

general who had bombarded it so long, now there as its waster.

I reached the same parapet. I saw a young officer, looking musingly and long toward Morris Island—sitting there, the old flag floating over his head, apparently unconscious of everything around him. He walked away at last—rather haltingly, for he was lame and wounded—still gazing toward Wagner. It was Lieut. James, (a son of the distinguished author) who was wounded in that celebrated assault on Fort Wagner in which Shaw lost his life and gained his immortality. He is on Gen. Gillmore's staff now, his wound having unfitted him for active service in the field.

Our flag was hoisted at Fort Sumpter on Saturday last, by Capt. Bragg, a young officer of Gen. Gillmore's staff. Long may it wave there!

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.**

At an early hour this morning all the steamers, blockade-runners, and supply ships in the harbor presented a brilliant and beautiful appearance. They had all their flags displayed, and at 12 o'clock a salute, in honor of the Father, was fired from every vessel. The negroes, men, women, and boys, crowded the wharf and manifested, as usual, the sincerest delight. "When I see all dem flags" said one of them, "I say 'no use for de Rebs to fight de Yankees."

Mr. Gatty, the agent of the Philadelphia bounty to Savannah, invited a large party to dinner to commemorate the day. Gen. Webster presided. The dinner was held at the house of a colored man, noted for being the chief of the class of caterers in Charleston.

After the dinner (probably the best that has been eaten in this lean and empty-bellied city since the blockade began), the following toasts were proposed, responded to, and drunk with the customary honors:

"The Memory of Washington—First in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"The President of the United States—Here, in the heart of the Rebellion, we love him for his fidelity, honor him for his integrity, and praise him for his steadfastness to our cause and principles."

Response by Mr. Coffin of the Boston Journal, who made a speech eulogistic of the President.

"The Army of the United States—On to Richmond!"

Gen. Webster replied to this toast, and in the course of his remarks stated how accurately Gen. Sherman had predicted the fall of Savannah and Charleston, not as mere possibilities, but as exact dates. He dwelt, also, on the fact that this was differed from all others recorded by history, as it was peculiarly and wholly a People's war.

"The Navy of the United States—Columbia rules the waves."

Reply by Capt. Hunt of the Shenandoah.

"Peace—Not that peace which passeth understanding, of which we hear as we sit in the morning, brooding and copperhead-haunted Woods of New York, but a peace founded on Liberty and Justice, which shall revive commerce, trade and the arts, and give us full indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Response by Mr. Getty, in a patriotic eulogy of the Army and Navy as the best Peace Commissioners.

The Ladies of the Loyal States—They have shown themselves worthy descendants of the daughters of '76.

Response by Mr. Kane O'Donnell, of the Philadelphia Press.

The Mail Service.

Response by Col. Markland, United States Inspector of the military mails.

The Press.

Response by James Redpath of Boston.

The Poor of Charleston—Wherever we find the traitor we strike him down; wherever we find his victim we lift him up.

Response by Capt. Fowler, Chief-Commissionary of the District. When the Rebels evacuated Charleston they left 500,000 bushels of rice, which had been captured, 50,000 of which were cleaned. It had been determined to distribute this large supply (2,000,000 of rations) to the poor of Charleston without distinction of color. Capt. Fowler has the distributed of these stores, and these facts furnished him with the materials of his speech in response. He uttered as a volunteer toast—

Our Colored Soldiers—Which was enthusiastically received.

Col. Markland gave as a volunteer toast: The Loyal Men of the South—Which was responded to by Messrs. Rooks and Daley, two citizens of Charleston who have been faithful to their country.

Our Staff Officers—The right hand of our gods of war.

Response by Gen. Tuttle of Gen. Webster's staff.

The entertainment passed off very pleasantly and concluded by a comic song (of genuine negro humor) by a party of colored men. It was one of the few comic songs that are of negro origin, for most of their songs are sad and plaintive. A colored band (Robert Lord's) was in attendance, and did credit to themselves, as well as added much to the festivity of the occasion.

**RAISING THE FLAG.**

The band, after the guests dispersed, went up to the post office, which is kept in a "Waystone Home"—"Rebel soldiers home"—and played Yankee Doodle (flag Columbia, and other popular and patriotic airs). A large crowd of colored people and soldiers attended, and even the white Rebels of the female persuasion peeked through their window blinds to witness the ceremony.

**TREACHERY AND RETRIBUTION.**—After Sherman had captured Columbia, S.C., and while Slocum's Corps was on its way through the streets to its temporary barracks, the citizens poured a deadly fire upon it from the houses, killing and wounding many of our soldiers. The troops retired a short distance and then returned and burned the city to ashes. This was most unparalleled treachery, but it met with an immediate and just reward. If the Rebels court retribution to Sherman's hands, they are pretty sure to get their pay on sight.

**THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.**

**YELLOW COUNTRYMEN.**—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms—upon which all else chiefly depends—is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an earlier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered. The Almighty has His own purposes. We woe into the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offenses—which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came—shall we discern in this any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wrath piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

**THE TWO CAPITALS.**

From the New York Tribune.

The inauguration of the President provokes comparisons which may not be without value. The Capital of the United States witnesses a spectacle full of moral grandeur, when latter four years of civil war, the foundations of the Government remain unshaken, and all its machinery goes on with legal regularity. The Constitution has been tested as fundamental law is tested only in extraordinary times, and it has proved in its beautiful simplicity, strong enough for the salvation of the nation. The field of war trembles beneath the tread of retreating or conflicting hosts; but in the serenity and the security of the law, and with the quiet sanctions of religion, the President of the United States assumes once more the robes and the responsibilities of his great office. As he advances to his duties, all good citizens attend him, and his inauguration is illustrated by recent victories over faction and treachery.

The rejoicings of a hundred cities are the anthems which welcome him to his toil. From sea-board and from prairie, from the farm, the workshop and the pier, from old men in their wisdom, from young men in their strength, from mothers and from wives and from little children, come the glad cries of encouragement and gratitude. The clouds which lowered upon the Republic have been lifted, and we see once more the glorious Summer of peace and prosperity advancing.

Look now at that other Capital doomed to ignominious surrender, from which mock legislators are fleeing from self-assumed

duties, and abandoning with the timidity of guilt their usurped positions! Remonstrances are in vain—appeals to manhood are disregarded—threats are as impotent as persuasions to arrest the disreputable stampede of Confederate law-givers. Lee sees the moral ruin of the people, but he protests against it without effect. He is left a General without a ministry to sanction him, and with a greatly reduced army to follow him. No conduct in the field can compensate for such cowardice at home. There may be courage left for fight, but there is nothing left to fight for.

Our anniversary orators have sometimes ventured upon the assertion that "the eyes of the world are upon us!" which may have been hyperbolic in happier times, but is now hardly more than the literal truth. There is nothing in our present position which should move us to shrink from the sharpest and most general scrutiny. We can afford to invite it, and we can put our prospects and chances and certainties in two words—Washington and Richmond! Rebellion, causeless and criminal, the basely-begotten son of Passion and Ambition, ceases to be respectable when it ceases to be successful.

Four years have elapsed since Mr. Lincoln entered upon the Presidential office, and how great is the difference between the present and the past! Then State after State joined in the unnatural and wicked enterprise—the chief traitors of the South were in possession of traitors—our armies and navies had not yet recovered from the shock of treason within and sudden emergency without—Washington itself was threatened—the President himself was held to be in personal danger—the Rebellion was rampant, and we did not know in how many channels its poison was running. Now—but why rehearse the glad story of high courage, of resolute endeavor, of unshrinking persistence, and of measureless success? Upon a day like this, we can well afford to be cheerful, for there is a record indelibly stamped upon the pages of history, of which we need not be ashamed. The people have earned the right to rejoice, for they have saved a nation to be their inheritance of their children—saved it alike by valor in the field, by Christian justice in law-making, by noble persistence under discouragement by an open handed generosity, almost without precedent, and at a cost of countless private agonies patiently suffered for the sake of our Fatherland! A good cause well-sped—the chronicles of the ages have nothing brighter, nothing nobler, nothing more beneficent than this! We thank God for our triumph, and we are not afraid to thank Him, for it is the Triumph of the Truth!

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.**—Seldom if ever, has the birth-day of Washington been celebrated with so much rejoicing and such earnest manifestations of patriotic feeling throughout the country, as on the occasion of the recent anniversary. In some of the large cities the day was observed as a holiday. This was the case to some extent, in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Business, in the latter place, was almost entirely suspended, and the streets were gay with flags. In all the principal cities and towns salutes were fired, bells rung, and buildings, shipping &c., decorated with flags. This was particularly the case in Boston and throughout New England. The general rejoicing was heightened by the news of our recent glorious victories in South Carolina.

**KENTUCKY.**—Kentucky remains joined to her idols. The present Legislature chosen at a time when it was still doubtful whether the State was seceded or only semi-seceded, has rejected the Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of slavery, though both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor urged its adoption, as a measure of State policy. In the Senate the vote on rejection stood 21 yeas to 12 nays; and in the House 58 yeas to 26. This, however is not a final disposal of the question; the next Legislature is expected to be composed of a majority holding different views; and if so, this decision will be reversed, and the State become, by her own action, free from the curse which has so long blighted her prosperity.

**SHERIDAN.**

It was a well kept military secret, that gallant Phil. Sheridan left Winchester last Monday week on another expedition up the Shenandoah Valley. Almost the first public hint of it came from Gen. Grant's dispatches of Sunday, announcing the reported defeat and capture of the Rebel Gen. Early and his army; and the possession of Charlottesville. Sheridan's like Sherman's and many another, was one of those operations in the heart of the enemy's territory, accounts of the progress of which could reach us at first from rebel sources only. Gen. Grant's dispatches show that he expected Sheridan to accomplish something very much like the dashing feat of arms attributed to him by the great number of deserters that came into our lines on Sunday, and the occurrence of testimony is so strong that we presume there need be no doubt of the fact that Sheridan has won a decided success in the Valley, and that he was still pushing on for Lynchburg.

Charlottesville is an important station on the great northern railway line connecting Richmond with West Virginia. With Gordonsville, it has been made a great depot of stores and military material at different times, and was defended by works of considerable strength. If Sheridan has taken it now, it is partly because of the suddenness of his appearance, but still more from the fact that Lee no longer found himself able to keep a competent

force detached from his main army for the defense of the Lynchburg line. Instantly upon the news of Sheridan's approach, he had to hurry off four regiments to Lynchburg, and it is by no means sure that Sheridan might not reach there first. Then if there were anything but a handful of men in Lynchburg, they might be able to defend the place till their reinforcements arrived—but the chances are even that Sheridan will either carry it by assault, or will destroy the railroad east and south of it.

This movement at this moment has a significance quite apart from its intrinsic importance. Sheridan has been held in the leash till the hour came when his blow would fall heaviest on an enemy whose attention was already distracted by the rapid approach of Sherman from the South, the incursion of a strong force into western North Carolina, the operations from the Atlantic coast upon the seaboard system of railways between Wilmington and Richmond, and by the steadily-threatening attitude of Gen. Grant before Petersburg. At such an hour, with a secrecy and swiftness all his own, Sheridan is launched against Lynchburg, and while Lee is debating, in the trenches of Richmond, whether he shall fall back this week or the next to the position in Central Virginia or North Carolina of which Lynchburg is the key, he sees one railway line of retreat to that point severed, and Lynchburg itself so closely threatened that whether he can save it or not presents itself to him as a question of hours. So much for having one head to direct and one hand to wield the armies of the Republic. And so much, let us add with all heartiness, for having subordinate commanders at once zealous and capable to do the work that is set them. Sherman and Sheridan, the idols of the hour, are equalled by the trusted lieutenants of Gen. Grant, tried by such asperities of fortune as proved their utmost capacity. What they fail to do, is not likely to be done by any successor. But they do not propose to fail.—Independent.

**THE CROW WITNESSES.**—Luther tells a story of a certain German who, in his travels, fell among thieves; and they being about to cut his throat, the poor man espied a flight of crows, and cried out: "Oh, crows! I take you for my witness and avengers of my death." About two or three days after these thieves, drinking together at an inn, a company of crows came and alighted upon the top of the house. At this the thieves began to laugh, and said one of them, "Look! yonder are they who must avenge his death whom we lately?" The tapster, overhearing this, declared it to the magistrate, who caused them to be apprehended; and in consequence of their contradictory statements and evasive answers, urged them so far that they confessed the truth, and received their deserved punishment.

**MEXICO.**

There is no longer room for doubting the important news of the capture of Oaxaca by the French, and the unconditional surrender of Gen. Porfirio Diaz and the garrison. The Mexican papers publish the official dispatch by which Gen. Bazaine announces his success to the Emperor.

Since the capture of the cities of Puebla and Mexico, no greater misfortune has befallen the National cause. Oaxaca was the last great Mexican stronghold which held the Imperial army at bay, and the force under Gen. Diaz was the best and the largest body of troops which defended the sinking fortunes of the Republic. Now both are lost—the last strong hold and the last army. The Imperial rule extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the Republic can only last till all resistance to the Empire shall be crushed out in the southern half of Mexico.

Maximilian has met with another triumph which is of some importance to him. He has been recognized by England—with the exception of Prussia the only great European power which thus far had delayed doing so. The monarchs of Europe are agreed in their satisfaction at the reestablishment of European institutions in a portion of the American Continent.

In this crisis of the history of Mexico President Juarez acts with a firmness to which even the mercenary organs of the Emperor cannot deny their profound respect. He still holds out in the mountains of Chihuahua, unshaken in his hope that Republican institutions will yet survive in his unfortunate country. He looks forward with no less anxiety than the people of the United States to the end of our Rebellion, hoping that then the hour of delivery will draw near.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill increasing the amount of bond to be issued in aid of the Construction of the Pacific Railroad and branches to \$100,000,000. That is enough to build those roads if economically expended. The measure is thoroughly atrocious, and the Committee that reported it ought to be indicted.—The Pacific Road, carefully located and frugally built, will pay a fair interest on its construction, from the time it is half done—and if Congress had adhered to its original offer to aid it by the loan of the National credit to the extent of \$16,000,000 per mile (say \$30,000,000 in all) to be secured by a first mortgage on the road and all its belongings, it would have done quite enough. We regard this new bill as naked robbery, and shall ask the next Congress to repeal it.—Tribune, Mar. 2d 1865.

Maj. R.I. Dodge has been relieved from his post as A.A.P.M. Gen. of Pennsylvania, and Brig. Gen. Hicks has been appointed in his place.

## Enrolment Act.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, '65.  
CIRCULAR }  
NO. 5 }

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes:

\* \* \* \* \*

Section 13. And be it further enacted, That where any revised enrolment in any Congressional or Draft district, has been obtained or made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrolment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrolment, instead of being applied to or based upon the enrolment as it may have stood before the revision.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives or otherwise, shall be credited to the state, and to the township, ward, precinct, or other enrolment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrolment,) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrolment and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country. Provided, That in any call for troops hereafter on county, town, township ward, precinct or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service of the quota thereof.

Section 15. And be it further enacted, That in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several States, districts, and sub-districts, for all men furnished from them, respectively, and not heretofore credited, during the present Rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years: Provided, That such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Section 16. And be it further enacted, That persons who have been or may hereafter be drafted under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished, or may actually furnish, substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitutes shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 17. And be it further enacted, That any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who, for pay or profit, shall solicit or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or person under indictment for a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a felony, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him to be such, shall on conviction by any Court Martial, be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States.

Section 18. And be it further enacted, That in every case where a substitute is furnished to take the place of an enrolled or drafted man, and it is shown by evidence that such substitute was, at the time of his enlistment, known by the party furnishing him to be non compos mentis, or in a condition of intoxication, or under conviction or indictment for any offence of the grade of felony at the common law, or to have been guilty of a previous act of desertion (unjustified by pardon or punishment, or by reason of any possible infirmity or ailment), or of any offence in performing the ordinary duties of a soldier in actual service in the ranks, or minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or a minor under the age of sixteen years, it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General, on advice of the fact, to report the same to the Provost Marshal of the proper District; and if such person so enlisted and incapable shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person liable to draft, and not actually drafted, the name of the person so liable who furnished such substitute shall be again placed on the list, and he shall be subject to draft thereafter, as though no such substitute had been furnished by him; and if such substitute so enlisted, and incapable, as aforesaid, shall have been since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person actually drafted, then it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General to direct the Provost Marshal of the District immediately to notify the person who furnished such substitute that he is held to service in the place of such substitute, and he shall stand in the same relation and be subject to the same liability as before the furnishing of such substitute.

Section 20. And be it further enacted, That in case any substitute shall desert from the army, and it shall appear by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War, that the party furnishing such substitute shall have, in any way, directly or indirectly added or attempted such desertion, or to have been privy to any

intention on the part of such substitute to desert, then such person shall be immediately placed in the army, and shall serve for the period for which he was liable to draft, such service to commence at the date of the desertion of the substitute.

Section 21. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted from the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizenship 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 the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith to issue the proclamation to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organization as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

Section 22. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act entitled "An Act (further) to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 23. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States, such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus, as aforesaid, mustered in.

Section 24. And be it further enacted, That Section Fifteen of the Act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended, by inserting after the words "any civil magistrate" the words "or any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

Section 25. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one or more of the employees of the War Department for the purpose of examining the books required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermasters stores, and ordnance, which oaths shall be administered without expense to the parties taking them, and shall be as binding upon the persons taking the same, and if falsely taken, shall subject them to the same penalties as if the same were administered by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

Section 26. And be it further enacted, That the Acting Assistant Surgeons, Contract Surgeons, and Surgeons and Commissioners on the Enrolling Boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempted from all liability to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

Section 27. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage: Provided, That the marriage provisions herein shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefore.

Approved March 5, 1865.

[Sections from one to twelve, inclusive, do not relate to this Bureau, and are omitted.]

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

WM. H. BLAIR,  
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

Provost Marshal's Office, 15th Dist. Pa.,  
Williamsport, March 11, 1865.

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**Administrator's Sale.**

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for the estate of Potter, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of George Ingraham, late of the township of Hebron, in said county, deceased, will be sold to the highest and best bidder at the Court House in the Borough of Coudersport on

Friday the 25th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

One lot of land situated in the town of Hebron, Potter county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post the east-north-east corner of lot No. 40, conveyed by Deeds to Hunt, thence east 3 and 7-10ths inches to a post, thence North by line of lot No. 86, 139 perches to a post, thence west by line of said lot No. 86, 74 and 4-10ths perches to a post, thence south by line of lot 57 now or late in possession of George Higley, 139 perches to a post, thence east by the line of aforesaid lot No. 40, 71 perches to the place of beginning. Containing Sixty-One and Two-Tenths acres more or less, on which are about fifteen acres improved, with a shanty barn and a frame house partly enclosed.

NORMAN DWIGHT, Admr.  
Coudersport, Feb. 27, 1865.