Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 2, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news from Missouri contains intelligence of another success for the Union arms. On Saturday Gen. Prentiss, with four hundred and fifty men, dispersed nine hundred rebels under Col. Dorsey, at Mount Sion, Boone county, killing and wounding one hundred and fifty, and taking thirty-five prisoners, ninety-five horses and one hundred and five guns, with a loss on our side only three killed and eleven wounded. The rebels are continuing their depredation on the North Missouri Railroad. They burned another train on Saturday, and they boast that they will destroy every car on the road.

Hon. Alfred Ely arrived at Washington at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, from Baltimore, and proceeded at once to Willard's, where he was immediately recognized and warmly welcomed by a large number of friends. His robust appearance would hardly indicate that he had been five months a prisoner of war.—After a half hour of hearty hand shaking, he retired to his room at Willard's, accompanied by his brother and Hon. John B. Haskin.

The provisions of the bill for promoting the efficiency of the Navy by retiring all officers who have been in service forty-five years, recently passed by Congress and approved by the President, effect forty-nine of our commodores, who are thus swept overboard. The President, however, with the consent of the Senate, can continue in service; and it is understood that he will thus continue Goldsborough, Dupont, McKean and Bell.

We receive from Missouri a full confirmation of the report that Price and his rebel army are again on the full retreat in the direction of Arkansas—this time, probably, to make his final exit from the State. His command is stated to have been thrown into the greatest consternation and confusion by the news of Gen. Pope's successes, and the retreat commenced almost immediately. So fearful was he of pursuit that he burned all the bridges as fast as his army passed them, and placed obstructions in the roads. He was last heard from at Springfield.

Gen. Siegel, according to the *Volksblatt* of Cincinnati, threatens to resign unless his desire to be appointed commander of an independent division, numbering fifteen or twenty thousand men, is complied with.

The Columbus, (O.,) *Journal* learns that several regiments are now on their way from Pennsylvania to re-enforce Gen. Rosecran's force now at Romney. Gen. Reynolds' is to take the command of a forward movement from that point at once; we may, therefore look for a concerted movement between his command and Gen. Banks' Division.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Thursday on which day a great quantity of clothing, destined for the National prisoners in the rebel States, went forward to Norfolk by a flag of truce. The gunboat Keystone State has arrived at Old Point, after another unsuccessful cruise after the pirate Sumter, having two cases of small pox on board. The late skirmish at Newark Bridge, was quite a brisk affair, in which the rebel lost, in killed and wounded, some twenty-five or thirty men.

A correspondent at Hatteras Inlet describes the condition of the National troops there as wretched. But few of them are sheltered in barracks, and nearly all of Col. Hawkins' Regiment are in old tents,—consequently the healh of the command is very bad. It is undoubtedly necessary that the place should be held, in order to prevent its becoming once more the harbor of rebel pirates, but the health and effectiveness of the troops holding it seems to depend upon their being frequently changed. In anticipation of an attack by the rebels, which has been recently threatened, preparations for defence have been made additionally to those at the Inlet. A new camp has been established several miles up the Island, and extra fortifications have been erected. Our troops are expecting an attack immediately by an expidition known to have been fitted out at Norfolk.

Dispatches from the National army officers in New-Mexico have been received in Washington, which indicate that the Union causes is prospering there. Forts Craig and Stanton, on the Mesilla Border, have been retaken from the Texans by Col. Carey, in command of that Military Department, and Fort Fillmore was expected to be in his possession soon. Thence Col. Carey intended to march into Arizona with sufficient force to drive out the rebels. The Indians for the greater part are peaceably, and friendly to the Government. There is a prospect that the Terriorial Legislature will repeal the Slave Code passed two years ago, Gov. Connolly having recommended such actions.

THE DEATH OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—By the Persia we have tidings of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, Duke of Saex Coburg Gotha, &c., which took place in London, on the 15th inst., after a brief illness, which was not considered dangerous until two days before it resulted in death. His disease was gastric fever. Prince Albert was a Christian and a gentleman as well as a Prince, and was more illustrious by his virtues than by his position.

RELEASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

MASON and SLIDELL, were released from Fort Warren, on the 29th ult. No official action has been had in relation to their surrender. It does not seem probable that Lord Lyons will put them on board a British war vessel, as his government does not regard the persons of the rebel emissaries as of any importance, but merely looks to the principle of the right of search involved in their capture, and settled by their surrender. It is likely that they will go to Europe in a Cunard steamship which leaves Boston on the 8th of January. If, however, after their release they shall be found on United States soil, they will be subject to arrest by the United States Marshal, as traitors to the government.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF ARMS FROM EUROPE.—The Hamburg steamer Tuetonia which arrived at New York on Tuesday, brought over seventy five thousand stand of arms, principally rifles, for the government. The arms are of various kinds; a few of them are old muskets but nearly all are new and excellent terms.—The largest proportion of this shipment was procured in Austra. The arms are consigned to many different houses.

The steamship Hansa, of the Bremen line, also brings to this port a cargo quite as large, a portion of them from France and England.

The steamer Damascus, recently from Liverpool, is now discharging a quantity of arms and lead. Of the former there are only a few thousand stand—less than five; but there are one hundred casks of ingot lead, each cask weighing fourteen or fifteen hundred pounds.

It is estimated that nearly a quarter of a million stand of arms have been brought to this country during the past four monts by the Hamburg line of steamships. Besides these, a large amount of war material, including infantry and infantry equipments, have been imported from Europe.

The Bremen line, which has kept up a monthly communication, has of course, through some of the cargoes have been very large brought a less number. But during the four or five months past, it has undoubtedly brought a hundred and fifty thousand stand, besides equipments.

THE TEA, SUGAR AND COFFEE TAX BILL.—The new bill passed by both Houses of Congress provides that, in lieu of the duties now imposed on those articles, there shall be collected the following duties: 1st. On all teas twenty cents per pound. 3d. On raw sugar, commonly called muscovado or brown sugar, on sugar not advanced above No. 12. (Dutch standard) by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup or sugar-cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated malado, two and a half cents per pound, on white and clayed sugar, when advanced beyond the raw state above No. 12 (Dutch standard) by clarifying or other process and not yet refind, three cents per pound; on refind sugars, whether loaf, lump, ground, or pulverized, five cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, eight cents per pound; on molasses, six cenes per gallon, but all syrups of sugar or sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated malado entered under the name of molasses or any other name than syrup of sugar or of sugar-cane, concentrated malado, are liable to forfeiture to the United States, and are to be forfeited. The bill takes effect from its passage.

☞The Fortress Monroe correspondent of eth Baltimore *American* gives currency to the assertion that Ex Minister Faikner actuually carried dispatches from his colleagues in Fort Warren to the rebel authorities at Richmond, and that he concealed several in the stem of his large pipe, and put a number in the shape and likeness of cigars.

Rev. Mr. Miner, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, who has recently been released by the rebels, states that there was no such officer as Lieut. Hurd attached to that corps; so that the story regarding Col. Corcorans' escape may be set down as an invention.

THE Irish inhabitants of Montreal (Canada) held a meeting on Monday week to consider the propriety of raising a militian battalion for the British service, and D'Arcy McGee and others spoke in favor of the movement. The meeting was very boysterous, and considerable opposition was made by the Irishmen present. Cheers were given for Thomas Francis Meager and for the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, and a good deal of sympathy was exhibited for the American cause. When McGee professed extra loyality to England the audience made some very sharp and cutting retorts. It is evident that England cannot depend positively on her Irish subjects in the provinces.

☞ The Hon. Mr. Ely, recently released from imprisonment in Richmond, and now in Washington, has prepared and furnished the press with a list of the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels, giving the designation of company and regiment, where from, and present location of each man.

COUNTERFEITING CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.—Somebody has been counterfeiting Confederate Treasury Notes. This is truly awful, but the South will hardly accuse a Yankee of committing that crime; they are too sharp to engage in any such losing transaction. But the question is, what should be done with so base a criminal? Is there any punishment sufficiently degrading? If there be a penaly for stealing the coppers off the eyes of a dead contraband, let it be visited four fold upon him. If the South cannot invent a punishment sufficiently degrading, let him be sent North and compelled to take the oath of allegiance.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP BARRY, WASHINGTON, December 20, 1861.

E. O. GOODRICH, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—Believing that you would like to hear now and then from your friends in the army, and knowing that almost anything from the seat of war will be of some interest to the readers of the *Reporter*, I sit down to give you a brief sketch of the condition and movements of our troops on the Potomac, as I understand them. Having had only a little over three months experience in military life, and being hemmed up in Camp nearly all the time, my knowledge of the actual condition of our whole army of the Potomac is very limited. I have the honor of belonging to Battery F., 1st Light Artillery, N. Y. V., commanded by Capt. W. R. WILSON, from Wells. He is an able and experienced officer.

Our Battery forms part of the reserve corps under Gen. BARRY, and we hold ourselves ready for a forward movement on short notice. But I think the probabilities are we shall remain here this winter. We are encamped on Capital Hill, about one mile east of the Capitol. We have a sightly and healthy location. About a mile south of us is the eastern bank of the Potomac, with a long range of evergreen hills, lining its southern bank, on the top of which are several forts of earthwork—one of which was built by the "Sickles Brigade." And to the west we have a fine view of the city of Washington, and in the backgroung the pine clad hills of the "Old Dominion," while on the north and east are good looking farms and comfortable dwellings. But almost every available spot of land within five miles of us is used as encampments for some of the volunteers. From the Dome of the Capitol we can see Fort Corchran, Upton's Hill, Fall's Church, and several other military Forts in Virginia. We can see from our Camp the the encampments of about 30,000 men, now, and about that number have crossed into Virginia, passing by our Camp, since we have been here.

Yesterday, the Artillery and Cavalry of Gen. MEAGHER'S Irish Brigade encamped along side of us. Uncle Sam's powder burns freely in this latitude, and his 32 pounder Parrot Brass guns speak in thunder tones, and should it ever be our lot to meet the rebels, our friends shall not blush for our cowardice, though they may look in vain for our return. There is no alternative, we have got to fight this rebellion down, and the sooner we commence in earnest the better. Every month's delay weakens the influence of our Government with the Powers of Europe, and strengthens that of the Rebels. I can see nothing to be gained by this "*waiting policy.*" I don't like the cowardly cry of "no more Bull Run disasters" when ever a forward movement is suggested; give us an opportunity and sober, competent officers, and I will guaranty that the "*Bull*" runs to Richmond next time. We have got to teach Dixie's land of arrogance and pride, a lesson of humiliation; for these southern rebels are so thoroughly and enthusiastically deluded that they will make a desperate resistance to what they call "Northern Oppression," and if the old Proverb "Whom the God's will to destroy they first make mad" be true, these rebels will soon expire of their own innate malice. But we shall not leave them entirely with the Gods for chastisement.

The 18th inst., there was a skirmish at Mumphrey's Ford, in which 69 rebels were killed and wounded, and among them one Colonel, one Captain and one Lieutenant.

Our loss was 20 wounded, and 7 of them mortally; and, yesterday, the rebels attacked Col. GEARY'S Camp, 28th Pa. Regiment, at the Point of Rocks. They had with them a battery of four guns, and opened fire on Col. GEARY'S Camp about 10 o'clock. They were replied to by two guns, the first shot disabling one of the rebel guns, and in half an hour they were driven back, with a loss of 14 killed and many wounded. Col. GEARY did not lose a man. Yesterday, Sergeant HENRY ADAMS, (Capt. GORE'S Company,) 6th Pa. Regiment, paid a visit to our Camp, and staid with us over night. He reports all quiet in Gen M'CALL'S Division, in Fairfax county, Va., and no prospect of an immediate change. Battery B, (Capt. PETTIT,) of our Regiment, has marching orders, and goes into Virginia, the 33d inst. Battery E, of our Regiment, (Capt. FRANK,) went into Virginia about two weeks ago; and, beyond doubt, it will be our turn next. There has been several cases of small pox in our Regiment, and one in our Battery. As a general thing the health of the troops is good. And, we have no reason to complain of our usage, unless it should be sleeping out, in these little pent up tents, without any stoves; but the weather here has been so warm and pleasant that we could truly sing with the poet,

"December's as pleasant as May."

Yours, Respectfully,

NEWELL LEONARD.

SAVAGE WARFARE.—The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following:

"Colonel Humphery Marshall, in a recent letter to the Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, asks for a few hundred of Buckner's Cherokee Indians to be sent to him to fight the mountaineers." He dated his letter from Sounding Gap, and was advancing into the mountains of Kentucky.

"This call upon General Buckner by one of the principal rebel officers in Kentucky establishes the fact, which has been faintly denied by some of our secessionists, that the rebel authorities have brought regiments of Indians into southern Kentucky to fight our people.—It establishes the atrocious fact in such a way that even the secessionists themselves cannot gainsay it. The deed is an outrage upon all the laws of civilized warfare, and those guilty of it should be outlawed by the common consent of all civilized men."

List of the Killed and Wounded at Drainesville.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the battle fought at Drainesville yesterday:

Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Killed—Samuel C. Walter, Co. A; Daniel Darling, Co. C. Wounded—H. Lathrop, Co. C, in the breast, supposed mortally; W. H. Jayne, Co. C, in the hip, severe; James Turenc, Co. C, in the hip, severe; Wm. Van Dyke, Co. D, in the thigh, severe; Capt. Daniel Bradbury, Co. F, in the leg, severe; W. H Densmore, Co. F, in the thigh, slight; Edgar Smith, Co. G, in the shoulder, severe; Thomas Conway, Co. H, in the forehead, slight; Charles Yahn, Co. H, severe; Benj Seeley, Co H, in the face, severe; John W. Brown, Co. K, in the leg, severe; George Brown, Co. C, in the arm, slight; Edwin Demander, in the breast, severe. The above regiment was commanded during the action, by Capt. Ent.

Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment Col. Jackson. Killed—John W. Stockdale, Co F; John Sexton, Co. E. Wounded—Alexander Smith C. A, in the neck; John Schmidt, Co. B, in the arm; William Earnest, Co C, in the leg; Capt. Robert Galway, Co D, in the leg; Geo Mortor, Co. D, in the thigh and arm; Joshua McMaster, Co. D, in the thigh; William O Mitcher, Co. D, in the loins; John Raymond, Co. D, in the arm; C. E. Patten, Co. D, in the thigh; Wm. Linsey, Co. D, in the hip; John F. Hume, Co. D, in the arm; Corporal Pierseli, Co. D, in the head, slight; Ralph White, Co E, in the neck; Capt. S. W. Dick, Co. F, in the thigh; Wm. McGill, Co. F, in the abdomen; John Hatch, Co F, in the arm; Wm. Millison, Co. F, in the hip; Edwin Davis, Co. H, in the leg; Silas B Newell, Co. H, in the hip; John H. Weber, Co. I, in the thigh. The Major of this regiment had his horse shot under him.

The Buck Tail Rifles, Lieut. Colonel Kane, who was in command, was wounded in the cheek. Killed—Geo. Cook, Co. E; Corporal Samuel Galbraith, Co. E; George Raup Co B Wounded—H. G Wolfe, Co. B, severely; Jno Panel, Co C, severely; Capt H. Miles, Co. E, severely; John Bolt, Co. F, severely; John F. Barnes, Co K, severely; James Glenn, Co. K, severely. Besides these several others were slightly wounded.

Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Taggart—Only one man was wounded, viz: Wm. R. Fox, of Co. K, in the leg.

Col. Tom Taylor, commanding the Kentucky Rebel Rifles, was killed, and his saddle brought away by Col Easton. Taylor, it will be recollected, occasioned much excitement at the commencement of the war by unexpectedly appearing at Arlington with a flag of truce, and afterward brought to headquarters, at Washington, blindfolded, and subsequently conveyed outside of the lines, the object of his mission, an exchange of prisoners, being unaccomplished.

The detachment from Gen. McCall's division, which took part in the battle, did not arrive at Drainesville until about noon, and remained there till two and a half o'clock, when the enemy appeared in force, coming from the direction of Centreville. Previous to this Gen. Ord had placed his forces in position to repel an anticipated attack.

The fire was first opened by the rebel battery, throwing shot, shell and cannister. This was immediately responded to by Easton's battery with marked effect. The infantry on each side soon engaged in the conflict, and at times they were not more than sixty yards apart. After fighting abount an hour a shell from our side exploded the ammunition of one of the rebel's caissons, making fearful havoc—three of the rebels having their heads completely blown off, and others being horribly mutilated. At this time the enemy wavered, and showed a disposition to run, when Gen. Ord gave the command to charge, which was gallantly obeyed, and at once the rebels precipitately fled. They were pursued for upward of a mile, when Gen. McCall arriving on the ground, ordered a recall to be sounded.—Our troops then fell back to the position just vacated by the enemy.

Twenty one of the wounded rebels received surgical treatment from Dr. Lowman and his assistants, having been taken into a neighboring house for that purpose. They would have been brought to Gen. McCall's camp had the ambulances arrived in proper time. All of our men killed and wounded were, however, brought away. A large number of trophies were secured by our troops, such as swords, pistols and arms.

In the pockets of the dead rebels were found Richmond papers of the 19th inst.; but they contained no items of particular interest.—Several letters were found on the bodies of the rebel officers, showing the feeling of intense hostility prevailing in the South. In one of them, dated Centreville, Dec. 19th, addressed to a friend, and but partly finished, it was said that it was impossible for the federals to remain much longer in their present position; that the effect of the news from England, and the pressure of Congress would necessarily compel Gen. McClellan to advance, and, that in such an event, a victory on the part of the confederates, in their present position, would be certain. During the stampede of the rebels, eight of them were taken prisoners, and brought to Washington to-day. They state that they left Centreville very early on Friday morning in order to obtain forage, and very unexpectedly met with our troops, who had proceeded to the same point on similar business. They also said there was a larger number of killed on the part of the rebels, than we supposed. Three of the prisoners, who had become bewildered in the retreat, came up to one of our regiments, not knowing that they were federal troops, and inquired the direction to Centerville, but instead of being taken prisoners, they were shown the way to Washington.

The victory on the part of our troops is considered the more brilliant, as they had never before been in action. They have been highly complimented, both by Maj.-Gen. McClellan and Gen. McCall.

Four companies of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry were also with the brigade, but the condition of the country was such, being thickly wooded, that they could not render service to the extent they desired.

Gen. Ord, while passing through the woods during the action, lost his sword, but was immediately supplied with another, which had been taken from a dead rebel officer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

The Confederates, aggrieved at their defeat at Drainesville, are anxious to draw our forces into another engagement, in the hope of better success. They have been largely reinforced, and are using means to draw out the Federal troops. There is no disposition on the part of Gen. MCCALL to avoid an encounter, and any advance on the part of the rebels will certainly result in another engagement.

The recent engagement at Drainesville is acknowledged, as the facts have now been received from both sides, to have been one of the best contested encounters we have yet had with the enemy. Gen. STUART and some of his officers showed a heroic spirit, and Colonel KANE says that he could distinctly hear the officers urging the rebel army on to battle.

One officer, he says, implored the men to rush forward; but, after using every argument in his power, they failed to obey, when the officer, in a last desperate effort to make his men advance upon our troops, rushed forward himself, when he was shot down, and his men were immediately dispersed. Colonel KANE says that a prompt obedience to the commands and entreaties of that officer, on the part of his men, would probably have turned the fortunes of the day against us. So near were the two armies together, that Colonel KANE distinctly heard the order given by that rebel officer, to aim at the officer (Col KANE) leading on the Bucktails; and he attributes his own escape from death on the field wholly to the bravery of his own men in striking terror into the ranks of the enemy and causing them to refuse to obey the orders of their commader.

It will cause no surprise to hear of another engagement at any moment in the vicinity of Drainesville. Our pickets in that direction were driven in yesterday, and the rebels have been largely strengthened. General MCCALL is prepared for any emergency; and if the Confederates desire to meet the Pennsylvania Reserves in a fair field, a very trifling advance on their part will be received by General MCCALL as an intimation to move forward to an engagement.

Colonel KANE, of the Bucktails, under the very excellent care of his wife, is improving.—He is, however, confined closely to his bed, and is very weak. Colonel KANE is not wounded in the forehead, and deprived of his reason in consequence, as currently reported. His wound is on the cheek, the ball having passed through the cheek, and, carrying away a tooth and a portion of the jaw bone, lodged in his mouth. He is in full possession of his reason, and recounts with minute detail the incidents of the late engagement and brilliant success of the Pennsylvania troops.

Interesting from Port Royal.

The Empire City, Captain Baxter, from Beaufort December 24, and Port Royal 25th arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Empire City discharged her cargo at Beaufort, and is, without doubt, the largest vessel ever at that place. When coming out of Port Royal she came through the Southeast channel which has recently been buoyed out, *and found not less than thirty feet of water in any part.*

Nothing of importance had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the Baltic.

The Seventy ninth regiment had made a reconnoissance about fifteen miles from Beaufort on the 20th of December, and captured six rebels at a place called the brickyards.

At Tybee Island the troops were still engaged making intrenchments, while Fort Pulaski kept up a continued fire on the island, but did no damage.

The Empire City brings a large mail from Port Royal.

On the 23d a rebel boat came down in Warsaw channel from Savannah to reconnoitre, as was supposed to see if the way was clear for the English steamer Fingal (which ran the blockade a short time since and is now loaded with cotton) to come out. On being chased by one of our gunboats, they ran their boat ashore, and the crew took the woods. Our people caught two of them, who are now on board the Wabash.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—Mr. K L. Durbon, long a resident of our village, was accidentally killed last night about five o'clock, by the locomotive of the freight train going East. Up to the time of his death, Mr. Durbon was engaged teaching school at Wellsburgh, in which capacity he has been engaged for some time past, his family residing in this place. He started on foot about half past four o'clock to come to Elmira, and had reached the bridge near Mr. Miller's house, about one and a half miles east of this place, where the freight train and the Dunkirk Express going west generally meets, and it is supposed that while avoiding the Express train and not seeing the freight train coming was struck by the latter train. His body was found this morning in the creek near the Bridge. His umbrella was found sticking in the cow catcher of the freight engine. This terrible bereavement will fall with crushing effect upon the family circle of which the deceased was the honored head, and their grief will be doubly felt by the sudden and tragical manner, of his death.

Mr. Durbon was a man of fine literary attainments, of strict moral character, amiable in his manners, and of a modest and retiring disposition—in life he had many friends, in death he has many mourners.—*Elmira Gaz.*

MRS. DOUGLAS.—Very few people indeed have been placed in a more trying position and sacrificed more for the sake of the Union than has Mrs. Douglas. She has persistently refused to entertain the proposition forwarded to her by special messenger under a flag of truce from the Governor of North Carolina, asking that the two sons of the late Senator Douglas be sent South to save their extensive estate in Mississippi from confiscation. If she refuses, a large property would be taken from the children, and, in her present reduced circumstances, they may thereby eventually be placed in straitened circumstances. Here, then, was an appeal made directly to her tender regard for them, which, if she should refuse, would work disastrously against them in after years. But her answer was worthy of herself and of her late distinguished husband. If the rebels wish to make war upon defenceless children, and take away the all of little orphan boys, it must be so; but she could not for an instant think of surrendering them to the enemies of their country and of their father. His last words were: "Tell them to obey the Constitution and the laws of the country," and Mrs. Douglas will not make herself the instrument of disobeying his dying injunction. The children, she says, belong to Illinois and must remain in the North. Illinois and the North, we take it, will see to it that they are not sufferers by the devotedness and patriotism of their mother.

☞ Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, uncle of the rebel Senator, is about to publish a new series of articles to prove that it is the imperative duty of the nation to suppress rebellion, and maintain the Constitution, and at any cost of life and treasure.

THE IRISH FAMINE.—Notwithstanding the flattering assurances of the Lieut.-General of Ireland that there is really no great scarcity of food in Ireland, other authorities continue to assert that the failure of the potato crop is general and total, and that a winter of horrors like those of 1847 is before the unfortunate people of Ireland. The Archbishop of Dublin is urgent in requesting the British Ministry to give quick relief, "if they would prevent the remainder of the Irish peasantry from being swept with the besom of destruction;" and the proceedings of popular meetings throughout the Island give evidence of profound alarm. From the facts made known, it seems that the crop was not so much deficient in quantity, but it was smitten with rot. The small farmers, noticing the tendency to decay, threw their crops into market, supposing that the disease was confined to their own localities, and expecting to be able to purchase again. But it turns out that the disease is frightfully prevalent, and that the pittance they received for their decaying crops, in the presence of a great advance in price, is entirely insufficient to feed their families.

MARRIED,

In Granville Dec. 15, 1861, by M. DeWitt, Esq., E. DICKENS, of Potter county, to Miss [illegible] BAYER, of Granville, Bradford county.

In Canton, Nov. 21, 1861, by Rev. P. Camp, Mr. [illegible] BALLARD, of East Troy, to Miss JULIA ANN LINDLEY, of Canton.

Also, by the same, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861, Mr. LESTER, to Miss CAROLINE GREEN, both of [illegible]

DIED,

In Laceyville, Saturday evening, Dec. 21, 1861, after a short illess, GEORGE G. LACEY, aged 46 years [illegible] 7 days.

New Advertisement.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the "Barclay Railroad and Coal Company," will be held at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, corner 4th and Walnut Sts., on Monday, January 13, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon when the amendment to the Charter, approved May 1, 1861, will be submitted, and an election of officers to serve the ensuing year. By order of HARVEY SHAW.

Jan. 1, 1861—w2

ANOTHER NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS AT TRACY & MOORE'S.

Towanda, Jan. 1, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. U. MERCUR, President Judge of the 12th Judicial District, consisting of the Counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, and Honorables JOHN PASSMORE and JOHN F. LONG, Associate Judges, in and for the county of Bradford, have issued their precept bearing date the 18th day of Dec. A. D. 1861, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court at Towanda, for the County of Bradford, on Monday, the 3d day of February next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the County of Bradford, that they be then and there in their proper person, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done; and those who are bound by recognizance or otherwise to prosecute against the prisoners who are or may be in the jail of said County, or who shall not be bound to appear at the said court, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeable to their notice.

Dated at Towanda, the 30th of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. A. H SPALDING, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*Burlingame bery vs. Joseph Kingsbery.* In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county, No. 139, December Term, 1861.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned auditor, appointed by the said Court to distribute the money raised by the Sheriff's sale of said defendant's personal 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. of said day, and where all persons having claims on said money are required to present them, or else be forever debarred from coming on the same.

P. D. MORGAN.

Dec. 10, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bradford county, the undersigned, administrator of Jonathan Rose, late of Sylvania Borough, deceased, will sell at public auction, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Sylvania Borough, bounded as follows: On the north by the State road, on the east by the public road leading to Armenia, on the south by the lands of D. S. Alexander, and on the west by lands of Melissee Bristoll. Containing about [illegible] acre, with one framed dwelling house, sheds and [illegible] trees thereon, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the public house of M. Ross, in said Borough of Sylvania.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

T. A. PIERCE, Administrator.

Dec. 10, 1861.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Rome twp., on Monday, December 30th, the following certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Rome, in said county, late the estate of NATHAN B HILL, dec'd., bounded as follows: on the north by land set apart to widow by appraisement, on the south by lands of E. M. High, on the east by lands owned by the said Nathan Hill, west by lands of J Seale and S. B. Buman, containing 28 acres and 65 perches, all improved.

ALSO.—The decedents interest in a certain [illegible] or parcel of land contracted of Wm. B. Chaffee, bounded on the north by land of Thos. J. Mills, on the south by lands of E. M. Aigh, east by lands of Daniel Russell, on the west by lands of said Nathan B. Hill, dec'd. containing about 40 acres, about [illegible] acres improved.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two months therefrom, with interest.

SMITH LENT, Adm'r.

Rome, Dec. 5, 1861.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford county, will be exposed to public sale, at the tavern house of Harrison Gibbs, in Springfield twp., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of JANUARY, 1862, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Springfield twp., late the estate of Thomas Smead, dec'd, bounded on the north east and south by land of William Williams and on the west by the Public highway, being from Smithfield Centre, to Bentley Creek. Containing one acre, all improved with a frame Tavern House, framed Barn, Work Shop and fruit trees thereon, being the same premises sold to Thomas Smead at May Term, 1851, by the Sheriff of Bradford County, as the property of Alexander Bowe.

TERMS OF SALE.—$25,00 in hand and the balance in confirmation of the sale with interest.

ALSO.—another piece of land situate in said twp of Springfield, and bounded on the north by lands of Walter and Asa Mattocks, Thomas Jayne and James Phillips east by lands of Noah Bliss, south by lands of [illegible] Westbrook and the old farm formerly owned by Hiram Spear, and on the west by the highway, leading from Springfield Centre to Leonard Hollow containing about seventy nine acres, about sixty acres improved with two frame houses, one frame barn, sheds, corn house, and orchard thereon, being the farm formerly owned by Lemuel White, and part of the same land sold by the Sheriff of Bradford County, as the property of Hiram Spear, to the said Thomas Smead, at September Term, 1851.

TERMS OF SALE.—For this lot, $50,00 in hand, one third including this fifty dollars, confirmation of the sale, one third in one year, and one third in two years with interest on the whole from the day of sale.

ALSO.—another piece or parcel of land situate in said Springfield twp., and bounded on the north by lands of Barnard Newel and Walter Mattocks, on the west by the public road, on the west line of the Leonard White farm above described and of W. H. Westbrook, on the south by lands of W. W. Westbrook and E. Bennett, and on the west by lands of Joel Adams, containing one hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts, with one frame barn and two sheds, and three apple orchards thereon, about one hundred acres thereof improved.

TERMS OF SALE.—Of this lot $50.00 in hand, one third including the fifty dollars at the confirmation of the sale. One third in one year, one third in two years, with interest on the whole from the day of sale.

JAMES H. WEBB, Administrator.

Dec. 18, 1861.