

LATEST NEWS!

WASHINGTON, May 12-2 p. m.—There was another terrific battle at Spotsylvania Court House on Tuesday. The fight lasted until 10 o'clock in the evening. Lee's whole left was crushed! We captured a whole rebel brigade. Braxton's division fell over 2 miles. Generals Stevenson and Rice were killed. Reinforcements were pushed forward this morning from here.

It is reported that Sigel has recaptured some of our prisoners as well as Wadsworth's body. The death of the latter is also contradicted. The wounded from Aquia Creek will be here to-day.

NEW YORK, May 12, 4 A. M.—HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, May 11.—The most desperate of all battles was fought yesterday, commencing at 1:30 and closing at 8 P. M. Our lines stretched six miles to the north east of the Po, the rebels occupying the south-west bank and village of Spotsylvania.

Our entire loss thus far, in killed and wounded and missing must reach forty thousand. Another engagement.—It was Hill's corps that Burnside repulsed so gallantly. The Star says that Burnside's colored troops who were previously held in reserve, were brought into this action and fought with desperation.

It was believed in the army that Sigel, having made forced marches, had destroyed Lee's railroad connection with Lynchburg, and that Sheridan had done the same to his communication with Richmond.

Our losses are represented to have been very heavy, but everything looks hopeful, and prominent officers say that we shall soon see the end.

Lee reports his communication with Richmond broken. He asks for a cessation of hostilities to bury his dead. Grant refuses as he has not time to bury his own.

Burnside captured a whole brigade of the enemy and three pieces of artillery. The battle ceased at about nine o'clock. Burnside being in possession of the ground and defensive works previously occupied by Longstreet's forces.

On Tuesday Sheridan's cannon were heard in the direction of Hanover Junction, and a big battle at that point will probably be soon heard from.

Lee has lost his spirit. Grant had captured, up to yesterday, about six thousand prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed is much greater than ours.

No dispatches have been received for two days from Gen. Butler.

NEW YORK, May 12, 11 P. M.—The Herald has very important news, just received. The result of the last great battle is the defeat of the rebels and the retreat of Gen. Lee.

Twenty thousand prisoners and twelve cannon have been captured. It will not take Grant all the summer to finish his fight at this rate.

LATTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.
BERMUDA HENDERSON, May 10. Beauregard, with about 25,000 men, is in Petersburg, and we have all the railroads cut leading to that city, and force enough to keep Beauregard there until he surrenders.

General Grant is either the ablest and most successful General of the age, or else the most extraordinarily lucky man that ever lived. Candid and intelligent men, can no longer withhold from him the meed of praise due to his unrivaled abilities as a great military leader. He is purely a soldier, and in this great contest, knows no party but his country, and no duty but that which truly pertains to his office as the leader of the Union armies.

GEN. STEELE'S EXPEDITION.—The latest accounts from Arkansas represent the return of our forces under Gen. Steele to Little Rock as an exciting race with Gen. Marmaduke for the possession of the city. Marmaduke approached Little Rock, throwing shells into the city on the afternoon of the 1st inst. Shortly afterward, Carr's Cavalry came up and these joining the troops at the post, compelled Marmaduke to relinquish his undertaking. He made little resistance, as the main body of Steele's army was rapidly arriving. Steele's expedition was a failure by reason of the failure of Banks to carry out his part of the programme.

It is reported that the Rebel ram Albemarle, which captured Plymouth, is now in full possession of Albemarle Sound, On Friday last she was seen from Roanoke Island. It is reported that an iron-clad from Fortress Monroe had arrived at Hatteras, and was under way to meet this Rebel ram.

RAISED THE PRICE.—The Muncy Lumber has raised the price of subscription to that paper, and many other publishers are doing or have done the same. How publishers can long afford to pay two prices for material, etc., and get no more for their labor and products than formerly, is a question they must cipher out for themselves.

The Government 10-40 Bonds are selling well. Nothing, during this rebellion, has so much surprised the world and ourselves, as our own great resources and financial powers, as developed within the last two or three years.

Gen. Wadsworth, of New York, who was killed in one of the late battles, was one of the wealthiest, as well as one of the most worthy men of that great state. Governor Seymour, who was his political opponent, has ordered the American flag to be displayed at half mast, at the Capitol, as a mark of respect.

Gen. Seligman, who was killed by a torpedoer, near Spotsylvania, in a skirmish, was born in Connecticut. He was a slight officer, and had twice been offered a chief command.

THE GRAND ARMY. A Gigantic Co-operative Movement.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 5. The Army of the Potomac began its forward march on Monday. The crossing of the Rapidan was effected without opposition, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Culpeper, Jacobs, Germania and Ely's Ford. No rebels were seen, except a few pickets, who retired as we advanced. If Lee intends to make a stand this side of Richmond, it is possible he may be met near the old battleground of Chancellorsville, but it is the general impression that he has fallen back from his position on the Rapidan to Richmond, in order to protect that city from the formidable force now marching upon it from the rear, and which is as likely to strike on one side of the James River as the other.

Culpeper is being strongly fortified, and will be used as a depot for stores. It is reported here to-day that a strong column of troops under Gen. Couch and Sigel are marching from Winchester up the Shenandoah Valley as a co-operating column, destined eventually to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, while Butler's forces, which strike the other railroad at or near Petersburg, thus severing all railroad communications between Richmond and the South.

Gen. Butler took the field in person at Culpeper, and his host is marshalled by such leaders as W. P. Smith, Gilmore, Terry and Godfrey Weitzel.

The movement assumes an expeditionary character. An immense fleet of transports, and a strong squadron of monitors and gunboats will convey it up one of those broad rivers to the gates or to the back door of Richmond, and perhaps the iron-clads may once more try the strength of the rebel batteries that line the James, the Pamunkey and the Rappahannock.

The feeling prevails that there is desperate warfare before this army. But there is nerve and strength for it. The iron-clads lie in the still waters of Newport News, and the fleet gunboats are in communication with them. All the arguments are favorable.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 5. A dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Grant to one of the Generals here, says that forty-eight miles were determined whether he was to have a battle on the Rapidan, or whether under the works round Richmond. Grant's dispatch was written yesterday.

LATER.
WASHINGTON, May 5. A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Brandy Station, having left there last night (Wednesday) at 7 o'clock, reports that up to that time there had been no hostilities.

GEN. GRANT ON DISMISSAL.
General Grant, by general order, calls the attention of all officers to the regulations of 1862, providing for the issue of common wall or Sibley tents. When troops refuse to accept shelter tents they will not be furnished with any. Troops in garrison, at stations, or on detachments, can construct huts if they prefer them to shelter tents. Quartermaster are prohibited from issuing tents other than the kind provided, no matter by whom requisitions are approved, or by whose orders issues are directed to be made, unless other issue ordered through the Adjutant General of the army.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The details of the movement of the Army of the Potomac over the Rapidan have been received. It was believed to be Lee's intention to retreat to Richmond, or make a stand near Hanover Court House. It is also reported that General Smith had landed on the South bank of the James river, and that Petersburg and Fort Darling were in danger.

Lee's army was supposed to be retreating to Richmond. Butler's army was in motion, aided by monitors and gunboats.

The column under Couch and Sigel were reported to be advancing from Winchester. Sherman's army was also moving South in three columns. A telegram from Gen. Grant, dated Wednesday, says that forty-eight hours would determine whether he was to have a battle on the line of the Rapidan or under the works of Richmond.

General Sherman's Advance.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Private letters from Chattanooga affirm positively that Sherman's army would move on the 2d inst.—that is, on the 2d inst. in the last spirits.

Private letters from Bull's Gap, Tennessee, on the 27th ult., announce the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad for a distance of fifteen miles between Lick Creek and Greensville, Tennessee, by a brigade of General Cox's command.

Every bridge and railroad tie in the whole extent of fifteen miles was burned and the rails bent, and the road left in such condition that it cannot be repaired for many months.

Another expedition left Bull's Gap on the 24th ult., to destroy the railroad over Watauga River, fifty-four miles distant from the Gap.

Our forces had a fight during the movement with a body of the enemy under "Mad" Jack's command, completely routing him. On their retreat our forces burned all the bridges and tore up the entire track at all points within their reach.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, states that General Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill, where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position on Buzzard Rock Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting as yet.

There is nothing later from Gen. Banks. A notice is given last night to the information transmitted to you as you deem proper. It is designed to give official accurate statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

The Battles of Wednesday and Thursday.

WASHINGTON, May 7, P. M.—We have accounts from the battle field up to Friday morning, when General Grant had again moved on the enemy's lines.

On Wednesday morning General Sheridan, who led the advance, drove in JEF. STEWARTS' cavalry, on the road to Orange Court House. The Fifth New York, being in the advance, suffered heavily, and in one charge, on Thursday morning, of the Rebels they lost ten killed and thirty wounded.

It was not General Grant's intention to draw on a general engagement until he had learned the exact position of the enemy and had massed his forces. On Wednesday night General Lee changed his front and by Thursday morning he was ready to give battle with his whole army. General HANCOCK sustained the brunt of the whole Rebel army on Thursday, and held his ground manfully, in many instances he was killed, and some forty wounded.

General Butler is known to have arrived at City Point, and he has made a diversion at West Point. General BENNING'S veterans are the rear-guard of the Rebels, which he has fought this week. We shall have a siege of Richmond, which cannot be successful, for we have men and guns, with engineering and artillery talent to direct their movements.

Menwhile the Union forces in Georgia have also advanced, in obedience to the concerted plan and victorious columns are doubtless well advanced into Western Virginia, to occupy that fertile source of supplies. Another week will more clearly define the plans of General Grant, and will doubtless aid to his glory.

The great Battle on Friday.

WILDERNESS, May 7, 1864.—The termination of yesterday's engagement brought but little change in the position of affairs. We have lost some ground on our right, but the enemy gain no advantage in position by the late fighting. There was but a slight fighting, and there, as well as on our left we held our ground.

Early yesterday morning, General Hancock's Corps, with Wadsworth's and Robinson's Divisions of Warren's, and three brigades of the Fifth Corps, were ordered to the front. The Rebels were in the Wilderness, where it is almost impossible for us to use artillery, and the ammunition was carried out on stretchers that brought out the wounded.

The last night of the afternoon has resulted in our success at all points. We had gradually driven them back for two to three miles, and repelled every assault, and lost but two batteries. Our whole loss is impossible to estimate. The battle up to the last light of the day was a severe one.

The telegraph line was put in operation to-day down to Rappahannock Station, but the War Department do not allow any news of any kind to go over the wires from here North.

LATER FROM THE FRONT.

P. M.—Although we are without details of Friday and Saturday's fighting, enough is known to give us some genuine hopes of our complete success in a very short time. The President says, "it is all right." Grant has carried all his points so far in his plans, and is succeeding beyond his expectations.

The latest official intelligence yet received is down to Saturday noon, when it was believed that Lee was retreating toward Orange Court House, though not in a demoralized condition. It is rumored among the Rebel wounded that General Lee is badly wounded. Eight thousand wounded Rebels are reported to be lying on the ground, and the supplies are being sent for three thousand more.

BEAUREGARD IN A TIGHT PLACE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Despatches have just received announcing the occupation of the Halfway House on the railroad by General BUTLER. General BEAUREGARD was at Petersburg with a large force. This cuts off the railroad between Richmond and places Fort Darling in our hands.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.
NEW YORK, Sunday, 11 P. M.—The special correspondent of the Tribune writes on Thursday night from Grant's army:—At any early hour this morning the Second Corps resumed its march in the direction of Todd's Tavern, reaching it before noon, and in the afternoon they were joined by Wilson, with KILPATRICK's former division, several miles southwest of the tavern, in the vicinity of Shady Grove Church, for three-quarters of an hour was sharply engaged with a large body of Rebel cavalry and a considerable force of infantry, by whom the ground was taken and the Second Corps driven back.

Had not the manoeuvres of the enemy prevented, night would have found General HANCOCK's command at Shady Grove Church, connecting with WARREN on his right. By this manoeuvre we would have occupied the railroad between Petersburg and Fort Darling, and a westerly direction from Germania Ford, on the Rapidan.

The movements of Lee soon revealed his real design. An attempt to cut our centre by a desperate attack. On discovering his intention, General Wadsworth directed to attack him at once which he did at about 11 A. M. A determined musketry fight of an hour and a half ensued, in which WADSWORTH handsomely drove him from his position with the infliction of great loss. GRANT'S Division of the Fifth Corps did not attack and suffered severely, its loss being nearly one thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Finding his effort to break our centre futile, the enemy next attempted to interfere with our communications between Wadsworth and Hancock, the latter of whom, in accordance with orders, was marching his corps rapidly to form a junction with the former.

Fortunately his advance, consisting of BUNNEY'S Division, came up not a moment too soon and just in time to circumvent the Rebel General, who, at 2 1/2 P. M., commenced a terrific onslaught on the division of BUNNEY, GIBSON and GETTY, the latter of whom had been temporarily detached to form the extreme right of HANCOCK'S command. The fight raged hotly until some time after dark and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy at all points.

Our loss in this engagement does not probably exceed one thousand men. Scarcely any artillery was brought into requisition, the character of the ground rendering it useless. The battle-field is covered with a thick growth of underbrush, and medium sized oak trees, and it is owing to this fact that our losses are comparatively light. Our captures in prisoners amount to about five hundred men.

Official Dispatches from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, May 9. Dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Grant have just been received by the War Department. Our army was in full pursuit of the enemy towards Richmond.

We have 2000 prisoners. Our forces occupied Fredericksburg at eight o'clock last night. The Hospital for our wounded is established here. Supplies, nurses, physicians and attendants have been ready for two days and have gone forward.

The wounded are estimated at about twelve thousand. WASHINGTON, May 9-4 P. M. To Major General Dix, N. Y.: Dispatches have just reached here direct from General Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is on to Richmond! We have taken 2000 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 10-8.20 P. M. Extras just issued contain the following: Secretary Stanton produced another session in the Senate and House to-day, based upon, and supported by a telegram from Gen. Butler, that the latter had established himself finally upon the Sacred Soil south of Richmond, on the line of the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, destroying the bridges on the same; had divided Beauregard's army; whipped A. P. Hill, commanding a division of Beauregard's forces; and his cavalry forces had formed a junction with him—they having swept the Chickahominy country and cleared out all the rebels therein.

General Butler's Black troops have successfully crossed the Black River and separated Beauregard's army. Gen. Butler declares that he will whip that portion of Beauregard's army which is now south of his position.

He thinks Beauregard will not trouble Gen. Grant by reinforcing Lee. This official information confirms the announcements already made up to the hour of issuing this extra.

Nothing has been received to-day from Gen. Grant, which is certainly good evidence that the contending hosts are moving on.

Bill Later from Gen. Butler.

BERMUDA HENDERSON.—Fighting commenced yesterday noon, and continued to night, between Gen. Hancock's brigade and several other brigades under Gen. Smith. Gen.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 10. A great battle is raging in Georgia. The Government received dispatches this morning that there is desperate fighting before Dalton, Georgia, between the Union army under Major General W. T. Sherman and the Rebel army under General Joseph E. Johnston, and that there is reason to believe that General Butler is going on to-day between the contending forces.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that the official dispatch to the Government announces that Sherman, with Thomas, Hooker's and Schofield's corps are now fighting for the possession of a ridge which lies north of Dalton, and is the key to the city.

In the meantime M'Pherson has made a successful march to the South of Dalton, and has, or is about to strike a fatal blow at Johnston by cutting the Tennessee and Atlantic Railroad, South of Dalton. Everything is going well. GRAFFEN.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 10. The following has been received at the War Department: HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR J. P. HARRIS, VA., May 9. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Our operations may be summed up in a few words: With seventeen hundred cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and have safely brought them to our present position. These were our cavalry and are now holding our advanced pickets towards Richmond. Gen. Grant with three thousand cavalry, from Suffolk, on the same day, with our movement up James river, forced the Blackwater, burnt the railroad bridges at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, cutting the two Beauregard's force at that point. We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad and got a position which, with proper supplies, we can hold out against the whole of Lee's army.

I have ordered up the supplies. Beauregard, with a large portion of his command, was left south by the cutting of the railroads by Kent. That portion which reached Petersburg, under Hill, I have whipped today, killing and wounding many, and taken many prisoners, after a severe and well-contested fight.

Gen. Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces. (Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

Richmond, this is the worst first news yet received in all months. It is believed that Gen. Grant, with such reserves, local forces, invalid forces, &c., as can be mustered, has been entrusted with the defence of Richmond, and that Lee hesitates to plant himself within the fortifications, in dread that Grant may lose his Vicksburg grip upon him, he (Lee) believing that were he once cooped up in Richmond, a half million of men could be raised within a week at the North to go down for a thirty, sixty, or ninety days' siege of the place. There seems to be no prospect of any relief, and silence with which Grant's movements were made, disconnected the rebel plan of flinging Longstreet upon Grant's right flank and rear the moment that advance should be entered upon.

Reports from scouts state that rebel deserters are bringing prisoners coming here will confirm the fact that Lee had concentrated the available fighting material of the Confederacy in front of Grant, and exhausted its best capabilities upon the desperate throes of the battle of Thursday and Friday. The despatch also states that Lee must exist in Richmond in view of the reverse of Lee in those battles. GRAFFEN.

STILL LA T ER.

BALTIMORE, May 10. The Norfolk Regime of Monday says:—General Butler had a brisk encounter with Beauregard on Saturday near Petersburg, and yesterday (Friday) assailed him with considerable force and drove him.

General Butler, it adds, has the key of Richmond in his hands. The rebel prisoners report that Lee was wounded on Friday, and General Pickett killed. The Rebels say that two small gunboats were destroyed on the James river, one by a torpedo, as before stated, and the other by a shot fired into her steam chest from a shore battery. The latter was the Shoshonee, formerly an old ferry boat.

WASHINGTON, May 10. The Star says: A messenger got in last night from the army, who left Spotsylvania Court House yesterday at twelve o'clock, and came back to Aquia Creek, and there came up on a gunboat. At noon yesterday his report was going on at Spotsylvania Court House. We held the place at that time. Lee gave evidence of being weakened, and of falling back.

The messenger had an escort of one hundred and fifty cavalry, and guerrillas were frequently encountered on the way, and it is not improbable that many of the escort were captured when returning to the camp, most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and so thick lying in the streets and upon the movement that a cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded, without trampling upon them.

It is said that there were between 2,000 and 3,000 rebel wounded left upon the field, who have also been brought to Fredericksburg.

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BERMUDA HENDERSON.—Fighting commenced yesterday noon, and continued to night, between Gen. Hancock's brigade and several other brigades under Gen. Smith. Gen.

Beauregard commanded in person during the night. Our forces drove the enemy back three miles, nearly to Petersburg.

We hold the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. General Kautz' cavalry succeeded in destroying some portions of the Petersburg and Weldon railroads at Hicks' Ford, and captured many rebel prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 11. A messenger to the Government who left Gen. Grant as late as three o'clock yesterday afternoon has arrived here.

He reports that Grant moved on the enemy's works at Spotsylvania Court House yesterday morning.

The battle was chiefly with artiller and was very severe, our forces advancing steadily and gaining the enemy's works permanently.

Gen. Grant's dispatches are exceedingly cheering; he could not be more sanguine of the result if he had Richmond in his possession. He is clearly master of the situation.

General Grant has as a matter of course changed his base, and in doing so has been obliged to make such disposition of some of the forces as would give protection to the trains in his rear. GRAFFEN.

WASHINGTON, May 11-10 P. M. The latest dispatches received from Gen. Grant at Headquarters represent everything encouraging.

A dispatch was received here to-day by Gen. Ingals, dated at ten o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, which says: We are fighting now and have been all day. We are entirely upsettling all of Lee's well concerted plans, and are steadily driving him before us. Our losses have been heavy, but the rebel losses outnumber ours.

Another general attack will take place at five o'clock this afternoon. The world has never heard of war before, and the battle fields of the past few days defy description.

A dispatch has just gone through which reports that Grant has flanked Lee both on right and left.

During the terrible battle renewed yesterday, Lee was driven across the North Anna river, with Grant in close pursuit.

I can send you anything more to-night. The city is jubilant over the news from the army. I will send you details if possible in the morning. GRAFFEN.

NEW YORK, May 11. Carleton, the intelligent and thoroughly reliable correspondent of the Boston Journal, makes the following report: NEAR SPOTSZYLVANIA, May 10, 10 o'clock A. M.—We have had five days' fighting, and the prospect for more. Lee is determined to stand every inch of the way. Longstreet's corps was moved down from the Wilderness to secure favorable ground at Spotsylvania. Lee's whole force is reported to be in front.

Last night the Second Corps, holding the right flank, made a movement across to the Potomac, and there is a prospect of a great battle unless Lee retreats.

The Second Corps had closed the fight last night. General Birney held the right and Gibbon the centre, and Barton the left.

The rebels were driven from their position and ground gained, which will enable Gen. Grant to make a favorable disposition of his forces.

Everything is favorable. There is no trouble about supplies. Communication is open with Washington, and our wounded are sent to Fredericksburg.

From Arkansas.

St. Louis, Monday, May 9, 1864. The Democrat of this morning publishes the following: The expedition of Gen. Steele toward Shreveport has ended with his return, under rather exciting circumstances, to Little Rock. A gentleman conversant with the facts has arrived here, and communicates a statement to the following purport: Gen. Steele left Little Rock with some 12,000 men, and 3,000 cavalry, the latter under Gen. Carr.

On Sunday evening last, in Lower Augusta township, DENNIS WOLVERTON, aged nearly 25 years. The deceased was long prominent and worthy citizen of the township, where his death will be much regretted.

At Northumberland, ALFRED LYON, aged about 60 years.

SUNBURY MARKET.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Flour, | 8 50 | Eggs, | 12 00 |
| Wheat, | 11 00 | Butter, | 20 00 |
| Corn, | 5 00 | Lard, | 10 00 |
| Oats, | 4 00 | Pork, | 15 00 |
| Blackhead, | 60 | Hams, | 18 00 |
| Flaxseed, | 82 50 | Beef, | 12 00 |
| Cloverseed, | 87 00 | Shoulder, | 10 00 |

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, 3RD DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA. TO the effect that all persons interested in any notice, and the object in view, a complete and accurate revised catalogue, be presented, the following in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, approved February 25, 1864.

1. They will at once appoint the necessary military officers for the respective districts, with instructions: 1st. To enroll all persons whose names have been omitted by the present existing officers, previous to enrollment.

2nd. All persons who shall have arrived at the age of 20 years before the 1st day of July, 1864, and shall have declared their intention to become citizens.

3rd. All persons who have been in the military service of the United States who have been in such service for two years during the present war.

4th. All persons excepted under the provisions of the second section of the enrolling act, approved March 20, 1863, but not exempted under provisions of that act approved February 24, 1864.

5th. The names of all persons who have arrived at the age of forty-five years.

6th. The names of such persons as are at this time actually and legally in the military or naval service of the United States.

7th. The names of such persons as have served in the military or naval service, and have been honorably discharged therefrom.

CENTRE TURNPIKE. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Centre Turnpike Road Company, that a meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the house of Joseph Yankin, in the borough of Northumberland, on Monday the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, to receive the annual report of the Board, and to transact such business as may come before the meeting.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere here to sell the ELEGANT FULL LENGTH STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Signifying the Emancipation Proclamation. The best and only correct likeness of the great man in existence. For Particulars apply to the Engraver, J. W. BARNES, published in the Sunbury American, No. 17 S. 6th St., Philadelphia, May 14, 1864.—2m

NOTICE To the Stockholders of the Bank of Northumberland. BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa. May 5th, 1864. As a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Northumberland, held at the Banking House, May 5th, 1864, it was Resolved, That the Board of Directors appointed by the Northumberland Act of the 14th day of June, 1836, be held at the Banking House of said Institution, in the Borough of Northumberland, on Monday the 6th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of deciding upon the removal of the Bank of Northumberland, in accordance with and in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the change of the location of the Bank of Northumberland and to amend an Act of the 14th day of June, 1836," and that a copy of this Resolution, certified by the Cashier, be published in the Sunbury American, Sunbury Gazette and Northumberland County Democrat, at least thirty days before the day fixed, as notice of the said Stockholders meeting.

OSBORN'S CELEBRATED PREPARED JAVA COFFEE. WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE MARKET. It is the best and most healthy everywhere. It is highly recommended for nervous and dyspeptic persons, being very nutritious and free from all deleterious substances, in its quality, it is superior to any other coffee in the market. It is sold in all the principal cities of the United States, and is highly recommended by the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and by the Medical Faculty of the University of Maryland. It is sold in all the principal cities of the United States, and is highly recommended by the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and by the Medical Faculty of the University of Maryland.

ASSETS. Loans and Bills discounted, \$26,000 00 Certificates of United States Mint, 200,000 00 United States 3-20 Loan, 100,000 00 Interest bearing Legal Tenders, 25,000 00 Pennsylvania, 2,000 00 Bank of Northumberland Stock, 1,500 00 Northumberland Bridge Stock, 1,500 00 Telegraph Stock, 1,500 00 Real Estate, 25,000 00 Bonds of other Banks, 10,000 00 Stock of other Banks, and Legal Tenders, 25,000 00 Cash Items, 2,500 00 specie in Vault including Commonwealth's specie Certificates, 20,000 00 \$447,500 00

LIABILITIES. Notes in circulation, \$350,000 00 Due to other Banks, 20,000 00 Due to Merchants, 10,000 00 Deposits, 10,000 00 \$410,000 00

MARRIAGES. On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. F. Gearhart, Rev. EMORY T. SWARTZ, of the East Baltimore Conference, to Miss HERBERTA YOCUM, of Elysburg, this county.