

A GREAT SPEECH BY HON. DAVID WILMOT.

The Hon. David Wilmot is still giving evidence of his devotion to the great principles underlying our Republican fabric, his regard for the Union and the Constitution, and his earnestness in opposition to the great rebellion. He is a true man and one of the ablest in the United States Senate.

We take the above paragraph from the Columbus Republican. The speech referred to will be found on the first page of our paper to day.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Another conflict and another victory for the government has to be recorded. The division of Gen. Franklin, despatched to West Point by General McClellan, had a brisk contest with the enemy and defeated them with great slaughter on Wednesday.

A full account of the shelling of Sewall's Point, and the skirmish between the Merrimac and our gunboats and iron clad vessels, will be found in another column.

Further details of the capture of New Orleans will be found in our columns to-day. The question of the supremacy of iron over wooden walls, formed a matter of speculation with some British naval officers there, who witnessed the exploit of the Varus and the Webster.

We received the exciting intelligence of the capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth, with the Navy Yard and its contents. Gen. Wool completed the landing of his troops at Willoughby Point on Saturday morning, and commenced his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men.

We received news dated New-Kent Court House, Saturday afternoon, to the effect that the pursuit of the rebels by the national troops under Gen. Sigelman had been in every respect successful.

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Bottom Bridge, fifteen miles from Richmond, at the head of the Chickahominy River.—Gen. McClellan, with the main body of the army, is rapidly following up within a few miles.

Capt. Davis who commands for the time the Mississippi fleet, telegraphs from Fort Pillow, that six of his vessels were on Sunday engaged with the Rebel boats off Fort Pillow.

New Bomb-Shell.—The Oregoo Gazette May 7, says—Gen. R. L. Fleming, Postmaster at Flemingsville, in this town, has been for a year past engaged in the invention of an incendiary shell, and an inflammatory compound for the same, and we are gratified to learn that his effort has been eminently successful.

We congratulate the Gen. on the complete success which has crowned his untiring perseverance and the Government on the valuable additions which his inventive genius has produced to its means of defence.

On Saturday afternoon a most destructive fire commenced in the city of Troy, N. Y., originating in the covered wooden bridge across the Hudson. At the time the fire broke out the wind was blowing a furious gale from the west, and firebrands from the bridge were carried over various parts of the city; and a large number of the most valuable buildings of the city, including the Union Railway Depot, were destroyed.

Eighteen or twenty lives were lost. The loss of property is estimated at \$3,000,000.

Among the men who fought for the Union at Pittsburg Landing, was HENRY CLAY—grandson of the illustrious Statesman—a son of Henry Clay who fell at Buena Vista. It is not always that great men have their talent or patriotism reflected in their offspring.

EMBALMING THE DEAD.—The remarkable success which attended Dr. Holme's attempt to embalm the body of young Udegaff—after it had lain in the grave fifteen days; and had been exposed after exhumation to the hot Southern atmosphere for three days, before it reached the hands of the embalmer—has occasioned no little surprise in this community, and has awakened much curiosity in regard to the process by which this art, which we have so recently been able to appreciate, works out its results.

The body is placed on an inclined platform, the mouth, ears, nose, &c., are stopped with cotton; if wounded, cotton is put in the wound, and a plaster put on; an incision is made in the wrist, the attachment is made from an air pump, and fluid ejected from the arteries.—The wound is then sewed up and the body is hoisted up to dry. To save the eyes from sinking in, wax is put on the eyelids. The hair is found to come out very easy, but after the embalming it could not be removed.

The bodies take an average about seven quarts, but Gen. Lander's took seventeen quarts.—There were some eight bodies on hand; some had been there thirty days. The operators say that in four months the body will become solidified like marble, but no chance has yet been had to prove it. Col. Baker's body on arriving in San Francisco, was in an advanced state of decomposition. Dr. Holme's, late of Williamsburgh, L. Island, is the oldest in the business here, and I am informed he has made thirty thousand dollars. Messrs. Brown and Alexander are trying to get a bill through Congress for the exclusive right to embalm bodies, and have Congress authorize a Corps of Embalmers for each division. The charges are \$50 for an officer and \$25 for a private, and I must say the bodies look as life-like as if they were asleep.—Elmira Press.

The session of the lower House of Congress was opened on Thursday morning week, with the following prayer by the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, Chaplain of the House: "We thank Thee for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We thank Thee for emancipation of slaves in the capital of our country. We thank Thee that our soil is now free from slavery, and that this air is a free air, and so shall remain forever. We accept this great blessing, not as the result of human manifestation—not as a matter of party policy—but as divine intervention; as the development of another form of confirmation of Thy great and glorious purpose to carry on this work of redemption. Therefore we bless and magnify Thy most excellent name, uniting with the churches of all lands, and of all ages, in saying:—Glorify unto the Father, and unto the Son, and unto the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end."

Special Court convened on Monday last, and to continue two weeks.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION. MORE GLORIOUS NEWS. SURRENDER OF NORFOLK. PORTSMOUTH ALSO CAPTURED. DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

Precipitate Evacuation of Williamsburgh on Monday Night.

A Great Number of Prisoners Captured.

VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI. Great Triumph of the Union Fleet.

FROM GENERAL FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.

SHARP SKIRMISH—THE REBELS REPULSED.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1862. The following was received at the War Department this morning:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 10, 12 o'clock midnight. Norfolk is ours, and also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard.

Gen. Wool, having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby Point about nine o'clock this morning, commenced his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the General. About five miles from the landing place a Rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's Creek, and after a few discharges upon two companies of infantry that were in the advance the rebels burned the bridge.

This compelled our forces to march around five miles further. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens. The city was formally surrendered.

Our troops were marched in, and now have possession. Gen. Viele is in command as Military Governor. The City and Navy Yard were not burned. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved to be wood on fire.

Gen. Wool and Secretary Chase returned about 11 o'clock to-night. Gen. Huger withdrew his force without a battle. The Merrimac is still off Sewall's Point. Commander Roger's expedition was heard from this afternoon, ascending the James River. Reports from Gen. McClellan are favorable.

EDWIN M. STANTON. BALTIMORE, May 11, 1862. The Old Point boat has arrived.

Our troops crossed to the Virginia shore during Friday night, while the Rip Raps shelled the rebel works at Sewall's Point. A landing was effected at Willoughby's Point at a spot selected the previous day by President Lincoln himself, who was among the first who stepped ashore.

The rebels fled as our troops advanced. At last advice Gen. Max Weber was within three miles of Norfolk. The Merrimac remained Saturday all day off Craney Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11, 1862. Hon. J. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War: The Merrimac was blown up by the Rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock.

The explosion took place at the time stated. It is stated to have been a grand sight by those who saw it. The Monitor, E. A. Stevens (Naugatuck,) and the gunboats, have gone up toward Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7. The enemy have evacuated Williamsburgh and fled towards Richmond. Our Army is following them up vigorously.

The battle of Monday was very severe, and the loss of the rebels proves to have been large.

DEPARTURES FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 6. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard fought action of yesterday. The effect of Hancock's brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works.

He was strongly reinforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yesterday was very severe.

We have some 300 unjured prisoners, and more than a thousand wounded. Their loss in killed is heavy. The victory is complete. I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

The conduct of our men has been excellent, with scarcely an exception. The enemy's works are very extensive, and exceedingly strong, both in respect to position and the works themselves.

Our loss was heavy in Hooker's Division, but very little on other parts of the field. Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over twenty killed and wounded.

The weather is good today, but there is great difficulty in getting up food, on account of the road. Very few wagons have yet come up.

Am I authorized to follow the examples of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on colors of regiments? We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding. ACCOUNT OF THE WILLIAMSBURG FIGHT. BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 6. The following is from the American's account of the battle at Williamsburgh:

The battle before Williamsburgh on Monday was a most warmly-contested engagement.—Owing to the roughness of the country and bad condition of the roads but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action.

also been lying on their arms all the previous night in a wood, and were soaked with the rain and chilled with cold. The battle raged from early in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Gen. McClellan arrived with fresh troops, and relieved the division of Gen. Hooker, who were nearly prostrate with fatigue and exposure, whilst the Third Excelsior Regiment of Sickles' Brigade had its ranks terribly thinned by the balls of the enemy. They are represented as having fought with such imprudent bravery that not less than two hundred of them were killed and wounded.

After the arrival of Gen. McClellan, the enemy were fiercely charged by Hancock's Brigade, and were driven within their works before nightfall, with heavy loss.

Nearly 700 of their dead were left on the field, with many wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburgh. Our loss was less than 300 killed and about 700 wounded.

Night having come on we occupied the battle field, the enemy having been driven within his works, and our forces laid on their arms, prepared to storm the works in the morning. At daylight on Tuesday morning General McClellan sent out scouts, whilst preparing to move on the enemy's works, who soon reported that he had again taken his flight during the night.

The works of the enemy and the city of Williamsburgh were then taken. Fort Magruder was a most extensive work, capable of prolonged defence, but the enemy had abandoned it early in the night, retreating in the greatest alarm and confusion, as described by a few negro women who were found in the town.

A large number of wagons, munitions, and considerable store provision, were found in the town, while the road was strewn for many miles with arms and accoutrements.

A number of deserters also made their escape, and came within our lines, who stated that they had received intelligence that large numbers of Federal troops were landing on York River, above Williamsburgh, to flank them.

YORKTOWN, Wednesday, May 7—12 M. As I close my letter the latest intelligence received from the field of battle is, that Gen. McClellan has come up with the enemy about eight miles beyond Williamsburgh, and after a pretty severe skirmish with his rear has again put him to flight across the Chickahominy. A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including many deserters who report that they have had nothing to eat but a few hard biscuits for forty-eight hours, and when brought in fell down in a state of exhaustion. Heavy canoeing could be heard by the boats coming down the river at an early hour this morning. Nothing as to results is yet ascertained. There is no doubt but that the whole army of Lee, Johnson and Magruder are in a state of utter disorganization, and under the rapid pursuit of Gen. McClellan and fleeing with great precipitation without the intention of making a stand anywhere, and unless they reach Richmond in boats by way of James River, they will certainly be intercepted and captured by the Federal landing and lauded at West Point. Not less than fifty steamers are engaged in transporting the balance of the army to West Point. A large number of prisoners are arriving at West Point, and others are being constantly brought in. On Monday, the enemy took about eighty of our men prisoners and captured one of the Pennsylvania batteries, having first killed all the horses. They having but a small support of infantry were overwhelmed by a superior force and were compelled to abandon their guns, but before the close of the day this battery with one of the enemy's was recaptured by Gen. McClellan, and the prisoners they had taken were found in Williamsburgh next day engaged in attending on the wounded of the enemy they had left behind. The retreat of the enemy was accompanied by too much confusion and haste to be troubled with the prisoners.

LATEST.—I have just learned that the enemy have destroyed all the bridges across the Chickahominy, and that General McClellan is resting his army on this side. It will be remembered that the Chickahominy runs parallel with the James River, into which it enters. It is the general impression that Gen. McClellan has now got the enemy just where he wants them.

VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI. WASHINGTON, May 11, 1862. The following has been received: FLAG SHIP BENTON, ABOVE FORT PILLLOW, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, May 10, 1862. VIA CANTON, May 11. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The naval engagement for which the rebels have been preparing took place this morning. The rebel fleet, consisting of eight iron clad gunboats, four of which were fitted with rams, came up handsomely. The action lasted one hour. Two of the rebel gunboats were blown up, and one sunk, when the enemy retired precipitately under the guns of the fort.

Only six vessels of my squadron were engaged. The Cincinnati sustained some injury from the rams, but will be in fighting condition to-morrow. Capt. Stembel distinguished himself, and he is seriously wounded. The Benton is uninjured.

Mortar-boat No. 16, in charge of 2d Master Gregory, behaved with great spirit. The Rebel Squadron is supposed to be commanded by Commodore Hollis.

C. H. DAVIS, Captain Commanding Western Flotilla, Mississippi River, pro tem.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT. HEADQUARTERS, CAMP AT PARKERSBURG, Va., Friday, May 9, via BALTIMORE, May 10. Gen. Milroy was confronted, day before yesterday, by forces said to be those of Jackson, Johnson, and Ewell. After sharp skirmishing with a portion of Jackson's army, he was joined by Schenck, who had made a forced march of thirty-four miles in one day. The enemy then approached in three directions, with a large force, appearing at various points in the mountains. Milroy detached four regiments, which, in attempting to prevent the placing of a rebel battery, brought on an engagement.—Our loss was five killed and seventy wounded. The rebels lost severely, and did not succeed in placing their battery.

Gen. Schenck, by orders from headquarters, then withdrew his whole force back upon the re-enforcements which Gen. Fremont is bringing forward.

An organized guerrilla force of four hundred have taken two towns, Aroldsburg and Spencer, near Parkersburg, threatening the Grafton Railroad, which connects Ohio River with Cumberland and the East. Gen. Kelly has been ordered up in person with re-enforcements.

Roring bands will attempt to prevent the execution of the two guerrillas ordered to be hung to-day at Sotton.

Gen. Cox has driven the enemy from Greenbrier, Mercer, and Giles Counties, after three sharp engagements.

The evacuation of Yorktown is the signal for renewed activity on the rebel side, and will make hard work here, but it is hoped that the greatest danger is now over, the plan of cutting Mitroy to pieces having failed.

A dispatch just received from Gen. Kelly reports that Major Treatie, having been re-enforced by three companies of Col. Harris's 10th Virginia and one company (Capt. West's) 1st Virginia Cavalry, has whipped the rebels at Spencer, killing a large number. He expects to kill or capture the whole of them.—PARKERSBURG, May 10, via BALTIMORE 11.

The reported capture of Aroldsburg by the rebels is contradicted. The rebels only burned the stores at Barringer Creek. Their subsequent defeat is authentically reported by Gen. Kelly.

The telegraph line from here to Schenck's division is cut, and has been useless all day.—News, however, has arrived that our forces are at Franklin, safe. The army of Fremont and Schenck has saved Gen. Milroy.

IMPORTANT NAVAL OPERATION. FORTRESS MONROE, May 8, 1862. Shortly before noon to-day the Monitor, Naugatuck, Seminole, Susquehanna, Dacotha and San Jacinto, in the order in which they are named, steamed up towards Sewall's Point Captain Gardner, of the Susquehanna, in command of the expedition.

As soon as within range fire was opened with shot and shell against Sewall's Point.—Most of the shots were good ones. It was nearly half an hour before a reply was made from the Point.

The Rip Raps next opened fire, and then the Naugatuck for the first time. Several shots were fired from the single gun on the extremity of the point, when one from the Monitor struck in the vicinity, doubtless disabling the gun, as it has not been fired since.

The position of the Monitor was far in advance of the rest of the fleet, and she continued in motion until within a mile or two of the Point, when considerable excitement must have been done by her accurate firing.

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The Naugatuck kept in the background, the range of her Parrot gun enabling her to do so. The Sewall's Point battery replied briskly. The Rip Raps fired occasionally, and a continual fire was kept up from the gunboats.

The affair was comparatively uninteresting from this point of view, on account of the distance; so details cannot be given.

The Monitor about this time returned from her advanced position and joined the fleet. In the distance nothing of her could be seen but a small square dot in the water.

About half past two o'clock the Merrimac made her appearance, when the fleet returned, with the exception of the Monitor. The Merrimac is still (five o'clock) off the Point. The Monitor is ready to attack her. The Seminole returned to the Lower Roads. There is no prospect of a fight at present (half past five o'clock) The Monitor has returned.—The Merrimac is in the same position.

THE LATEST. Our fleet having retired, the Merrimac is again steaming out. The Monitor, Dacotha and Naugatuck are still, however, in position of Sewall's Point.

An officer of the Seminole states that the rebel flag staff on Sewall's Point was twice shot away during the bombardment. The first time it fell it was picked up, and a rebel in a red shirt jumped on the remnants, with a stamp of the staff and the flag, and waved it, when a shell struck him, killing him, and it is supposed others near him.

Of the many shots fired at the fleet by the rebels not one struck any of our vessels. Some went over their masts, but most fell short.—The rebels could be distinctly seen from the vessels carrying off their dead and wounded.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS. FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8, 1862. To HON. G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy: I have the honor to announce that in the providence of God, which smiles upon a just cause, the squadron under Flag officer Farragut has been victorious in a glorious victory and triumph in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Fort Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike, the batteries below and above New Orleans as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam rams, floating batteries, (iron clad,) fire rafts, and obstructions, booms and chains.

The enemy, with their own hands, destroyed from eight to ten millions of cotton and shipping.

Our loss is 26 killed and 123 wounded. The enemy lost from 1,000 to 1,500, besides several hundred prisoners.

The way is clear, and the rebel defences destroyed from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and probably to Memphis. Our flag waves triumphantly over them all. I am bearer of dispatches.

THEODORES BAILY, Captain, and second in command of the attack force of gunboat Cayuga.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES AT MEMPHIS. CANTON, Saturday, May 10, 1862. A refugee from Memphis reports that a large number of troops had arrived at Memphis from Arkansas and Texas, and were immediately sent to Corinth. The Provost Marshal commenced burning the cotton early last week.—Most of the sugar and molasses was thrown into the river. The Rebel Government seized a large amount of property and sent it to Columbus, Miss., and promised to pay for it three months after the treaty of peace with the United States.

Jeff Thompson was scouring the country around Memphis with his gang enforcing the Conscription act.

Deserters from Beauregard's army report that the troops are on half rations, and that their provisions will not last forty days. All the infantry which had been stationed at Fort Wright had been sent to Corinth.

A number of citizens of Memphis had been imprisoned for expressing doubts as to the success of the rebellion. Most of the citizens remained, but a number of the rebel sympathizers were leaving for the interior, in anticipation of the arrival of the Union fleet.

The destruction of property at Memphis is corroborated by the Union prisoners exchanged yesterday. We also learn from them that Gen. Villepique had expressed himself as thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which his command had been taken away piecemeal.

It is the general opinion among distinguished officers that Fort Wright will be evacuated within a week.

THE Hon. Goldsmith F. Baily, U. S. C. from Massachusetts (Worcester District), died at his residence in Fitchburg on Friday last. He was first elected in 1859, and had served but in this Congress. His health had prevented his taking any conspicuous part in the proceedings of the House. He will doubtless be succeeded by another firm and true Republican.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL COURT.—Notice is hereby given that a Special Court will be held at Towanda, Pa., on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst. commencing Monday, the 19th, 1862, and continuing two weeks, for the trial of the following cases:—

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Subpoenas for first week returnable Monday, May 13, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For second week, on Monday, May 20, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. E. O. GOODRICH, Pro.

R. W. EDDY, HAS RETURNED FROM THE CITY. Where he has bought for cash a remarkable stock of GOODS which he would call the attention of the public to, asking them to give his stock an inspection, believing he can give them better bargains than have ever been offered in this market before. I have a special assortment of—

CLOTHING! HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECKTIES, CANKS, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, &c. I would call particularly attention to my stock of HATS, which are 25 per cent cheaper than ever sold in the country.—Also the

MONITOR CAP, which is all the rage in the city—in the article, I have the summer pattern of the celebrated

DAK FORD SILK HAT, from Philadelphia. Call and see. No charge to view Goods. Towanda, May 11, 1862. R. W. EDDY.

LOW AND MEDIUM PRICES. READY MADE CLOTHING FOR

Men's and Boys Wear. ALSO, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER OF ALL KINDS.

Cheapest stock in market ever offered! THE BUYER IN SEARCH OF CHEAP and desirable goods should not fail to see my stock, if they want to save money by buying goods at the lowest price which can be had, at the clothing store of

M. E. SOLOMAN. Towanda, May 15, 1862. No. 2 PATTON'S BLOCK.

THE OLD STAND STILL IN OPERATION. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD SAY TO THE citizens of Bradford County, that he has the largest stock of CARRIAGE WOOD that was ever offered in Northern Pennsylvania, consisting of six hundred, I shall seat post wagons, 4 two horse, 2 one horse, 2 with tops, 4 one horse, 2 open box, 2 lumber wagons, besides several second hand wagons. All made of the best material, mostly of Eastern timber, and of the latest style, and better made than other carriages in Northern Pennsylvania.

The work is such that I warrant it to stand all reasonable use. The above will be sold low for cash or approved note, as I wish to get out of the business. I also have kites for sale. If you wish to order and requiring draw a short notice. G. B. BRADY. Towanda, April 23, 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. CHAIR, BEDSTEAD AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.—ELI BROWNING, respectfully informs the public that he has purchased from James Mackintosh his stock of Furniture, and retained his shop and rooms as before, and the latest style and better made than other carriages in Northern Pennsylvania.

The work is such that I warrant it to stand all reasonable use. The above will be sold low for cash or approved note, as I wish to get out of the business. I also have kites for sale. If you wish to order and requiring draw a short notice. G. B. BRADY. Towanda, April 23, 1862.

CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS. Washstands, Tables, &c., &c. of different styles and prices, suited to the wants of the country. He asks the attention of those wishing to purchase, to the articles kept by him, as it is determined that in the quality of his work, the excellence of his material, and the wise use of his machinery, that the READY PAY system is the best for both purchaser and seller, his business will be conducted upon that system. He will, however, take in exchange for work, all kinds of Country Produce, at the market price. Towanda, April 7, 1862.

TURNING. Of all kinds, done to order, in the best manner, at reasonable rates, and on short notice. The Undertaking Department will be conducted, as usual, by Mr. Mackintosh, who is present with a new and splendid Hearse to attend to all calls in his line. Towanda, April 7, 1862.

WAR CLAIMS. HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS with a Solicitor in Washington, we are prepared to prosecute claims of every description against the Government. Especially those arising out of the purchase of bounty, arrears, widows and invalid pensions. MORROW & MERRICK. Towanda, May 12, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of LEVIE D. LANDON deceased, late of Canton, Pa., are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. BENJAMIN LANDON, Executor. Canton, May 12, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of REUBEN GRIFFIN, dec'd., late of Shebshegan, Pa., are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. GRIFFIN, Executor. May 1