

Despatches from Washington explain the nature of the "repulse" of our iron gunboats on the James river below Richmond. It appears that for some time past the rebels have been obstructing the river at that point with sunken stone, immediately under the guns of a strong fort upon a bluff so high above the river that the guns of our vessels cannot be elevated enough to reach it.

The news from General McClellan's command is highly interesting and encouraging. His advance forces on the main road to Richmond, by way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy at that point on Saturday morning.

This is only one successful movement of Gen. McClellan's army within a few days; the other he tells himself briefly in the following dispatch to the War Department, dated from White House, Va., on Saturday night: "A combined naval and army expedition under Captain Murray, United States Navy, with troops and artillery under Major Willard and Captain Ayres, of the army, went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunkey river to-day, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners.

General Halleck's army has been largely re-enforced from General Curtis' command in Arkansas and from the troops that were stationed in Kansas. Colonel Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, has gone from Camp Douglas to Corinth. No fears need be entertained in regard to General Halleck's position.

General Clark, the Executive of North Carolina, has refused to furnish any more troops to Jeff. Davis, and has recalled all the North Carolina soldiers now in the rebel army. North Carolina has held a convention of its citizens, and pronounced against giving further aid to the rebellion, thus virtually returning to the Union. In reply to the demand of Jeff. Davis for additional troops and means of transportation for his army to and through the cotton States, Governor Clark said that Davis had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home.

THE CROPS.—Our exchanges continue to speak in flattering terms of the crops throughout the State, and the indications are now that we will have a most bountiful harvest. The wheat looks remarkably healthy. The winter has been mild, though lingering long in the lap of Spring. Few trees or plants have been injured, and hardly any killed by the severity of the last winter; and for fruit, no season for many years has opened with so rich a promise of an abundant crop.

A GALLANT DRUMMER BOY.—The Chenango Telegraph gives the following anecdote of a brave lad belonging to Col. Fairchild's regiment—the Eighty-Ninth: Little Charley Moeller, son of C. F. Moeller, of this village, is a drummer in Captain Guernsey's company, Eighty-Ninth Regiment, Dickinson Guards. He went into battle for the first time at the fight near Elizabeth City, N. C., in which the regiment did such good service by making a bayonet charge.

The Merrimac.—Why She was destroyed.

The master's mate and gunner of the Merrimac have arrived at Fortress Monroe from Norfolk, and the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives an account of an interview with them. They tell an interesting story. We copy:

"The master's mate's name is E. K. McLaughlin, son of the proprietor of Barham's Hotel, in Baltimore. He was arrested in Norfolk last Saturday, when our troops took possession of the city; but afterwards released on his parole. To-day, he took the oath of allegiance, and is on his way home. He was on board the Merrimac when she sank the Cumberland, and promoted for signal services in that action.

"The gunner's name is Ball, a native of Baltimore, where he has a widowed mother residing. At the breaking out of the rebellion he had just been discharged from the naval service of the United States after a service of five years. He immediately shipped on board a vessel for England, and on his arrival there re-shipped in a merchantman for New-Orleans. The vessel successfully ran the blockade and her crew was discharged. He was told by the Confederates that he must enlist, either in the army or navy; he preferred the latter. Upon the completion of the Merrimac he was detailed as one of the crew, in the capacity of gunner. In the action of that memorable Sunday, when she destroyed the Cumberland and Congress, a shot from the Cumberland entered the port hole of the bow pivot gun killing two men and wounding several others. After that no one volunteered to take charge of this gun for fear of similar disaster. He did so and has since had charge of it.

"Commodore Tatnall was very imbecile and childish, and so feeble that he had to be assisted up and down stairs. The crew had no confidence in him, but were proud of Captain Buchanan. When the rebels found that the tugboat J. B. White had deserted and came down to the Point, they at once concluded that their plans were given in detail to our officers here. Capt. Byers is worthy of great praise and many thanks for the important news which he brought. It is well known here that, owing to his information, the important movements lately made took place. The rebels had lightened the Merrimac with the intention of running her up the James River to Richmond; but finding their plans betrayed, they determined to come down into the Roads and cover their retreat which was then going on at Norfolk and Craney Island. When our fleet shelled Sewall's Point there were only two companies stationed there to keep up appearance.

"The Merrimac, according to arrangements came down, not to fight, but to cover the retreat, which was then going on. The officers knew that the Galena, Aroostook and Port Royal had gone up the James River there—for their project in that direction was decidedly impolitic. Upon Saturday night a consultation took place on board the Merrimac. The officers all became intoxicated, and in this condition debated what the Southern chivalry should do with their vessel. The conference ended with the determination to blow her up, and destroy one of the rebellion's greatest hopes. So great was the hurry of the debarcation that nothing but the officers and men's effects were removed. They did not even spike the guns as was their intention. They took off the locks, and adjusting the slow match, left their idol to her ignominious fate. The gunner had with him all the locks of the bow pivot gun, and also a sword belonging to one of the officers of the vessel, who had given it to him for the purpose of tatoning pickets with, instead of which he left for Norfolk, and taking the oath of allegiance, is now on his way North. A gentleman with strong proclivities for trophies, offered the gunner five dollars for the pivot lock, which was accepted after much hesitation.

COTTON.—Cotton burning it going on quite actively in the South-West. Beauregard has issued a proclamation to Southern Planters announcing that the Mississippi River is now open to the enemy and the time has come to test the earnestness of all classes, and calling on all patriotic planters to apply the torch without delay. From Nashville and vicinity upwards of 4,000 bales have been shipped and it is daily coming in. There are some planters who will burn their cotton in preference to having it fall into our possession, and there are others who will have to submit to the same fate at the hand of the rebel authorities, but there are hosts of them who will preserve their share of a staple that brings them so large a price. We do not think the country will suffer much longer from a dearth of this important product.

DEATH OF CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of this gentleman who enjoys distinction as a lawyer, writer and a politician. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1813 to 1815, and again from 1841 to 1847, and during part of Madison's administration was a United States District Attorney. Politically he was a strong Democrat, and an opponent of Mr. Webster. Mr. Ingersoll occupies a rank among American authors, principally from his "History of the War of 1812," one volume of which appeared in 1845 and another in 1852. He has also written poems and plays, and Allibone, in his dictionary of authors, gives a long list of his writings.

A BROTHER OF THE REBELS.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of this gentleman who enjoys distinction as a lawyer, writer and a politician. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1813 to 1815, and again from 1841 to 1847, and during part of Madison's administration was a United States District Attorney. Politically he was a strong Democrat, and an opponent of Mr. Webster. Mr. Ingersoll occupies a rank among American authors, principally from his "History of the War of 1812," one volume of which appeared in 1845 and another in 1852. He has also written poems and plays, and Allibone, in his dictionary of authors, gives a long list of his writings.

THE OCCUPATION OF PENSACOLA. BEFORE CORINTH, May 18, 1862. The Mobile Advertiser & Register contains the following special despatch: PENSACOLA, May 10, 1862. At twelve o'clock last night the Pensacola Navy Yard and forts were set on fire and destroyed. When the enemy discovered what was going on, Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment and kept it up during the conflagration, but without doing any damage to any one at Pensacola. All the public property, except the Custom House, incapable of being burned, was moved; but all the movable Confederate property has been saved. The railroad track leading out of the city towards Montgomery was torn up this morning. Federal vessels, with a flag of truce, came up to the city to-day, demanding the surrender. Mayor Bolbe refused to comply with the demand, and said that all the military force had left and he had no power to oppose. The Federal officer replied that they would occupy the city to-morrow, but that the inhabitants need not be alarmed.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PENINSULA.

Gen. McClellan Within Fifteen Miles of Richmond.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., May 18, 1862. The advance guard of our forces on the main road to Richmond, by way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy river at that point yesterday morning. When our troops arrived within half a mile of the bridge, which is burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured. This bridge is fifteen miles from Richmond. At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy.

A reconnaissance was made yesterday by one of the gunboats with two companies of infantry under Major Willard, and one section of Ayres' battery up the Pamunkey river, a distance of twenty-five miles from here. At a point known as Russell's Landing they found the steamer Logan, one propeller and fifteen schooners in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded. Some contrabands on shore stated that when the rebels heard our gunboats coming they commenced putting the corn on board again, so as to ensure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remaining rebels in that locality, when the gunboats returned to the White House.

The roads for the past three days have been next to impassable, owing to the recent rains. A division train was thirty-six hours making its way five miles with teams doubled, together with the assistance furnished by a large number of troops. The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be slow. From here it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish so vast a body of men with subsistence. The bridge between here and the enemy has been destroyed, and every imaginable obstruction placed in the way of our advance.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 12th, has a lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk and Yorktown, and the conduct of the war generally. It says by abandoning detached posts which are within reach of the enemy's feet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points, and to baffie the enemy in every attack of vital importance.

The same paper makes mention of a terrible panic in Richmond on Friday on the approach of our gunboats. This being Sunday the Army of the Potomac has ceased its labors, the troops remaining in camp, enjoying a day of rest.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, WHITE HOUSE, May 17, 1862, 10:30 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

A combined naval and army expedition under Captain Murray, United States Navy, with troops and artillery under Major Willard and Captain Ayres, of the army, went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunkey river to-day, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all concerned deserve great credit.

We have advanced considerably to-day. The roads are now improving. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

The Repulse on the James River.

The despatch that was received at the War Department on Saturday last from Williamburg, Va., gives us the intelligence that the gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, on the previous day, and that a portion of them had returned to Jamestown Island, in James river. Lieutenant Morris, commanding the Port Royal, brought down with him a number of those who were killed and wounded during the engagement, and seventeen of the former have been interred on the banks of the river. There were a number of the wounded still on board when the despatch left, including Lieutenant Morris.

It appears that the one hundred pound gun of the Naugatuck burst at the first fire. No official report of the gunboat affair on the James River has been received at the Navy Department. The messages received on the subject indicate an opportunity to do better in the future. The river is now clear of obstructions to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the Yorktown and Jamestown, and by piles, chains, &c. The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her useless. The banks of the river were filled with rifle pits, from which an incessant fire was poured upon the fleet, a part of which was engaged at from 600 to 1,000 yards from the main battery. After an action of four hours the fleet, finding it impracticable under the circumstances to silence the battery on the bluff, withdrew. Our loss was thirteen killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter Lieutenant Morris, in the leg, by a Minie ball, but not seriously. It is expected that full particulars will be received in the morning.

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSE OF THE REPULSE. WASHINGTON, May 18, 1862. The repulse of our gunboats by the rebel fort on James river, just below Richmond, as stated in a meagre despatch, produced much excitement here, until explained that for some time past the rebels have been obstructing the river at that point with sunken stone, immediately under the guns of a strong fort upon a bluff, so high above the river that the guns of our vessels cannot be elevated enough to reach it.

It is quite certain that an attempt was made by our gunboats to remove these obstructions, under a fatal fire from the fort, which was able to pour its shot with accuracy down upon them, while they could not reply with any effect. This fort can only be reached with mortars; but if the obstructions could be dragged out of the channel the gunboats might easily pass the fort and have the city of Richmond at their mercy. The Naugatuck carried only a single gun—a rifled one hundred-pounder Parrott. The bursting of this piece at the first fire renders her unserviceable until the shattered Parrott can be replaced by a more reliable piece of ordnance.

The President, in a formal proclamation, repudiates the order of Gen. Hunter in regard to the liberation of slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

An Important Proclamation by President Lincoln.

Whereas, by my Proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas, the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY CHASE'S CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1862. REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE WITH PORTS OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

First.—To vessels clearing from foreign ports, and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of this date, namely, Beaufort, in North Carolina, Port Royal, in South Carolina, and New Orleans, in Louisiana; licenses will be granted by Consuls of the United States, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war, either to or from the said ports—which licenses shall be exhibited to the Collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the said ports, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law, showing that there has been no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war, for any purpose whatever.

Second.—To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid, license can only be obtained from the Treasury Department. Third.—In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established, and maintained; nor is it relaxed by the proclamation except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied. (Signed) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

From General Banks' Corps.

THE SKIRMISH WITH REBELS AT LYNDEN, VIRGINIA. REDBETONS, Va., May 17, 1862.

A detachment of seventeen men of Company O Twenty-Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, who reached Lynden, Va., on the 15th, a short time in advance of reinforcements to that place, was attacked by a body of about four hundred and fifty cavalry, who dashed upon them from four directions. The men resisted them with sharp firing, under shelter of a depot, which bears severe marks of the contest. They were overpowered and lost one killed and fourteen taken prisoners. The balance of the company came up, charged the cavalry and compelled them to beat a hasty retreat, with some loss. Killed—Corporal Sneath. Captured—Corporal E. Baker; privates W. Glazier, J. Salked, T. White, G. Banersacks, J. W. Frink, W. Cave, G. Snyder, A. Miles, S. Rinard, C. Maxwell of Company M, and three privates of the First Michigan cavalry, companies H. and I.

NEWS FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT. HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, FRANKLIN, Va., via Baltimore, May 17, 1862. Despatches received this afternoon and evening, not official, but considered trustworthy at headquarters, announce that Princeton, the capital of Mercer county, Va., where General Cox's advance was stationed, was attacked and captured yesterday by a rebel force under Humphrey Marshall. This morning the place was recaptured and the rebels defeated by General Cox. No particulars received. Scouts report that the enemy in front of us has been reinforced.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. VINTON.—WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, died here this afternoon, after a brief illness, of erysipelas. He was for many years a Representative in Congress, and was recently appointed one of the Commissioners under the District of Columbia Emancipation act.

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Glorious News from the Old North State.

We are indebted to Charles Henry Forter, of North Carolina, who came passenger by the General Burdise, for North Carolina papers of a late date, from which we extract the following glorious news from North Carolina: (From the Northern Progress, May 10.)

The information which we give below is gratifying to the lover of his country. North Carolina at last begins to awake to the fact that J. Davis & Co., have been making a cheat's paw of the Old North State to poke their chins out of the fire, and refuses longer to submit to the disgrace and burden which has been imposed upon her by the scoundrels at Richmond. The old patriotic fires which burned so brightly at Alamance and Mecklenburg are rapidly developing themselves, and we trust will burn with an increasing brilliancy upon the altar of liberty. North Carolina is in a fair way of being regenerated from the thraldom of sin and rebeldom. We trust that this may prove the harbinger of better days, and that bright prospects are ahead for our beloved country. We obtain the news by way of Washington, and direct from Raleigh.

The arrest of Mayor Respass, of Washington, N. C., who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner and hurried off to Richmond in irons, is creating a most intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State (who is not in prison, as reported) backed by the convention, sent a peremptory demand to the Richmond authorities for the immediate delivery of the person of Mayor Respass, who was kept in close confinement. His trial was in progress when they received the demand, and the authorities at Richmond informed the committee sent by Gov. Clark that there were a few more witnesses to appear in the case, and they desired to complete the trial. The committee informed the authorities at Richmond that the person of the Mayor must be delivered up forthwith, otherwise North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand of the convention. Mr. Respass was delivered over to the committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty, and is now on his way home to Washington, where the Union citizens are preparing to give him an ovation. This committee was also instructed to do, and did, deliver an order to the Virginia chivalry that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of her citizens must be taken out of the State.

In connection with this matter we also learn that J. Davis a few days since ordered Governor Clark to furnish them all the means of transportation and defence possible to aid him in the passage to and through the Cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. Clark, backed by the Convention, informed him that he had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home. Governor Clark informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homeward, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State.

The above information comes from a member of the Convention. GOOD FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Fredericksburg, May 15, says: "Scott's large iron foundry, which was engaged until the arrival of the Union troops on the opposite side of the river in casting shot and shell and rifling cannon for the rebel Government, was yesterday taken possession of by Capt. Barstow of Gen. McDowell's staff, and is now operated by Yankee mechanics, who are producing the best specimens of workmanship now seen in this city. The few clumsy specimens of rebel ingenuity lying around, and which they had not time to conceal or carry off, caused much amusement to the Yankee experts."

MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday night last, Hiram Keen, from Nescocock, aged about 29 years, was burned to death in the cabin of the boat "L. B. Landmesser," of which he was Captain, lying at the wharf near the schutes of the Pittston Coal Company. He was alone in the cabin, the bowman and driver having gone to sleep in the horse stable. Mr. Keen is said to have been perfectly sober, and had no light nor fire on board except, perhaps, that of a pipe. The fire was discovered about one o'clock on Wednesday morning by Samuel Vanderburg, who, with the assistance of one of Mr. Orr's hired girls, extinguished the flames. The body of Keen lay upon the floor of the cabin and was burned into a crisp, presenting one of the most ghastly sights we ever beheld. The inside of the cabin was very much burned, and the flames had commenced bursting out when discovered. Coroner Mowry was promptly sent for by Mr. Orr, of the Port Malloy Hotel.—Pittston Gazette.

VALUABLE MILLS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Planing Mill, with Dwelling and out-houses, and about 2 1/2 acres of land, with some fine young fruit trees thereon, situated in the township of Monroe, Bradford county, Pa., and on the Barclay Railroad five miles from Towanda. If desired, a part of the purchase money can be left on mortgage, and this is a chance for some one to make a good bargain, as I want to sell. Any person desiring of purchasing can see me at the office of Laporte, Mason & Co., Bankers, Towanda, Pa. G. F. MASOS. Towanda, Feb. 12, 1862.

Good Flour and Good Bread! WHY IS IT THAT SO MANY FAMILIES HAVE POOR BREAD? Ask the lady of the house, and you will invariably receive in answer: "The flour is poor or the yeast is bad." To avoid these evils, from your flour always get FOSTER'S and Stratton's Yeast Compound, to be had at the same place; it always gives satisfaction. The best quality of Wheat and Buckwheat Flour and fresh ground Corn Meal, all at low prices, at the Cash Grocery Store. Jan. 28, 1862. E. T. FOLS.

New Furniture and Chairs. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and extensive assortment of Sofas, Mahogany Cases, Mahogany and Walnut Rockers, Boston Rockers, and easy-seat, Wood, and Rush-bottom, Hair, Cane, and Picture Frames, &c. Cheaper than the Cheapest. Please call and satisfy yourselves. CHESTER WELLS. Towanda, June 26, 1861.

60 TONS FRESH GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE. THE undersigned having concluded to quit the peddling business, will close out the balance of his stock at a very low figure. He will also call in a short time on his old customers, and hopes they will be prepared to settle up. SAMUEL DREIFUS. Towanda, May 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Secretaries of the School Boards of the Several townships, will please send to me by mail, as soon as practicable, the answers to the following questions, viz: How many new school houses were erected in your district during the school year, that is, since June 1, 1861, and how many there are now for use for school purposes? Did your Secretary act as District Superintendent, if so, how much was he paid for visiting the schools; if not, how much was he paid for services as Secretary? C. R. COBURN, Co. Supt. Towanda, May 20, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Russell, dec'd., late of Oriskany township, are hereby requested to make payment of said debts to the undersigned, at his residence in Oriskany township, on or before the 1st day of June next, and all persons having demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. CYRUS COOK, Administrator.

DRIED FRUIT. GOOD DRIED APPLES, Blackberries, Raspberries and Whortleberries. WM. A. ROCKWELL'S. Towanda, Jan. 8, 1861.

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New Advertisements.

FOR SALE. A PAIR OF THREE YEAR OLD MULES, well broken, will be sold at a bargain. Home, May 20, 1862. L. D. PRINCE.

N. Y. & E. RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1861. Trains will leave Towanda at about the following hours, viz: WESTWARD EXPRESS, 4:15 P. M. N. Y. EXPRESS, 11:30 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS, 3:18 A. M. N. Y. EXPRESS, 12:44 A. M. MAIL, 5:55 P. M. STEAMBOAT EXPRESS, 5:30 P. M. WAY FREIGHT, 9:10 A. M. WAY FREIGHT, 1:00 P. M. ACCOMMODATION, 1:07 P. M. WAY FREIGHT, 4:11 P. M. THE Night Express—east and west—runs every day—Cincinnati Express runs Sundays, but does not stop at Towanda. Night Express of Sundays runs through at Towanda, but does not run to Dunkirk. Mail-trains run every night at Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HARD TIMES, the subscriber has a little CASH, WHEREWITH TO PURCHASE Farmers' Produce! And has on hand a large stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, To be exchanged for the CASH. C. B. PATTER. Towanda, May 20, 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS! THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LEAS the Blacksmith Shop of P. STRONG, at Columbia X Roads, is ready to wait upon all such as want anything in his line, which consists of all kinds of work done in a country shop. Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOING, Especially those that are tender in the fore feet, with the late and much approved shoe, known as the "Henderson's Patent." The subscriber asks that all such as have a horse in the feet, will give him a call, as he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. S. R. CRANE. Columbia X Roads, May 16, 1862.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., on Saturday, June 21, 1862, all the right, title and interest of the minor heirs of Harriet B. Bowen, late of Warren township, in a certain tract of land situated in the township of Adams and counties of Adams and Jacob D. Burbank's land and corner of land of Wm. Kinney Jr., thence north 34° east 18 1/2 poles by land of said Kinney to stake and stones in center of north line of Jacob D. Burbank's lot, thence north westerly by said line 82° east 10 poles along said highway to spring of water, thence north 67° east 2 1/2 poles to stake and stones thence south 34° west 20 1/2 poles by land of Wm. Kinney to stake and stones in center of north line of west along the north line of J. D. Burbank's land 22 1/2 poles to place of beginning; containing 5 acres, be the same more or less. ALSO—Another tract of land situated in the same township, bounded as follows: Beginning in the center of highway, north east of Wm. M. Chaffee's shop, thence by the center of the road north easterly 13 rods to the corner of Calvin Dodge's lot, thence north westerly by said Dodge's line north the course of the mill race across rods, thence south 20° west 21 rods to the center of the highway west of the said Chaffee's shop, thence east by said highway 14 rods to the place of beginning; containing 14 acres, be the same more or less, all of which the said Harriet B. Bowen died seized.

WM. A. ROCKWELL IS NOW OPENING FOR THE SPRING TRADE A Splendid Stock of NEW GOODS, Which will be sold very cheap for CASH OR READY PAY. Those who wish BARGAINS will do well to give a call. Towanda, May 1, 1862.

TIME DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF FASHIONS. WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS, the number number contains four large splendid fashion plates, three full-sized patterns of dresses comprising the new French waist, elegant styles of Millinery, Embroidering Patterns, French with nearly one hundred engravings of all the novelties for summer, bonnets, children's dresses, etc., and valuable information to Milliners, Dress makers, Mothers, and all generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Plate in the world, published 413 Broadway, and everywhere, or, yearly \$1, with the following valuable premium: Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cuts, worth of plain patterns, from the "Time Demorest's" or from the "Illustrated" or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year by paying the postage. Splendid inducements to Gift-givers. Summer No. now ready.

VALUABLE MILLS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Planing Mill, with Dwelling and out-houses, and about 2 1/2 acres of land, with some fine young fruit trees thereon, situated in the township of Monroe, Bradford county, Pa., and on the Barclay Railroad five miles from Towanda. If desired, a part of the purchase money can be left on mortgage, and this is a chance for some one to make a good bargain, as I want to sell. Any person desiring of purchasing can see me at the office of Laporte, Mason & Co., Bankers, Towanda, Pa. G. F. MASOS. Towanda, Feb. 12, 1862.

Good Flour and Good Bread! WHY IS IT THAT SO MANY FAMILIES HAVE POOR BREAD? Ask the lady of the house, and you will invariably receive in answer: "The flour is poor or the yeast is bad." To avoid these evils, from your flour always get FOSTER'S and Stratton's Yeast Compound, to be had at the same place; it always gives satisfaction. The best quality of Wheat and Buckwheat Flour and fresh ground Corn Meal, all at low prices, at the Cash Grocery Store. Jan. 28, 1862. E. T. FOLS.

New Furniture and Chairs. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and extensive assortment of Sofas, Mahogany Cases, Mahogany and Walnut Rockers, Boston Rockers, and easy-seat, Wood, and Rush-bottom, Hair, Cane, and Picture Frames, &c. Cheaper than the Cheapest. Please call and satisfy yourselves. CHESTER WELLS. Towanda, June 26, 1861.

60 TONS FRESH GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE. THE undersigned having concluded to quit the peddling business, will close out the balance of his stock at a very low figure. He will also call in a short time on his old customers, and hopes they will be prepared to settle up. SAMUEL DREIFUS. Towanda, May 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Secretaries of the School Boards of the Several townships, will please send to me by mail, as soon as practicable, the answers to the following questions, viz: How many new school houses were erected in your district during the school year, that is, since June 1, 1861, and how many there are now for use for school purposes? Did your Secretary act as District Superintendent, if so, how much was he paid for visiting the schools; if not, how much was he paid for services as Secretary? C. R. COBURN, Co. Supt. Towanda, May 20, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Russell, dec'd., late of Oriskany township, are hereby requested to make payment of said debts to the undersigned, at his residence in Oriskany township, on or before the 1st day of June next, and all persons having demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. CYRUS COOK, Administrator.

DRIED FRUIT. GOOD DRIED APPLES, Blackberries, Raspberries and Whortleberries. WM. A. ROCKWELL'S. Towanda, Jan. 8, 1861.

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