SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

" The editor of the Miltonian, having e somewhat muddled in his figures Hed to his aid the astute and disinter chilosopher of the Lewisburg Chronihelp him. If Miller, when he prethe destruction of the world, some years ago, could have procured the

olence. Barnum should send for his ograph. "The recapture of Fort Steadman, was a

Major Shorkley of his staff, mentioned is gallantry, is from Lewisburg. He the ghost, and Gordon stands upon its wounded for the third time, having bloody rampart a conqueror. a hand some time ago.

F" At Oil City, the flood has floated aged the works of the oil companies to extent, it is said, of two millions of dolcompelling the work of opening to be was all round his troops. again. Oil City was under water, and y of the business offices were carried off, river bottom land above Oil City was ely submerged and everything swept

"NORTH CAROLINA AND PEACE,-The t news is, that a movement is being e in North Carolina, to bring that State the Union, and we should not be sured if that was done in less than a month.

he people from all sections of North dina were bringing a great pressure to sjority of the Legislature assent to if began his work. islature and the people are reconciled to abandonment of slavery, and that the act of the Legislature will be to ratify constitutional amendment abolishing institution.

TURDAY'S BATTLE!! MANT AGAIN VICTORIOUN: Lee Once More Thwarted!

E CAPTURE OF FORT STEADMAN IS RECAPTURE BY GEN. HARTRANFT

endid Gallantry of Pennsylvanians.

19 Rebels Milled, Wounded, and Prisoners.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

or General Dix :- The following official erts of the operations of the Army of the omac on Saturday, and of General Sher-

e's operations since he left Fayetteville, e been received this morning. eneral Sherman was at Goldsboro' 22d of this month.

arday night. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. 1TY POINT, Va., March 27, 10.30 A. M .-

. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: he battle of the 25th resulted in the foling losses on our side :-Killed, Wounded, Missingond Corps 51 462 177

47 401 th Corps ith Corps 69 338 506 our captures were: By the Second Corps, Sixth Corps, 469; Ninth Corps, 1019. he Second and Sixth Corps pushed ford and captured the enemy's strongly heiched picket line and turned it against and still hold it. Lee trying to retake the battle was continued until 8 o'clock ight, the enemy losing very heavily. leneral Humphreys estimates the loss of

enemy in his front at three times his n, and General Wright estimates in his at their loss as double. The enemy sent ag of trace yesterday for permission to ect his wounded and bury his dead, ich were between what had been their ket line and their main line of fortificaus. The permission was granted.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General, TITY POINT, March 27, 11 A. M .- Hon win M. Stanton, Secretary of War. -I am receipt of Sherman's report of operations in the time he left Payerteville up to the

it shows hard fighting, resulting in very -vy loss to the enemy in killed and woundand over two thousand prisoners in r hunds.

Itis own loss, he says, will be covered by thousand five hundred men since he : Savannah. Many of them are but slightwounded.

Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut, General, Four o'clock A. M., an adventurous Rebel icer attempted to relieve General Wilcox's kets. Riding down the line, he gave ters for the men to fall in, march imdiately to their regiments, announcing at ry to be caught with chaff, fired on

same time that the Ninth Corps was to He Believes the Rebeldom Hopeless srch instantly. Some of the pickets, too d then opened a brisk skirmish fight. e morning was very dark, the movements the Rebels during the night were entirely known to our officers, and this picket ing being no unusual thing on that part the line, aroused no great attention. Still e garrisons of the works started from their do and stood to their guns, ready, as they d been scores of times before, for any

common between them, sprang to their authenticity and credibility.

No. 19 and Hascall began at once. The scene is described as grand in the extreme.

"The rocket's red glare, bombs bursting in air," were literal facts, and no mere phantasies of a poetic frenzy. Ten, fifteen, pertages of the confederate with the official of the confeder in air," were literal facts, and no mere phan-tasies of a poetic frenzy. Ten, fifteen, per-haps twenty minutes elapsed while this terrible artillery fire shook the earth without

apparent cause. An attacking column, over-whelming in numbers, terrible in its intensi-ty; picked men from four of the finest divisions in the Rebel army, rushed on Fort Steadman. Picture! Think of it! Through the darkness, over the slightly swelling ground, rushing on without pause or thought Hitherto our artillery had been firing wild at nothing in particular, firing principally because the Rebels were.

But now Captain Stone, in Battery G, caught a glimpse, in the dim morning light, such eminent calculators, he would of a large mass of troops in front of Steadat least, postponed that event until man, grey or blue, he could not tell, but so the great Rebellion. Our very pro- many blue had no business there, and the cotemporaries should publish their situation flashed upon him. It was an ascotemporaries should publish their sault, and he trained his guns on the movations showing how many of the upper hips could be safely transfered to moment, McGilvery, No. 5, Hascall, of No. a county, without endangering the suc- 12. and Steadman itself, made the same disf their party. It would be very ining to some expectants. The very
concern that the Lewishnez editor concern that the Lewisburg editor moved through it unflinchingly. Up to the lests for the people of this county, is a fort, up to No. 12, on it came, over the outer remarkable instance of disinterested works of both, met every instant by stub born resistance and sudden death, yet pressing on into the fort, through the traverse of Steadman, the fight was kept up foot by foot, inch by inch. Every man a hero. The First Connecticut and Fourteenth New York nt affair. Gen. Hartranft, who com- Heavy Artillery stood to the work like heted the two Pennsylvania Regiments roes, in close quarters, using the butts of he same whose regiment of three months their muskets as clubs. It is well there was he same whose regiment of three months refused to fight at Bull Run because time was up, and who McDowell said murderous horror of their work. Three ated by the sound of the enemy's can- quarters of an hour and numbers decide the tate of Steadman. Killed' wounded or prisoners, the gallant garaison has given up 1865.

Six o'clock and daylight found Gordon thus. He had full possession of Steadman the morning, and he next attempted to home, sweep down on No. 9, but he soon found filling up of oil wells with sand and that his difficulties had but begun. Death

"Cannon to right of them, cannon to left of

Vollied and thundered." From both flanks, from the knolls in front of Steadman, where Tidbail had posted Jones, McClellan and Rogers, death came on in hurling showers. Such artillery fire probably the world never saw before.

The ground between Steadman and the original Rebel line was so swept by No. 9 stances. and Hascall that no living thing, now that daylight had come, could venture there. ce, when made, will be made by the Thus Gordon's retreat was cut off. The ines seperately, not by Jeff, Davis' Con. stant he took the fort, before daylight, he had managed to hurry three or four hundred of his prisoners off, and these were all

he saved of the other hundreds he captured. All this time brains were at work directupon the State authorities in favor of ing muscle, Long ago General Parke had ediate submission to the Union, which arrived on the field, and assuming direction

In November, 1863, I saw that same man, ernor Vance can be brought over, who manifests a disposition to yield, Raleigh gle night, at Knoxville, Tennessee. He did e surrendered to General Sherman with understanding. Mr. Grundy says the ordinates. Wilcox and Hartranft to day stood the test of the furnace seven times take command of all the armies of the Conheated. While Gordon hugged the bomb- federacy, with unlimited powers? second under Colonel Jared Mathews, Two-been assigned such a place one year ago, I hundred-and-fifth Pennsylvania, formed in think I could have made our condition bet-ture the approbabtion of North Carolina, front, Wilcox's Second Brigade, under Col. ter than it now is. Ely, Eighth Michigan, on the right, and his al McLaughlin, on the left. In this order plan?

the four brigades fought their way up to

be fort,
Seven to eight was a counterpart of the be saved if all elsu is lost. the fort. hour from five to six. Steadman was again the scene of wild, desperate hand-to-hand fighting. Up to the fort again, into it again, through its traverses again our four brigades pushed on with a valor that rivalled, but could not surpass that of the Rebels. How OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE. they fought leggars language. Determined Brigades walked unappalled through the rain of ballets that swept the open plain. At last the Rebels yielded, Sneaking off by a ravine that runs laterally from the right of Steadman to the Appomattox, some of them regained the cover of Spring Hill. Most of them never did. Eighteen hundred to movements have been made on either in all were captured. The fort itself and before Richmond and Petersburg since the ground in front of it was covered with their dead and wounded. At fifteen minutes past eight o'clock Fort Steadman was rewon; the fight was over, the valor and fortitude of the Ninth Corps made manifest | the South, who are in favor of reconstructo all the world. Not a gun was removed or spiked; no vestige of Rebel occupancy save the stilled and writhing masses of grey

Gordon left the Field just before, He left it very much unlike a conqueror. Not fancying the fire that swept the plain, he sent his horse off by an orderly, and following the example of the illustrious Pickwick, at the sham-flight, by himself, on foot, down the ravine spoken of, he did not run by any means, but as described by Major Miller, an

eye-witness, he trotted away. General Hartranft shone through the ranks of war to-day like the plume of Henry of Jas. Turner, M. C. Navarre. The charge of his division he J. G. Rumsey, M. C. ended, and with him, breast to breast, were Major Shorkley, of his staff, and Captain Brackett, of General Wilcox's staff.

A flag of truce was sent in immediately after the battle by General Gordon, asking permission to bury his dead. His request H. V. Johnson, Sen. was granted, and under its cover the Rebel B. H. Littl, Senator.
dead were removed from sight.

M. H. Blandford, M. C. dead were removed from sight.

The great feat of the day was undoubted- | C. Anderson, M. C. ly that of Major Miller, First Pennsylvania J. T. Shoemaker, M. C. Artillery, acting on the staff of General Tid- Jas. M. Smith, M. C. ball. Captured in the early part of the engagement, he was put under a guard in Fort Steadman, and by a good use of the power of speech persuaded his guard not only not to take him to the rear but to come with him into our lines. Starting out as we swept on R. W. Walker, Senator. D. Closston, M. the four or five men at his beels, the num- R. Jamison, Senitor, ber voluntarily increased until he marched | Thos. J. Foster, into our lines with over a hundred Rebel

FROM THE CONFEDERACY. Official Revelations of its Secrets.

ITS MILITARY STRENGTH.

THE TESTIMONY OF GEX. LEE.

UNIONISTS AT THE SOUTH. The Late Peace Conference.

MR. STEVENS VERSION OF IT. A Plan for Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1865. Information has been placed in my hands touching several points of great importance At five o'clock the Rebels opened from strength, its condition, the opinion, man in regard to the great rebellion, its military or works—Spring Hill Battery, opposite hopes of its political and military leaders, cadman, the 8-inch mortar battery on its and the judgment of one of its most promithe and Goose Neck, Clifton and Chester-id on the north side of the river. The to latter works being more on our flank a front, belched forth simultaneously. every fact I am about to state there is unimor artitleriats, still supposing it nothing peachable authority, and that these statements have a challenge to one of the old duels ments bear in themselves evidence of their

000 men. They were distributed as follows: Lee's army, 54,000 Bragg, including Hoke's division, 9,000 54,000

Bragg, including Hardee, . 22,000
Beauregard and Hardee, . 22,000
Dick Taylor, D. H. Hill and Howell Cobb, 7,000 West of Mississippi, . . . 50,000

152,000 The 22,000 under Beauregard and Hardee neludes the late army of Hood, and all the forces which evacuated Savannan and Charleston. The 2,000 of Bragg include all the garrison of Wilmington. These 31,000 men constitute the bulk of the army now unmen constitute the bulk of the army the present garrison of Mobile.
Of Hood's army the following is a correct

numerical statement; Entered Tennessee, . . Came out, . . . 17,000

were in February but 4,500 men altogether, and the greater part of them were transferred March 1, and thereabout, to Lynch-

GEN. LEE'S TESTIMONY.

A Committee of the Rebel Senate were ngaged early in the present year in an in-Among the witnesses summond before them was Gen. Lee, and the following are extracts from his testimony, on the 24th January,

Question by Senator Hauter .- What is your opinion as to evacuating Richmond, and withdrawing the army to North Carolina.

Insecer.—In my opinion, it would be a bad movement. The Virginia troops would At Oil City, the flood has floated and No. 12. His troops, an army in number thousands barrels of oil, and bers, had been inspirated by the event of not go to North Carolina; they would go of negotiation.

> enough for next campaign? Answer .- I do not. We cannot last till

midsummer.

Question. - What do you think of the poliey of arming 200,000 negroes? Answer .-- If we are to carry on the War,

event the negrous must have their liberty. Question .- Do you think we would succeed by putting the negroes into the field. Answer.—That would depend on circum-iances. We could at least carry on the war for another year.

Question by Senator Hill.—What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace? .Inswer. - It is almost unanimous. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through at his interview with the commissioners,

another campaign.

Question by Secretar Graham.—What is your individual opinion on the subject of peace? dancer.-I think the best policy is to

ought to be saved further sacrifices. Question by Senator Walker—If peace be laws of the Republic, not made before Spring, will you consent to Third, An election

proofs of Steadman, dispositions were made to dislodge him in turn. The two brigades of Hartranft, the first under Col. C. W. Decay, while take any position to which my country assigns me and do the best I can, but I do not think I can save the cause ven, Two hundreth Pennsylvania, and the now. No human power can save it. Had I on the floor of Congress with other States.

From records in the Adjutant and Inspec tor-General's office it appears that from the 1st of October, 1864, to February 4, 1865, 72,000 men had deserted from the Confederate armies east of the Missippi. During Price's recent invasion of Missouri, nearly all the Missourians in his army deserted, and

he lost during the campaign 19,500 men. HOOD'S ARMY. A distinguished Confederate officer from Georgia, Feb., 6, said that the remnant of Hood's army was nothing more than mob-of demoralized soldiers. He saw the menpass through Montgomery, Ala., on their

way to Branchville, S. C. UNIONISTS AT THE SOUTH. The following is a list of Senators, Representatives, and other public men throughout

tion on the basis of the Union and the Constitution:

A.T. Caperton, Senator. T. S. Gholson, M. C. W. C. Rives, M. C. J. B. Baldwin, M. C. F. McMullen, M. C. S. Miller, M. C. Ex-Gov. A. H. Wise, M. C. J. M. Botts M. C.

William J. Goggin, M. C. NORTH CAROLINA. W. A. Graham, Sen. W. B. Dortch, Sen. R. R. Badger, M. C. 1. W. Leach, M. C. T. C. Fuller, M. C. J. A. Gilmer, M. C.

J. W. Leach, M. C. Gov Vance. W. W. Holden, M, C. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Jas. L. Orr, Senator. W. W. Boyce, M. C. GEORGI . Gov. Brown.

J. S. Whitaker. Joshua Hill. Judge L. Stephens. J. A. R. Wright. H. B. Waugh Lewis Tumbn. Warren Aikin, M. C.

ALABAMA. Gov. Watts. Jere Clemens, W. R. Smith, M. C. Ex-Sen. Fitzpatrick. Representative Parsons.

MISSISSIPPI. J. W. C. Watson, Sen. W. D. Holder, M. C. Ex Gov. Mathews. J. A. Orr, M. C. G. R. Smighton, M. C.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS. Ex-Senatior C. C. Clay returned lately from his mission to England, with intelligence that his efforts were a complete failure.— England would have nothing to do with

the Confederacy,
On Monday, Feb. 6, after the Peace Commissioners had returned from Fortress Monroe, Senator Johnson of Georgia visited Mr. Jefferson Davis, and held a conversation with him, of which the following is the substance as reported subsequently by Mr. John-Senator Johnson-Well, Mr. Davis, your

peace mission has failed? Davis-Yes; I knew it would. And I ope now the reconstructionists will fight incoln instead of fighting me. Johnson-But Mr. Lincoln, it seems, was not opposed to making peace with the States.

He only refused to recognize the Confederate Government. Davis-II'm, h'm h,m. Johnson—I see, Mr. Davis that you have withdrawn all the troops from Georgia into Carolina and Virginia. What are the people of Georgia to do for portection !

Confederate War Department.

On the 4th of February, 1865, the entire available force of the Confederacy was 150,-

Whereupon, excunt by different doors, Davis and Johnson. When Mr. Stephens came back from Fortress Monroe, he said to his friends that he knew before he started it would fail. He was now satisfied that Mr. Lincoln would not make peace with Davis on any terms, but he was more sanguine than ever that Peace was within reach of the country. He was quite certain we should have peace and an honorable peace before May 1, 1865.—

as reported by Mr. Stephens; was that he could not treat with Davis as the Leader of were scattered through Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, part of them constituting of the Confederate States could not be acknowledged. That he could not treat with the States while the confessed allegiance to had formed a part of the Government. But that he was willing to trent with the States separately, or with any number of them on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. Net loss of that campaign, . 28,500 In East Tennessee and West Virginia there in his power to remit those pains and penaltics to which individuals had subjected alties to which individuals had subjected themselves by rebellion against the Government. That in no circumstances would be recognize the independence of the Confederacy, or treat with it as a separate power. That he could not enter into any truce or armistice with Davis as (so cafled) President

of those States. DAVIS'S INSTRUCTIONS.

were substantially as follows:

First, That negotiations shall be conducted as between two independent National-

Second, That pending the negotiations an armistice of 90 days shall be proclaimed.— These instructions communicated to Mr. Lincoln, but were not entertained as a basis

Stephens thought that the negotiations Question .- Do you think we have troops | might form a basis for declarations by Mr. Lincoln in his Inaugural on the Fourth of March, and that the President would then proclain a plan which would be generally accepted by the States as a basis of settle-ment. He (Mr. Stephens) looks upon any further effort by the Confederate Governthat is the least of evils; but in such an ment toward negotiations, or to carry on the war as futile, and unjust to the people and the States. In a word, he considers the functions of the Confederate Government at an end.

STEPHENS PLAN FOR PEACE.

Steplens proposed. First, Let President Lincoln issue an address to the Army and people of the South embodying in that address what he has before said as to peace, and also what passed

State Commissioners on the part of such States as desire to meet at Nashville, Louisvill or Cincinnati, in April or May, to conmake peace on the plan proposed by Mr. sult as to a peace on the basis of such States Stephens. The people and the country returning to the Union upon the sole condition of obedience to the Constitution and

Third, An election by such States as shall send Commissioners to that convention, of Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to enter such Congress upon equal terms with other members of it, and such States to have equality

Georgia. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Question by Senator Orr.—You think, then General, that the best solution of our diffithird, under Col. Robinson, Third Maryland, after the capture of Brevet Brigadier Gene-culties is to make peace on the Stephens sent of at least six States. In present circonstances, he might reasonably hope it .! never. - Yes, that is the best policy now. | would be still more generally adopted.

NEW YORK, March 28 .- A letter from ewbern, (N. C.,) dated the 24th, says; The enemy captured three guns on the first day of the battle at Bentonville, but on the arrival of the 17th and 14th Corps the enemy were driven in all directions, leaving these three guns and seven others, besides 7,000 prisoners, and their dead and wounded. Deserters are coming in large numbers. Sherman having formed a junction with Terry and Schoffeld, is now strong enough to sweep everything before him. wagons have arrived at Kiston for supplies. He will refit and be ready to move again soon, with Goldsboro as his base. wounded in Sherman's army will be brought to Newbern.
The people along Sherman's and Scho-

field's routes gave the troops a hearty wel-

It is reported that 20,000 of Sherman's men were without shoes. Supplies have been sent forward. A large amount of cotton and other pro

perty has been captured.

The enemy burned 1,000 bales of cotton at Goldsboro before we took possension of

1-3" It is estimated that two square miles of the city of Rochester were under water during the recent flood. It is thought that the city was damaged to the amount of \$2,-000.000.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMORIN, March 27, 1865. Sent for week ending March 25 Per last report,

To same time last year, Deafness, Blindness and Catarhr,

Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS
Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.)
No. 519 Pine street, Philadelphia. Testimonials
from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are
invited to necompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes, inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

July 2, 1854.—1y WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Wecks. Price, St. 100. Sent by mail anywhere, closely scaled, on receipt of price.
Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. February 18, 1845.—1y February 18, 1865.—1y

EDITOR OF AMERICAN,

DEAR SIR :- With your permission I wish to say o the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blotches, Tan. Freekles, and all impurities

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Estate of Je Warning and Instruction for Young Men-published by the Howard Amociation, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia Pennsylvania. February 11, 1805 -- ply

MARRIAGES.

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 50 cents to appear in the AMERICAN.

CARE_Gorin.—On the 25th bit., at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. M. Rhodes, L. H. CARE, Esq., and Miss SUR A. Gorin, all of this

DEATHS.

In Upper Augusta township, the 21st uit., M. HAMILTON OBERDORF, was of Samuel and Rhoda Oberdorf, aged 14 years 11 months and 2 days. SUNBURY MARKET.

\$2 00 a 2 25 | Butter, 140 Tallow, 150 Lard, 75 Pork, 100 Bacon, \$2 50 Ham. \$7 00 Shoulder,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNBURY ACADEMY.

The Rev. JAMES DICKSON will open an Academy in Sanbury, in the BAPTIST CHURCH, on Monday the 3d day of April next. Beanches Taught.

Latin Greek, Mathematics, Philosophy, Book-Keeping, Rhetoric, Reading Music. Also, Geography, History, Grammar, Logic, Composition Writing. TERMS PER QUARTER OF 11 WEEKS.

Common Branches, \$5.00 For each of the following branches \$1 additional \$5.00 will be charged : Latin, Greek, Logic, Reading mu-

Applications, are respectfully solicited.
For further particulars apply to Rev. JAMES DICKSON, Teacher.

The deceased having been a Clock and Watchma ker; a very large number of

CLOCKS AND WATCHES, will be offered for sale; Also, a large amount of JEWELRY, among which are Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c., &c., Also, a large number of articles usually kept for sale by Watchmakers, such as Guard Chains, Gold Pens, Pen and Pensyl Cases, Spectacles and Speciacle Cases, Razors and Razor Strops, Watch Keys, a large number of Watch Chrystals, of all sires, Clock Oil, Watch-main-springs, Ten and Table Shoars, &c., &c. There will also Tea and Table Spoons, &c., &c. There will also be sold a sett of

Second, Agree to appoint Commissioners on the part of the United States to meet Also, several Stoves, a Cupboard, Show Case, a Hone, a number of Books, old Copper, Brass Filings, a scal Press, an Apothecary Scales and Weights &c. LB* Persons who wish to purchase a Clock or Watch should attend this sale, as a large number of those articles will be sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said

GEO. B. YOUNGMAN, Adm'r. Sunbury, April 1, 1885.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

virtue of a certain writ of Levaria Facina, is BY virtue of a certain writ of Levan A races of Sorthumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Public House of John Huff, in the Borough of Milton,

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865. at 9 o'clock A. M., the following described property.

All that certain piece of parcel of land known as the Cook or Rook Farm, situate in Chilisquaque Township in the county of: Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a stone in a public road thence by land now of — Gray, north seventy-six degrees west fifty and six-tenths perches to a post, thence by land now of John L. Meixel, south fifteen degrees west nine and seven-tenth perches, to a post, ace south seventy-two degrees, west one hundred F. G. Fidler, south two degrees, east twelve and three-tenth perches in a post, thence by land of An-drew Ritter, south twenty-nine degrees, east fortydrew Ritter, south twenty-nine degrees, east forfythree and one-teath perches to a post, thence south
four degrees and thirty-nine minutes, forty-nine and
eight-teath perches to a post, thence by land of
Fetzer, south seventy-six degrees, east seventy-one
and six-tenth perches to a stone in a public road,
thence south seventeen degrees west sixteen and
three-tenth perches to a stone, thence south sixtythree degrees and thirty-nine minutes, cast fortyfour and three-tenths perches to a post, and thence
by land now of John Troxei and Ardman. North
fifteen degrees, east one hundred and seventy to the
place of beginning, containing One Hundred and
thirty-two Acres and seventy-nine perches, be the
same more or less, the greater part of which is clearearne more or less, the greater part of which is clear-ted, whereon are erected a Log House, Log Barn and other outbuildings, an Orchard, Ac. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the

property of Michael Meylert.
WM M. WEAVER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 1, 1865. LIST OF THE UNION DEAD IN SALISBURY.

December, 1864; January and February 1865. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE of March 25th contains another appalling list of the dead Union Prisioners, comprising those who died in the hospitals from the 18th of December, the day upon which THE THIBUNE'S correspondents escaped. until all the prisoners of war were removed to Richmond and Wilmington for exchange. There were many unable to obtain admission into the wretched hospitals who breathed their last in their own quarters, and of whom no memorands whatever was kept. They go to swell the list of the nameless and unrecorded dead who have cheerfully given up their lives "for our dear country's rake," and whose me"

mories the Republic will ever delight to honor. The exchanged prisoners who keps and brought through this record, state that The Salisbury Daily Watchman in announcing the escape Tan Tain UPE's correspondents, propounced the occurrence very mortifying, inasmuch as they wore the most important prisoners in the garrison; but asserted that they were crrtain to be brought back within a week, as scouts had been sent out for them and the country slarmed in every direction. As the correspondents hid quietly in sight of the prison until the scouts had gone out, and kept all the time behind them, it was hardly strange that theirfancied pursuers could obtain no satisfactory information concerning them? The last report which reached the prison before the news of their safe arrival in Knoxville, Mated very circumstantially that Mrssrs, Richardson, Browne and Davis had been seen going through the mountains on horseback, armed to the teeth, and accompanied by a descring Rebel officer, who was also a traveling arsenal. They story probably sprung from the fact that once, while in Wilkes County, North Carolina, they were pursued for a short distance by a mamber of the Home Guard. who noticed that one of their companions was dressed in Robel uniform; but who must have been blest with more than human perceptions if he saw any

arms in the whole pariy. Price, in wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE printed on a large double-medium sheet, making

NOTICE is hereby trations having been the estate of Jonathan ship, Northumberland persons indebted are re

payment, and those have for settlement. TOEIAS MILL, Adm'r. Washington twp., April a

DEPARTMENT, LABRIAL GENERAL'S EGION, D. C., March 11, 1865. WAR CIRCULAR, PROVOST A No. 6. OFFICE, WASHI ation of the Presi-rs and employers e prompt atten-of such deser-In conformity with the Proclam dent herewith published, all office of this Bureau are instructed to giv tion to the receiving and forwarding

ters as present thomselves in accord

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF "A PROCLANATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the Congress, approved on the third instant, entitle act to amend the several acts heretofore passes provide for the enroling and calling out the natio forces, and for other purposes,' requires that in a dition to the other lawful penalties of the crime on desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Murchal d securing thereby a credit in the event, on any obsur, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation bereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become eitirens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enroled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enroled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liably to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as afore turning to their regiments and companies, or to such or offer organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord (L. S.) one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United Sta-

tes, the eighty-ninth. "ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President : WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

"Secretary of State." The records and returns of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposites the name of the deserter the fact of his having vol-untarily syrrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs, that no reward be

paid for the arrest of desorters who may be arrested subsequent to te receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

AMES B. FRY.

Provost Marshal General. OFFICE A. A. P. M. GEN'I., HARRISBURG Pa., March 15, 1805. District Provost Marshals are hereby directed to

publish this circular for one week. By command of Brig. Gen. E. W. HINKS. WILLIAM SAEFFLE. April 1-3t. Capt. and A. A. A. Gen'l

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, 14th DISTRICS. HARRISBURG, PA., March 23, 1865. THEE following opinion is published for the bene-fit of all concerned. By order of fit of all concerned. By order of
W. H. PATTERSON, Captain,
and Provost Marshal 14th District, Pa

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 14, 1865. Hon. Epwin M. Stanton, Secretary of war: Sin: -The first question proposaled in your letter of the 10th inst., is, whether the 234 s act of March 3d, 1865, "supersedue the 4th section of the act of February, 21th, 1864.

The 4th section of the act of February 21th, 1864, enables any caroled person, before a draft, to furnish "an receptable substitute who is not liable to draft.

Under this enactment, any person enroled, and liable to draft, may obtain exemption from the draft during the whole period for which he shall procure a substitute to be enlisted, provided the substitute shall be so long not liable to draft. It is not a mere credit for a particular draft which such person ob-tains by surnishing a substitute before the autic pated draft, but it is a absolute exemption which he acquires from liability to be drawn at any and every draft which may occur during the entire time for which his substitute has been accepted by the Go-vernment provided the substitute be so long not liable to draft. If for example, his substitute is accepted as a three years' volunteer, and remains so long not liable to draft, the principal, by the previ-tion of the law of 1884, just referred to, is insur-against the risk of being drafted for the whole period for which his substitute enlisted, no matter how many drafts may occur between the enlistment of the substitute and the expiration of his term of service. But the Government, under his provision, is to be at no expense in consequence of the authorized substitution of one individuel for another in the draft.

The party who desires to avail himself of the benefit of the privilege conferred by the law, is properly and justly required to compensate the substitute.

Such being the provision of the law of 1864 on the subject of "substitutes" furnished in auticipation of a draft the law of March 3d, 1865, provides in its for which his substitute enlisted, no matter how many

draft, the law of March 3d, 1865, provides (in its 23d scetion) as follows: "That any person or persons curoled in any sub-istrict may, after notice of a draft, and before the district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem experienced the state of the stat lient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the dient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in. It is clear that this enactment provides for quite another case than that contemplated by the provision to which I have been adverting in the statute of 1804, and confers upon an enrolled person a privilege en-

and confers upon an enroled person a privilege en-tirely distinct from that given to him by that statute, of which he may avail himself at his option, in pre-ference to the privilege conferred by the act of 1864. Under the covision of the 23d section of the act of 3d Mc.cn. 1885, he may, in advance of a draft, "cause to be mustered into the service" a "recruit not subject to a draft," which "recruit" will "stand to the credit" of the enrolled person, causing him to be mustered in, in the event of the principal being drafted, and be taken, on the happening of that contingency, as a substitute for such principal. But the "credit" shall avail him only for the particular draft in advance and anticipation of which he may have secured the "recruit."

There is no provision in the act of 1863 that the There is no provision in the act of 1863 that the persen furnishing a recruit, under the 22d section, shall be "exempt from drft" during the time for which the recruit may have been accepted and enlisted. But the only benefit which a person so furnishing a recruit derives, under the act of 1865, is the securing, in the event of his being drafted, of a "credit" on the particular draft in anticipation of which the "recruit" may have been furnished. The "recruit" may be mustered into the service for three years, and yet, as a substitute, he can only avail the person who caused him to be mustered in for, and with respect to the one draft before, and in anticipation of which he was obtained. The liability of the principal to be drafted at any other drafts occurring Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freekles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whickers, or a Mountache, in lose than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail withou charge.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

Feb. 25, 1865—3m

Weilskers 1: —Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, and company that, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAP.

MAN, in another part of this paper.

Is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of air columns each and containing the choicest matter of the daily issue including a News Stock. Financial, Congressional matters: war News, Stock, Financial, Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and General Market Reports and General Market Reports and Congressional matters: have never to the daily issue including a News Summary. Domestic and Foreign: Legislative and Congressional matters: have never to the daily issue including a News Summary. Domestic and Foreign: Legislative and Congressional matters: have never to the daily issue including a News Summary. Domestic and Foreign: Legislative and Congressional matters: have never to the daily issue including a News Stock. Financial, Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and General Market Report and the mustering in of the "recruit." and during the choices matter of the daily issue including a News Stock. Financial, Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and General Market Report and General Market Reports and Congressional matters: the mustering in of the "recruit." and during the choices of the acts of 1864 and 1865, the term of hisservice, is not at all affected. There is manifestly, therefore, no conflict the water for the daily issue including A News Stock. Financial, Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and General Market Reports and Congressional matters: The Responsional matters: The

the act of 1865, under consideration, was to offer inducement and present a stimulus to numbers or associations of individuals in any sub-district, before the liability of any of them became fixed by a draft, to obtain volunteer recruits for the army. Congress, in this law, offers such associations a premium to use their exertions to fill up the armies, 'I says to the residents of the multitudinous counties, townships, wards and precincis throughout the country, "Organize yourself into recruiting sociaties; induce volunteers to enlist into the service before the draft; pay them such amounts of bounty as you may be able to raise by your contributions to the recruiting founds of your several districts; and, when they have raised will stand to the credit of as many of you as may happen to be drafted, to the extent of the number of recruits are mustered in.

Such is the declaration and promise of the new law. Its policy is to encourage recruiting, not the procuration of substitutes; to induce the people to organize associations for the advancement of voluntering, rather than the purchase of substitutes.

In enacting this new law, and inaugurating this new policy. Congress, however, has not taken away the right of the enroled person, before the draft, to furnish a substitute, with the qualification before stated, and thus secure his exemption from draft during the time for which his substitute shall have been secepted. He still has it in his power to exercise that right in preference to the right conferred by the 22d section of the act of 3d March, 1865, of obtaining a recruit, previous to each dreft, as it may occur, deceried, the still has it in his power to exercise that right in preference to the right conferred by the 22d section of the act of 3d March, 1865, of obtaining a recruit, previous to each dreft, as it may occur, deceried, the still has to in his power to exercise that right in preference to the right conferred by the 22d section of the act of 3d March, 1865, of obtaining a recruit. Lesher de'ed. | the act of 1865, under consideration, was to offer in

section of the act of 3d March, 1865, of obtaining a recruit' previous to each dreft, as it may occur, d scennicy thereby a credit in the event, on any vaion, of his being drafted.

m of opinion, therefore, that the 23d section of a of March 3, 1865, does not supersede the 4th occ.

ion: one question which you have referred to the section of question which you have referred to the section of question which you have referred to the section of question which you have referred to the section of question which you have referred to the section of question which you have referred to the section of question which you have referred to the section of question which you have referred to the section of question which you have referred to the results and question of the confidered and borne is sub-

DICKSON, Teacher.
Scholars from the country can easily find boarding in Sunbury.
Sunbury, April 1, 1865.—3t

SALE OF PERSONAL

The personal property belonging to the estate of JACOB BRIGHT, deceased, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the late residence of the deceased, near the GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, in Sanbury, on Monday the 17th day of MARCH, 1865.

The deceased having been a Clock and Watchma for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits."

A critical study of the words of the statute thus develops the fundamental idea which I have supposed, from other indications, was intended to be embedied in the law. The "recruits" who are to "stand to the credit" of the enrolled persons, causing them to be mastered in before the occurrence of a draft, I am of opinion, then are to be considered as other valuation rearraits which are chalmed at the expense of the United States, and not as "substitutes."

in the ordinary sense of that term, which are furnished at the cost of the principals. Very respectfully.
Your opedient servant. JAMES SPEED.

MAGNIFICENT SALE

A.C. ON THE ONE DOLLAR PLAN.

The entire stock of One Gold and Silver Watch

Manufactory, Two Immonse Jewelry Establishments, One Sliver Plating Warehouse, One Gold Pen and Pencil Maker, to be disposed of with dispatch without regard to COST! The Goods are of fashionable styles and most ex-

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE and therefore greatly superior to the goods imported from abroad and hawked about as the cheapest ever sold. The simple duty an imported goods, and this high premium on thou (all foreign bills are payable in gold.) amount to mare thou the entire out of many of the stricks offered by us to the public. To facilitate the sale

sum the purchaser need not pay until he knows what he is to get! This plan accords with the method recently become so popular for disposing of large stocks of Jelweiry agal similar productions

sent by first mail to the customer, who will see at once what he can get for one Dollar. If he is pleased with his fortune be can forward the money secerding to directions on the certificate and secure the prize. If the article awarded should be unsuited to

500 Gents' Pat. Lever Gold Hunting Case \$60 to \$200 300 Gents' Detacd d Lever Gold Hi. Case 40 -400 Gents' Swiss Gold Hanting Case 30 -200 Ladies' Gold and Enameted Hr. Case 30 -400 Gents' Patent Lever Silver Hr. Case 30 -

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

200 Diamond Rings 300 Gents' Diamond Pins 4000 care Ladies Gold Enam Sleeve B. 8000 Solitaire Gold Brooches 6000 Corat, Opal and Emerald Brooches 5000 Gold Cameo and Pearl Ear-Drope 7000 Massic, Jet Lave & Florantine E.-D. 5000 Gold Thimbles 10000 Corat, Opal and Emerald Ear-Drops 10000 10000 Miniature Lockets 10000 Miniature Lockets—magic spring 10000 Plain Gold Rings 10000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Gold and Jet

SILVER PLATED WARE. 10000 Pair Naukin Rings 3000 Cake Baskets 4000 Custor Francis - complete with Bottles5 Pair Butter Knives Soup, Oyster and Gravy Ladies Engraved Nic Knives per dozen per dozen per dozen 8000 Dozen Tea Spoons 6000 Dozen Table Spoons 6000 Dozen Dossert Forke 6000 Dozen Table Forks per dozen 8 GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

12000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders \$3 to \$10 12000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Aoders 2 8000 Gold Pens, Gold Mounted Holders 3 6000 Gold Pens with Gold Ext. Holders 10 6000 Gold Pens, Gold Holders and Pencils 10

6000 Gold Pencils

In all cases we charge for forwarding the Certificate, postage, and doing the basiness, the sum of twenty-five Cents, which must be enclosed in the order. Five Certificates will be suffor \$1; elever for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; one hund thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; one hund

compensation will be paid. Sond for terms, do

So gulton Street, N.

expense of the United States, and not as "substitutes,

Gold and Silver Watches, Jeweiry

cellent work manship, and are sacrificed in this man-ner to relieve the proprietors from embarra-mona occasioned by a distracting civil war. It should be prominently stated, also, that they are mostly of

facilitate the sale ONLY ONE DULLAR will be charged for any article on our list, and this

The 4th section of the act of February 2th, 1864, enables any enroled person, before a draft, to farnish "an receptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United State" and provides that the person so farnishing such substitute "shall be exempt from draft during the time for which said substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which substitute shall have been accepted."

Under this enactment, any person enrolled, and liable to draft and careful and careful and customer, who will see at since what he careful the customer, who will see at since what he careful and to the customer, who will see at since what he careful and the customer, who will see at prize. If the article awarded should be unmitted to the purchaser—as for example, a set of Pearl Ear-Drops and Breestpin to a young men who could not went them, and had no one to give them to—we will send any other article on the catalogue of equal price which may be preferred. Or if, for any rea-son, you choose to venture no further, then you can let the matter drop where it is and spend no more. Examine carefully our Catalogue?

Examine carefully our Catalogue ! WATCH DEPARTMENT.

400 Gents' Det. Lever Silver II: Case 50 -200 Gents' Det. Lever Silver Open-Face 25 -200 Gents' Paten Lever Silver Open-Face 25 -500 Gents' Swiss Silver 18 -18 - 40

2000 Gents California Diamond Pins 2900 Gents California Diamond Rings 5000 Gents Gold and Eusth Pob Chains 4000 Gents Gold Vost Chains 4000 Pair Gents Gold Sleeve Buttons 4000 Pair Gents Gold & Enam, Sleeve Bt 5000 Sets Gents Gold Studs 8000 Gents Stone Set and Signed Rings 8000 Gents' Stone Set & Sig. Enam. Rings 6000 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains 4000 Gold Oval-Band Bracelets 6000 Gold and Jot Bracelets 5000 Gold and Innuncial Bracelets 3000 Gold Chatchin Chains 5000 Pair Lantes Gold Steeve Buttens 4000 carr Ludies Gold Enam Steeve Bt.

10000 Sets Ladies Jeweirs Cameo, Pearl&c.5 -10000 Ladies' Gilt and Jet Eraceleta 4 -10000 Ladies' Gilt and Jet Hat Supporters 2 -

REMEMBER THE PLAN!

AGENTS ARE WANTED Throughout the Country to operate for us. A larg

NEWBORN & CO.

April 2. 105 -3M