

THE WILMOT PROVISIO COMPLETE.

The Columbia Republican says:—The Hon. D. Wilcox has lived to see the day when the great principles he advocated when in the other branch of Congress are adopted by a decided vote and applied to all the Territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way.

And why was this act passed? Not so much because it is the true policy, as from the fact that a year of war by the slave owners upon the Government of the United States has satisfied Congress that an institution causing our National troubles shall not be extended.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The President has issued an order by which he takes military possessions of all the railroads in the United States, and direct that all the railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business.

The news from Gen. McClellan's columns recounts a brilliant skirmish which followed up the affair at New Bridge. It occurred at the village of Ellison's Mills, from which our troops drove the rebels in confusion.

Rumors reached Fortress Monroe from Newburn on Saturday that Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, had been captured a few days previous, and the United States flag was then floating over the city.

Despatches from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, inform us of the capture of a rebel steamer, named the E. D. Liller, bound down the St. Francis river, laden with stores for Memphis, and carrying a company of rebel troops.

The attack of the rebel Generals, Jackson and Ewell, in great strength, on the forces of General Banks at Winchester, which caused the latter to fall back toward Martinsburg, and finally across the river at Williamsport, is the leading feature of the news to-day.

The absolute necessity of the rebels' procuring food and munitions of war no doubt compelled them to make this dash to recover a fold in the fruitful valley of the Shenandoah.

It is now plainly manifested that the rebels are perfectly conversant with our movements—doubtless through their guerrillas and spies.

DEATH OF GENERAL W. H. KEIM.—Brigadier General W. H. Keim died at the Brady House, in Harrisburg, on Monday afternoon, a week, at one o'clock. He was brought to Harrisburg three or four days previous, laboring under a combined attack of typhoid fever and dysentery.

At the breaking out of the rebellion Gen. Keim held the office of Surveyor General of the State, but accepted the position of Major General from Gov. Curtin, and was in Gen. Patterson's division during the three months' service.

Last fall he was appointed a Brigadier General by the President, when he resigned his office. He was present at the taking of Yorktown, and also at the battle of Williamsburg, but too ill to participate in the latter.

Gen. Keim was a native of Reading, to which place his remains were taken on Tuesday for interment. He was 49 years of age, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

THREATENED RIOT AT BALTIMORE. The city has been in a state of intense excitement through the day. News of the disaster to Colonel Cady's First Maryland regiment, at Front Royal, occasioned intense feeling, and when the secessionists commenced to congregate at the corners this morning with radiant faces and words of rejoicing, they were attacked and beaten.

IMPORTAFT FROM ALBANY. The Governor has ordered the Fifth New-York Volunteer Artillery, Col. Graham, and the Seventh regiment N. Y. State Militia, Col. Levent, to leave for Washington to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI. Despatches from Col. Daniels, of the First Wisconsin cavalry, dated Camp Lorange, Donkin county, contain accounts of the capture of the rebel steamer D. E. Miller on the St. Francis river with stores and provisions and a company of rebel troops for Memphis.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Press dated Washington, May 23, says:—"How to enforce the fugitive slave law in the District of Columbia, is one of President Lincoln's great troubles. The stampede of the slaves in the border counties of Maryland and Virginia has created much alarm among their owners most of whom have distinguished themselves by open and frequent instances of disloyalty to the Federal Government.

Section 1 provides that, before any process shall issue for the surrender of an alleged fugitive, the claimant shall, in addition to the usual requirements, make oath that he will support the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that he has not given countenance, aid, or comfort, to the present rebellion, by word or deed, but has at all times been loyal and true to the Government of the United States.

Section 2 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 3 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 4 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 5 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 6 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 7 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 8 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 9 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 10 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 11 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

Section 12 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offense had been committed against a white person.

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THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

A Defeat in Gen. Banks' Department.

15,000 AGAINST 4,000.

OUR FORCES FALL BACK IN GOOD ORDER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BANKS.

From the Mountain Department.

A Brilliant Victory at Lewisburg, Virginia.

Gen. McClellan's Army Advancing.

Within Five Miles of Richmond.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

Ordered—By virtue of the authority vested by an act of Congress, the President takes military possession of all the railroads in the United States, from and after this date, until further orders, and directs that the respective railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business.

GEN. BANKS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, MARTINSBURG, May 25—2:40 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The rebels attacked us this morning at day-break in great force. Their force was estimated at 15,000, consisting of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions. The fire of the pickets began with the light, and was followed by the artillery until the lines were fully under fire on both sides.

The right wing fell back and were ordered to withdraw, and the troops passed through the town in considerable confusion. They were quickly reformed on the other side, and continued their march in good order to Martinsburg, where they arrived at twenty minutes to three, P. M., a distance of twenty-two miles.

Our trains are in advance and will cross the river in safety. Our entire force engaged was less than four thousand, consisting of Gordon's and Donnelly's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry under General Hatch, and two batteries of artillery.

Our loss was considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated. We were reinforced by the Fifteenth Maine, which did good service, and a regiment of cavalry.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

Advices received by the War Department state that General Banks was attacked at Winchester this morning, and has fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

The enemy are reported to be in large force. The city has been filled with exciting rumors all day in regard to the fate of the remnant of Gen. Bank's column, left in the vicinity of Strasburg.

After three-fifths of his army had been sent to reinforce Gen. McDowell, the supposed approach of the rebel forces under Jackson and Ewell at Fredericksburg, it appears now that the supposition of Gen. McDowell that Jackson and Ewell were pressing upon his front was incorrect, and that at the very moment when he called for these reinforcements, these rebel Generals were still hovering about Gen. Banks' position, and were not within sixty miles, or several days' march of Fredericksburg.

The great cause of regret here is that the rich valley of the Shenandoah, which had been recovered by the advance of Gen. Banks driving Jackson step by step before him from Winchester to within ten miles of Staunton, should be again abandoned to the raids of the rebels without having accomplished anything.

Prompt efforts have been made to succor Gen. Banks. It is supposed that by to-morrow Gen. Miles will have reinforced Banks with a considerable force.

It is reported to-night that Col. Kenly and his Lieutenant Colonel, of the First Maryland regiment, at Front Royal, and all the regiment except forty, have been killed in the attack of Jackson upon their position.

Many reports state that the rebel force has left Richmond and moved north to take the offensive.

THREATENED RIOT AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1862.

The city has been in a state of intense excitement through the day. News of the disaster to Colonel Cady's First Maryland regiment, at Front Royal, occasioned intense feeling, and when the secessionists commenced to congregate at the corners this morning with radiant faces and words of rejoicing, they were attacked and beaten.

IMPORTAFT FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, May 23, 1862.

Triumph of Free Homes.

[The following letter, though written for one only, contains much that is of widest interest.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 16, 1862.

DEAR \*\*\*: I have just signed the enrolled copy of the Homestead Act, which will be a law as soon as the signatures of the President of the Senate, and that of the President of the United States, are attached. The long struggle for Land for the Landless is at last consummated.

Ten years ago the 12th of this month, the first Homestead bill passed the House, and it has been steadily pressed upon the attention of Congress ever since. Its friends are more indebted for success to the unwavering support given it by the Tribune than to aught else.

The bill passed is a complete Homestead Act. The following is a synopsis of its provisions: All the Lands owned by the Government are open to settlement under it in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to each person.

Any person who is a citizen of the United States, or has declared intention to become such, who is twenty years old or the head of a family, or has served in the military or naval service of the country during this Rebellion, can make the entry on payment of ten dollars, and the fees of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office. That is all the settler has to pay at any time.

The act takes effect the first of January next, and requires a residence and cultivation of five years to perfect the title.

Any person can enter, under this act, land on which he has a pre-emption claim.

This Congress is redeeming in good faith all its pledges to the People. What you said of it a few days ago was eminently just. It may seem to the country to move slowly, but no Congress before it has, in the same time, accomplished so much, for the greatness and glory of the Republic.

The National Capital Free forever. Slavery forever prohibited in all Territories. The Public Domain set apart and consecrated in Free Homes and Free Men. The Pacific Railroad authorized.

The policy of gradual emancipation inaugurated; besides war measure.

Yours truly, G. A. GROW.

BEAUREGARD'S PROCLAMATION.

That great rebel chieftain, General Beauregard, has got hold of an order, purporting to be issued by General Butler at New Orleans, stating that Southern women, who insult our soldiers, shall be treated as harlots.

Beauregard is making a great fuss about this order, and has written a proclamation upon the subject, which he causes to be read at every dress parade of his troops. Now, in the absence of any official information upon the subject, we take the liberty of doubting that General Butler has ever issued such an order.

Beauregard is a finished and accomplished romancer, and this order appears very much like one of his usual inventions. It is of precisely the same character as his story about the "beauty and booty."

Pennsylvania has less regiments in the field than New York, and yet Pennsylvania has more men in the service of the country.

It is accounted for by the fact that the New York regiments are all below the maximum number of those from this State, and thus, with less men than Pennsylvania it requires more money to pay the New York troops, for this reason: New York, with more regiments, has more regimental and brigade officers to pay.

Gen. Beauregard has issued orders that he would treat any person or corporation as disloyal to the rebel confederacy who would refuse to accept Confederate notes at par, or who in any degree endeavored to discredit the operations of the rebel government.

Over nine thousand shells were thrown by the fleet in the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans. Most of them were their ten inch shells, which costs, with their filling twenty dollars each or one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for shells alone.

The expedition to New Mexico is about to start. It will consist of the First, Second, and Seventh Kansas, and the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments, the whole to be under the command of General R. B. Mitchell.

ABANDONED. In Terrytown, May 4, by Rev. David Craft, Mr. JAS. W. CRANMER to Miss M. F. VERBYCK.

DIED. In Terry township, May 4th, Mr. NATHAN W. YARNS, aged 32 years.

WYALING. May 10, WALTER H., only son of Mr. J. R. WELLES, aged 6 years and 9 months.

FOR SALE CHEAP. A SECOND HAND TWO HORSE CARRIAGE, in pretty good condition, for sale at a bargain. Towanda, May 28, 1862. E. T. FOX.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

AN APPRAISEMENT AND CLASSIFICATION of the different persons engaged in the Bradford, for the year 1862, in the County of Bradford, thereunto attached:

Table with columns: Name, Class, Lic, RIDGEWAY, Class, Lic. Lists names like Page & Morley, C Constock, C Park & Son, etc.

LIST AND CLASSIFICATION of persons engaged in the sale of Nostrums, in the County of Bradford, for the year 1862.

Table with columns: Name, Class, Lic, TOWANDA, Class, Lic. Lists names like G A Perkins, Gurney & Mitchell, etc.

LIST AND CLASSIFICATION of the Brewers and Distillers in the County of Bradford, for the year 1862.

Table with columns: Name, Class, Lic, TOWANDA, Class, Lic. Lists names like Snyder & Schaefer, A Brace, etc.

LIST AND CLASSIFICATION of the Eating Houses, &c., in the County of Bradford, for the year 1862.

Table with columns: Name, Class, Lic, TOWANDA, Class, Lic. Lists names like Michael Walsh, C D Ross, etc.

LIST AND CLASSIFICATION of the Bankers in the County of Bradford, for the year 1862.

Table with columns: Name, Class, Lic, TOWANDA, Class, Lic. Lists names like Laporte, Mason & Co., etc.

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners Office, in the borough of Towanda, on Saturday, the 28th day of June. Any person feeling themselves aggrieved by the foregoing appointment can attend if they see fit.

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:

1. 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 under use for school purposes?

2. 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?

Towanda, May 20, 1862. C. R. COBBURN, Co. Supt.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LEASED the Blacksmith Shop of J. P. STRONG, at Columbia X Roads, is ready to wait upon all such as are in want of anything in his line, which consists of all kinds of work done in a country shop. Particular attention paid to

HORSE SHOEING.

Especially those that are tender in the fore feet, with late and much approved shoe, known as HENDERSON'S PATENT. The subscriber asks that all such as have horses tender in the feet, will give him a call, as he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. A. ROCKWELL

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