

### The Farm and the Street.

On Monday last a boy presented himself at the counter of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia, and said that he wanted to invest 10,000 in Seven-Thirties. He uncovered that amount of money from his person in greenbacks and notes of Ohio and Indiana banks. It soon transpired that he lived in the western part of Indiana, and desiring to invest in the Government Loan, and thinking that it would be safest to get his bonds right from Jay Cook's own hand, he traveled all the way to Philadelphia to make the purchase. While there he received the attentions which his patriotism and devotion merited.

On Friday of last week a German came into the National Bank of Dubuque, having walked 30 miles from his farm in the neighborhood of Bellevue. His clothes were ragged—the appearance of the man was that of a mendicant. It was an artifice to avert robbery on the road. For in the bank he took out of his dress \$13,000, his own money in part, principally his neighbors, trusted to him to invest in the Government Loan. Every dollar of the thirteen thousand had been dug by these Germans out of the soil with hard day's work.

A few days since a combination of immensely wealthy Wall st. owners of gold attacked the Government credit by throwing upon the market Government bonds in quantities supposed to be sufficient to break the market down. A few days since the endeavor from its inception to its fruits remains to be written. Comparisons are odious, and we respect misfortune.—Tribune, March, 29, 1865.

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 railways 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 or nothing to oppose their march, and will probably find Mobile in possession of Gen. Canby.

A wild and fearful scene occurred at Syracuse Depot on Monday last. As the cars which made up the Oswego train were standing in the Central Depot, a locomotive, without engineer or fireman, came dashing in from the east and plunged into the last car of the train driving the whole train like lightning out of the depot, a distance of twenty rods, wrecking the whole thing. The escape valves were broken off, the steam rushed out, and the tanks being broken into, the water gushed out, and the phantom locomotive gave its last gasp. The crash and cries of affrighted people made a terrible scene, but happily, without loss of life, and it is a wonder, as the engine, in its race, crossed eleven streets, and dashed through a crowd of four hundred people.

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.

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, Grainger and Baldy Smith and Admiral Thatchers went within four miles of Mobile on a steamer the previous week, and drew a heavy fire from the rebel batteries.

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.

Gen Thomas in his report of operations from Sept. 7, 1864, to Jan. 20, 1865, states that 13,189 prisoners were captured from the enemy and 72 pieces of serviceable artillery, and over 2,000 deserters received. Our own loss did not exceed 10,000 in all during the same period.

Counterfeit coupons, dated March 1st, 1865, for \$12 50, in the similitude of those on the ten forty five per cent. United States five hundred dollar bonds, have been detected at the United States depositors' office at Baltimore, and doubtless will be offered elsewhere.

During the recent carnival season in Havana, of three days and three nights, the number of persons murdered and wounded amounted to no less than fifty-six, five of whom are known to have been killed outright.

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.

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 battle flags were captured.

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

# VICTORY

## Babylon is Fallen

### RICHMOND TAKEN!

#### Over 15,000 Prisoners and 50 Pieces of Artillery Captured.

The following despatches were received at Williamsport, on Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, '65. To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York:

The following despatches from the President, dated at 8 o'clock this A. M., give the latest intelligence from the front where a furious battle was raging with the continued success of the Union forces.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War. CITY POINT, April 2, 2.30 p. m.

E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: Last night Gen. Grant telegraphed that Gen. Sheridan, with his cavalry and the 5th Corps, had captured three Brigades of Infantry, a train of wagons, several batteries, and several thousand prisoners. This morning Gen. Grant having ordered an attack along the whole line, telegraphs as follows: Both Wright and Parke got through the enemies lines. The battle now wages furiously. Sheridan with his cavalry, and the 5th Corps, and Miles' Division of the 2d Corps, which was sent him since 1 o'clock this morning, is now sweeping down from the west. All looks highly favorable. Gen. Ord is engaged.

A. LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, April 2, 12.30 p. m.

Maj.-Gen. DIX, New York: The President in the subjoined telegram gives the latest news from the front.

E. M. STANTON. CITY POINT, April 2, 11 p. m.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War: Despatches come in frequently. All is going favorably. Parke, Wright and Ord, extending from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run have all broken through the enemies intrenched lines, taken some forts, guns, and prisoners. Sheridan, with his cavalry, 5th Corps and part of the second, are coming in from the west of the enemy's flank; and Wright is already tearing up the south side railroad.

A. LINCOLN. The following despatch was received at Shippen, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock:

LATEST DESPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

W. S. WHARTON: The following from the President announcing the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, has just been received:

CITY POINT, April 3, 1865. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

This morning Gen. Grant reports Petersburg evacuated and is confident Richmond is also. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible the retreating army.

WASHINGTON, April 3. To Maj.-Gen. DIX:

It appears from a 10.45 despatch just received at this Department that our forces under command of Maj.-General Weitzel, are in Richmond, having taken it at 8.15 A. M. All flags are up, bells ringing, and general rejoicing.

E. M. STANTON.

### THE CROWNING VICTORY.

Hoist every flag; ring every bell; swing every hat; cheer and cheer again. The victory that crowns all victories is surely ours. If we were to blazon upon the front of our pages here, "Richmond has fallen—the Confederacy is no more," we should scarcely exaggerate the fact of the news which we publish this morning. If the rebel capital is not yet actually in the possession of our troops, its gates are opened to them, and it lies already conquered at their feet. There may be hard and terrible fighting between them and the occupation of their prize, but the

prize is won. We cannot doubt it. Like an arch broken, the whole system of the defenses of Richmond is crumpled by the shattering of the line west from Petersburg, which our forces crushed through yesterday.

That system upon the South side of the James, consisted of two tremendous lines of works, right angled to each other at Petersburg—the one extending from Richmond to Petersburg, the other from Petersburg westward, protecting the so-called Southside Railroad. These lines supported each other. The giving way of either was fatal to the stability of the other. The Southside line has yielded. Broken through by Sheridan, somewhere towards its western extremity, and flanked by his powerful column of cavalry and infantry, it fell. The main body of the army crushed through it, and is now in the rear of the complementary line from Petersburg to Richmond, which becomes useless at once. The rebels may have more works within the great outer system thus overthrown, but not possibly anything that can resist the victorious army which now presses up to the rebel Capital. If they contest its advance long enough to permit the escape of any considerable portion of Lee's troops before it closes in upon all the avenues from the city, they will do more than we believe is in their power.—Buffalo Express of Monday morning.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—The Major General commanding announces to the Army the success of the operations of yesterday.

HOURS ARMY OF POTOMAC, March 27, '65. The General Commanding has issued the following Order, in which the merits of the action on the 25th are fairly stated:

HOURS ARMY OF POTOMAC, March 26, '65. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—The Major General commanding announces to the Army the success of the operations of yesterday.

The enemy, with a temerity which he has paid dearly, massed his forces, and succeeded, through the reprehensible want of vigilance of the Third Brigade First Division, Ninth Corps, in breaking through our lines, capturing Fort Steadman, and Batteries 9, 10 and 11.

The prompt measures taken by Major-Gen. Parke, the firm bearing of the troops of the Ninth Corps in the adjacent portions of the line held by the enemy, and the conspicuous gallantry of the Third Division of this Corps, for the first time under fire, together with the energy and skill displayed by Brig.-Gen. Harshbarger, its leader, quickly repaired this disaster, and the enemy were driven from Fort Steadman and our lines, with heavy losses in killed and wounded, leaving in our hands eight battle-flags and over 1,900 prisoners.

The enemy being driven from the front of the Ninth Corps, the offensive was assumed by the Sixth and Second Corps; the enemy by night was driven from his intrenched picket line, and all his efforts to recover the same, which were particularly determined and persistent on the Second Corps' front, were resisted and repulsed with heavy losses, leaving with the Sixth Corps over 400 prisoners, and with the Second Corps two battle-flags and over 800 prisoners.

The troops of the Sixth Corps, reported by Maj.-Gen. Wright as engaged in these operations, were Getty's Division, Keifer's Brigade of Seymour's Division, and Hamblin's and Edward's Brigade of Wheaton's Division.

Of the Second Corps, Major-Gen. Humphreys mentions Miles' and Mott's Divisions, and Smythe's Brigade of Hay's Division, supported by Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps.

The result of the day was the thorough defeat of the enemy's plans, the capture of his strongly intrenched picket line under the artillery fire of his main works, and the capture of ten battle-flags and about 2,800 prisoners—a result on which the Major General commanding heartily congratulates the Army.

Two lessons can be learned from these operations: One, that no fortified line, however strong, will protect an army from an intrepid and audacious enemy, unless vigilantly guarded; the other, that no disaster or misfortune is irreparable, where energy and bravery are displayed in the determination to recover what is lost and to promptly assume the offensive.

The Major General commanding trusts these lessons will not be lost on this Army.

In conclusion, the Major-General commanding desires to return his thanks to those commands of the Army not specially mentioned in this order, for the promptitude displayed by all, in their movements to different parts of the line, under the exigencies of the hour. In connection with this subject, the promptitude of Major-Gen. Warren, and of Brevet Major-Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, in the early part of the operations, during the accidental absence of the Major-General Commanding, deserve commendation and thanks.

GEO. G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen. Com.

Mansfield's Dispensary says that most of the Sarsaparilla of the shops is inert and worthless. Dr. Ayer in his writings on this drug states that not only is it inert as found in the shops, but so also are most of the preparations from it, or bearing its name. He shows, however, that this fact arises from the use of worthless varieties, or unskillful preparations by incompetent men; that the true Medicinal Sarsaparilla (Sarsa Smilax) of the tropics, which freshly gathered in the bud, is one of the most infallible alternatives we possess. Combined with other substances of great alternative power, like Iodine, Stillingia, Dox, &c., it makes Ayer's Compound of Sarsa, which we have reason to believe is one of the most effective remedies for humors, skin diseases and for purifying the blood which has ever yet been found by anybody.—Bangor (Me.) Mercury.

### The General Bounty Law.

The following is a copy of the general bounty law as it passed the Legislature. It will doubtless receive the approbation of the Governor and thus become a law.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved 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 three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter it shall and now be lawful for the authorities mentioned in act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, or for any special commissioners appointed by any of the courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissioners 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 the authorities therein specially mentioned, to raise a sufficient sum to pay a bounty to each volunteer enlisted 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 mentioned in the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a per capita 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 privates now in actual service of the United States or of this State, and persons who have been 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 commissioned officers and privates who died in such service, is hereby exempt from the payment of a bounty tax: And provided further,—That it shall and now be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty here prescribed to any persons 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 sums as the said authorities shall deem proper; or to any persons furnishing a substitute for said service who may be credited to the quota of any county, city, ward borough, township or enrollment district of this Commonwealth: And provided further, That any county or district having a special bounty law, shall be entitled to the provisions of the same, or of this supplement.

### Success of the 7-30 Loan.

Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continued in the most liberal manner.—To the Old World the success of these Peoples Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to borrow in foreign markets; it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during forty three days they subscribed and paid the cash down for one hundred and sixty one million dollars of the 7-30 Loan.—There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone down from twenty to fifty, and even a greater per cent. within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will remember that the subscribers of the 7-30 Loan receive semi annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th, 1865 they will have the option of receiving payment in full, or converting their notes into a 5-20 six per cent. gold interest bond. The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment and it should not be forgotten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes.—All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription until June 15th.

Record your Deeds.—The attention of parties holding unrecorded Deeds is directed to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, which requires that—

“All deeds and conveyances for real estate in this Commonwealth, shall be recorded in the office for Recording Deeds in the County where the lands lie, within six months after the execution of such deeds and conveyance, and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged FRAUDULENT AND VOID against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgage shall claim.”

“BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.”—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, late of Troy, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes of Brown's Bronchial Troches: “Rev. Mr. Booth gave me two or three from his pocket a few years ago, recommending me to make a trial of them, for he had found them beneficial. I have kept them on hand ever since, and found them very serviceable after the weariness of speaking, as well as allaying the irritation consequent on a cold.”

### Valedictory of Speaker Olmsted.

The following impressive remarks were delivered by Speaker Olmsted, yesterday on vacating the chair, and were commended to the careful perusal of our readers viz:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The labors of the session are over. What we have done, we have done, and we can only hope now that good and not evil may result therefrom. I promised you, gentlemen, when I assumed the position in which you partially placed me, that I would endeavor to discharge its duties faithfully and impartially, and now in this presence I aver that I have sought earnestly to keep that promise. How well I have succeeded is not for me to say. I know what my effort has been, and beyond that I am not responsible. You have sustained me without exception, all of you. You have been indulgent and disposed to pardon my errors, whatever they may have been. For all this I thank you most sincerely. This session, although full of care and labor, has been to me a pleasant one, and its hours have passed pleasantly away. I cannot close without alluding for a moment to the affairs of our common country. For four long weary years the nation has struggled for its existence. The energies, the wealth, the patriotism and the life-blood of the people have all been brought forth in a common sacrifice. The deep terrors of the bloody conflict have not made the people faithless or forgetful of their duty. The constantly recurring demands of the Government for money and for men, have always met an affirmative answer. The people have only asked that their treasure should not be uselessly squandered and that their blood should not go down into the ground in vain.

The world's history shall not say again that a republican government cannot protect itself from foes within as well as from foes without. It shall not say again that the people will not remain faithful from their own volition to that which they have created. For! (the morning breaks!) The fringes of the curtain that hides the future are luminous with the glories of the coming dawn; the Nation lives and lives purified and exalted; confusion and disaster come sure and fast upon the traitorous hosts. Both they and their cause shall fall together. Our sin and curse dies, and forever “dies and makes no sign.” American slavery joined hands with American treason, and as the Lord reigns they shall find a common sepulchre. And it is fit and proper that it should be so. “They were united in their lives and in their deaths they shall not be divided.” The giant curse of the country has applied the asp to its own bosom, and dies of self-inflicted wounds.

A few years since the English poet exclaimed:

“That every flap of England's flag, Proclaims that all around are free; From furthest Ind to each blue crag That beetles o'er the western sea.”

And so shall it be with our national emblem.

This generation and this people shall see the hour when from the pine forests of the Northern lakes to the orange groves of the Rio Grande, the sun will neither rise upon a master nor set upon a slave.

But oh! the slain—the slain of the conflict!

“As man may they have fought their fight, Proved their truth by their endeavor, Now they sleep in solemn night, Sleep forever and forever.”

It has been truly said that “the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church,” and so the blood of the patriot is the seed of civil liberty. There is nothing valuable in government but comes thro' seas of human blood. Why this is so we cannot tell.

“God works no otherwise; no mighty birth But comes by throes of mortal agony, No man-child 'mong the nations of the earth But findeth baptism in a stormy sea.”

Heaven forbid that those who reap the fruits should forget the heroes slain.

Let us pray, and pray earnestly, that the indications which seem to promise a speedy restoration of honorable peace may not prove delusive; and that this fearful greed for gain which has seized upon all classes of the community, and is now more dangerous to the best interests of the country than armed foes, may speedily pass away and society return again to its normal condition. Let us hope for the speedy triumph of truth and justice and the everlasting right.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, allow me again to thank you for the unwavering support you have given me throughout the entire session, and for your expressions of kindness toward me. I have no words to express my emotions, as we are about to part. While memory retains its power I shall not forget one of you.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, in obedience to a joint resolution of this Legislature, I declare this House adjourned without day.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Sarge or General will be held at Harrisburg on the 21st of June. The Union Committee has not yet issued a call.

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

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

### BROWNING'S CELEBRATED COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands, Remember BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR!— at the head it stands.

True, it's not like others that are “SOLD EVERYWHERE.”—

A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.— (But a stretch like this—“sold everywhere”— is very apt to tear.)

Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation, there's none like “BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR” in this enlightened nation.

Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any store Possessing the same ingredients as “Browning's Excelsior.” Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade, who knows the articles from which “Browning's Excelsior” is made. I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans, and peas; Name a thousand other things—but the RIGHT ONE if you please.

For with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention. For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention. Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store.

To learn the current wholesale price of “Browning's Excelsior.” Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction. Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.

The case—is this with a few; no doubt 'twill be with more—

To name their Coffee after mine, (BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR) could not stand a ready test. Now try a little of them all—see which you like the best.

Three years have passed away since I first sold a store; Never have I in your paper advertised before; Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more.

If like some used by “everybody” “sold everywhere,” in “every store.” A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill; The Factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.

My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share;

But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis NOT “SOLD EVERYWHERE.”

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer, GEORGE L. BROWNING, No. 20 Market Street Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than ten gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocer.

Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

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Private Families can be supplied (post free) by forwarding the cash to the above address. Should the amount of cash forwarded exceed the cost of the Music, the balance will be promptly returned in postage currency.

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1 Sleigh, 1 Cutter, 1 Sulkey, The privilege of a good Ashery in complete working order.

15 Cents paid for good ASHES. LUCIEN BIRD, Brookland, Pa., Sept., 1864.

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It is becoming the most popular Medicine in circulation for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, DEBILITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. It is also gaining a great reputation in the CURE OF DYPHTHERIA.

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### The Rochester Straw-Cutter.

OLMSTED & KELLY, Coudersport, Pa. The exclusive agency for this celebrated machine, in this county. It is convenient, durable, and CHEAP. Dec. 1, 1864-12