was in order, and no signs of fire. In about an hour and half afterwards Mr. Russell heard an alarm. From these circumstances he infers that the fire was set, or was the result of carelessness on the part of a number of country negroes, who had been quartered under an old shed adjoining his establishment in allowing their camp fires to get the better of them.

After the breaking out of the fire, the flames continued to increase in violence, and with the scarcity of water, seemed to defy all human efforts to arrest them. Keeping a south-westerly course, the roaring element rushed through like forked lightning to commence the work of destruction. In King and Queen streets the scene was truly terrible. Roof after roof fell in, the fire rushed out of the windows and leaped round buildings with an awfully sublime appearance. The flames spread right and left, destroying and making clean sweep of the fine residences on Logan, New, Savage, Mazyck, and the lower end of Broad streets; nor could the work of destruction and desolation have been stayed, if it had not been that the fire exhausted itself for the want of material. In addition to the churches already mentioned as destroyed, there was the Quaker Meeting House, on King street. The savings institutions were burned, and also the large southern express buildings. The Mills House was only saved through almost superhuman exertions, and its blackened walls attest the severe trial. The cathedral was rated as one of the finest architectural ornaments of the city. It was constructed of brown stone, in a very massive and costly manner. The fine building of the Sisters of Mercy was saved. The extensive laundry and machine shop of Cameron & Co., entirely destroyed, embraced buildings, the office, clothing shop, machine and fitting shop, foundry, blacksmith shop, two boiler shops, pattern store room and iron room, the stock of materials on hand, including a large quantity for Government purposes, valued at not less than \$200,000, is all gone. The insurance is not stated. Messrs. McCabe & Narckis State Cotton Press was also destroyed—the value of the building was \$90,000—the building contained three hundred thousand pounds of sea island cotton in seed, worth \$15,000, belonging to Edisto & Johns, Island planters; no insurance. On the cotton press there was an insurance of \$23,000. It contained, also, fifty-two bales of Upland cotton.

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PEOPLES STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—

Alexander K. McCLURE, Chairman of the Peoples' State Central Committee, has called a meeting of said Committee, at COFFEE'S Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 22, 1862, to determine the time and place of holding a State Convention, to nominate State candidates, and to transact such other business as may be presented.

THE NEW KENTUCKY SENATOR.—Hon. Garrett Davis has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky, by a vote of 84 to 12, to fill out the unexpired term of the traitor John C. Breckinridge. The term commenced March 4th, 1861. Mr. Davis frequently been a member of the House of Representatives, and is a man of ability. He is understood to be an unconditional Union man.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., in Cherry, Sullivan County, by Rev. Armstrong, Mr. FRANCES W. OSTLAND, to Miss JENNIE FRANK, both of Overton. *Bradford Reporter*.

New Advertisements.

WHITE HONEY SYRUP.—A DELICIOUS article, equal to maple syrup, at Towanda, Dec. 19, 1861.

PIANO FOR SALE.—I have a Piano nearly new, which I will sell cheap. Any one desiring to purchase, will find it to their interest to call on this instrument. E. F. FULTON, Towanda, Dec. 19, 1861.

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale a YOKE OF OXEN, of large size, well matched, in good order—age, between 3 and 5 years. Having more than three years' experience in raising and breeding with approved success. W. PATTON, Towanda, Dec. 19, 1861.

CANDIES AND NUTS

FOR CHRISTMAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Fresh Candy, Nuts, &c., &c.

Towanda, Dec. 19, 1861.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF BRADFORD COUNTY.—GENTLEMEN:—As heretofore agreed, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY AND ONE acres of land, in the present established by the Republic of our county, of rotation in office. I am induced to offer my services to you as your clerk, without the intention of interfering with the duties of any other person applying for the same position. I desire to be any other applicant to perform the duties of the best of my knowledge and ability. Very Respectfully, N. J. KEEFER, Towanda, Nov. 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Barlow, *Briggs* and *Wright* vs. *Bradford County*, No. 170, December, 1861. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned as auditor, appointed by the said Court to determine the amount raised by the Sheriff's sale of said delinquent tax property, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Towanda, on Friday, the 17th day of JANUARY, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., and where all persons having claims on said monies are to present them, or else be forever debarred from the same. P. D. MORROW, Dec. 10, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of deceased, will sell at public auction, on that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Sullivan Borough, and bounded as follows: On the north by the State road, the east by the public road leading from the State road to the lands of D. S. Alexander, and on the south by lands of Melissa Bristol. Containing about 2 1/2 acres, one framed dwelling house, shanty, and trees thereon. ANNE SHERIDAN, the widow of JAMES A. SHERIDAN, in said Borough of Sullivan. Terms made known on day of sale.

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