(From the London Times, March 4.)
Failure of the Rebellion.

At the close of the fourth year of the war, the Federals have gained a victory which will recompense them for many labors and encourage them to pursue with renewed vigor the conquest of the South. renewed vigor the conquest of Charleston, the cradle of the rebellion, the focus of secession, the real metropo-lis of the Confederacy, has at last suc-cumbed to the Federal arms and is in the possession of a Northern army. This event seems not to have been unexpected, even at the South. The tone of the Richmond journals indicated that some such catastrophe was at hand. There was an exhortation to resistance which seemed to be inspired rather by apprehen-sion than confidence. The South thought perhaps, that Charleston might be saved by a rising of the people of South Carolina. The event has shown that this judgment was incorrect, and the chief city of the rebellion has fallen as easily as New Orleans or Savannah. On Feb. Orangeburg, and the Confederate forces fell back in the direction of Columbia, the capital of the State. The Federal

be more effective now that they possess the town than when they controlled the entrance to the harbor, yet the moral efthe town than when they controlled the entrance to the harbor, yet the moral effect of the capture of this celebrated city-cannot but be most powerful on the conduct of the war. Not only during the four years of the war, but during the long political struggle which preceeded it, the people of the North have constantly looked upon Charleston as the metropolis of separatist opinions. It is against Charleston that the most fervent apostles of abolition have inveighed, that the most cloquent preachers of negor rights have harangued. At last the fortune of war has placed the hated city in their power. This third rate town—for such it would be considered either in England or America has been indentified with the opinions of a powerful political class in the old time, and of late years with the success of an anti-national insurrection. It is matural to suppose that when the news reached the northern cities that Charleston had surrendered without striking a blow, they thought that the crowning victory had been granted to their arms.—

The breaking of the blockade is at an end.

But Sylla was not deceived by thissnow of fivioty, and he was wont to recommend that people should have an eye on that young man with the flowing sash. He ad a taste for pictures, statues and gens; the policy of his origin, a ring on which was entry and a taste for pictures, statues and gens; the policy of his origin, a ring on which was entry and a taste for pictures, statues and gens; the policy of his origin, a ring on which was entry and at atset for pictures, statues and gens; the policy of his origin, a ring on which was entry and at atset for pictures, statues and gens; the policy and is at a test for pictures, statues and that people should have an eye on that the population, at a test policy, and is taste for pictures, statues and the population, at a test for pictures, statues and the pound that people should have an eye on that pound the flowing man with the flowing sash. He and a taste for pictures, statues and gens; the pound is at blow, they thought that the crowning victory had been granted to their arms.—
The breaking of the blockade is at an end The breaking of the blockade is at an end as far as regards the chief port of the Confederacy, and the assurance which was obtained by gaining the command of the harbor is made doubly sure by the capture of the city itself. After having captured New Orleans, Savannah and Wilmingston the Ecderals could not have Wilmington the Federals could not have gained a more acceptable prize than the city of Charleston, the taking of which seals their supremacy at sea and imprisons the Confederates within their own territory, to carry on the wa from the resources which nature has giv en them. It is not so much, however, the actual

loss to the Confederates by the capture of Charleston which is of importance as the proof which the event gives that the popproof which the event gives that the population of the South eastern States are no longer able to oppose themarch of the Federal armies. The advance from Savannah to Charleston seems to have been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah. The Federal have vannah. The Federals have now several armies in the field, large in number well disciplined, accustomed to war, well supplied with all the necessaries of a campaign, and to oppose these the Con-federates have only the obstinate courage of their population, who seems resolved to bear every extremity rather than re-turn to their allegiance to the old Repub-How, then, shall they continue the struggle? That they are determined to continue it can hardly be doubted. The meeting the other day between President Lincoln and . r. Seward on the one side, and some Confederate delegates on the other, has had no other result than to make the people of the Southern States more resolute in their policy. What, n of defence? then, is to be the new plan of defence? We are told that the Confederates are ready to abandon the seacoast towns and trust their destinies to the defences of the interior. Undoubtedy this is now their best, and indeed their only policy—But whether they will be able to arrest the progress of the Northern armies by account of the progress of the Northern armies by a sonal history, peculiarities and physical sonal history, peculiarities and physical distributions and arguments. And, while we may have at some times been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been provoked to retort the personal assaults of our rivals, we have never been reconciled to the system. We progress of the Northern armies by se means is very doubtful. The federals by improving their means of transerals by improving their means of transport, by gaining a knowledge of the country, and by being able to make their way unmolested by the diminished bands of the Confederates, have now the power of penetrating every part of the Southern States. That they will go anywhere, and during their march really hold the country in submission, we must expand a coordance with Sherman's along. These coordance with Sherman's plans. country in submission, we must expect accordance with Sherman's plans. I have during the remainder of the war:

Never during the present rebellion the Government needed so large a fleet has the Government needed so large a fleet of transports as now. Every boat of sufpacity is being brought into req-hat can be obtained. Such is uisition that can be obtained. Such is the draught upon the water transportation appliances of the country, that the usu-als channels of trade are being seriously embarrassed, and the price of coal is materially enhanced by reason of the iments of the department for transportation

Seven of White's guerrillas, who had been depredating on the Virginia side of the Potomac, were yesterday captured agar Fairfax Court House.

of the Potomac.

—A Petroleum and Mining Exchange Association has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of \$100,000, in \$100 share. good. Not so in Missouri.

velopment of the intellectual faculties. | storehouses, expecting only the articles His face was full, at least, in his youth; of coffes and sugar. It is true, a certain His face was full, at least, in his youth; but in the busts which were made toward the close of his life, his features are thinner, and bear the traces of fatigue. His voice was sonorous and vibrating, his gesture noble, and an air of dignity pervaded his whole person. His constitution, which at first was delicate, grew robust by sober living, and by his habit of exposing himself to the inclemency of the bad weather.

His face was full, at least, in his youth; of coffes and sugar. It is true, a certain the soldiers of rations were issued to the men at the start, but after the first day's march the soldiers found what they preterred to their ordinary rations. Well-cured batter, vegetables, meal, mutton, beef and molasses, were some of the supplies to be obtained almost every day.

As a part of the substantial results may be classed the thorough disabling of

Orangeburg, and the Confederate forces fell back in the direction of Columbia, the capital of the State. The Federal forces pursued, and in a very short time had succeeded in occupying this important though not extensive town. Of the actual evacuation of Charleston which followed we have but meagre details. It appears that the surrender had been expected by the Confederates, and that the more opulent inhabitants of the place had taken away their families and their goods, and left the city ready for burning. On the night of the 17th of February the place was abandoned, and the Federals entered without resistance, two hundred pieces of artillery falling into their power. Part of the Federal troops crossed from James Island in boats and took possession of the city without finding any opponents, but the upper part of the city had been fired, and nearly 6,000 bales of cotton appeared to have been destroyed.

The influence of this victory can hardly be exaggerated. Although the Federals may not gain military edvantages by it, although the blockade may not be more effective now that they possess the town than when they controlled the

## Sherman Joined by Schofield.

Washington, March 21.
Passengers who arrived to day from City Point say that news from Sherman reached there on Sunday through two scouts who left last week. He had occu-

White House with everything he may need for his future movements. The army

NEW YORK, March 21. The Commerciol's Hatcher's Run cor-respondent, of the 18th, says: Our troops there had been under arms thirty-six hours, expecting an attack from the ene-my. The movements for several days ithin the enemy's line gave rise to thi expectation. Our troops are eager to have the attack nade. An early evacuateon of Petersburg is looked for. It is reported that Sherman and Schofield are moving un the Weldon Road. Our troops were

never in more magnificent spirits.

The Commercial says a war-clap will soon be heard in a quarter least expected by friend or foe

BALTIMORE, March 21. BALTIMORE, March 21.

The steamer Europea has arrived at Washington. She brings Major H. B. Compton, bearer of dispatches from Maj. Gen. Sheridan. He also brings with him seventeen rebel battle-flags, captured by Sheridan during his raid, two of which he captured himself from Gen. Early's headquarters. headquarters.

## Capture of Goldsboro.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., March, 21, VIA FORTRESS MONROE, March 25.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va

enemy near Bentonville on Sunday. The all know that they are not the most artillery firing was quite rapid during the eminent lawyers who browbeat and definite and later intelligence from Sher-man very soon, and will forward it to you without delay. I find the bridges burned,

the depot facilities are very fine I captured here seven cars, and Gen. Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which he is now using. [Signed] JOHN M. SCHOFIELD

Major General. One hundred and eighteen deserters,

# The First Cosar by the Second Sheridan at White House on his Napoleon.

The First Caesar by the Second Napoleon.

The following is a description of the first Caesar by the second Napoleon, copied from the great work of the Emperor, renently published.

To those natural gifts, developed by a brilliant education, were joined physical advantages. His lofty stature, and his finely-moulded and well-proportioned limbs, imparted to his person a grace which distingoished him from all others. His eyes were dark, his glance penetrating, his complexion colorlass, and his nose straight and somewhat thick. His mouth was small and regular, and the lips, rather full, gave to the lower part of his face an expression of kindness, which his breadth of forchead indicated the development of the intellectual faculties.—

es to the hands, and was bound round his loins by a sash loosely knotted—a fashion which distinguished the elegant and effeminate youth of the period.

But Sylia was not deceived by this show of frivolty, and he was wont to recommend that people should have an eye on that young man with the flowing sash. He had a taste for pictures, statues and gens; and he always wore on his finger, in memory of his origin, a ring on which was engraved the figure of an armed Venus.—

To sum up, there was found in Cassar. The materials of war destroyed in the nearest proved it one place (Greenwood Station). nus.—
much greater. In materiars of war descassar the loss was estimated by a Confederate
officer at \$2.000,000. Hundreds of hogsess of hads of leaf tobacco, buildings filled
with manufactured tobacco, machinery,
cars, cannon, shells bridges, apple-jack
payers, and cetters of to make una payering of and cotton go to make up a portion of the property destroyed to the value of ma-ny millions of dollars, and is just so much of the enemy's capital expended.

The column returns to our lines after accomplishing all the work laid out for almost intact. Only four men have been killed in battle; three or four severely, and half a dozen slightly wounded. One wear and tear of horse flesh necessary has been great, owing to the bad roads and the continuous service employed without rest; but a large number of horses and mules were captured, and there are only a few dismounted men. The men them-selves were never in better spirits, and were never more disposed to risk their pied Goldsboro without opposition, having connected with Schofield.

General Sheridan is being supplied at

The Press (Philadelphia) treating of "Journalists and Journalism" in view of a recent diplomatic nomina-

"It is the misfortune of the journalist that his own inclination makes him a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for those whom he should despise. It is the misfortune of journalism that an influence which, combined, would be irresistible, is wasted and frittered away by internal dissensions. The strength and unity of sentiment that should be given to the public welfare is devoted to personal quarrels. This should not be. The mission of the press is too high and sacred to be thrown away in absurd controversy. To the world at large, such contests have no interest b yond the interest of the gossipers, and no effect but to bring our profession into cont mpt. What is there in the griefs of Hecuba that the people should we p?'

—We are not aware that the conductors of leading journals in any country but ours have had the bad habit of discussing each other's personal history, peculiarities and physeminent lawyers who browbeat and blackguard each other in trying their causes; and the presumption is very strong that those editors who delight in holding each other up to ridicule and reprobation are not the shining shining lights of their profession. We hope to see the day when a journalist who to see the day w uses his pen and his columns to blacken the reputations of certain of his

## The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation any Paper in the County. Tea

THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. BUTLER PA.
WEDNESDAY MAR. 29, 1865

Spring has set in in earnest,-the weather is beautiful,-grass is growing. birds are singing, roosters are erowing, lambs are playing-all nature looks gay

#### Court Week.

This is Court week—Judges M'Guffln, Kerr and Mitchell are on the bench.— Quite a variety of matters are being attended to, but nothing as yet (Tuesday) Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of of general interest. We expect to have more to report next week.

Rev. . A M -Stewart, late chaplain of the 102d Regt., P. V., and now in service at Washington city, D. C., will preach in Butler, on Sabbath, April 2d, at 12 o'clock, M., in the O. S. Presbyte rian church, and at 7, P. M., in the Uni ted Presbyterian church. After sermon Chaplain Stewart will present the main object of his mission-the claims of our ave soldier's-and a collection in aid of this object, will be taken up after each service. The public are invited to attend.

Our Commissioners have just got through with their Court of Appeals.— We have no doubt, they done all in their power to properly adjust the valuation vet it is quite probable there are cases which it was impossible for them to reach. We are glad to be able to say that we did not see any go away complaining-all ap peared satisfied with the gentlemanly man ner in which they were treated-and were willing to blame the imperfections on th law, rather than the officers administering it for whatever of injustice seamed to take place.

#### Serious Accident.

- Allison, who was assisting at a Threshing Machine, in his neighbor hood, (in Centre tp.,) was seriously injur ed on Wednesday of last week. It seems that the Machine had choked up, as it is called, Mr. Allison, with his rake, endeavored to relieve it, but the rake becoming entangled with the teeth of the cylinder. was broken into fragments, two of which hit him in the face, one of them cutting the lall of his eye-permanently injuring it. Drs. Neyman and Frickenstine were called in, and all that skill and care could do, was, of course, done to improve his condition.

It requires great care to avoid accidents in the use of machinery. Indeed, after all the care that can be taken, accidents still happen.

## Railroad Charters.

Last week a friend wrote us from Har sburg that the Bear creek Railroad bill had passed both Houses of the Legislature, and only awaited the Governor's signature to become a law. We have since learned that it is signed, so we can congratulate our friends in the Northern part of the county that they have advanced at least one step further in the right direction. We trust they will have no trouble in securing the influence of those whose interest it may be to speedily press the oad forward to completion.

Our Legislators deserve thanks for their successful endeavors in behalf of this enterprise, promising, as it does to develop the wealth of one of the most promising portions of our county, heretofore undeveloped for want of an outlet by which to reach the market.

They also passed a bill for the organicounty, also, with so many charters we vice who may be credited to the quota of

from saying anything that may seem like eulogy. Indeed on some occasions we took the liberty to discent from some things that transpired. In this, however, we did not intend to be either captious or cotemporaries will be severely let dictatorial, but simply to give expression man very soon, and will forward it to you without delay. If ind the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not nured, and by the public.—N. Y. Tribune. of a controlling influence, but simply to -A surgeon of Rochester is in posses--A surgeon of recreaser is in possession of a great curiosity. It is the fore-foot of a swine—preserved in alcohol—with a ring of bone around the foot. It is stated that the animal, when young, had stepped upon a ring of beef-bone, and the bone had encircled the foot above the first bone had encircled the foot above the first bone had encircled the recrease of a swine possession of our representatives which each price of our representative which of our representatives which each prticle mostly North Carolinians, arrived at Washington on Friday, from the Army of the Potomac.

John, and continued there As the animal grew, the bone sunk into the flesh until hidden from view.

Toronto As the animal green, the bone sunk into the flesh until hidden from view. The peach prospects in the western part of New York State are said to be various interests have to be reconciled Bermuda.

and even prejudices encountered, it would be vain to hope, that in everything they have been successful—that they had made no mistakes! This much, however, we are free to say that, from our stand-point, it seems as though they had labored earnestly to suit the sentiment of the great majority of their constituants, not only o, but that they generally succeeded in doing so. This being the case, we car bid them welcome home, to the midst of their friends. And for the many favors which we have received at their hands. we return them our sincere thanks. In their absence we felt somewhat lonely by their presence we expect to enjoy the asistance of their counsel and influence in the many scenes through which we have Car "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One all to pass.

> The Army of the Potomac is again motion. They had quite an important novement on Saturday last, which was rather severe at first, on a portion of our ine at Petersburg, but our men rallying t proved quite severe on the rebels in its termination, as the following dispatches

CITY POINT, VA., 8.A. M., March, 25.

War: The number of prisoners received by the Provost Marshal is two thousand two hundred taken by the Ninth Corps, and five hundred by the Second Corps. There may be still some more to be brought in. U. S. GRANT. (Signed)

CITY POINT, Mar. 25-7:30 P. M. To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of

I am not yet able to give the result of the day accurately, but the number of prisoners captured proves to be larger than at first re-ported. The slaughter of the enemy at ported. The slaughter of the enemy at the point where they entered our lines and in front of it was probably not loss than three thousand. Our loss is estimated at eight hundred, and may prove less Gen. Humphrey attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing one hundred men and causing the enemy to return his troops to that part of his line vanishes. rapidly.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,

New State Bounty Bill. The following has passed both branch-of the Legislature and is of immedi-

SECTION 1 .- Be it enacted by the Senate

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That so much of the sixth section of the actrelating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25th 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service, of the U. unteer and enter the service of the U-nited States, to the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby re-pealed; and that hereafter it shall and ay be lawful for the authorities mention ed in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, an n the mode therein prescribed, or for any in the mode therein prescribed, or for any of the courts of quarters sessions and in this commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissioners 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 supplement, together with the authorits, there ment, together with the several supplements thereto, upon the authorits there n specially mentioned, to raise a sum sufficient to pay a bounty to volunteers calisted under the present call, or who may hereafter be enlisted under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars: Provided, That the authorities montained in the next to which this ies mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a per capita tax not ex-ceeding twenty d llars each upon persons ceeding twenty d. Hars each upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able bodied male taxable inhabitants not liable to military, between the ages of twenty one ond forty-five years: Provided further, That non-commissioned officers and privates now in actual service in the United States, or of this State, and person boarshly displayed from such as sons honorably discharged from such service who were permanently disabled in said service, shall be exempt from the per capita tax herein specified, and the property of widows and minor children and widowed mothers of non-commission ed officers end privates who died in such service, is hereby exempted from the payment of a bounty 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 will surely get some improvements.

\*\*Dour Legislators have returned once more to their constituance. While they were still at their duty, we refrained from saying anything that may seem like

-Trade in Paris is lively this winter. Buyers from Mexico are ordering silk goods, woolen and linen drapery, artificial flowers, church ornaments, and jewelry. Orders have been received from Peru for boots and shoes, and from England for merinos and light stuffs. Trade with Spain has, on the other hand, greatly di-Orders have been received from Italy and Portugal for pianos, cut

- Why had a man better lose his arm than a leg? Because, losing his leg, he loses "something to boot."

-The Rebel pirate Tallahassee is at

hospitals. Fifteen have died at the Home, nine of whose bodies were sent to their friends, and six were buried at the Cem-

The removal of the depots has made it ecessary to change our Soldier's Home rom its present location to one nearer the

w depots. The Pennsylvania Railroad has given us the use of a lot of ground, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, on which to creet a temporary Home. As this Home will be needed for at least a year after the war is ended, we are comelled to appeal to you once more for aid build the Home and carry on our

By the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that we have only \$7,600 on hand, which amount will be required to build the home and pay some outstanding debts. This letter is addressed to you asking you for a contribution to our Co

mittee.

We think we cannot make a better ap peal, or one which will show more clearly how the works of our Committee are appreciated by those whom it has benefited, than the following extract from a letter written by a Pittsburgher, who in traveling in the cars in Massachusetts, met a young man from New York, whose brother the Committee had cared for He sent the following message to the Committee

mittee:
"Please give my most grateful thanks
to them for their kindness to my brother,
which, with the blessings of God, was the means of saving a life so dear to the loved ones at home, and when your noble band of young ladies and gentlemen grow a little weary and disheartened in their noble and most self-denying work, and your liberal hearted people feel as if the aim upon them was almost too much if ever such thoughts do come.) let them (If ever such thoughts do come.) let them call to mind the thanksgivings and prayers which are rising from so many family altars and grateful hearts as they think of Pittsburgh and sig glorious Subsistence Committee, and hold on then, in their grand work till the end."

Persons will please sould their contri-

grand work till the end."

Persons will please send—their contri-butions or-leave them with W. P. Wey-man, No 81 Smithfield street, Jos. Al-bree, 71 Wood street, H. M. Atwood, Market street, or any member of the Com

This test of the statement, from august, 1861, to maken 1865.

Total amount of each received from subscriptions, proceeds of Concorts, Lectures, Fairs, Friender, Lectures, Fairs, Lectures, Lectures, Fairs, Lectures, Lectures,

6,541 10 \$54,334 40 •

.\$7,246 21 The average cost of feeding has been The average cost of reeding has been 15 cents per man. This includes all expenses of food, fixing up and firmishing the Home and City Hall, labor, &c.

—Considerable uncasiness is felt by the people of Central and Eastern Tensesses of for Gen La aboutlandidadi.

nessee, for fear Gen. Lee should suddenly abandon Richmond and march his army hrough Lynchburg Gap to the West the possibility of this movement has not been lost sight of by the military authorities, and a powerful army is now concen-trating in Tennessee under General Thomas, and the recent movement of General Sheridan in that direction is attributed to the same contingency.

-Several members of the Cabinet were last week engaged with the f resident on the subject of renewing the commissions of civil officers whose terms are about to expire.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1865. CIR CULAR—No 6.

onformity with the proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attent on to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance Weber, Saxonburg; Eckart Bentel, Ze-

STATES OF AMERICA: "A Proclamation."

"Whereas, the twenty first section

al forces, and for other purposes, requires that in addition to the other lawful pen-alties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval serhave deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report them-selves to a Provost Marshal within sixty selves to a Provest Marshal within sixty sixty of days after the proclamation herein after mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntairly relinquished and forst feited the rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such descriters 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 enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of Butler; James Adams, Jr., Slipperystock; John Foreth, Summit; Thomas Ray, Venango; David Piser, Washingston; Thomas Clark, Worth; William S. Boyd, Butler.

REFORT AND APPEAL OF THE PITTS-BURGOR SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE.—If it was not for the fact that our Committee is a local one, and one in which every Pitts-burgher feels a pride, we would be reluctant in making this appeal to you, when so many objects for your consideration are daily presented to you.

Yet, when you compare the cash report, and the amount of work performed by our Committee, we think it will challenge comparison with that of any organization.

Over 350,000 soldiers have been cared for since August, 1861, over 90,000 of whom wese sick and wounded, and received such care and attention as their cases required, at the Soldier's Home.—Two hundred and forty-six have had transportation given to them. Three hundred and thirty-four have been sent to hospitals. Fifteen have died at the Home, in of whese hodies were sent to their sent of whese hodies are sent to their sent of whese hodies were sent to their sent of whese hodies are sent to their sent of where sent to their sent of where sent to their sent of where sent to their sent of the sent of REPORT AND APPEAL OF THE PITTS- the district in which he is enrolled, or go

ABRAHAM LINCOLIN, President of the United States, do issue this, my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters, who shall, within sixty days from the date of this Proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provest Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies. return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organization as they may be assigned to, and serve the r mainder of their original terms of enlistment, and addition thereto, a period equal to their ime lost by desertion.
"In testimony whereof, I have hereun-

to set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand oight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

"By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State." The records and returns of these de-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 opposite the name of the deserters, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the Presidents Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themsolves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs, that no

The Secretary of War directs, that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
Published by order of Brig. Gen. E.
W. Hinks, A. A. P. M. General, Harrisburg, Pa.

J. W. KIRKER, Capt. and Pro. Mar. 23d Dist., Pa

## List of Grand Jurors.

DRAWN FOR MARCH TERM, 1865. Thos. Stevenson, Esq., Slipperyrock; Daniel Meals, Sr., Washington; Brown J. Dodds, Penn; James Say, Parker; A. B. Tinker, Butler tp.; Thomas Brandon, Franklin; Anthony Hoon, Oakland; D. S. Ekas, Buffalo; Jos. M'Gowen, Mudlycreek; Joseph Murrin' of Jos., Venanzo; James G. Wilson, Jackson; Michael Emrick, Summit, Jno. Harbison, Middlesex; E. L. Varnum, Centre; Samuel Colwell, Jefferson; Jas. S. Shields, Mercer; Wm. Douthett, Forward; Jas. Stevenson, Connoquenessing; A. B. Story, Fairview; Sam'l Cornelius, Worth; Thos. Ekas, Clinton; Robert Carnahan, bor. Butler; James Allen, Clay; Jno. Parks, Adams.

TRAVERSE JURORS-FIRST WEEW George. W. Milford, Allegheny; Robert Pinkerton, Adams; Silas Covert, Brady; Matthew Greer, Buffalo; Jacob Walter, Butler; James Wilson, Centre; Levi Stewart, Cherry; Ephraim Allen, Clay; Hugh M'Crea, Clearfield; Edward Fink, Clinton; John Starr, Sr., Concord; Jas-W. Garvin, Cranberry; Jas. Welsh, Jr., Connequenessing; John Wolford, Donegal; Chambers Scott, Fairview; Jno. Albert, Franklin; Benj. Doublett, Forward; Jacob F. Wise, Jackson; Matthew Cunningham, Jefferson; Henry Westerfield, Lancaster; Robert M'Dowell, Marion; Wash, Buchanan, Mercer; Thos. Logan. Middlesex; Dunwiddy 'Collough, Muddycreek; Matthew Harbison, Oakland; Eli Hartzell, Penn; Robert Storey, Par-The Postmaster General had the ker; Dav. Armstrong, Slipperyrock; Jas. Kearns, Summit; Robert Martin, Sr., Venango; Samuel M. Moore, Washington; John Young, Winfield; John Bennet, Worth; M. W. Spear, boro. Butler; Josiah M'Michael, Millerstown : Absalor Shanor, Prospect; Jonathan Mayberry; Centreville; Geo. Beam, Harmony. SECOND WEEK.

John B. Adlington, Portersville; John lienople; Solomon Snyder, Harrisville; John N. Pollock, Allegheny; Jerry W. Starr, Concord; John English, Cranberry; Thomas Watson, Winfield; Jonathe act of Congress, approved on the third than Clutton, Brady; Armstrong Reninstant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the Nation-Whitmire Centre; James Smith Cherry; James Stoughton, Clay; Wm. Harvey, Esq., Clinton; Samuel Wilson, Connoquenessing; John S. Shakley, Donegal; W. G. Stoughton, Fairview; Peter Albert, Franklin; John Cowan Forward; Jacob H. Ziegler, Jackson; Philip Burt-ner, Jefferson; William Wilson, Lancas-