

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, April 10, 1862.

THE REPUBLICAN STANDING COMMITTEE of Bradford County are requested to meet at the Ward House, in Towanda Borough, on Saturday, April 13, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary, in relation to the election of delegates to the State Convention. The following named gentlemen comprise the Committee:—
B. L. SCOTT, Towanda. J. H. GRANT, Troy.
E. F. POWELL, Boro. W. M. CLOGGITT, S. Stone.
J. O. BEARDSLEY, Warren. A. ELSBREE, Athens.
J. B. HINDS, Wysox. ROBT. MCKEE, Orwell.
C. E. GLADDING, Columbia.
A full attendance is requested.
H. L. SCOTT, Chairman.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news from Fortress Monroe is interesting. The latest intelligence of the position of the Merrimac is that she was still taking in coal at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Saturday night. It was reported that the renowned Captain Hollins was to take command of her. A report reached Fortress Monroe that the rebels had warned General Burnside to abandon Newburn within six days or take the consequences, and that the General replied that he would soon meet the enemy at Goldsboro' and at Raleigh, and there settle the question of evacuation. The latest from Beaufort states that Fort Macon still holds out, but that formidable preparations are being made by our troops to shell it within a few days, in which event its reduction will become inevitable. It was reported that a fight was progressing at Yorktown on Saturday afternoon. Despatches received at the War Department dated at three o'clock Sunday, state, however, that reconnaissance had been made toward Yorktown, but that no general engagement had taken place up to that hour. There had been some cannonading, but the result is not permitted to transpire. The headquarters of our army is within five miles of Yorktown.

Our only news from Island No. 10 is contained in a despatch from New Madrid to the Secretary of War, dated Saturday, stating that our gunboat Carondelet run the gauntlet at the Island on Friday night, passing through a heavy fire from the batteries without damage, and is now available to General Pope.

By the arrival of the United States transport Atlantic, from Port Royal, S. C., Sunday evening, which brought Gen. Sherman and staff—we learn that our forces at Jacksonville, Florida, were momentarily expecting an attack from the rebels, consisting of two Mississippi regiments and one of Florida guerillas, with a troop of horses and a battery of artillery. Brigadier General Wright, commanding our troops at that place, was confident of being able to sustain himself and protect the town and the inhabitants, the majority of whom are Northern men and loyal citizens. Deserters represent the condition of the rebel forces as desperate, being entirely out of food and relying upon foraging for subsistence.

Despatches lately received in Mobile from Memphis state that General Buell's army has reached Savannah, Tenn., from Columbia. From the same source we learn that 2,000 Union troops had landed at Biloxi from three vessels, and had destroyed the telegraph line between New Orleans and Mobile.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the Senate, on Thursday, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans and materials to render floating batteries invulnerable, and appropriating \$25,000 therefor, was passed. A bill was also passed giving twelve months' extra pay to each of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the ships Cumberland and Congress. After the presentation of a number of resolutions, and their reference to appropriate committees, the bill to provide for the administration of the oath of allegiance to citizens in foreign countries, was taken up and passed. The bill introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Mass., on the 16th of December, and reported back from the committee on the District of Columbia on February 20th with amendments, was taken up, and after considerable debate, and the adoption of some amendments not materially affecting the principle or plan of emancipation as embodied in original bill, it passed by a vote of 29 to 14. There was great applause in the galleries when the vote was declared. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the consideration of the tax bill occupied the entire session. All the sections were voted upon, except two relating to appropriations, allowance and drawbacks.

ARMY LETTERS.—The Post Office Department gives notice that all letters addressed to officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, whether near Washington, or moving South, should be mailed to Washington City. From that office they will be properly forwarded in separate packages to the respective corps and divisions, and their delivery facilitated. The commanders of divisions are requested as movements occur to cause notice to be given to the Postmaster at Washington, to what convenient point packages destined to regiments under them shall be sent.

RECRUITING STOPPED.—A Washington telegram states that all the officers in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given to the Governors of the States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed ample for the suppression of the Rebellion and the speedy termination of the War.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Over the Towanda Telegraph Line.

Capture of Island No. 10.

Great Battle at Pittsburg Landing, Near Corinth.

FEDERAL TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

Rebel Loss from 40,000 to 45,000.

CHICAGO, April 7, P. M.
Second Master Lord, of the Benton, arrived at Cairo with dispatches from General Foote stating that Island No. 10 surrendered last night at midnight. Men, guns and transports were captured.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.
A great battle was fought at Pittsburg Landing (near Corinth) on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, between Gen. BUELL and BEAUREGARD'S forces. The Rebel loss is from forty to forty five thousand. Our loss from eighteen to twenty thousand.

[These telegrams were received at this place on Wednesday, 11 o'clock, just as we were going to press. We give them as received.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1862.
Important news reached the War Department from Fortress Monroe and Yorktown up to a late hour last night. The substance of the news is this:—General McClellan made a careful examination of the rebel works at Yorktown on Sunday, and found them to be very strong and the approaches difficult. The water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester were considerably increased. It was evident that siege trains and mortars would have to be employed before assaulting the place, and that although its capture was certain, a siege of two or three days might be necessary. All the important works before Yorktown were already taken by our troops, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails among them. Supplies were being rapidly received from Shipping Point, which was taken possession of by our army on Sunday. A new rebel battery was discovered at the Rip Raps, and was shelled out by our men. A despatch from General Wool states that the rebel General Magruder has 30,000 men at Yorktown.

SPEECH OF MR. YANCEY AT NEW ORLEANS.—We have heretofore alluded to Mr. Yancey's speech, made in New Orleans on the evening of the 13th ult. There is a great deal of curiosity expressed amongst all classes to know more about it. We, therefore, give the following synopsis, which we find in the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, of the 19th ult.:—

Mr. Yancey is decidedly of the opinion that the South has no friends in Europe, and that the North is in a similar condition. He says there is a very strong prejudice in all of Europe against the South in consequence of the erroneous impression which prevails in reference to the institution of slavery. There are many persons in Europe who consider the Southern people semi-civilized, and believe that negroes are raised upon the plan that stock is. There is no disposition to interfere in American affairs.

The blockade enables the British holders of the great staple (cotton) to realize an immense advance upon its cost in consequence of the scarcity of the article. These holders are the wealthy few, who have the ear of the Government. Another reason for not interfering with the blockade was the belief that the scarcity of the article and the remote prospect of obtaining a supply from this country would create such a demand for East India cotton as to increase its culture to a very considerable extent.

Another reason, in Mr. Yancey's opinion, why European Powers will not interfere in American affairs is the hope and belief that a permanent dissolution of the United States will weaken a nation of whose prosperity and greatness they had become jealous. They hope to see the war protracted until both divisions are involved in a ruinous debt, to hang over them like an incubus for years to come.

He inclines to the opinions that England and France would sooner interfere to prevent a reconstruction of the Union than for any other purpose. And he believes that their starving operative, engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, compel them to interfere, they will stand aloof until they see the South is about to conquer its independence, or fall in the attempt. He has no hope of recognition of the Confederate States by either of these Powers until the occurrence of one of these events. In view of these facts, Mr. Yancey is of opinion that we might as well recall our Commissioners from Europe and await the action of foreign Powers—wait until they propose negotiation and recognition.

AN INGENIOUS SUGGESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says:—

"It has been seriously proposed to place a stamp tax of five dollars on every letter of recommendation for office, and an additional entry tax of ten dollars on every candidate who may file his papers at department. This, according to the estimate of the House Committee on Ways and Means, will produce an annual revenue of over one million of dollars, which will be doubled on the year that a new President is inaugurated."

Commodore Foote reports to the Secretary of the Navy on Tuesday night an expedition of five boats and over one hundred men proceeded to the upper or No. 1, rebel fort, and took it, receiving only the fire of two sentinels who ran away after firing their muskets. The rebel force in the vicinity did likewise. Col. Roberts, who commanded the expedition, spiked the six guns in the fort and returned with the boats uninjured.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

FORMATION OF NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1862.

ORDERED.

I.—That the portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge shall constitute a military department, to be called the Department of the Shenandoah, and be under the command of Major General Banks.

II.—That the portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and the Patuxent, shall be a military district, to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, and to be under the command of Major General McDowell.

By order of the PRESIDENT.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of war.

GOOD NEWS FROM FORT UNION.

St. Louis, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

The correspondent of *The Republican*, under date of Fort Union, New Mexico, 18th, states: Colonel Slough's Colorado Regiment of infantry, 950 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 1,400 men, sufficient to defend this depot against any force the rebels can bring against us.

We have stores enough to last our troops three months. This fort is the strongest on the Western frontier, being 570 feet square, with parapet seven feet high, and a ditch eight feet deep and five feet wide. It contains well-stocked magazines. Ordnance for the works have been received, and will probably be mounted immediately.

At the latest advices Col. Canby was still shut up at Fort Craig, 260 miles south of here, and the Texans, 1,400 strong, were at Albuquerque with 20 pieces of artillery, about half way between here and Fort Craig. Other accounts state that the Rebel Colonels Steele and Baylor, with 1,800 Texans, are advancing on this fort.

The Texans hold Santa Fe, where they have organized a provisional government, with Gen. Pelham as Governor.

If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing this depot, it will be done, and an effort made to relieve Col. Canby, and thus reclaim Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Colonel Slough, as the next ranking officer, is in command of this Department, while Colonel Canby is penned up in Fort Craig.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, April 2, 1862.

THE weather to day is clear and pleasant, and everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The Rebels fired several shots from Sewall's Point last night, on the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loaded with horses.

A reconnaissance was made from Newport News yesterday, to Watts Creek, a distance of nine miles.

The enemy appeared 3,000 strong, and opened with cannon on our forces, but their balls passed entirely over them.

Our batteries were immediately got in position and we opened fire on the Rebels, when their entire force broke and fled, fording across the creek in great confusion, but keeping out of range.

The object of the reconnaissance being accomplished, the troops returned.

The whole country through which our troops passed was formerly the garden-spot of Virginia. It is now perfectly devastated, and but one house was left standing.

The houses, fences, and trees have been burned by the retreating rebels. There are no signs of the Merrimac yet, and from her long delay the opinion is gaining ground she will not come out again. She has now a fine field to operate in if she should triumph over the Monitor, and if she should fail to come now, it is thought she is afraid to run any risks.

An officer of the Seminoles says that he read a Savannah paper of the 23d ult., which acknowledged a terrible Rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, and admitted there was no use to attempt to conceal the fact.

The English steamer Racer arrived here this morning, and saluted the flag, which was responded to by the fort. Some compliments also passed between the French vessels and the Racer, occasioning quite a cannonade.

A second reconnaissance was also made yesterday to Big Bethel, when the enemy was found to have returned and occupied the earthworks in force.

On seeing our scouts, they threw shells into the woods occupied by our troops on the previous advance, but they were unoccupied, and no damage was done.

It not being the purpose of our advance to engage the enemy, no response was made to their guns.

A flag of truce to day brought down an officer of the French steamer from Norfolk.

The steamboats conveying troops to Newport News were repeatedly fired into from Sewall's Point, and also by a rebel gunboat this afternoon. No damage was done, so far as we can learn.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.

An intelligent gentleman, leaving Memphis a week ago, reports General A. S. Johnston saying that the Federals could outflank them in any position they might take, and therefore for negotiations were useless.

Gen. Johnston says the only chance for the rebels is to open fight in the field.

Our informant thinks Corinth, Miss., is their chosen place. He said the rebels had about 50,000 troops on the line between Memphis and Huntsville, Ala., which were being re-enforced, and it is supposed that they now number 60,000 to 75,000. The rebels are prepared with tar and resin to burn Memphis when compelled to evacuate.

The most prominent citizens of Memphis say they would yield forthwith if they could be assured of their property from confiscation by the Federal Government.

HERACLES GREENE INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found two bills of indictment against Horace Greene, for an attack made upon the Marshal of the District in the columns of the N. Y. Tribune.

General Bushrod Johnson, who was captured at Fort Donelson and who afterwards made his escape, is treated with contempt in the south and refused a command, because he broke his parole of honor.

The Penn. Regiments at Winchester.

HARRISBURG, April 4.—The following general order has just been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS, P. M.
HARRISBURG, April 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10.

The Governor congratulates the members of the Eighty-Fourth and One hundred and tenth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers, upon their gallantry in the recent severe and brilliant action at Winchester. Their bearing upon that occasion, under the formidable attack of a bold and desperate foe, was worthy of the high reputation already won by the soldiers of Pennsylvania on the memorable fields of Dranesville, Roanoke Island, and Newbern. The Governor is proud to recognize the enviable distinction thus gained by the troops of the Commonwealth, and trusts that, to the end of the present wicked rebellion, they may be distinguished for similar deeds of valor and endurance, and that, whenever called to meet the enemies of their country, they may prove their fitness to sustain its flag.

The example of the gallant Col. Murray, of the Eighty-Fourth, who fell at the head of his regiment in the conflict at Winchester, with that of the noble men of his command who there gave their lives a willing sacrifice to their country, must stimulate all who are enlisted in her service to increased devotion, while their memory will be cherished by every patriot and add honor to the arms of Pennsylvania and the Union.

The Governor directs that "Winchester, 23d March, 1862," be inscribed on the flags of the Eighty-Fourth and One hundred and tenth Regiments, and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By order of
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. ROSS, Adjutant General P. M.

TERIBLE TORNADO AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, April 2.—A special despatch to the *Journal* from Cairo states that the most terrific tornado that has visited this locality for several years, passed over Cairo from the south-west at three o'clock this morning. The tornado was accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain. A large number of transports and steam trams were torn from their moorings on the Ohio levee, and blown across the river.

The slate roof of the Steubenville Hotel was torn off and completely demolished. Several rows of unoccupied barracks were leveled with the ground.

The Cairo and Columbus wharf-boat was blown across the river and now lies high and dry on the Kentucky shore.

The steam-ship Illinois had both chimneys and the upper cabin torn away and in the falling of which four or five lives were lost. Several barges, which were used as store-houses, broke loose and floated down the river.

Large piles of Government lumber on the Ohio levee were blown into the river. The wooden barracks at Bird's Point and Fort Holt were demolished, but there was no loss of life.

Much anxiety was felt for the safety of the fleet at Island No. 10. Steamers were sent down this morning to ascertain what damage had been done. The steamer Philadelphia, with a lot of ice barges in tow, drifted down the river and sunk a mile below Bird's Point. Three men were drowned. Capt. Carroll, of the steamer Sallie Wood, had his leg broken.

So far as ascertained, five men were blown from the transports at the levee and drowned, and several had their legs and arms broken. The boat John Jones, used as a hospital boat at Mound City, was severely injured.

The prisoners captured at Union City by Col. Buford numbered only seven.

About forty horses and mules were taken. Gen. John A. Logan left to day to join his brigade up the Tennessee river. His wound is not entirely healed.

FLORIDA.—Another State has been wrested from the sham Confederacy. Pensacola has been evacuated, together with Forts Barrancas and Escañe, and the whole area of Florida has been abandoned to our armies! General Sherman has issued a proclamation to the Floridians, in which he assures them that his mission is one of peace rather than conquest. All loyal citizens are assured that they shall be protected in the pursuance of their occupations, and the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. The General recommends them to assemble in their cities and towns to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to elect their officers in the "good old way," predicting as a result the return of prosperous and peaceful times. The citizens of Jacksonville held a meeting on the 20th inst., at which resolutions were adopted declaring the act of secession of the State of Florida null and void. They also recommended that a State Convention be held for the purpose of choosing State officers, and that, until that time, the military authorities of the United States be requested to afford them aid and protection.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference closed its session on Friday last after a session of nine days. It is said to have been one of the most interesting sessions ever held by this large body of clergymen. Before its close a preamble and series of resolutions were adopted, from which we select the following as showing the feeling of that body:

Resolved, That while we disclaim all connection with the political parties, yet as loyal ministers in Conference assembled, we do hereby express our utter abhorrence and opposition to the present rebellion as being the offspring of treason, and the instrument of the destruction of the best Government in the world.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN PRAYER.—The magnificent victories of Roanoke and Newbern, together with the other numerous yet important successes of Gen. Burnside, are now the theme of grateful mention in every patriot family home. In a recent sermon Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, made the following personal allusion: "While he was planning his magnificent expedition, it was my fortune to occupy the same room with him in Washington, and I shall never forget how, every morning, we used to kneel down together, and pray for the blessing of God upon his solemn work. That blessing insures his success. The Lord of Hosts is with him, the God of Battles is his refuge."

"APRIL FOOL."—"All fool's day"—the 1st of April, had its "peculiar" effect on many of our citizens. Neatly done up packages were very numerous in the streets, and occasionally small pieces of money were found sticking to the plank walks in different parts of town.

The best "sell" we have heard of, was perpetrated by a wag, in Philadelphia. The following paragraph from the *Republican* explains:—

"A practical wag called early at the *Republican* office yesterday (April 1st), and ordered some hand bills with a flaming horse cut, announcing that there were on exhibition at the American stable the greatest horses in America—a well matched team over 19 hands high, to be seen for two days only—the bill bearing the name of one HANSEN. A 'colored citizen' was in attendance at the

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The name of the Post Office heretofore known as "Old Hickory," in this county, has been changed to "Wells." Those interested will notice the fact.

Navigation on Lake Erie seems to be open. The Dunkirk Union gives the names of nine propellers, three of them new, that will run from that port the coming season in connection with the Erie Railway. We understand that navigation will be open on the North Branch canal, in a few days.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—The Oswego Times says Peter Rozelle of that city has reached the extraordinary age of 109 years. He never wore glasses, and can read without their use. He converses readily, retains his memory perfectly, and chews tobacco vigorously, having practiced the latter habit uninterruptedly for 97 years.

We notice that many of our northern exchanges are complaining of "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring." The roads in this section are dry and dusty, and the farmers are plowing late work, notwithstanding a little snow is still visible on the distant mountain sides.

On Saturday last, as a couple of gentlemen were driving along the tow-path, near Water St., the front wheel of the buggy struck a stick of timber, upsetting it and precipitating them into the canal. Neither of them were seriously injured, although both took an unceremonious ducking. The buggy was somewhat damaged.

PROMOTED.—We are pleased to learn that our friend HENRY B. MCKEAN, Esq., of this place, who so nobly distinguished himself at the battle of Dranesville, has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. That Mac will make a brave and efficient officer, there is no doubt, and promotion was well merited.

"SNAKE"—We are informed by M. M. Brown, that while passing along the canal, a few miles below this place, on the 8th of March last, he came upon a large snake, which lay upon the ice, and was as lively and active as those seen in summer. Although this may be considered "a snake story," by some, Mr. Brown assures us that it is a fact.

RAFTING.—The river, for the last three or four days, has been in excellent rafting condition, and a large amount of lumber, timber, shingles, &c., have passed this place. Many of our lumbermen have also "pulled out." A large quantity of hay is being shipped from this county, intended for the Government.

CELLARS.—At this season of the year particular attention should be given to cellars. In order to promote the health of people cleanliness is absolutely indispensable. All decayed vegetable matter should be removed, and the cellar thoroughly cleaned, aired and whitewashed. More sickness arises from foul cellars than any other one thing.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Sunday, the 30th ult., a little daughter of FAREHAM SWIFT, of Monroeton township, while playing among some saw logs that were piled on a side hill, met with an accident which caused her death. The logs were not properly blocked up, and as the ground settled from them there was nothing to prevent them from rolling, and while the child was playing among them they started, some of them passing over her. When found she was beneath a log, and life almost extinct. She lived but a few days, when death came to her relief.

WELL PUT.—The Boston Journal hits the nail on the head, when it says: "Not a tenth part of all the local news which transpires in any county town finds its way into the city newspapers, and he who takes the latter to the exclusion of his own town or county paper, does not fail to do an injustice to his own county. And we might add that no man who does not take a county paper is fit to hold a county or township office, as he is ignorant of what is going on in his own neighborhood or county seat."

GIRLS.—Girls are great institutions—and there are various kinds. One is the kind that appears the best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, &c., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining room, the sick-room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home, the other a blessing. One is a moth, consuming everything about her; the other is a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along her pathway. Now it does not necessarily follow that there shall be classes of girls. A slight education will modify both a little, and unite their good qualities in one.

MURDERER AT LARGE.—\$100 REWARD.—A man named John Ashley was murdered near Darlington, Beaver county, on Wednesday last week, and a young man named Eli Sheets was soon after apprehended on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. He was taken to Darlington station, in custody of an officer, who was about to convey him to Beaver jail, when he succeeded in making his escape. He is said to be about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, rather square and heavily built, and of fair complexion. He had a mark below his left eye, as though he had been struck. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for his arrest and delivery at Beaver jail, or for such information as will lead to his arrest. Letters may be addressed to the sheriff of Beaver county, or to Dr. Ross, at Darlington.

TOO LAZY TO MOURN.—We have heard of very lazy people. Men too lazy to shell corn when presented to them by charitable neighbors to keep them from starving. Men "too lazy to draw their last breath," consequently never "kicked off the mortal coil," but the laziest man we ever heard of resides in Albany. Here is an item from an Albany paper:—

"A well known milliner, on Washington avenue, in Albany, has gone off with a man not her husband. It appears that she carried on a good business, and made considerable money. Her husband would not work at all, simply because his wife was making a good living for herself and him too. But the wife was not to be bamboozled into any such arrangement as that. He was well able to work, and had plenty to do, if he would only do it, but he wouldn't. So the other evening she wrote him a note that she had found a man who would support her. Off she went, and the husband, it is said, is so indignant that he won't even mourn her loss. Very lazy man, that."

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stables holding charge over an immense saw-horse, shod blanketed, as all blood horses should be! "The sell took amazingly. The old and the young, of all classes and dignities, rushed to the stables to see this wonderful team, as the hand bill was particularly addressed to lovers of good horses! As one after another was sold, a huge horse-lair arose from the bystanders who had been fully initiated.

"Have you seen those horses?" was the question of the day. Sunday other jokes were practiced over the village, but the horse sell was the hugest.

New Advertisements.

REGISTERS' NOTICES.—Notice is hereby given, that there has been filed and a title in the office of the Register of Wills, in and for the county of Bradford, accounts of Administrations upon the following estates, viz:—

Final account of B. L. Rockwell and Amy Rockwell, executors of Luther Rockwell, of Troy.
Final account of Angeline Lyon, administratrix of Caleb Lyon, of Pike.
Final account of Hannah M. Boyce, administratrix of Abram Boyce, of Windham.
Final account of James H. Webb, administrator of Thomas Webb, who was administrator of C. S. Bradley, of Springfield.
J. C. Ridgway and D. J. Beardsley, administrators of J. Murray Martin, of Panklin.
Stephen C. Corwin, administrator of John Tash, of Towanda.
Final account of S. Dickinson, administrator of Milton M. Ross, of Springfield.
Final account of L. P. Stafford and Samuel Howard, administrators of Alexander Brown, dec'd., of Towanda.
Samuel Lyons and Caroline Elsbree, now Caroline Brown, administrators of James Elsbree, of Windham.
Final account of Smith Lent, administrator of Nathan B. Hill, of Rome.
Final account of Charles M. Manville, guardian of Lafayette and A. B. Snyder, minor children of B. P. Snyder, dec'd., late of Athens.
Partial account of Mercy Ann Merchant, surviving administratrix of Amos C. Merchant, of Windham.
Partial account of John H. Squires and Lydia Welles, administrators of F. C. Baldwin, of Lyndia Welles, of Towanda.
Partial account of James L. Phillips and Lydia Phillips, Jr., of Springfield.
Partial account of John H. Ayers and Minor T. Porter, executors of Abijah Ayers, of Canton.
Partial account of G. W. Elliott and Eliza Lewis, executors of Alexander Dougherty, of Herick.
And the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bradford county, on MONDAY, the 5th day of May next, for confirmation and allowance.
N. C. ELSBREE, Register.
Register's Office, April 9, 1862.

1862!

NEW SPRING GOODS,

AT

TRACY & MOORE'S.

BARGAINS

FOR

CASH PURCHASERS.

Towanda, April 8, 1862. TRACY & MOORE.

Garden Seeds of last years Crop.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN.

of almost every variety, in large and small packages.

A large assortment of Peas in packages.

ALSO,

TURNTIPS AND BEET SEED BY THE POUND.

Our assortment at

Towanda, April 10, 1862.

H. S. MERCUR

Is now receiving a new supply of

SPRING GOODS

Purchased since the late reduction in prices.

THE special attention of customers from all sections of this and adjoining counties is invited to this

Large, Choice and Attractive Stock,

which will be offered at the lowest prices.

Towanda, April 9, 1862.

PRINTS & DOMESTICS.

The cheapest in the market, for cash at

MONTANYES,

(Corner of the Public Square and Main Street.)

THEY OFFER FOR SALE