

B. Tax.	L.	B. Tax.	L.
13 344	7 14	43	
14 39	11 16	51	
15 27	11 16	41	
16 45	1 18	42	
17 42	4 24	52	
18 37	1 25	83	
19 69	1 26	64	
20 62	1 26	68	
21 702	8 27	38	
22 53	5 27	49	
23 27	1 29	64	
24 29	7 51	54	
25 49	12 54		
26 30	3 30	30	
27 47	4 30	61	
28 59	n 1/2 of 5	83	
29 28	n 1/2 of 6	1636	
30 65	n 1/2 of 6	31	
31 69	1 31	27	
32 25	5 58	61	
33 57	8 322	32	
34 64	3 34	32	
35 32	6 35	34	
36 35	6 35	34	
37 40	12 37	41	
38 50	7 40	60	
39 41	6 41	61	
40 42	10 61		
41 42	12 59		
42 39	14 40		
43 72	10 42	705	
44 30	5 43	412	
45 39	7 13	45	
46 70	7 43	61	
47 53	5 45	31	
48 38	1 47	66	
49 68	7 776		
50 92	9 750		
51 414	11 511		
52 60	1 48	249	
53 57	3 595		
54 38	5 117		
55 428	8 347		
56 47	12 71		
57 49	8 49	65	
58 67	7 62		
59 769	9 1409		
60 337	11 218		
61 61	4 51	401	
62 51	2 57	51	
63 51	8 27		
64 25	6 58	31	
65 40	3 59	311	
66 58	9 59		
67 29	10 112	997	
68 41	2 60	580	
69 48	11 1478		
70 50	2 61		
71 1916	4 574		
72 69	6 276		
73 69	8 48		
74 226	All of 62	2247	
75 63	59 63	58	
76 64	62 64	1488	
77 42	5 39		
78 41	8 58		
79 65	4 65	39	
80 31	5 66	33	
81 66	8 59		
82 659	12 67	64	
83 509	14 70	1242	

L.	B. Tax.	L.	B. Tax.
1714	68	60	
23458 to 14	68	57	
13569 1014	69	47	
2311 to 13	69	46	
73	69	66	
1234578	70	60	
86	70	57	
910 11 12 13	70	53	
10 to 14	71	60	
1	72	50	
234569 to 14	72	48	
	72	60	

L.	B. Tax.	L.	B. Tax.
11	5	932	3
2	6	85	2 & 3
3	2	31	5
			2
			9
			3

FORMAN'S ADDITION

THE KANSAS CHIEF.
SOL. MILLER, EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, April 13, 1865.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—Some person (we presume Col. Holliday himself) has favored us with a copy of the Report of the Adjutant General of Kansas. It is a very large volume, and contains, among other valuable information, complete rolls of all Kansas regiments in the United States service, or that have been since the commencement of the year. It is a valuable work, and must have required an immense amount of labor and pains on the part of the Adjutant General. By reference to this document, we are enabled to account for the large quota assigned to our District and County, for the recent draft. We find the names of a large number of men, who enlisted from White Cloud and other parts of Doniphan County, credited to Wyandotte and Leavenworth. But this was no fault of the Adjutant General, as he records the rolls as they are returned to him by those whose duty it is to see that they are correct.

Judges Kingman and Horton, having a few days spare time after the adjournment of Court in Brown County, last week, ran down here to enjoy the good news that was pouring in. Some of the wild cusses about town, not having the fear of God or of the Judiciary before their eyes, endeavored to lead the worthy Judges astray, by means of such temptations as egg-nog and lager; but their upright character and fixed principles of virtue proved too strong for the wiles of the tempters. This is not gas—we are as sure as a gun.

Peterson's Magazine, for May, has reported at these headquarters. The new plate is entitled "Wild Flowers." There are also a Colored Fashion Plate, and numerous wood engravings. The music in this number, is the "Farewell Song of Enoch Arden." The literary department contains fifteen prose and poetical articles, from a historical romance down to a love sonnet—a variety to suit all tastes. Published at Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

Lee Surrendered!

The report, last week, of Lee's surrender, was only premature. But on Saturday, after some preliminary correspondence between himself and Grant, he surrendered his entire army. The conditions, as proposed by Grant and accepted by Lee, were, that officers and men were to give their parole not again to take up arms against the Government of the United States, until properly exchanged. All small arms were to be stacked, the artillery parked, and all other public property turned over to Grant—the officers retaining their side-arms, private horses, and baggage.

Lee would not admit that his cause was hopeless, or that he was compelled to surrender, but accepted Grant's proposition, in order to hasten peace, and prevent further bloodshed!

Deserters say that Johnston has evacuated Raleigh, and is fortifying towards Weldon; and that when this is done, he is going to march to Lee's relief! Hope he may have a pleasant journey.

Scoury and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with Holloway's Ointment, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease.

If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

Arthur's Home Magazine, for May, is received. The principal engravings are, "Watts' First Conception of the Steam Engine," and "My Ain Fire-side." Besides a piece of Music, it contains the following: Mercy's Mistake; What would I be? Without an Aim; Christ's Little Children; Kings and Queens of England; Campaign Sketches; A Peculiar Minister; Home; Little Amy; Whether it Paid, (a Serial, by Virginia F. Townsend); and ten original and well filled Departments. Philadelphia—\$2 50 a year.

For a wonder, the recent Leavenworth election passed off more quietly, and with less personal abuse and bitterness, than any election ever before held in that city. The people appear to be coming to their senses at last; for the great drawback Leavenworth has had, has been the divisions and wrangling among her prominent men, upon questions concerning the material interests of the city, which in most other places harmonize the citizens of all parties, and unite them for the general good.

Connecticut is improving. Heretofore, she has been quite close in politics, and generally considered doubtful. But this year, she is one-sided, like the balance of the country. The State election took place last week, and resulted in the election of the Union ticket by about 10,000 majority, the success of all the Union Congressmen, and the choice of every Union State Senator, and nearly every Representative.

We return our thanks to Senator Pomeroy, for complete volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for 1864. He is the only Kansas man at Washington, who ever thinks of sending us a document, except when one of the others makes a buncombe speech, or is presented with a watch or jack knife, purchased by himself, with money stolen from the Government, or from his constituents.

We have received a communication from one of the drafted men from this County, at Fort Leavenworth, which we will publish next week. He says the drafted men, white and black, originals and substitutes, are living on half rations, and guarded by galvanized rebels, who, having refused to be exchanged, have been sent to Kansas, to guard loyal citizens who have been drafted.

White Cloud must be a very obscure place, or else the editor of the Kansas Farmer is sadly deficient in the geography of his own State. He addresses us at "White Cloud, Atchison County, Kansas." We come about as near being in Atchison County as Lawrence does.

Capt. Graham, Commissary at Fort Leavenworth, has been removed. That should never have been done—that, he should never have been in the position to be removed. But every shovel full in the way of purification helps a little.

The Grim Chieftain of Kansas slew his enemies by waging his jaw-bone; his prototype—Samson—killed off the Philistines with a weapon of the same kind.—Lawrence Tribune.

It appears that Kansas is 3,000 ahead of all calls for troops, instead of 2,000. The books showed a credit of 2,000 before the draft was ordered; but Fry rushed it through, and was compelled to suspend it, (after it was finished) only through the decision of Attorney General Speed, that Kansas was ahead of all calls, and not subject to a draft. Senator Pomeroy brought this about, he being the only representative of Kansas who attempted to have justice done our State, before the arrival of Gov. Crawford in Washington. It is now pretty well ascertained that Gen. Lane and Sidney Clark, instead of using their influence to avert the draft, directed their efforts the other way, and were the cause of the draft being ordered.

We publish, this week, a long expose of rebel secrets, which is written before the late successes about Richmond; but it is nevertheless interesting, and recent developments show that the writer spoke whereof he knew.

Jeff. Davis has evidently not yet found a safe retreat. When he has, he will make it known by issuing a proclamation, appointing a day of humiliation and prayer.

Maj. L. H. Utt has been relieved from duty, as Provost Marshal at Cape Girardeau, and appointed to the same position at Macon City, Missouri.

Sunday morning, the ground was covered with snow. There has since been an almost constant rain.

We suppose the rebels are now getting their rights, as they have scarcely anything left.

OFFICIAL REVELATIONS OF REBEL SECRETS.

General Lee's Testimony.

UNIONISTS AT THE SOUTH.

Stephens' Plan for Peace.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The Late Peace Conference.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 25, 1865.

Information has been placed in my hands touching several points of great importance in regard to the rebellion, its military strength, its condition, the opinion and hopes of its political and military leaders, and the judgment of one of its most prominent men upon the possibilities and terms of peace. Without comment of mine, I submit them to you, with the single remark that for every fact I am about to state there is an unimpeachable authority, and that these statements bear their own evidence of their authority and credibility.

First as to military strength of the Confederacy. The figures which I give do not date later than February 4, 1865, at which date they were not merely accurate, but were compiled from the official of the Confederate War Department. On the 4th of February, 1865, the entire available force of the Confederacy was 152,000 men. They were distributed as follows:

Lee's army,	64,000
Bragg, including Hoke's division	9,000
Beauregard and Hardee,	22,000
Dick Taylor, D. H. Hill and Howell Cobb	7,000
West of the Mississippi,	50,000
Total,	152,000

The 22,000 under Beauregard and Hardee include the late army of Hood, and all the forces which evacuated Savannah and Charleston. The 9,000 of Bragg include all the garrison of Wilmington. These 31,000 men constitute the bulk of the army now under Johnston in North Carolina, with such additions as have lately been made. The 7,000 under Taylor, Hill and Cobb, are or were scattered through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, part of them constituting the present garrison of Mobile.

Of Hood's army the following is a correct numerical statement:

Entered Tennessee,	47,000
Came out,	17,500
Net loss of that campaign,	29,500

In East Tennessee and West Virginia there were in February but 4,500 men altogether, and the greater part of them were transferred March 1st, and thereabouts, to Lynchburg.

GENERAL LEE'S TESTIMONY.

A committee of the rebel Senate was engaged early in the present year in an inquiry into the condition of the Confederacy. Among the witnesses summoned before them was General Lee, and the following are extracts from his testimony, on the 24th January, 1865:

Question by Senator Hunter.—What is your opinion as to evacuating Richmond, and withdrawing the army to North Carolina?

Answer.—In my opinion it would be a bad movement. The Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina; they would go home.

Question.—Don't you think we have troops enough for the next campaign?

Answer.—I do not. We cannot last till midsummer.

Question.—What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes?

Answer.—If we are to carry on the war, that is the least of evils; but in such an event the negroes must have their liberty.

Question.—Do you think we could succeed by putting in negroes into the field?

Answer.—That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war for another year.

Question by Senator Hill.—What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace?

Answer.—It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

Question by Senator Graham.—What is your individual opinion on the subject of peace?

Answer.—I think the best policy is to

make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifices.

Question by Senator Walker.—If peace be not made before spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy, with unlimited power?

Answer.—I will take any position to which my country assigns me, and do the best I can, but I do not think I can save the cause now. No human power can save it. Had I been assigned such a place one year ago, I think I could have made our condition better than it now is.

Question by Senator Orr.—You think, then, General, that the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace on the Stephens plan?

Answer.—Yes, that is the best policy now. I think the army and the people ought to be saved, if all else is lost.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

From records in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, it appears that from the 1st of October, 1864, to February 4, 1865, 72,000 men had deserted from the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi. During Price's recent invasion of Missouri, nearly all the Missourians in his army deserted, and he lost during the campaign 19,500 men.

HOOD'S ARMY.

A distinguished Confederate officer from Georgia, February 6, said that the remnant of Hood's army was nothing more than a mob of demoralized soldiers. He saw the men pass through Montgomery, Ala., on their way to Branchville, S. C.

UNIONISTS AT THE SOUTH.

The following is a list of Senators, Representatives and other public men throughout the South, who are in favor of reconstruction on the basis of the Union and Constitution:

VIRGINIA.—A. T. Caperton, Senator; Wm C. Rives, M. C.; Fayette McMullen, M. C.; Ex-Gov. H. C. Wise, M. C.; Thos. S. Gholson, M. C.; Jas. S. Bulfinch, M. C.; Samuel Miller, M. C.; Wm. J. Groggin, M. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Wm. A. Graham, Senator; Robt. S. Badger, M. C.; Jas. W. Lesch, M. C.; Jas. Turner, M. C.; J. G. Ramsey, M. C.; Wm B. Dortch, Senator; L. W. Leach, M. C.; T. C. Fuller, M. C.; John A. Gilmer, M. C.; Gov. Vance; W. W. Holden, M. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—James L. Orr, Senator; W. W. Boyce, M. C.

GEORGIA.—H. V. Johnson, Senator; B. H. Hill, Senator; M. H. Bradford, M. C.; Clifford Anderson, M. C.; J. T. Shoemaker, M. C.; Gov. Brown, J. S. Whitaker, Joshua Hill, Judge Linton, Stephens, Judge A. R. Wright, V. A. Guggill, H. B. Waugh, Lewis Talmie, Warren Aikin, M. C.

ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, Senator; Robert Jamison, Senator; Thomas J. Foster, M. C.; Governor Watt, Rep. Clemens, Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick, Representative Parsons.

MISSISSIPPI.—J. W. H. Watson, Senator; J. A. Orr, M. C.; W. D. Holder, M. C.; Ex-Governor Matthews, O. R. Singleton, M. C.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Ex-Senator C. C. Clay, returned lately from his mission to England, with intelligence that his efforts were a complete failure. England would have nothing to do with the Confederacy.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

On Monday, February 6, after the Peace Commissioners had returned from Fort Monroe, Senator Johnson, of Georgia, visited Mr. Jefferson Davis, and held a conversation with him, of which the following is the substance, as reported subsequently by Mr. Johnson:

Senator Johnson—Well, Mr. Davis, your peace mission has failed?

Davis—Yes; I knew it would. And I hope now the reconstructionists will fight Lincoln instead of fighting me.

Johnson—But Mr. Lincoln, it seems, was not opposed to making peace with the State. He only refused to recognize the Confederate Government.

Davis—H'm h'm h'm.

Johnson—I see, Mr. Davis, that you have withdrawn all the troops from Georgia into Carolina and Virginia.—What are the people of Georgia to do for protection?

Davis—The people of Georgia have followed the counsels of Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens, and they must now protect themselves.

Johnson—Very well, Mr. President; if you can do without the people of Georgia, the people of Georgia can do without you.

Whereupon exult, by different doors, Davis and Johnson.

MORE ABOUT PEACE.

When Mr. Stephens came back from Fort Monroe, he said to his friends that he was not disappointed at the failure of his mission; that he knew before he started it would fail. He was now satisfied that Mr. Lincoln would not make peace with Davis on any terms, but he was more sanguine than ever that peace was within reach of the country. He was quite certain that we should have peace, and an honorable peace, before May 1st, 1865. This result, he declared, was in the hands of the people, and if the people desired peace, neither Davis nor any other man, not set of men, could prevent it.

WHAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN SAID.

The substance of Mr. Lincoln's language, as reported by Mr. Stephens, was that he could not treat with Davis as the leader of a rebellion; that the so-called Government of the Confederate States could not be acknowledged; that he could not treat with the States while they confessed allegiance to and formed a part of the Government; but that he was willing to treat with the States separately, or with any number of them, on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. That if peace was restored he would do all in his power to remit those pains and penalties to which individuals had subjected themselves by rebellion against the Government; that in no circumstance would he recognize the independence of the Confederacy or treat with it as a separate power; that he could not enter into any truce or armistice with Davis as (so-called) President of those States.

Davis's instructions were substantially as follows:

First. That negotiations shall be conducted as between two independent nationalities.

Second. That pending the negotiations an armistice of ninety days shall be proclaimed. These instructions were com-

H. N. SEAVER. C. F. JENNINGS. T. P. HERRICK.

SEAVER, JENNINGS & HERRICK

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

AND NOW OFFER A FULL AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES, FISH, OIL,

GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, NAILS,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Farming Tools, Furniture, Etc., Etc.

We bought our goods at panic prices, and will sell them at the lowest possible figures, for

Cash or Produce!

We invite everybody to give us a call, and examine goods and prices.

AT C. F. JENNINGS' OLD STAND.
White Cloud, April 6, 1865.

communicated to Mr. Lincoln, but was not entertained as a basis of negotiation.

GREAT VARIETY STORE!

AT RUFFNER'S OLD STAND,
Corner of the Wharf & Main Street,
White Cloud.

COOPER & CREIGHTON,

With best respects to every friend, and warmest thanks for favors past, and hope their kindness long will last. We can supply them, at our Store, With Goods far cheaper than before—Fresh Goods, at prices less and less, Are daily coming by Express. Our stock on hand is always great. Too tedious to enumerate:—In part, there's Boots, and Shoes, and Hats, Fine Calico, and Satinets, Hardware, and Shirts, and Crinolines, For Ladies' Goggles, and Dressing Pins, Rich Linens, Cottons, Silks, and Hoods, And every kind of Ladies Goods.

Our fancy, Belle-attracting clothes, Are quite the rage among the Beauties; The latest fashions—latest shapes, In Coats, and Pantaloon, and Caps, It is our great and fond ambition, To outstrip every competition.

Call in, examine well our shelves; Our Goods will recommend themselves. By Jew and Gentle 'tis confessed; We sell the cheapest and the best To Family Grocers, at our Store. Call and get bargains. Do not wait. Buy from us now, if you are wise—We're selling at a sacrifice!

COOPER & CREIGHTON,
White Cloud, Kansas, Nov. 17, 1864-ly.

WOOL CARDING!

MESSERS. UTT & FLEMING

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they will card Wool this season, at White Cloud, on as reasonable terms as any where in the West. Customers will be expected to furnish one pound of good, clean grease for seven pounds of Wool. We will warrant our work, if the Wool is brought to us in good order. The Carding will be under the superintendence of Robert D. Fleming, who has had an experience of over twenty years in the business, and flatters himself that he can perform better work than any other Wool-Carder in the West.

JOHN H. UTT,
ROBERT D. FLEMING,
White Cloud, March 30, 1865-3m.

Final Settlement.

State of Kansas, } ss.
Doniphan County, }
In the Probate Court in and for said county in the matter of the estate of Victor Cordiner, deceased.

ADVERTISORS and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate, are hereby notified that the May term of the Probate Court in and for said County, to be begun and held at the Court Room, in the State and County aforesaid, on the first Monday in the month of May, A. D. 1865, I shall apply to the said Court for a full and final settlement.

XAVIER CORDINER,
Administrator of the estate of Victor Cordiner, deceased.
April 6, 1865. 4w-45.

CAUTION.

MY SON, ENOCH SWEETWOOD, having left his home, and no longer being under my control, this is to warn all persons that I will not be responsible for any of his transactions, nor for any damage that he may commit, either voluntarily or through the influence of evil associates.

JOHN SWEETWOOD,
April 6th, 1865. 3w.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE!