

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

We give on the first page of to-day's paper a map that will just now be scanned with peculiar interest by all our readers. It presents at a glance the whole theatre of the operations of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan during the last year, and enables us to appreciate how triumphantly the Union armies have been in the ever memorable campaigns of 1864. One year ago Sherman was at Chattanooga—not marked on the map, but near to the western center where Cleveland appears—while Johnston held Dalton and all the country South of it with the second strongest army that treason possessed, and had the advantage of a mountainous country naturally susceptible of easy defence. Longstreet besieged Knoxville and for a time seriously threatened our forces in that important position. Grant, after maturing the grand campaign that Sherman has so brilliantly executed, left his trusted Lieutenant and assumed the immediate direction of the Army of the Potomac. Simultaneously the two great columns moved against the foe, and the paths from the Rapidan to the James, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta, are deeply crimsoned with our noblest blood. But treason inexorably demanded the sacrifice, and it had to be given as the price of the preservation of our liberties.

Then the traitor's conspiracy could boast of three strong, highly disciplined and heroic armies; but the campaign of 1864 has literally exterminated two of them, and that of Lee alone remains, broken and dispirited, to withstand the pending struggle that must soon come for the rebel capital. Johnston defended and retreated before the consummate skill and prowess of Sherman until he was within the defences of Atlanta. Then a fighting soldier supplanted him, and he hurled his army against the invincible hosts of Sherman until half his warriors were dead or disabled, and was compelled to abandon the prize at last. It was confessedly a staggering blow to treason, and Davis resolved that it must be recovered. He visited the army of Hood in person, and assured them that they would soon revel in Tennessee and Kentucky again, and that Atlanta would prove a Moscow to Sherman—that he must retreat and suffer total destruction in attempting to get back to his starting point. Hood attempted resolutely to fulfil the promise of Davis; commenced an exhausting march for Sherman's rear, and cut his lines. Sherman followed with a portion of his army as far as Kingston, as though he had accepted Hood's policy for the new campaign, and when he had Hood beyond reach, he suddenly turned his face to the south-east, the column at Atlanta moving simultaneously with him, and before Hood knew where his subtle adversary was, he had swept into the very heart of Georgia, and was marching unopposed for Savannah. Hood mortified at the failure of his strategy, resolved to retrieve himself by the destruction of Thomas, and he was encouraged to boldness by Schofield's retreat after the battle of Franklin. But when all things were in readiness, the old warrior of the Army of the Cumberland moved out to deliver battle, and the army of Hood ceased to be an army. Thomas is now master of the South-west, and is unopposed by any considerable body of the enemy. Whether he will direct his steps, we must wait to see.

After Grant had landed his army on the James and laid siege to Richmond, Lee well understood what it meant. He knew of Vicksburg, and felt that unless he could raise the siege, the fall of his capital was but a question of time. He therefore detached Early with a strong army to move Northward and threaten Washington. Sigel had been defeated at Cedar Creek; Hunter at Lynchburg, and the force designed to hold the Shenandoah was compelled to retreat to Parkersburg. The Valley was thus open, and Early advanced into Maryland, and swept the State from Hancock to the very gates of Washington. The Ninth Corps marched to the front just in time to meet him, and he was driven back beyond Winchester again. Soon after, the Ninth Corps having been withdrawn, he turned upon Crooks, and defeated him, and again occupied Western Maryland, and penetrated to Chambersburg, which was burned by his order. The sacking and destruction of this place was the last achievement of Early. Since then he has never encountered the Union troops but to meet with discomfiture, and the column of the vandal McCasland has never since won distinction save as coward and plunderer. After meeting Sheridan on three fields, losing all his artillery and material of war, he was last heard from hiding in the pines North of Richmond accompanied by one soldier and an orderly—Phil Sheridan having disposed of the balance of his once powerful and defiant army.

In the mean time Grant has been content to hold Richmond as with looks of triple steel, and await the fulfillment of his plans entrusted to his Lieutenants.—Sherman started from Charleston to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, and from thence toward Salisbury, as is marked on the map; but he turned off North-eastward at Winstonsboro to Fayetteville, where he united his different columns. The united columns then moved upon Raleigh, the capital of South Carolina, and according to the rebel papers, General Johnston fought and repulsed one wing on the 19th inst. at Bentonville, about midway between Goldsboro and Raleigh, and General Hardee fought and repulsed Sherman on the 16th inst. at Averysboro, about midway between Fayetteville and Raleigh. We have no details of these actions, and no account of

them whatever excepting the rebel reports; but it is evident that they are greatly overrated by the rebel papers. We shall be surprised if, when the facts become fully known, more than the advance of both Sherman and Schofield were engaged, and we look with entire confidence for Sherman to advance successfully wherever he is able to concentrate, and we doubt not that he is now in possession of Raleigh.

From Raleigh he can move when and where he chooses. The rebels can throw no army in his front to oppose him successfully. He will be stronger than Lee's entire army, while Grant has twice the same number, and the rebel capital is doomed. It is more than probable that Sherman will strike directly for Lee's line of communication and supplies at Burksville and Lynchburg, the possession of which will compel the immediate evacuation of Richmond, and we shall be greatly disappointed if before the 1st of May, Grant and Sherman do not plan the next campaign in the rebel capital.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

An official investigation is now in progress that will probably demonstrate how the vocation of rotunda vampyres is plied about the legislature, and how parties desiring legislation are swindled while legislators get the credit of having extorted money as a consideration for their votes. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company desired the passage of a bill to which no legislator could possibly take exception. It was in accordance with the settled policy of the State, and but a repetition of acts already on our statute-books. It was proposed in the House and passed unanimously without even a reference to the committee on Railroads, and there is no pretence that any member received, or was to receive, any compensation therefor. But the bill seems to have been important to certain European creditors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and a few outsiders resolved that they would extort liberally from the agent of these creditors. They accordingly represented that they had paid, or agreed to pay, five thousand dollars to procure the passage of the bill in the House, and that it could not be passed in the Senate for less than twenty thousand dollars.

Any man of average sense should have at least suspected the whole thing to be a mere black-mail operation; but city attorneys and business agents are not always wisest as to the practical management of their own affairs when they expand beyond the walls of their offices. They had doubtless read in the columns of journals which revel in defamation to divert attention from their own extortions, that the legislature passed bills only for pay, and they were therefore made easy victims to the villany of the third-house sharpers. How a bill could have passed the House on the promise of an unauthorized and certainly not eminently reliable party, that money would be paid for the votes, would have staggered any one who had the least knowledge of mankind, honest or dishonest; but it seems that the story was told, persisted in, and finally the money was handed over to be distributed when the bill should pass finally. Fortunately the transaction became known to a committee of the Senate, and the bill was not passed, and a committee of the Senate proceeded to investigate it, when it was established beyond doubt that had the discovery not been made, third parties would have pocketed the neat little sum of twenty-five thousand dollars as soon as the bill became a law, and the parties paying it would probably never have doubted that the money extorted from them was distributed to satisfy the venality of the legislature.

We are not of those who regard the Pennsylvania legislature as above suspicion. If doubtless has more or less bad men in it at all times; but to the well informed it is equally certain that scarcely a tith of the money extorted ostensibly to secure favorable action in the legislature on bills, ever reaches the pockets of members. Repeated instances have come to light, years after legislation had been procured, of members reported by the lobby sharpers to corporations or individuals for whom they acted, as having received money for their votes when they were as innocent and ignorant of corruption as a child unborn; and so it ever will be until honest men learn that however corrupt may be a portion of the legislature, there are always upright and faithful men there who are ready to do justice to all without fear or favor. So it was in the case of the bill for which the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was deposited. The Senate committee saw the money refunded to the proper owner, and the bill was then passed by a very large majority and signed by the Governor. Had a majority of the Senate been corrupt, a good pretext was at hand to defeat the bill; but that body declared to the people of the State that, however an agent might be misled by swindlers as to the integrity of its own members, they would do right for the sake of the right, and the bill became a law.

As the investigation was but hasty and partial at the close of the legislature, we have given no names as connected with this transaction, lest injustice might be done. We shall soon have a thorough ventilation of the whole transaction, and the proper parties held responsible for the attempted fraud.

THE RETIRING SENATORS.

The terms of the following Senators expired with the late legislature: 2. Jacob E. Ridgeway, Union, Philadelphia. 4. George Connel, Union, Philadelphia. 11. William J. Turrell, Union, Susquehanna. 12. J. B. Stark, Dem., Luzerne. 13. S. P. Wilson, Union, Tioga. 18. George H. Bucher, Dem., Cumberland. 19. William M. Sherry, Dem., Adams. 22. Thomas St. Clair, Union, Indiana. 23. William A. Wallace, Dem., Clearfield. 25. J. L. Graham, Union, Allegheny. 27. C. M. Candless, Union, Butler.

The Senate now stands 19 Union to 14 Democrats. Of the retiring members 7 are Union and 4 Democrats; leaving 12 Union and 10 Democrats holding over. Looking to the political complexion of the

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1865. The week closes without important news from any of our armies excepting Sherman's. He, when last heard from, was still marching toward Richmond without meeting any serious opposition. The enemy fled before him from place to place, and it is not believed that he will fight Sherman, or has courage enough left to risk it, though he has 40,000 men at least.

There is much speculation as to what Lee's intentions are. Should this fine weather continue and Sherman advance as rapidly as he has been doing, for ten days more, and Lee retain his present position, it will be almost an impossibility to evacuate Richmond without a disastrous series of fights. There is good foundation for the belief that Richmond will be evacuated within a few days. Our troops have generally broken camp and packed up ready for the grand movements about to commence. The Rebel batteries on our right have been doing a heavy cannonading during the last few days. Pickett's line has been kept up constantly especially at night, which is usually intended to prevent rebel desertions. Despite all their watchfulness they come in in droves every night. Yesterday over two hundred were marched up the avenue in a body. These all came into Gen. Ord's lines near Bermuda Hundred, bringing their muskets, for which they received a liberal price in money.

President Lincoln left yesterday for the steamer River Queen for the front. Street rumors are about that his visit is occasioned by further information from the rebel authorities of a desire for peace.—There is no truth in the rumor. The tip is to incorporate his health, which for some time has been bad.

Eight persons have been arrested and sent to the old capital prison on the charge of fraudulent issue and sale of government transportation tickets over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The amount of tickets purloined and sold is said to amount to tens of thousands of dollars. All the men but one or two had some connection with the ticket office, at the depot in this city, or employed on the road.

Within the last three weeks J. C. Whitmore, Ohio State Agent, has sent to the families of Ohio soldiers over \$200,000 in exchange furnished at par by Jay Cooke, without cost to either the soldier or his family.

Two full regiments of General Hancock's new corps left today for Winchester. They paraded through some of the principal streets and made a splendid appearance.

It has been ascertained that Mosby has over six hundred men prowling in gangs through Loudoun and Prince William counties. Great watchfulness is to be exercised by our outer pickets, south of the defenses of this city, to keep from being surprised and captured.

The project of a bill to amend and amend the laws relating to the sale of arms from the Fayetteville arsenal and their families, all of whom are in a destitute condition. Nearly all of them were formerly employed at Harper's Ferry, having most of them been in the arsenal when the military of the Harper's Ferry arsenal was taken to that place by the rebels. They report that General Sherman's army is greatly encumbered with refugees, there being some six hundred with him now, who followed him through from Columbia.

The sale which passed over this city yesterday was very severe. Several houses were blown down, and a large number unroofed. Many vessels were blown ashore, and it is feared that the damage done the river among the vessels was very extensive.

HARRISBURG.

A Legislative Session—\$25,000 on hand to Pass a Bill—The Legislature counted on an unusual and successful session. The Money Bill—The Attorney General.

Harrisburg has had a sensation—a decided, positive, refreshing sensation. The legislature was started on Wednesday last by the development that a bill had passed the House, and was under consideration in the Senate with every probability of its passage, for which the round sum of \$25,000 had been deposited by somebody to be paid to some other body as soon as the bill became a law; and the startling, sensational feature of the discovery was that the legislature had not received any part of it, and was not likely to have any share in the distribution of the same. It was all blame and no game as far as the members were concerned, and rationally enough the indignation of every member of both branches was aroused to the highest possible pitch. That \$25,000 should be on hand to pass a bill was probably not in itself a discovery at which the legislature would have staggered; but that it should come and go and leave no sign in the pockets of the members, was taxing their virtue to a degree beyond forbearance, and everybody inexorably demanded swift and relentless justice. Lowery, from Erie, had proposed the bill in the Senate, and he spoiled an extra ruff of faultless linen and unshowered a profusion of neck-tie in the violence of his declamation against anybody selling him out in that sort of non-reciprocal style. The bill was postponed, a committee of investigation ordered, and the main facts ascertained in a few hours, after which the bill passed on its merits.

It seems that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad wanted a bill to enable them, by similar and concurrent legislation in Ohio and New York, to mortgage their entire line of road and franchises—a perfectly just and proper law, and one much needed to enable it to manage its debt without embarrassment. The bill was proposed in the House by the members from Crawford and passed without a discussion; but a very reticent vampsyre concluded that it must be "pinched," and they frightened the attorneys or representatives of the European creditors of the road into a deposit of \$25,000 to pay, as they alleged the sum of \$25,000 already promised in the House, and \$20,000 to pass the bill in the Senate. The facts looked out little by little, and the cloud at first no bigger than a man's hand, grew into a storm and the money was promptly refunded, the bill passed, and a few shysters left Harrisburg sadder if not wiser men. Lowery has a "roving commission" to follow the thing up during the recess, and while Dan Rice runs his circus, Lowery will run his exhibition of legislative anecdotes.

The legislature adjourned yesterday at noon, much to the satisfaction of pretty much everybody. It was a short session, and passed more bills than that of last year. I do not regard this as a particularly creditable feature of the late legislature, but such is its record. As Mr. Lee said in one of the usual closing harangues, it shortened the session and lengthened the pay. No public bills of importance were considered, while private legislation was rushed through at lightning speed. How many anecdotes, not to speak of the little serpens, have been warmed into life thereby, the future must determine.

The closing scene was eloquent and affecting as usual. The speaker was eaned; the chief Clerk was piteered; Small was rined, and a regular mutual admiration society lavished its riches and gifts upon pretty much everybody in and

about the legislature, after which Cochran, of Erie, and McClure shook hands, and the legislature of 1865, closed to history. HORACE.

BOOK NOTICES.

COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHY. By Carl Ritter, late Professor of Geography in the University of Berlin. Translated from the German and published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. S. Shryock, Chambersburg, Pa.

The school boy who has gone through the ordinary school course of geography, invariably feels the want of a connection in the information he has acquired. He knows that Hindostan is in Asia, and that Asia is in the Eastern Hemisphere; that Brazil is in South America, and that South America is in the western half of the world; but he is unable to make such comparisons as will give him any idea of their relation to each other, or to their collective whole. This book supplies the want.

ST. PAUL'S HOME: Lectures delivered in the Lecture Hall of the United States of America in Rome. By the Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Divinity School, Philadelphia. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. S. Shryock, Chambersburg, Pa.

These lectures, as the title indicates, were delivered in Rome, amid the scenes described in the life of St. Paul, and have an historical interest attached to them that renders them especially attractive. The author has drawn largely upon competent authorities for his statements, as well as given careful attention to events passing under his notice. A very readable book.

SYNOPSIS OF WESTERN HISTORY. A Life Romance. By "Goida," author of Granville de Yarn. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and for sale by S. S. Shryock, Chambersburg, Pa.

A fashionable novel, evidently written by one who knows all about the scenes he describes. The style is bold and nervous; the narrative deeply interesting, and the hero a marked and original character. We recommend the book to all admirers of the early productions of Bulwer; of Lord Byron, Eugene Sue, Madame Diderant and Alfred Murgar. It will have a large sale.

THE LIFE OF CARL SCHURZ. Dedicated to the Ladies of the United States of America. By the Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Divinity School, Philadelphia. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. S. Shryock, Chambersburg, Pa.

It is unnecessary to state that for the past four years Carl Schurz, a German scholar and gentleman, has been prominent before the American people as an ardent supporter of the National Government. Any one who has ever heard Carl Schurz, or has read any of his reported speeches, will be sure to buy the book.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—Jeff Davis' Arabian horse, presented to him by the Viceroy of Egypt, has been captured in North Carolina by Sherman's scouts.

—Gen. Sheridan's army is still at the White House, and the men are rapidly recovering from the fatigue of their recent brilliant raid.

—General Thomas, in his official report of operations from September to January, states that 13,189 prisoners, 72 pieces of artillery and a number of batteries, flags were captured.

—In the North Carolina Legislature, recently, it was stated that the entire effective force of the confederacy is 121,000, and the statement was verified by an official document from Richmond.

—Major Conroy, of Gen. Canby's staff, and two other officers of Gen. Sheridan's command, have arrived in Washington bringing about fifteen rebel flags captured during their late promenade, which they have presented to Secretary Stanton. They also brought with them the captured headquarters flags of Generals Crook and Kelley.

—Gen. Gillem, according to Richmond papers of Thursday, has been receiving reinforcements of cavalry at Knoxville. Various towns of strategic importance in southern Tennessee, northern Alabama and Georgia are being garrisoned, and the greater portion of General Thomas' army is at Huntsville and Decatur, Alabama, and Eastport, Mississippi.

—General Canby, according to a New Orleans dispatch of the 17th, was near Mobile, and a grand attack was expected to be made within five days. General Granger was to command the troops. Generals Canby, Granger and Baldy Smith and Admiral Thatcher went within four miles of Mobile on a steamer the previous week, and drew a heavy fire from the rebel batteries.

—A portion of Sherman's forces met the enemy on Tuesday, at Mount Olive, where quite an engagement ensued. The rebels were overpowered, flanked, and retreated in confusion toward Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, halfway between Goldsboro and Raleigh. Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in busy communication. Sherman's wagon trains have arrived at Kingston.

—General Schofield reports having occupied Goldsboro, N. C., on the 21st, but with slight opposition. Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville on last Sunday, and the artillery firing was quite rapid during the day and for a short time on Monday morning. Schofield has no doubt that all is well with Sherman. A number of locomotives and cars were captured at Goldsboro.

—The Fourth Army Corps, under Gen. D. S. Stanley, is reported on its way to Knoxville to join in the Western Virginia campaign, and its strength is estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 men. A cavalry force, stated at 6,000, has left Knoxville under Gen. Stoneman, and is moving also toward West Virginia. It is evident Gen. Grant does not propose that the Rebels shall find a very quiet retreat among the mountain ranges west of Lynchburg, should that be General Lee's plan.

—The Western papers bring us news of the starting of a great cavalry expedition under Gen. J. H. Wilson for the destruction of the remaining railroads in Alabama and Mississippi. Fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted infantry were concentrated at Eastport, Miss., a fortnight since, and after some delay from rains, 10,000 of them are off on a gigantic raid, with Mobile as their ultimate objective point. They will meet little if nothing to oppose their march, and will probably find Mobile in possession of Gen. Canby.

PERSONAL.

—Robert Cobb Kennedy, the Rebel spy and incendiary, was executed at Fort Lafayette on Saturday.

—Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky has supplied each of his slaves with a set of free papers. He is evidently a Progressive.

—We are pleased to learn that John H. Shibley, Esq., editor of the Perry County Advocate, has been appointed U. S. Assessor in place of A. B. Anderson, resigned.

—The rebel General Hindman is reported to have been shot, by some persons unknown, while en route for Mexico. The assassin was presumed to have belonged to his old command. He had a number of wagons and ambulances loaded with tobacco, plush and coin. He was retreating from the Confederacy in good condition; and when overtaken was riding at the head of this valuable train.

—Gov. Curtin gave a brilliant entertainment to the Legislature, heads of Departments &c., before the close of the session. All the officers on duty at Harrisburg, were in attendance in full uniform, and nearly the entire legislature, and many prominent men from different parts of the State thronged the Executive mansion on the occasion. However men may differ with Governor Curtin politically, all appreciate his eminent social and personal worth.

—Major General Crook, having been exchanged, has been restored to his former command. In the absence of General Sheridan, who is with Grant, General Crook will assume command of his department, and General Hancock will remain in temporary command of the department of Western Virginia. General Kelley, not having been exchanged, General Stetson remains in temporary possession of his (Kelley's) former command.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Democratic majority in Fulton county at the late spring election was 208.

—The Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island, has nominated Charles S. Bradley, of North Providence, for Governor Henry Butler of Warwick, for Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Steere of Smithfield, for Secretary of State, General Nicholas Van Slyck of Providence for Attorney General, and Henry H. Cooke of Newport, for General Treasurer.

OUR RELEASED PRISONERS.

The Wilmington (N. C.) correspondent of the Press confirms the tale of horrors so often told in regard to the barbarous treatment of our prisoners by the rebel authorities. We make a couple of extracts:

The condition of the prisoners, who, by the recent jail delivery, consequent upon the exchange now in operation, have been delivered into the hands of the rebel authorities, is still a sad one. It is not necessary to state that the rebel authorities who make no secret of their Southern sympathies, freely express their surprise and horror at the sight which everywhere meets their eyes, in the pale, emaciated forms of these men. These men have been starved, and were in a state of starvation when they were received at this point. On Saturday last we were notified that the last had been sent. That of the ten thousand only eight thousand and six hundred and eighty-four were received at this point, and the remainder, 1,616 men, were sent to other points. There are three causes why we did not receive the full number: First—Many who were intended to be regularly exchanged were captured by the rebels during the execution of and retreat from Wilmington. Secondly—Many on their way from the rebel prisons were unable to bear the fatigues of a journey that they took in a state of utter exhaustion, and were thrown on the way down. Many of the bodies they cast away as so much carrion, were, of course, mere lifeless clay; but, others, horrible to tell, our forces in advancing have since discovered, yet to be seen in the hands of the rebels, and many of them were found in a state of starvation. Thirdly—Many died within the rebel lines in a civilized country in a more destitute condition than those who have been captured here. Two others were unable to walk, and where what was technically called "stretcher patients." There was not a stout, strong healthy man in the whole number we have received. The two thousand who were most delicately and perfectly satisfied in the hospitals were scattered all over the city in different buildings devoted to hospital purposes. Fifteen died every day, upon an average. Half their names cannot be obtained, as they are too weak to pronounce them, and have no papers which can lead to their identification. Most of them were, on their reception here, in a nearly naked condition. Some were entirely so, and the best clad had but rags for covering.

Everywhere in the lower part of the city the eye is afflicted by the sight of skeletons of men arrayed in every sort of uncouth garb. You look at their strange, unnatural faces, and wonder what horrors the vilest of the vilest of men have not rather parchment skins tightly drawn over a fleshless skull. Their eyes are sunken, and you scarcely see that they have vision. They are of thin bodies, and you will see the lead of a young man or a boy held as an old man. A few weak, straggling limbs are all that suffering has left, or that starved nature has been able to sustain. These poor beings, when they are strong enough to creep about, wander a listless way from their hospitals and sun themselves on the sidewalks, and lie upon the brick pavements. In the hospitals are men with wounds in which worms breed and feed upon the living flesh. You see men whose legs have been eaten into by disease and who are unable to walk, perfectly satisfied with their position, and do not complain of the lack of supply of rations that has been getting for some time back.

This does not include the rebel wounded in the hospitals, which will be considerable. These men, being in a state of starvation, and being with their position, no doubt anticipating a large supply of rations that has been getting for some time back. This does not include the rebel wounded in the hospitals, which will be considerable. These men, being in a state of starvation, and being with their position, no doubt anticipating a large supply of rations that has been getting for some time back.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounty to volunteers for the war, passed March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of one hundred dollars, be and the same be repealed; and that hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, and by any special commission appointed by any of the courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissions are also hereby invested with all the other powers not herein specially enumerated, conferred by the act to which this is a supplement, together with the several supplements thereto, upon a sufficient sum to pay a bounty to each volunteer entitled under the present act, or who may hereafter be enlisted under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars; Provided, That the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a special tax not exceeding twenty dollars each upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able-bodied male taxable inhabitants not liable to military duty between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years; Provided further, That non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in the service of the United States or of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service, shall be exempt from the said special tax herein provided; and that the said non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers who died in such service, are hereby exempt from the payment of such special tax; And provided further, That it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty herein prescribed to any person drafted into the military service of the United States, and serving therein, or to the families of the same, at such time and in such amount as the said authorities shall deem proper; or to any person furnishing substitute for said service who may be credited to the quota of any county, city, town, borough, township or enclaved district of this Commonwealth; Provided, That any county or district having a special bounty law, shall be entitled to the provisions of the same or of this supplement.

Section 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounty to volunteers for the war, passed March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of one hundred dollars, be and the same be repealed; and that hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, and by any special commission appointed by any of the courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissions are also hereby invested with all the other powers not herein specially enumerated, conferred by the act to which this is a supplement, together with the several supplements thereto, upon a sufficient sum to pay a bounty to each volunteer entitled under the present act, or who may hereafter be enlisted under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars; Provided, That the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a special tax not exceeding twenty dollars each upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able-bodied male taxable inhabitants not liable to military duty between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years; Provided further, That non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in the service of the United States or of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service, shall be exempt from the said special tax herein provided; and that the said non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers who died in such service, are hereby exempt from the payment of such special tax; And provided further, That it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty herein prescribed to any person drafted into the military service of the United States, and serving therein, or to the families of the same, at such time and in such amount as the said authorities shall deem proper; or to any person furnishing substitute for said service who may be credited to the quota of any county, city, town, borough, township or enclaved district of this Commonwealth; Provided, That any county or district having a special bounty law, shall be entitled to the provisions of the same or of this supplement.

THE STATE BOUNTY LAW.

The Bounty law for Pennsylvania has passed both houses, and been approved of by the Governor. It will be found to be of general interest. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounty to volunteers for the war, passed March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of one hundred dollars, be and the same be repealed; and that hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, and by any special commission appointed by any of the courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissions are also hereby invested with all the other powers not herein specially enumerated, conferred by the act to which this is a supplement, together with the several supplements thereto, upon a sufficient sum to pay a bounty to each volunteer entitled under the present act, or who may hereafter be enlisted under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars; Provided, That the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a special tax not exceeding twenty dollars each upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able-bodied male taxable inhabitants not liable to military duty between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years; Provided further, That non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in the service of the United States or of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service, shall be exempt from the said special tax herein provided; and that the said non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers who died in such service, are hereby exempt from the payment of such special tax; And provided further, That it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty herein prescribed to any person drafted into the military service of the United States, and serving therein, or to the families of the same, at such time and in such amount as the said authorities shall deem proper; or to any person furnishing substitute for said service who may be credited to the quota of any county, city, town, borough, township or enclaved district of this Commonwealth; Provided, That any county or district having a special bounty law, shall be entitled to the provisions of the same or of this supplement.

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PERSONAL.

—Robert Cobb Kennedy, the Rebel spy and incendiary, was executed at Fort Lafayette on Saturday.

—Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky has supplied each of his slaves with a set of free papers. He is evidently a Progressive.

—We are pleased to learn that John H. Shibley, Esq., editor of the Perry County Advocate, has been appointed U. S. Assessor in place of A. B. Anderson, resigned.

—Major John H. Filler, 55th P. V., for a long time a prisoner in the South, returned to Bedford on Monday week. He has been meritoriously promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

—P. B. Streeter, Esq., of Susquehanna county, has been appointed President Judge of the Bradford Judicial District, in this State, Judge Mercer having resigned in consequence of his election to Congress.

—General Banks has returned to his command in Louisiana, invested, we are informed, with the most abundant powers by the President. The valley of the Mississippi is a great field for the statesman and the warrior, and we are, therefore, glad to see him back again in his important station.

—It is stated that Major General Emory, of the 19th Army Corps, has assumed command of the Department of the Middle Military Division, known as the Army of the Shenandoah. The command comprises all the artillery, cavalry, and infantry in the angle, the points of which are Cumberland, Harper's Ferry, and Winchester.

—The rebel General Hindman is reported to have been shot, by some persons unknown, while en route for Mexico. The assassin was presumed to have belonged to his old command. He had a number of wagons and ambulances loaded with tobacco, plush and coin. He was retreating from the Confederacy in good condition; and when overtaken was riding at the head of this valuable train.

—Gov. Curtin gave a brilliant entertainment to the Legislature, heads of Departments &c., before the close of the session. All the officers on duty at Harrisburg, were in attendance in full uniform, and nearly the entire legislature, and many prominent men from different parts of the State thronged the Executive mansion on the occasion. However men may differ with Governor Curtin politically, all appreciate his eminent social and personal worth.

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—Major General Crook, having been exchanged, has been restored to his former command. In the absence of General Sheridan, who is with Grant, General Crook will assume command of his department, and General Hancock will remain in temporary command of the department of Western Virginia. General Kelley, not having been exchanged, General Stetson remains in temporary possession of his (Kelley's) former command.

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