SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

THE LAST DITCH.—The last disch of Jeff. Davis will not give much eclat to the romance of modern chivalry. This last ditch which the rebel President was making for, was a swamp, and not the handi-work of the rebeis. -But Jeff. had no idea of dieing in himself in the "last ditch" of his generals, this sprig of chivalry, shrouded himself in his wife's petticoat. Jeff, had no idea of making an unsightly corpse of himself, and fully determined, if he most be buried, he would be buried alive.

The Military and naval escort, of the remains of the late President Lincoln, returned from Springfield to Washington, on the 7th inst., with the hearse car and whatever occurred on the entire distance traveled-namely 2,700 miles. At least 5,-000,000 of people witnessed the passage of the funeral car and coffin from Washington to Springfield, not less than 800,000 persons had an opportunity to see the body.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES. - So successit is to be greatly enlarged. One hundred and thirty-nine offices were established on the first of November last. On the first of June 280 more will be established. 'The amount of money orders issued last quarter was \$588,662,24, on which Government received about \$5,000.

1-37 A NATIONAL CEMETERY AT ANTIE-TAM .- The Maryland Legislature, at its last session, passed an act incorporating a National Cemetery at Antietam in imitation of a similar incorporation by the Legislature of this State at Gettysburg.

BREAK THE SERPENT'S EGG! GEN. HARDEE ON SLAVERY.

What is called "the South"-that is the Slave Power-is thoroughly beaten, and frankly owns it. There never was a more complete defeat nor a franker confession of it. Take the following report by a Herald correspondent of a talk on the 2d inst. at Greensborough, N. C., with Lieut, Gen, Hardee, one of the ablest and most distinflict:

Gen. Hardee received me in a very cordial, generous, unreserved manner. He and I talked freely on all subjects of interest at the present time. In speaking of the war, he made this remarkable assertion: "Sir, I accept this war as the providence of God. He intended that the slave should be free, and now he is free. Slavery was never a paying institution. I have often told my friends so. For instance, my wife owned about 100 negroes; 40 of the 100 were useless for work, yet she had to feed these 40 in order to get the work of the other 60. The negro will be worse off for this war. Will any of your Abolitionists of the North food and clothe hatf-a-dozen little children in order to get the work of a man and woman? Sir, our people can pay the working negroes a fair compensation for their services, and let them take care of their own families, and then have as much left at the end of the year as we had under the old system. "General, do you think we will soon have

"I do. I think the people of the South are anxious for it. They wanted it two years ago. I then saw that our cause could not succeed."

"Will we not have guerrilla warfare?" "So help me God, sir, if we do, I am willng and ready to fight to put an end to it," "Is the same sentiment entertained by the ther general officers who have been in the

onfederate servicei" "It is. I have not the slightest doubt but nat they will use every means they can ommand to bring quietness and security gain in the land. They will in no wise

apport those who do not obey the laws." How will it be in South Carolina?" "South Carolina is the worst whipped

ate in the Union." "But will not her leading spirits control

e masses?" "They, too, are crushed. She has no leadg spirits now. Let me impress it upon u that the people of the South want to e in peace with the people of the North, d you will find they will do it. They il do it cheefully, provided your Governnt does not resort to harsh measures. If does resort to such measures, I cannot twer for the consequences. We staked all on the success of our arms, and they ed us; and now we are willing to return and live under the laws of the United tes as we find them, although they may be as we would desire to have them."

dy Johnson says the Bebt must be paid.

Ve hear that Andy Johnson, who was ple in his property and expectations, has in the order for Retrenchment and Eco- President of the said United States, and comy, and declared that the Nation must ght to work to pay its Debts. Good! he National Debt has been ciphered up, the sum total is a big one,-but the erican People is a big one too. On the ham Lincoln died; and thereby, then and of July next our Debt will foot up in d numbers Three Thousand Millions. can pay it, out strain, without oppress-We can pay it, and add to our wealth. we have got to practice economy, pubad private. We have particularly to United States as aforesaid; and further, in economy and watchfulness to the lation of Congress, and to the adminion of the Departments and Bureaus in lington. The expenses of the Governmust be shoved back rapidly and in

faith toward the old peace footing of the day aforesaid, within the military de-We may never again get quite to partment and the military lines aforesaid, -but let us get as near to it as we can. e ablest statists in the service of the ury Department have been directed to wealth and resources of the a, and to calculate when it will be posom dollar" of it can be paid in twenty from 1870 11

ed again! Let the watchword of all De be-PAY OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT!

THE OIL PEVER .- The Bloomsburg rat, says, this contagious mania everyso prevalent, has broke out in Columunty. No doubt now seems to exist, and to the fact, that there is oil in tent as aforesaid, the said David E. Heroto, bia county, Favorable indications did on the night of the 14th of April, A. D. leveloped of its existence, in the leveloped of our county, viz—in Pine, militery lines aforesaid, aid, abet, and assist Laba Wilkes Booth in the killing the said John Wilkes Booth in the killing and murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, and did then and there aid and abet and assist the said John Wilkes Booth in the killing and murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, and did then and there aid and abet and assist him, the said John Wilkes Booth, in at-

Trini of the Marderers of the President.

WASHINGTON, MAY 15, 1865. CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST THE

ALLEGED ASSASSINS. The following is a copy of the charge and specification against David E. Harold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughiin, John H. Surratt, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel

A. Mudd. Charge 1.—For maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously, and in aid of the existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 6th day of March, A. D. 1865, and on divers other days between that day and the 15th day of April, A. D. either a swamp or ditch. He resolved to live and not to die, and instead of burying live and not to die, and instead of burying live and not to die, and instead of burying live and not to die, and instead of burying live to be lived in the "last ditch" of his generals. Wilkes Booth, Jeffersen Davis, George H. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others unknown, within the Military Department of Washington, and within the fortified and entrenched lines thereof, to kill and murder Abraham Lincels, late, and at the time of the combining, confederating, and conspiring, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy there-of: Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States aforesaid, William H.Seward, Secretary of State of the United States afore state car, used on the route. No accident said, and Ulyses S. Grant, Lieutenant Gene ral of the army of the United States aforesaid then in command of the armies of the United States, under the direction of the said Abraham Lincoln, and in pursuance of and in pro secuting said malicious, unlawful, and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and in aid of said rebellion, afterwards-to wit: on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1865-within the military department of Washington afore-said, and within the fortified and entrenchfully does the money order office work that the with the said John Wilkes Booth and John H. Surratt, maliciously, unlawfully, snd traitorously murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, as aforesaid, and maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously assaulting, with intent to kill and murder the said Wm. H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States, as aforesaid; and lying in wait, with intent maliciously, unawfully and traitorously to kill and murder the said Andrew Johnson, then being Vice President of the United States, and the said Ulysses S. Grant, then being Lieutenant

General, and in command of the armies of the United States, as aforesaid. Specification 1. In this, that they, the said David E. Harold, Edward Spangler, Lewis Payne, John H. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, muel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, George A. Atzeroot, and Samuel A. Mudd, incited and encouraged thereunto by Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Phompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others, unknown citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were engaged in armed rebellion against the United States of America within the limits thereof, did, in aid of said armed rebellion on or before the 6th day guished Rebel leaders throughout the con- March, A. D. 1865, and on divers other days or times between that day and the 15th day of April, A. D. 1865, combine, confederate, and conspire together, at Washington City, within the military department, and within the entrenched fortifications and military lines of the said United States, there combine unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States aforesaid, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously to kill and murder Andrew Johnson, then Vice President of the United States, upon whom, on the death of the said Abraham Lincoln, after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1865, the office of President of the said United States, and commander-inchief of the army and navy thereof, would devolve, and to unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously kill and murder U. S. Grant, then Lieutenant General, under the direction of said Abraham Lincoln, in command of the armies of the United States aforesaid unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously to kill and murder William H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States aforesaid, whose duty it was by law, upon the death of said President and Vice President of the United States aforesaid, to cause an election for electors of President of the United States. The conspirators aforesaid designing or intending by the killing and murder of the said Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, and William H. Seward as aforesaid, to deprive the army and navy of the United States of a constitutional commander-in-chief, and to deprive the armies of the United States of their lawful commander, and to prevent a lawful election of President and Vice President of the United States aforesaid; and by the means aforesaid to aid and comfort the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the said United States as aforesaid, and the eby to aid in the subversion and overthrow of the said United States, and being so combined, confederated, and conspiring together in the prosecution of said unlawful and traitorous conspiracy on the night of the 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of about 10 o'clock and 15 minutes P. M., at Ford's Theatre, on Tenth street, in the city of Washington, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid. John Wilkes Booth, one of the conspirators aforesaid, in pursuance of said unlawful and traitorous conspiracy, did then and there, unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously, and with in-tent to kill and murder the said Abraham Lincoln, discharge a pistol then held in the hands of him, the said Booth, the same being then loaded with powder and a leaden ball, against and upon the left and posterior side of the head of the said Abraham Linn poor, and raised poor, and is yet of the | coln, and did thereby then and there inflict upon him, the said Abraham Lincoln, then

did aid and assist the said John Wilkes Booth to obtain entrance to the box in the theatre in which the said Abraham Lincoln was sitting at the time he was assaulted and shot as aforesaid by John Wilkes Booth, and for us to pay, and probable that we also did then and there and said Booth in barring and obstructing the door of the said box of said theatre so as to hinder and prebox of said theatre so as to hinder and preprevent any assistance to a rescue of the said Abraham Lincoln against the murderous assault of the said John Wilkes Booth, and did aid and abet him in making his escape after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in manner aforesaid. And in further prosecution of said unlaw ful murderous, and traitorous conspiracy unty. No doubt now seems to exist, and in pursuance thereof, and with the in-

mander-in-chief of the army and navy there-

of, a mortal wound, whereof afterwards, to

wit, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1865,

at Washington city aforesaid, the said Abra-

prosecution of the unlawful, traitorous con-

spiracy aforesaid, and of the murderous and

said Edward Spangler, on the said 14th day

of April, A. D. 1865, at about the same hour

itorous intent of the said conspiracy, the

tempting to escape through the military floca aforesaid, and did accompany and assist the said John Wilkes Booth in attempting to conceal kimself and escape from justice after killing and murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, as aforesaid; and, in further prose-cution of said unlawful and tractorous conspiracy, and of the intent thereof as afore said, the said Lewis Payne did, on the same night of the 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, about the same hour of 10 o'clock 15 minutes P. M., at the city of Washington, and with-in the military department and military lines aforesaid, unlawfully and maliciously make an assault upon the said William H. Seward. Secretary of State, aforesaid, in the dwelling ouse and bed-chamber of him, the said Wil liam H. Seward; and there, with a large ously, and in pursuance of the said conspira cy, strike, stab, cut, and attempt to kill and urder the said William H. Seward, and did, thereby, then and there, and with the intent aforesaid, with said knife, inflict upon the face and throat of the said William H. Seward divers grievous wounds; and the said Lewis H. Payne, in further prosecution of the said conspiracy, at the same time and place last aforesaid, did attempt, with the knife aforesaid, and a pistol held in his hand, to kill and murder Frederick W. Seward Augustus W. Seward, Emerick W. Hansell, and George F. Robinson, who were then striving to protect and rescue the said William H. Seward from murder by the said Lewis H. Payne; and did then and there, with the said knife and pistol held in his hands, inflict wounds upon the head of the said F. W. Seward and upon the persons of

the said Augustus W. Seward, Frederick W. Hansell, and George F. Robinson.

And in the further prosecution of the said conspiracy, and its traitorous and murderous designs, the said George A. Atzeroot did, on the night of the 14th of April, A. D. 1865, and about the same hour of the night aforesaid, within the military department and the military lines aforesaid, lie in wait for Andrew Johnson, then Vice President of the United States aforesaid, with the intent unlawfully to kill and murder him, the said An-

drew Johnson.

And in further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and of its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid, on the night of the 13th and 14th of April, 1865, at Washington city, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, the said Michael O'Laughlin did then and there lie in

wait for Ulysses S. Grant.

And in further prosecution of the said con spiracy, the said Samuel Arnold did, within the military department and military lines aforesaid, on or before the 6th day of March, A. D. 1865, and on divers other days and times between that day and the 15th of April, A. D. 1865, combine, conspire with and aid, counsel and abet, comfort and sup-port the said John Wilkes Booth, Lewis II. Payne, George A. Atzeroot, Michael O'Laugh and their confederates in the said unlawful, murderous, and traitorous conspiracy and in the execution thereof, as aforesaid and, in the further prosecution of the said conspiracy, Mary E. Surratt did at Washing-ton city, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, on or before the 6th day of March, A. D. 1865, and on divers other days and times between that day and the 20th day of April, A. D. 1865, receive, entertain, harbor, and conceal, aid and assist the said John Wilkes Booth, David E. Herold, Lewis H. Payne, John R. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, George A. Atzeroot, Samuel Arnold, and their confederates, with a knowledge of the murderous and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and with intent to aid. abet, and assist them in the execution thereof, and in escaping from justice after the murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, as aforesaid, with intent to aid, abet, and assist them in the execution thereof, and in escaping from justice, after the murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, in pursuance of the said conspiracy in the manner aforesaid.

By order of the President of the United

J. Holt, Judge Advocate General.

Examination of Mr. Lloyd. Q. Where do you reside?

A. At Surrattsville. Q. Are you acquainted with John H. Sur-

A. Yes, since the first of December; not s much previous to that. Q. Do you know the prisoner, Herold?

Q. Do you know the prisoner, Atzerott ? A. Yes, sir. What did they bring to your house

A. Atzerott came first, went on to "T. B., was cone about half an hour, and the three of them returned-Surratt, Herold, and Atzerott. I noticed nothing with them till all three came, when John Surratt called me into the front parlour, and there on the sofa I saw two carbines and some ammunition. Q. Anything besides?

A. A rope. Q. How long? A. Sixteen or twenty feet. Q. Were the articles left at your house ? A. Yes; Surratt asked me to take care of them, and I told him I did'nt like to have these things in the house. He then carried

me into a room I had never been into before, and showed me where I could place them, under a joist. Q. Were they concealed there? A. Yes, sir; I put them there myself.

Q. How much ammunition was there?

Just one cartridge-box. Q. What kind of a carbine was it?

A. I did'nt examine them; they had covers over them.

Q. State whether, on the Monday preceed-Mrs. Surratt came to your house? A. I met Mrs. Surratt on the Monday

rious to the assassination; when she first roached the subject to me, I did'nt understand her. She asked me about the shooting-irons, or something of that kind, to draw my attention to those things. I had almost forgotten they were there, and told her they were hidden away. She said they would be wanting soon. I don't recollect the first question she put to me. She only referred to it in a manner, but, finally, came out and said, they would be wanted soon. there, in pursuance of said conspiracy, the said defendants and the said John Wilkes

Q. Now will you state whether the evenng or day on which the President was assassinated Mrs. Surratt did nt come to your

Booth did, unlawfully, traitorously, and maliciously, and with the intent to aid the rebellion aforesaid, kill the President of the house? A. Yes. I was out attending a trial, and found her there when I came back. 1 judge it was about five o'clock. I met her at the wood-pile, and she told me to have them shooting-irons ready that night, and said there would be some persons call for them that night. She gave me something in a piece of paper to keep for her, and I found it was field-glass. She asked me, also, to have two

bottles of whisky ready, saying they would be called for that night. Q. And were they called for by Booth and

Herold that night ? A. They both came-Booth and Herold. They took the whisky out of the bottles. Booth did'nt come in, but Herold did. It was not over a quarter after twelve o'clock. Booth was a stranger to me. Herold came in and took the whisky, but I don't think that he asked for the whisky. And he said

to me, "Get me those things. Q. Did'nt he say to you, what things" were ?

A. No; but he was apprised that I already knew they were coming for them. I gave him all the articles, with the field glass and monkey-wrench. Q. She told you to give them the whisky the carbines, and the field glass?

A. Yes, sir. Q. How long did they remain at your A. Not over five minutes.

take his, because his log was broken. Q. Did im deink also ? A. Yes while string on the porch.
Q. Herold carried the bottle out to him?

Q. Did they say anything about the asses A. As they were about leaving, Booth said: "I will tell you some news; I am pretty cer-tain that we have assassinated the President

and Secretary Seward." Q. Was that in Herold's presence ?
A. I am not certain. I became so excited

that I am not certain.
Q. At what hour was the news of the President's assassination afterwards received by

A. I suppose it was about nine o'clock.
Q. As the news spread was it spoken of
that Booth was the assassin?
A. I think it was, sir, on several occasions.
Q. Did you see the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, before?

A. I never saw him before; am not acquainted with him at all. Q. What was the exact language

when Heroki asked for those things ? A. "For God's sake make haste and get those things."

NEW YORK, May 16, 1865, Among the witnesses examined to-day was Mr. Browning, the private secretary of President Johnson, who said that the evening of the assassination he found in his letter-box a card addressed to Johnson with the words

at home?" J. Wilkes Booth." Major Knox and Sergeant Hutter testified that on the 13th of April, the residence of the Secretary of War was illuminated in honor of the recent victories. Gen. Grant, wife and others were in the house at the time. O'Laughlin, whom the witness now identifi ed, had intruded into the house, and in response to a question, said he was a lawyer and very well acquainted with Secretary Stanton. O'Laughlin appeared to be drunk, and made especial inquiry to have a look at Gen. Grant. This was about nine o'clock. Dr. Stone testified as to the condition of President Lincoln after the shooting. The ball extracted from the head was exhibited,

which he had scratched upon it with a penknife. Scargeant Cobb, who, on the night of the assassination, was on duty at the Navy Yard Bridge, testified as to Booth and his companion passing into Maryland; Booth, on being challenged, saying he was going to his home in the country, near Georgetown.

and he identified it by the initials A. L.

The pistol picked up in the theatre was produced in court and identified. Lieut. Lovett, who went in pursuit of the assassin, gave an interesting account of overtaking him, and of the conduct of Dr. Mudd, who dressed Booth's leg. The boot which was cut from Booth's leg was produced in court. Inside was written "J. Wilkes Booth." Officer Lloyd, who went in pursuit of the

fugitives, said : Dr. Samuel Mudd at first denied seeing them, but afterward recollected it was Booth's limb be had set, the latter having been somewhat disguised,

CAPTURE OF JEFF, DAVIS

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. Washington, May 13, 10 P. M.-To Mai. Gen. Dix:-The following despatch has just been received from General Wilson, announcing the surprise and capture of Jeff. Davis and his staff, by Colonel Pritchard and the Michigan Cavairy, on the morning of the 10th instant, at Irwinsville, in Irwin county, Georgia,

E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

Macon, Ga., May 12, 1865-11 A. M. Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant and Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:-I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th inst., Colonel Pritchard, commanding the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Regan, the Postmaster-General; Colonel Harrison, his Private Secretary; Colonel Johnson, Aid-de-Camp: Colonel Morris, Colonel Lubbick, Lieutenant Hathaway and others.

Colonel Pitchard surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin county, Ga., seventyfive miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under a strong guard with-

out delay.

I will send further particulars at once.

J. H. Wilson, Brevet Major-General. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4.—Major-General Dix, New York:—The

following details of the capture of Jefferson

Davis, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have been received from Major-General Wilson. E. M. STANTON. MACON, Ga., 11 A. M., May 12, 1865-Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The

following despatch announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis has just been handed me by Jail, New York. About the same time he Colonel Minty, commanding the Second Division :-HEAD-QUERTERS OF THE FOURTH MICHI-

GAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLANDVILLE., May 11, 1865 .- To Captain T. W. Scott, A. G. Sec-

Sir-I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters and brother, his Postmaster-General Reagan, his private Secretary Colonel Hafris; Colonel Johnston, A. of which he will be permitted to act. On D. C., on Davis' staff; Colonel Morris Lubbick and Lieutenant Hathaway; also several important names, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances; making a perfect success, had not a most painful mistake occurred by which the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin collided, which cost us two two kiffed, and Lieutenant Boutelle wounded through the arm, in the Fourth Michigan, and four men wounded in the First Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight after we had captured the camp, by the ad-vance of the First Wisconsin. They were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon, without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are seventy-five miles out and our stock is much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night. I have the honor, etc.

D. B. PRITCHARD, (Signed) Lieut. Col. Fourth Michigan Cavalry. The First Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's Brigade, McCook's Division, and had been sent due east by General Croxton, via Dub-lin. Colonel Mentz had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ockmulgee and Altamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second Divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions are good, and so far none of the Rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckinridge's son was captured night be-fore last, eleven miles south from here. I will send further details as soon as r

ceived. (Signed) J. H. WILSON Brevet Major-General.

MACON, Ga., 9:30 A. M., May 18, 1865.—

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Lieut-Col. Harden, commanding the First
Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville.

He struck Davis' trail at Dublin, Laurens
county, On the evening of the 17th, and fol

Q. Did they take both the carbines, or only
A. Only one. Booth said he could not take his, because his log was broken.
Q. Did the drink also ?

| Q. Did they take both the carbines, or only the pize wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp via Gumberlandville, to Irwinsville. At Cumberlandville, Colonel Harden met Col. Pritchard with one hun-

dred and fifty picked men and horses of the Fourth Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south,

Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee, towards Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there by midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles from the town. He made this discontinuous and approximately the camp his disporitions and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had camped at 8 o'clock P. M., within two miles, as he afterwards learned from Davis.

The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed at 8 A. M., and had gone but litne pushed at 8 A. M., and had gone but lit-tle more than one mile, when his advance was fired upon by men of the Fourth Michi-gan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibit-ing the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was dis-covered. The firing in this skirmisk was the first warning Davis senders.

the first warning Davis received. The captor report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses, and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought kim a woman, but seeing his boots while running, they suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the Rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife of elegant pattern, and showed signs of battle, but yield ed promptly to the persuasion of the Colt's revolvers without compelling the men to

upon it, "Don't wish to disturb you, are you He expressed great indignity at the ever-gy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more magnanimous than to haut down women and children

Mrs. Davis remarked to Colonel Harden after the excitement was over, that the men had better "not provoke the President, as he would hurt some of 'em." Reagan behaves himself with becoming

dignity and resignation. The party evidentmaking the coast. J. H. WILSON, Signed. Brevet Major-General.

The Arch-Conspirator, Jefferson

Davis. Jefferson Davis, the man who, with his Staff has been taken by the United States authorities, is very generally known as having been the representative-head of the great Rebellion. On that account, it is true that some interest attaches to his antecedents; and while everybody knows who he is, there may be some who care to know who he was. Jeff. Davis was born in the same State (Kentucky) and in the same year (1808) that gave birth to Abraham

Lincoln. Davis was born on June 3d, and was the son of James Davis, a horse-trader of Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

The father fell under suspision as a borsethief, and was forced to fly from justice. He settled, when Jeff was very young, near Vicksburg, Miss. At that time horse and negro traders and horse thieves, when rich, were admissible to Mississippi society, and old Davis had little difficulty in establishment himself in life. He was able, a few years after, to send his son to Kentucky, to complete his education at the Transylvania University, Lexington. He had, in fact, become so popular through the influence of

his money and popular manners as to be able to secure for his hopeful progeny an appointment to West Point, which young Jeff, entered at sixteen, forming part of the graduating class of 1828. He graduated near the foot of the class, and was commissioned in the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant, the lowest rank that could be

given him. He was sent to Florida and served very creditably with Zach. Taylor, in the Black Hawk war, for which he got a commission in Georgia, but he as first lieutenant in the First Dragoons. In a sixpence for him. 1832 he offended General Taylor by running away with and marrying his daughter, and the old General Never recognized Davis until they happened to meet on the battle haveing resigned his commission settled near Vicksburg, and entered upon the arena of politics, in which he was so far successful as to be elected to the lower house of Congress. When the Mexican war broke out, Davis raised and commanded the First Regiment of Missisrippi Rifles. The only significant featurein his career was the fact that he declined a United States commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the ground that such an appointment by the Federal Executive was violation of State

rights. He re-entered political life in 1847, having been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi to fill a vacancy in the United States caused by the death of Mr. Speight. At the ensuing election, in 1848, he was elected to till the term expiring in 1851. On his return to Mississippi he became the State Balm that will effectually retuove, in ten days Rights candidate for Governor, but was de Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles and all impurities feated by "Little Fidget" Foot, his life-time stumped the State for the purpose of advocating the repudation of the State debt, and was subsequently honored as the originator and prime mover of that great swindle. In 1853 he was re elected United States Senator from Mississippi, which he held until his resignation (January, 1861) on the seces-sion of his State. He was chosen Provisional President of the Rebel Confederation of States, Febuary 22, 1861, and re elected in 1862 for the term of six years, for only half of which he will be permitted to act. On the hopelessness of his cause, fled southward stopping for a few days at Danville, but soon afterward pushing for the Fiorida coast. He passed through Charleston, N. C., on April 23, and Yorkville, on the 24th, closely pursued by Stoneman's Cavairy, and guarded by a brigade of cavairy, under Gen. G. G. Dibbrell, and was finally taken as detailed by telegraph.

Treatment of Cows Before Calving. A correspondent of the New York World

says that the following treatment has been tried for many years and has never failed of having good effect on cows. He says:-"Feed a good mess of wheat bran, and mix it a tablespoonful of wood ashes each day for ten or twelve days previous to calving. I have never tried the ashes with other feed than bran, but think it would be beneficial. Bran is undoubtedly the best feed that can be given.

FORT BRIDGER.

Col. Bridger, the proprietor of "Fort Bridger," so famous in connection with the history of the Mormon disturbances, settled vicinity of Salt Lake in 1835, and in the has since greatly distinguished himself as that some years since, while pursuing the buffalo, he had discovered an immense rock of pure crystal, through which the sun's rays were reflected with all the gorgeousness of the most magnificent rainbow, but that he had lost the place, and had never been able to rediscover it. Hoofland's German Bitters, which can be discovered in the store of any druggist or dealer in medicine, will positive ly cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, &c., and will almost restore to the old all the vigor of their youthful days.

The Rebel Gen. Early, it is said, died recently at Lynchburg. Previous accounts had left him there sufferings from rheumatism is the stomach.

The End of the War.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.
Major General Thomas arrived this evening, en reute for Washington.
Governor Brown, of Georgia, arrived today. He was arrested on the night of the
9th inst., at his manslon, in Millidgeville, by

Capt, Knee and and Lieut, Bayard, and pro cceds to Washington under charge of the latter. The Nashville Press learns that Gen. For

rest was killed by Capt. Walker, of the rebel army, in revenge for the shooting of his son.

Respite of the Knights of the Golden Virele.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—A despatch from Washington to General Hovey announces a suspension of the execution of Bowles and Milligan until the 1st of June, and a commutation of Hersey's sentence to imprison ment for life.

New Orleans, May 15, via Cairo, May

16 -Provost Marshall Anderson and General Dennis left Mobile on the 8th, for Meri-dian, to parole Dick Taylor's forces. General Hamilton, Military Governor of

Texas, has gone to Washington. NEW YORK, May 17.—Key West advices say that the steamer Columbia, which arrived there from Havanna, reported to our authorities that the pirate Stonewall was hurriedly receiving men and ammunition from the Owl and other confederate steamers.— Blockade runner, Capt. John M. Maffitt, had assumed command of the Stonewall. U. S. steamer Powhatan went out to sea from Key West on learning the movements of the Stonewall.

A grand expedition is being organized to go to Texas.

The Legislature of Mississippi has been

convened for the 18th of May, and will doubtless order a State Convention.

The cotton belonging to the Confederate Government, in East Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, having been surrendered to the United States Government, its sale or transfer to persons, except officers of that Government, has been prohibited by Major General Canby.

JEFF. DAVIS .- The New York Tribune says: .

"If President Johnson has not been misled with regard to Davis's complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, we trust his to be first tried distinctly and avowedly on that charge. Not having seen the evi-dence "in the Bureau of Military Justice." we have no judgement as to its strength; but we are advised that a leading New York Democrat who knows the arch-rebel intimately is convinced of his guilt,

A lady correspondent begs us to suggest that Mr, Davis should be compelled to wear the usual costume of women dering the pered of his imprisonment. No woman, declares, could wish him a severer punishment. She adds that if he were compelled to run in that dress one hour every day, as fast as when he was captured, it would bably be the death of him,-N, Y, Tribune.

Raid on General Grant's Horses. Gen. Grant being down to the War Department this evening, a man appeared at his house with an order from him for his wo most valuable herses, the Jeff, Davis pony and the choice bay trotter, but some uspicion arising, the horses were not deivered. The man thereupon went away, eaving the order, which proved to be a for-

SOMEWHAT OF A CHANGE,-Wm. Loyd Garrison, attending the anti-slavery anniversary in New York, proclaims that his vocation as an abolitionist is ended, as there is nobody to be converted. Jeff. Davis has a reward of \$100,000 offered for him. Thirty years ago \$3000 was offered for Garrison by the Governor of Georgia. Recently he was in Georgia, but he says nobody would give

There is in the Patent Office at Wahington a model of a steamboat invented by Abraham Lincoln. It was patented.

MATERRATIONSAL. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to LABIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to marry you can do so by addressing me. I will send you, without money and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedly, irrespective of age, wealth or benaty. This information will cost you nothing and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Please inclose postage or stamped cavelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

SARAH B. LAMBERT,

Greentoint,

Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York

May 20, 1865.-3m. EDITOR OF AMERICAN.

DEAR Sin :- With your permission I wish to say to 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 Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Shin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and 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, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than

All applications answered by return mail withou Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist. 831 Broadway, New York

Feb. 25. 1865 -3m WHISKERS!!!-Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAP-MAN, in another part of this paper.

The Bridal Chamber. A note of warning and advice to those suffering

with Seminal Weakness, General Debility, or Pre mature Decay, from whatever cause produced .-Read, ponder, and reflect! Be wise in time. Sent Free to any address, for the benefit of the afflicted. Sent by return mail. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
420 Broadway, New York.

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men-published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in scaled envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia

Pennsylvania February 11, 1865 -- ply

SPRING. - This present season is devoted to grass-butter, fresh shad, early peas, and new clothes. The first three can be procured in market, but to get the last-named indispensables it is necessary to exercise sound discretion. Hence men of taste and judgment go to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, where they procure for themselves and their growing sons the most elegant and the most durable hunter, trapper, trader, and guide. In an interview with Gov. Cumming, on the abvising all our readers to enroll themselves vance of the army to Utah, he stated to him,

Imformation Free! TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility. Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it. (Free of Charge.) to recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers Wishing to profit by the advertiser's and experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at his place of business. The Recipe, and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sont by return mail. Address.

JOHN B. OGDEN. P. S.—Nervous Enflerers of both somes will find this information involumble. April 15, 1865.—Om

WHISKERS! WHISKERS! Do you want Whiskers or Monstaches? Our Gre-cian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Wesks. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely scaled, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. February 18, 1805.—Iy

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Lewisburg, Pa., by the Rev. Wm. Riley, EDWARD C. GOR'S, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Miss KATE C. BROWN.

DEATES

At Easton, Pa., on the 12th inst., Mrs. CHARLES FARRADAY, daughter of the late Gov. Reader, of that place,

SUNBURY MARKET. 10 00 Eggs, \$1 75 a 2 00 Butter, 120 Tallow, 100 Lard, 75 Pork, 100 Bacon, \$2 50 Ham, \$7 00 Shoulder, Rye, Corn, Cats, Buckwheat, Finxseed, Croverseed,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Prescriptions carefully compounded of the JNO. FRILING & SON. Sunbury, May 20, 1865.

WALL PAPER!

J. W. FRILING & SON, respectfully aunounces that they have just received and opened a very desirable assortment of WALL PAPER and BORDER, which they will dispose of at very reasonable prices Remember the place, Mammoth Store, Market Square. Sunbury, May 26, 1865.

VALUABLE TAVERY STAND

THE undersigned offices for sale the well known.
TAVERN STAND, is Market Square, Sanbury, for many years kept by James Covert, Esq., and now occupied by S. Snyder. The house is in good repair with a good run of custom and will be sold or favorable terms. For further information apply to the undersigned.

J. W. COVERT

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE. WM. H. MILLER.

Sunbury, May 20, 1865.-2t

Market Square, SUNBURY, PENN'A UST received from New York and Philadelphia a fresh supply of the latest styles and of the best quality of BOOTS AND SHOES

J. W. COVERT.

Men's Kid Glove Lincoln Ties. " " Oxford "
" " Buckle "
" " L. Congress, and a variety of other lasting shoes.

Ladies imitation Buckle, &c., &c.

Children's Shoes of every variety and styles.

Women's Shoes at \$1 50.
All his good stock WARRANTED. No Paper Shoes sold at his store.
He will also wholesale Boots and Shoes by the box. The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock. Sanbury, May 20, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Assistant Assessor of the 3d Div 14th District of Pennsylvania, will attend at the following places, and at the time therein bamed, for the purpose of receiving the income returns of the year 1864: At Wald's Hotel in Georgetown, Lower Mahonoy

May 22nd and 23d. At J. G. Smith's Hotel, Jackson township, on 25th At Heim's hotel, Upper Mahonoy, on the 27th and

At Mrs. Raker's, Little Mahoney, on the 30th.
At Trevorton, on 31st May.
At Paxinos, on the 1st and 2d June.
At Shamokin Borough on the 5th and 6th.
At Mt. Carmel on the 7th and 8th, and at his office
in Sunbury, from 15th to 20th both days incusive. All persons neglecting or refusing to make returns at the times above named, the Assistant Assessor, will make a return for them from the best information he can obtain, and will add one hundred per

centum as a penalty for such refusal or neglect.

The proper blanks will be furnished at the time.

Persons hable and desiring License, will make application at the same time.

P. M. SHINDEL, Asc't. Assessor.

Sanbury, May 13, 1865. UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Opposite the Y. A NEW HAVEN & WESTERN R. R. Dupot BEACH STREET, BOSTON. By F. M. PRATT. Formerly of the American House.

May 13, 1865.-1y BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND, SURBURY, PA., May 5th, 1855.

NOTICE. The steckholders of the Bank of Northumberland, are hereby notified, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Assubly, approved the 22d day of August, 1854, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United states," that the Bank of Northumberland, at a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the banking house, in the Borough of Sambury, on Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1855, voted to become an Association for carrying on the business of the Banking under the laws of the United States, and that the directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two thirds of the capital stock, to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

Very respectfully,

Yours &c.

Samuel J. Packer, Cashier.
Sunbary, May 13, 1855.—5t The stockholders of the Bank of Northumberland.

NEW GOODS Two doors west of Wm. H. Miller's Shoe store, Sunbury, Pa. Just opened a fresh supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Such as Fancy Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves Handkerchiefs, Laties' Linen Collars and Cuffs Gent's Linen and paper Collars, Netts, Belts, Lace Collars and Sleeves, Hair Rolls, Volvet Ribbons, Red. White and Blue Neck-ties, Corsets, Quaker Skirts, Yokes and Sleeves. SHAKERS, PARASOLS, &C. Photographs of President Lincoln,

in frames. Also, Swiss, Jaconet and Victoria Muslins Crap Collars and Veils, Grenadine and Lace Veils and variety of other articles too numerous to mentio MARY L. LAZARUS. Sunbury, May 13, 1864.

FANCY DRY GOOD STORE MISS KATE BLACK, ESPECTFULLY informs her friends in Sunburg and vicinity, that she has just opened her

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. of Notions and FancyDry Goods, Market street, four doors west of Wm. H. Miller's Boot and Shoe store, SUNBURY, Pa. Her stock consists of Trimmings, notions, embroi-deries, Ladies and Childrens' hats and shakers; sitk and other linings, Hoop-skirts, Crape and Lace Veils; Nets, gloves, stockings, collars, and corsets, &c.

TWILIGHT AND GARIBALDI MUSLIN.

Gents' Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Neckties, Suspenders; Ribbous, of all kinds, Feathers, Velvet, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Photographs of President Lincoln.

Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c. KATE BLACK. Sunbary, May 12, 1865.

MILLINERY GOODS, AND FANCY NOTIONS & TRIMMINGS MISS L. SHISSLER, At the new stand, in Market Square, SUNBURY,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia the latest and most fashionable styles of Millinery Gossla, such as Bonnets, Hats, Silks, Ribbons and Laces, Scarfs, Hosiery and Gloves, Skeleton Skirts, Flowers, Head Dresses & Nets, Old Ladies' Caps, Shawis, Silk, &c. Black Crape and Lace Veils, Crape and Linen Col-lars, Dress Trimmings and Buttons, Corsets, Zephyrs, Cotton Yarn, Soap and Perfumery.

Bugle Trimmings, Hair Pins and Combs. Gents' Linen and Paper Collars, Necktics, &c. Fings, Picture Tassels and Cords.

Parasols, Ladies' Satchels, Fanc, Ac. Photographs of President Lincoln. handsomely framed.

Thankful for past patronage I hope by strict as tention of business to continue the same.

L SHISSLER Sanbury, May 13, 1868