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The Independent Republican

<text> XXXVIII CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. BENATE, Jan. 32 -Secretary Stanton yesterday so

ancea a new no very stringent conserption off, which was referred to the Military Committee. Hours,—A resolution was adopted lustracting the Committee of Ways and Means to Inquire into the arpediancy of reporting a bill removing the tariff on all materials used in the manufacture of printing pa-per. A bill was introduced for the reconstruction of the Medical Department of the United States Na-vy, which was referred to the Committee on Navai Affairs. The House then resumed the consideration of the question of printinger raised on Monday by Mr. Brooks, based on the letter written to him by Gen. Builter. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachuretts, made a very able defence of Gen. Builer's career in New Orieans, to which Mr. Brooks made an evasive and personal reply. Mesrs. Cox, Ingersol, Stevens and Gooch also participated in the debate; which closed by the withdrival of the appeal from the decision of the chaif.

by the withdrawal of the appeal from the decision of the chaif. SERATE, Jan. 25.—Mr. Trambull presented the pe-tition of army chaplains, asking that they may be al-lowed the same pay that is allowed to line-officers of the same rank. The House Bankrupt Bill was re-ported with amendments and ordered to be printed The memorial of Ex-Surgeon-General Hammond was reported back, and the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject. A resolu-tion was adopted instructing the Finance Commit-tee to inquire into the expediency of relieving the tomage of the country from the income tax and re-ducing the duty on chains and anchors. The reso-intion of the Milliary Committee, advising retail-tion upon the rebels, was discussed at some length by Messra. Clark, Henderson, Sankbury, Wade and Foster. Mr. Wade moved an amendment, making the resolution mandatory instead of advisory, and compelling the President and officers of the army to ortaliste in kind; but no action was taken in the the resolution managing instead to starting, compelling the President and officers of the army to retailate in kind; bat we action was taken in the matter. The Senate voted to adhere to its amend ment of the Deficiency Bill, and the bill consequent-by fails on second of disagreement between the two

louses. HOUSE .- The Niagara Fall' Ship Canal was post House. The Ningurs Fall-Ship Canal was post poned till Monday. A substitute was reported for the Sensto till for the collection of direct issue in the innurrectionary States, which was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. A resolu-tion was agreed to directing the Committee an Com-merce to inquire in the matter of a Trensury permit to exchange provisions with the rebels in North Carolins for cotton. A resolution of thanks to Gen-Suerdan was almost unanhonesly agreed to. Mr Harriston Maryland, and Mr. While, of Oble, alone voting in the negative The House recere dro. Their disagreements on the Deficiency Bill, with the exception of the acce giving the circle and empiors of the House twenty per cent, additional pay. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the re-port of the Select Committee providing for the heads of the House, to be interrogated under certain rules concerning their respective departments, and, to a the house, to be interfeduce where the target of a second second

ville was reported and ind over. A petition from an Webb, asking for increased compensation fire, baild ing the ircor-ciad *Dunderberg*, was referred to the Na vai Committee. The House bill was passed author izing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes in lieu of any bonds authorized by the Act ϕ June 32. b, 1864. The House bill to make appropri-June S0:h, 1864. The House bill to make appropri-stion for the Military Academy was massed, as was also the Honse bill making appropriation for the support of the Post Office Department for the next facal year. Communications were laid before the Benate from the Secretary of War, in relation to the logal owners of enlisted slaves, and in relation to the hory and hundred day volunteers from Delaware.— The resolution advising retaination upon the rebels, for crucity to our prisoners in their hands, was again taken up and discussed. The resolution addising retaination upon the rebels, for crucity to our prisoners in their hands, was again taken up and discussed. Horss —An act was passed to relieve surveyors of customs in certain cases. A bill was reported and referred to the appropriate committee, to provide for a fug tell or for transet on Governor's Land. A bill was reported and referred to the Committee on Lommerce providing for two nasi-table inspectors of stearaboats at the City of New York, and two to-cal inspectors at Galena, III. A bill was reported de-fining the limits of National Bank issues, and its consideration was po-tponed till Monday week. The House them resumed the consideration of the bill proposing the admission of Cathet officers to scat-on the flour of the bill was postponed for one week. Another D. fleinery Bill was introduced and passed. The Committee on Paulie Buildings was instructed to inquire into the origin of the bill proposing a the domission of the bill was postponed for one week. Another D. fleinery Bill was introduced and passed. The Committee on Paulie Buildings was instructed to inquire into the origin of the bill march and referred to the Committee on Ways and March, proposing a ter on National Bank Issues. Sizer, Lan, 27. —The cred-minis of Mr. Wilson, of Massacing atta, as B-natur cleaf for six years from March next, were presented from employees in the de-partments at Washington. A resolution was offer-ed, and abjected to, to inquire into the charge axinst Gen. J. ff. C. Davis of in arman conduct to werd the negroes who had joined has army in Geor-gia. A joint resolution was islid on the table, de-cisaring us Stato of Arkaness to be no fouger in In-surve ion azainst the United Ratex. A bill was in-troduced, and referred to the Jonicary Committe-bill to amend the act to restrict the jurn-dic lon of the Claims and provide for the payment of Quarter-instarts events and substation to under to or the Claims and provide for the payment of Quarter-maters is town and provide for the payment of Qua Due Claims and provide for the gunnet of Quarter-mater's stores and subsistence turnished to the Army of the Uulted States. The decisioney bull from the Home was then taken up, and after being amended by striking out the section giving extra componention' to the employees of the capitol, it was passed. The Sonate then renewed the consideration of the correction of credition. passed. The Senate then r-newed the consucration of the question of retaliation. Messrs, Johnson and Banksharr spoke scalinst, and Messrs, Howe, Wade, Morrill, Doulittle and Howard in favor of the reso-

È Î "A Union of lakes and a Union of lands, A Union of States none chn sever; A Union of hearts, and a Union of hands, And the Flag of our Union forever."

CIRCULATION 3,100.	ł
H. H, FRAZIER EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.	
Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.	

The conspiracy is non-known. Armies have been related, way is levied to accomplish it. There are only two-related, way is levied to accomplish it. There are only two-relates to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against it. There can be un neutral in this war-only patriols or traitorz.-STEPHEN A. DOUOLAS, at Chicago, April 11, 1881.

What right has the North assailed ? What jus-tice has been denied ? And what claim, founded in jus lice and right, has been withheld ? Can either of you to day name one single act of verong, deliberately and pur-posely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain ? I challenge the an-swer.-HON. A. H. STEPTENS, 1861.

BUTLER AND HIS EXEMIES. The recent cowardly and unrighteous attack or Maj. Gen. Butler, by one of the Representatives in Congress, from New-York, Brooks of the New-York Express, has ended, as every honor able and sensible man in the land anticipated it would, in the complete discomfiture of the asailant, his slanders recoiling on his own head. nd the very means he sought to ruin Gen. Buter, becoming instrumental in the hero's vindica tion. The old story about the seizure of gold in New-Orleans, by Gen. Butler, rankles in the heart of every traitor North and South. It was hoped by the traitors that that seizure would embroil the country in a war with Europe-that t could be turned to good account against the Government, but the result having proven s entirely different from what such traitors as Brooks and his associates in and out of Congress inticipated, they have now combined in a com mon crusade of slander, to overwhelm Gen. But ler with disgrace by stigmatizing him as a gold robher. The debate in Congress established the fact that Gen. Butler had regularly and scrupulously accounted for every dollar in money and property he had seized while Military Governor of Louisiana -that the Secretary of War had approved his entire action-and that his accounts with that Department and the Treasury were audited and settled, the Government having never lost a penny by the action or the adminis-

tration of Gen. Butler. Yet in the face of these facts, Brooks persisted in re-iterating his charges, so that Gen. Butler has demanded an investigation at the bar of the House, where his foul monthed traitor assailants will have opportunity to prove their charges or expose their hate in the disgrace of their failure. These repeated assaults from Democratic legislators and journalists, on Benjamin F. Butler, constitute really the best standard of copperhead sympathy for treason we have in the land. As a copperhead hates and vituperates Butler, so in proportion Rut no loves and fauls tronge and tra ler is only antagonized because he is to-day the most strenuous opponent of treason in the coun-

.... PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

try.

The U. S. Service Magazine calls earnestly upon Congress to increase the pay of army offiopposed by Mr. Morril, of vermone and and solution of the construction of a bridge over the Obio at Lonie the construction of the construction this demand and to press it upon Congress until the point is gained. Let us see about this. In addition to the rations, forage, and the pay, clothing and rations of servants, our officers now receive pay in money as follows: Lieutenant General \$8640 per year; Major General, \$5340; Brigadier General, \$3594; Colonel, \$2328; Lieutenant Colonel, 2040; Major, \$1812; Capt., \$1422; First Lientenant, \$1 03; Second Lieutenant, 1242. The pay of naval officers of corresponding rank is nearly the same, and they have besides chances for prize money. Nobody will object to giving just and generons pay to our army officers, but when the people sompare these salaries with those earned by the same men in civil life before the war, it will be difficult to convince them that there is any special necessity for increasing their pay. For all except offices of the highest ranks there are plenty of applicants as capable and brave as hose now filling them, who will be glad to fulfill the duties for the present pay. Very few men can can be selected from the army of brig adiers who would command as good pay as they now get in any other business; and there is no vidence that the Major-Generals or Lieutenant General Grant are not satisned with their present pay. Paper money is cheap, to be sure, and easily printed, but the government should not meapon it still more by prodigal expenditures. Unless, therefore, the justice and necessity of an increase of pay for army officers can be fully made ont, Congress should give no heed to the clamor for it.

THE VALUE OF FORT FISHER. The capture of Fort Fisher closes the last sea ort in the rebel states. That is to say it cuts off the rebels from one of their chief sources of such supplies, as shoes, blankets, beef, pork, long range cannon, and other necessary articles. The business of blockade-running at the port of Wil mington was of such importance to the rebe chiefs that, more than a year ago, they took it almost entirely into their own hands. The ves sels engaged in this contraband trade were freighted for the most part either by the rebel government at Richmond or by the state o North Carolina. They were specially built for the trade; the most skillful and daring mer were engaged as pilots; and great risks were readily taken, because, if only one ship out o

three got in, the venture paid for itself, the prof its were as enormous as that of the African have-trade. It is said that Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, have made not less than \$10,0 0,006 in gold, as their share of the profits of this busi ncs3.

Not only is this illicit trade stopped, however and most important supplies for the rebel armie ut off, but the capture of Fort Fisher puts

stop to the payment of interest upon the rebel loss in Europe. This interest has been paid with the roceeds of cutton shipped from Wilmington In order to provide for it, the rebel leaders and their agents abroad have strained their resources utmost, to procure vessels, and have the obliged every outward-bound ship from Wilming ton to carry a certain amount of "Confederate Hitherto they have succeeded in pay otton. ing their interest regularly; but the holders of

Confederate bonds have now received their las payment of that kind.

THE JOHN BROWN ANNIVERSARY. The Richmond rebels have not forgotten their execution of John Brown, and they have good

cause to remember the shedding of the blood of that martyr to human freedom. The Richmond Dispatch of December 21 speaks of the "memor able day," and as if troubled with the blood o brave old Ossawattamie," declares that "the events of the day, and the week that preced ed it, will never fade from our memory." Job Brown was hung on the 2d of December, 1859. and the Dispatch says "that was the beginning

of the war." It adds: "We say we shall never forget the day when Brown was hung. It was one of the most lovely days that ever came from Heaven. It was as mili-as though it was the middle of May; and it might well have passed for such had it not been that the trees were bare of foliage. But it we years, as tim-trees were bare of foliage.

trees were bare of foliage. But five years, as line is counted, have passed since that memorable day.— And yet the events of a whole century have been compressed into that little space. When we look upon that day, over the five intervening years, we can bardly rearze the fact that we are the same per son, that this is the same country, and that the ob-jects most familiar to us are in reality the same ob-jects. It all seems 'like the phantasma or a hideous dream.' We had all, then, read of war, and had mard of war; but how lew of us had may conception of what it really was? We had heard oid people talk of the triats and troubles of the oid Revolution, and their junlow cloquent on the subject of the and their junioes cloquent on the subject of the Mexican war. But the most lively imagination has never formed a conception of the gigantic strong of which that day's work was the opening scene."

-----Grant and Lee on the Capture of Richmond.

Grant and Lee on the Capture of Richmond. The London Times of the 5th inst., has an interest ing letter from its Richmond correspondent, under date of December 5th. It contains some account of a conversition that had just occurred, in which the interlocutors were Lieut. General Grant and a "for eign gentleman in inimite relations with the Con federate Government," who had just coure to Rich-mond from the North. This foreign Contederate, it seems, describers G-neral Grant as " a gentleman of eminent courtesy, tranquil and dignified in manner, free from binster, and stability of Davis and ice, and then proceeded to give his views of the prospect of capturing Richmond. The correspon-dent writes timt-"He (Grant, proceeded next to make the startling assertion that Richmond is a doomed city, and that Mr Davis and Gen Lee are well sware of the fact. He pointed out, with emphasis, that slowly and has it made a quarky of a step backward. "The end," he continued, 'mkyt be the fail of Richmond. How long it will be before the end comes it is impossible for me to say. Gen. Lee knows the position of my ar "y to be impregnable on both sides of the river, and he will attack on neither. I do not expect the citr to be suddenly evacuated, but some day, hilf by fittle, my runs will get within shelling distance of the capital, and, from that hour, it is uncredy a question of time. It is probable that if u this starge, the resistance be obstinkt and prolonged, the whole city will be burned to the ground. Anyhow, its eracuation by Gen. Lee's army is in the end in-custible." Having thus been entertained with the opinions of the army opehating against Richmond, the sense to

amity.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

record, and one that will do more damage to the robel cause than any that has taken place in this war. Twen'y-thread hundred rebels manned Fort Fisher; 1, C. waro taken prisoners; the rest were killed or, we..., etc. I. may have stated some inac-caracies with regard to these military matters, which L will leave to General Terry to supply. I have since visited Fort Fisher and its adjoining works, and find their strength greatly beyond what I had conceived. An engineer might be excussible in sying they could not be captured except by regu-tar slege, it wonder oven now how it was done. The work, as I said before, is really stronger than the Matakoff tower, which defied so long the combined power of France and England; and yet it is captured by a handful of men, under the tire of the guns of the fleet, and in serve hours after the attack com-menced in carnest. ebel Iron-Clad Attack on City Point .--- The Entire Rebel Fleet Engaged .- Their Disat-trous Repuise by the Forts .- The Iron-Clad Virginia Destroyed .--- Two Others Damaged and Run Aground -Escape of the Remai

der. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 1865.

ve vestels—the inclument the river to destroy our de-ous and works at City Polot. The high water caused by the freshet enabled them a rese the obstructions which our commanders had o pass the obstructions which our commanders has laced above City Point, for the better protection

hacea above city rount, for the other proceeds of the place. A battle quickly ensued between the rebel fleet and onr nearest battery or fort, in which one of the rebel ressels was blown up and instantly and entire-by destroyed, while two others were so badly dam-ored by shot and shell as to compel them to seek safety by speedy flight back in the direction of Rich-mond, accompanies by the other two, which escaped damage to speak of. Burning of the Smithsonian Insti-tute at Washington. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24th, 1865. This afternoon about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out is e Smithsonian Institute building, in the loft abov

mond, accompanied by the other two, which escaped damage to speak of. — Admiral Farragut left here yesterday evening fo the scene of this action, and it is understood that h will at once assume naval command there.

WABUINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23d, 1863.

This afternoon about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Builtsonian Institute building, in the loft above the picture-gallery, between the celling and the root, caused, it is believed by a diffective fine. The cell-ing soon fell in, and in a few moments the gallery was one sheet of flame. The fire, as it mounted the central tower and burst forth in full volume from the main root was magnificently grand, and a curious opectacle was presented by the steadiness of the rer-olutions of the anômeter or wind register, surmount-ing to fite anômeter or wind register, surmount-ing to fite anômeter or wind register, surmount-ing to fite anômeter or wind register, surmount-ing to the anômeter or wind register, surmount-ing to its destruction. The windows of the picture-gallery soon burst out, disclosing only the shell of the room. There were some two hundred of Stanley's pictures here. He had negotiated for their sale to the Michigan Uni-versity. Ouly five or six of them were saved. The loss is very seriona, including the lecture-room, the philosophical instrument apartment and most of the valuable instruments. The offices in the towers and the originuls of the private records and archives of the institution were destroyed. The top of the prin-cipal tower and several of the battere confined to the main building and above the first story, the istter containing the uncentm, which was damaged more by water than by fire. The wings and corri-dors were not much injured. The large ilbury in the west wing was not damaged. The furniture of Prof Henry and other property was injured by hast certained. A strong military gaurd was in attend ance. Great difficulty was experienced at first in engines have full play upon the fames, and it was late in the evening before they were under full control **The Smithsonian Institute**.

enced in carnest.

The Smithsonian Institute.

The Smithsonian Institute. The Smithsonian Institute was organized by act of Congress in April, 1846, to carry info effect the pro-risions of the will of Mr. James Smithson, an Eog-lish physicist, who died in Geneva in 1829. Mr. Smithson was the natural son of the third Duke of Northumberland. He was educated at Oxford, where, in 1785, he took an honomry degree under the name of James Lewis Mache, but soon afterward adopted the name of Smithson, the family name of his tather, by which he was surscapently known — Several years before his death Mr. Smithson excen-ted his will, in which, upon the occurrence of eer-tain contingencies, he bequathed the whole of his property to the United States of America, to found it washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institute, an establishment for the increase and dif-tation of knowiedge among men. The condition on which the bequest was to take effect in favor of the United States. Arising occurred in 1835 by the death of a nephew of the testa or without issue, the Gov erament was officially notified of its reversionary in "crest ha the estate. The fact being communicated to Congress, a joint committee recommended the acceptance of the trust. It was accordingly accept-ied, and Hon. Eichard Rush was sent to England as commissionet to prosecute the claim. At the end of eighteen months he was able to report the seu-cessful termination of his mission, and on Sept. 1, 1888, deposited in the United States mint the pro-ceeds in English sovereigns which yielded in recoin-age \$515,169. In Aufil, 1846, an act in eleven sections was passed

1988, deposited in the Child black mining in proceeds in English sovereigns which yielded in recoinage \$515,169. In April, 1846, an act in eleven sections was passed organizing the Smithsonian Institution. The fourth, fifth and sixth sections assigned the location and gave power to erect a suitable building for the receivent ion upon a laboral scale of objects of natural bistory, chemical laboratory, library, art gallery and lecture rooms. The entire cost of the building, improvements, étc., was about \$255,000, but by careful management of the issifution is assigned, the original fund has increased by accrulag interest to \$555,000. A free library has been collected which is unequired in this sonitry as a resource for sclentific research, and happily this useful collection was saved from destruction which was also saved, had attained a magniand happily this useful collection was saved from destruction which yesterday threatened it. The Mu-sernm, which was also saved, had attained a magni tude and completeness soldom surpassed in collec-tions for the illustrations of matunil science. Lee tures, chiefly on scientific subjects, have been deliv-ered every season to large andhences from overy part of the country. The contributions of the Institu-tion to release and art in this country have been most important; and the destruction of so many of its fine collections will be viewed as a national ca-iamity.

From Mexico.

rthern States of Mexico Ceded to Louis Napoleon .-- Dr. Gwin the Governor-General o the Emperor of the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 1865. The Democratic Press, the Democratic paper of this ity, which is likely to be well acquainted with the risews of Dr Gwin and his triends in this city, who are namerous here, publishes the following state-

ents: "We have refrained from indulging in specula tions or expressing any opinion in regard to the una ny reports and rumors relating to the position and designs of Dr Gwin in Mexico until we could give the exact facts and indisputably avouch for them.

News Items. Sixteen years ago General Grant was setting type

n an Ohio printing o ---- Within the past eight months upwards of for undred papers have "died" in consequence of th

Within the past eight months upwards of four hundred papers have "died" in consequence of the strain of participa paper.
— After a faces atruggle the House has passed the joint resolution reducing the daty on foreign prioring papers are raugile the House has passed the joint resolution reducing the daty on foreign prioring papers are to three per cent. ad valorem.
— To the stated that in the hot memorable conflict.
— The transtoring gun which was explared at Fort Fisher, was the one of the bardion of the state of the server on the hospital ground with ample supplies several hours before the wounder the state of the several hours before the wounder the state of the which was presented by the another or clong as the price of recent long it, asys it "it is by all odds the hogany carriage."
— The Washington Chronicle says that Maj. General to Reid Nasa, with the kindear fooling in the state of the would there await any est the the inter set of the system of the state of the grantment. It is plausibly observed in the state of the system of a state to leave the Confederacy and guilt of the straine of the system of the sys

Butler, in pursuance of orders, will soon leave for his home in Lowell, Mass. with the kindest feeling for Mr. Lincoln and his Administration, and that he will there await any call the Executive may make.

Washingtroa, Monus, east and the Point states that the idea entertained at headquarters o the descent of the rebel field, which ended so disas troasly to the rebels in the sinking of the chief from clad, the *lorginia*, and the disability, and running aground of the other two, is that the effort was on - A displach from Washington announce that it appears from a communication of the Sceretary of War, that the entire subject of an exchange of pris-ouers is now placed in the hands of Liest General Grant; and ithat, although only partial exchanges have thus far been made, there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected. arround of the other two, is that the enort who on the part of Lee an attempt to raise a great hulleddoo, under cover of which he would essenate Richmond.— The evidence duity accumulates that the rebel chiefe would now be very glad to withdraw themselves and the only remaining army of the Abellion safely from Richmond. But it is too inte to effect this design.

- Forty guerfullas under Pratt and McGregor, on Tueeday, made a dash into Bardstown, Ky., for the purpose of recovering one of their men couldned in the jail of that place. The guerrillas set the depot ow lice and it was burned to the ground. They were shally routed, and driven from the town. The pur-THE PEACE BUBBLE. solt was continued until dark.

csuit of Mr. Binir's Mission .-- He Admits it t -- It is officially proclaimed that the Government ave now a reserve of 20,000 serviceable phones, Independence First and an Armistice Next. Spirit of the Rebel Press on Peace. over those in service in the various military branches An order to suspend further purchases was made nne weeks since.

Special Dispatch of the New York Times.

- The Canadian Attorney-General on Wednesday placed before Parliament a bill for the prevention and suppression of outrages on the frontler, and the manufacture and shipment of arms for onlawful pur-posts; and providing for the seizure and examina-tion of suspected vessels, and giving notice to per-sons proving numerity of the hospitality of the coun-try to remove from it. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27. The peace babble that has for ten day, but set forted so brilliantly before the gaze of men, has to day come to a sudden collapse. Late last evening Francis P. Blair, sr., retorned from Richmond, and brought with him precisely what sensible men expected—that is, just noting. He brought neither olive branch in his hand, Peace Commissioners under his cloak, ner observate his powed. He mission so far as tracti-

Try to remove from it. —Gen. Terry was not only confirmed by the Sen-ato as Major-General of Volunteers, but was nomi-nated as a Brigadler in the Regular Army. He was confirmed without reference. The ürst lustance un-der the Government in which a volunteer, was thus snatched to the bosom of the Regular Army from that level. His appointment as Brigadler has an-tunn was due to Gen. Butler's persistent efforts to have his guilantry rewarded. his hand, Peace Commissioners under his cloak, nor a treaty in his pocket. His mission, so har as practi-cal results are concerned, is, in fact, as Mr. Biair ex-pressed himseli to-lay, "a total failure." That Jeff. Davis desires peace, his own oft-repeated official sanouncements leave us no room to doubt: but we now know that as condition precedent to any overture looking to this end, he demands, first, that negotiations shall be conducted as between two independent nationalities; and, second, that pend-ing ench negotiations an armistice shall be proclaim-ed.

have his guilantry rewarded. — A son of Herschel V Johnsen, who is an of-ficer in Hood's arroy, writes from that band of de-moralized scamps to his father, that the people of Atlaota, instead of looking upon the Confederate government as a protection, see in it nothing but a great tyrant crushing them to death. He expresses the opinion that the war will stop within thirty days after the 4th of March, for the Southern people will come back on any terms. — The Redel Constrant her means the bull the opinion. Nother of these propositions, it need be said, can accepted by this Government. To yield either ould be, in fact, to surrender the whole issue of le war. There is not the sightest disposition on ie war. There is not the slightest disposition on he part of the Administration to do one or the ther.

The dominant tone of the rebel chiefs is substan-- The Robel Congress has passed the bill (by an almost unanimous vote in each house) creating the office of Commander in Chief, with the most unpai-table at diltion, for Davis, that Joe Johnson ought to be restored to active command. One of the Richmond papers of late date has a dolctul article recommending the impresement of all the cotton in the robel States, and the abandonment of slavery; in short, anything and everything for the sake of securing foreign recognition. The dominant tone of the revertures is subscription tably indicated in a semi-official utterance publishes in Jeff. Davis' organ, at the very time Mr. Bair was in Richmond. It is declared in the distinct sterna-tive, "independence or subjugation." In such an a ternative there is no room for hesitation on of

Turning aside, therefore, from this dream of pence, marking aside, therefore, from this dream of pence, which has for a time begulied so many, the nation soberly addresses itself to the work of war, through a continued vigorus prosecution of which a satis-factory pence can alone be obtained. The rebellion will be ended as most rebellions are ended, by inter-nal disruption and redipts. It will leave no treat, in history-no treaty in which the names of "Jefferson Davis" and "Amaham Lincoln" will appear *s ar-bitrators of pence. bitrators of peace. Very Hopeful Dispatch. PHILADELPIA, Friday, Jan'y 27th, 1865. following is a special dispatch to the Phila-beening Telegraph : WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan'y 27th, 1865.

It is now definitely known that Mr. Blair's mis-on to Richmond has been crowned with complete

lina. — A steamer from Mobile arrived at this port yesterday, bringing 1,000 bales of cotton on account of the Rebel Government, to be disposed of here and the proceeds to be invested in blankets and other creature comforts for robel prisoners now held in confinement in the North. That amount of cotton ought to bring two or three hundred thousand blankets, which, in case of an immediate and fail exchange of prisoners, would make a bandsome ad-dition to the wardrobe of Lee's army.—N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Davis stated distinctly to Mr. Blair that he would couclude peace and return to the Union upon terms that would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln and Congress. Mr. Blair slos had an interview with Gen'l Lee, who avowed binself destrons of ending the rebel-

ion by laying down their arms and returning to the

Mr. Blair also conversed with a majority of th Mr. Blair also conversed with a majority of the rebel Congressmen, who represented themselves as in favor of abandoning further bostilities. There can be no douot that in a day or two at the furthest commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant rebels renewed allegiance to the Union, Constitution and the laws. Mr. Blair experienced the kindest of treatment at the hands of the authorities, and reports that since the reduction of Fort Fisher an entire revulsion in the bands.

ablic opinion has taken place. The most extreme advocates of "lighting it out to

will completely exonerate the General." — The latest telegrams from Gen. Fry add 14,000 to the quota of the State of New York under the De-cember call, making it 61,070, which is divided as follows: Southern Division, First to Trenth Con-gressional District Inclusive, 23,631; Northern Di-vision, Eleventh to Twentleth Districts, 14,220; and Western Division, Twenty-first to Thirty ürst Dis-tricts, 18,179 — A Missard Destructure " the bitter end " now admit the hopelessness of their The probability of an early peace was freely dis ensed in leading social and political circles in Richmond, and segneral feeling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the informa-

Return of Francis P. Blair. -- A Missouri Postmaster thus certifies to the

securing ioreign recognition. General Sherman writes privately to high officials most encouraging views of the situation of South Carolina. There is no point of importance in that State that does not lie at his mercy. Lute Richamond papers announce that seven days ago he was at Mc-Pherenonville, forty miles from Branchville, and there is no doubt that he is by this vime in possession of that point. Panie prevails throughout South Caro-lina. months credit, with interest and approved security. Brookips, Jan. 234, 1963.-2wp

— The Government has received information that the Canadian anthorities are determined to remove all causes of dissatisfaction on the part of this coun-try, growing out of recent occurrences. They have determined to remove Judge Coursel from office, and to make themselves responsible for the return of the monay stolen from the St. Albans banks. This will probably lead to the speedy abrogation of the gas-port system so far as it relates to Canada. for it wrice over. A rare chaos-will be notd low, will be sty icro ALSO, the farm known as the "Explicit Roberts" arm, "Is N olson, Wyroming county, "Pa, cantailing about 900 cree, IS mi toom Nickfalls add the blickes up land-a very destrable prover ALSO, a valuable Mill property, one mile from Mentows, at about 50 acres of land, with the water power. The gristmill and about 50 acres of land, with the water power. The gristmill so about 50 acres of land, which the water power. The gristmill and about 50 acres of land, which the water power. The gristmill so BOB acres. Fifty acres of choice wood land; the balance in prov-This farm is well senced with good shoe woul, well watered in a high state-of country shoes in provi - A special dispatch to the *Evening Plat* says The Committee on the Conduct of the War hav

a high size of chilivation: is ecould of keeping from fory only convent very destable property. ALBO a house and lot in its Brough of Montrose, frontnar, the Funkt equates The site to obtain a soluti 33 screes of land, whi harm and choics first and shade trees. The sitesian of these withing to purchase real estate is called these properties, as they are all goed and delirable montaneous propers and other information, call on one address Destate: Kaller and the site information, call on one address Destate: Kaller and the information of these with the site of the site is a site of the site information. Call on one address Destate: Kaller and the information of the site o completed the investigation of Gen. Butler's con-duct in the first attack upon Wilmington. Their report will soon be presented to the House, and will completely exonerate the General." ioca, and o'her info mation, call on, or address Dashti. But juston, Luzzros Co., Pa., or R. S. SEARLE, Age

> INVENTORS, MECHANICS, FARMERS, ARE DIRECTED TO THE ANNUAL PROSPECTUS

SUBNTIFC ANERICAN is the isrgest, the only relia

and Patentees, traarnwars, a full account of all impro-l te given. Also practical articles up n Workahops and Manufacturie-at. usoursenings will continue to rect il experiments and practical results statu

cheapest and test amonasical Journal in the World. The Illustrated Scientific American, A New Volume of which commenced January

LOST.

L INSTE BO MANUFACTURER of Linen. wheels, Wool wheels, I braid, Clicchreit, Sc. Sc. Wood inming does to or in the rest-or imaner. Turning shop and Wheel Factory in Your dry Building, up stains, Moutrace, January Boli, 1500-11 TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. More Marin A LL persons are h-reby forbid harboring or trueing my with A Perciti-Jace Warmam on my account. I will a t pay are lefts of her contracting JAMES FARNAL. Eenya, Jan. 500, 1865-489 knicon ba Lad

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people but upon the journals. But even the flactors is diminishing, not increasing. New perhaps will always remain the metropolis o

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New Advertiserients.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE. Enquire at INDEPENDENT REPORTION Office. Montrose, Jan. 30th, 1960-11

good new-milch Cow. ELquire at the INDEPEND LICAN Office Montrose, Jan 20th, 1865.-tf

FOR SALE!

HORSE THIEVES!

THE Horse Thif Peterling, and Insurance Computy, of Fort Pa., will have Hors a for 5 or 10 years, or lingt therea for tery savit prenium. Call on F.B. (MANDLEIL Area Also, Life and Sire Insurance Agent. Montrose, Jan. 20th, 1866. Sw

GOODS FALLING.

BRING in your GREEN-BACES, or other good money, m get a share. J. LYONS & SON. Montrose, Jan. 30th, 1665.

WOODEN HENS' EGGS.

FOR

WELL calculated to decrive the HENS. These "eers" is warranted noti ; razzzz or marca, and will be exchange for those that will-"create up," For sale as Cranchi's WL Factory, Monitruz, Pa. Monitruz, Jan. 20th, 155.-Tw

C. M. CRANDALL

NEST EGGS:

did bronch the subject nearly two years ago.

but it can never become like Paris to Fi

D STWEEN New Milford and Brooklyn, on Saterfay, Jans or silver colored face. The Bonder will be librally rearded gring notice to the subscriber at Bonder will be librally rearded for notice to the subscriber at Bond Orwall Bradford (or North Greenell, San. 2006, 1533.- and J. R. HINA PUBLIC VENDUE.

HE undersigned will offer for sale by suction, st i Brooklyn, on Friday, February 10th, 1265, at ten e following property : the pair matched harmes, co Brooklyn, on Friday, Fohrwary 1071, 1283, at he following property: "Ime pair matched homes air matched coils, guidings, coming two: 8 cows, or wagon, 1 market wagon, 1 burgs, 1 cutter, 1 and mower, 1 set double harness, one set light has als, rps, buckwheat, farming utentis, sc. TELING., all sums under 45, cash down; 6

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A valuable lumber and wood lot in Lathrop townal a county, Pa., containing thou to the county of the 8

Candid Admissions.

Candid Admissions. From Russell's Army and Sary Gazdie (Brilish.) * • • The fact is, that Hood's retreat has re-itored to the Frederia nearly all they had host by Sherman's countermore in districts where, in our informan's fourmer in districts where, in our informan's a moment remember what has occurred from the Van Morth and Sary Gazdie (Brillish.) "When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the freidency of the United States, he promised in his fat-boat lings to 'ran the machine as he found it.' "When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the fat-boat lings to 'ran the machine as he found it.' "When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the fat-boat lings to 'ran the machine as he found it.' "When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the fat-boat lings to 'ran the machine as he found it.' "When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the fat-boat lings to 'ran the machine as he found it.' "When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the fat-boat lings to 'ran the machine as he found it.' "When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the fat-boat lings to 'ran the machine as he found it.' "When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the fat-boat lings to 'ran the machine as he found it.' "When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the fat-boat lings to 'ran the machine as he found it.' Whether he has strictly kept his profesesors or not. he inas run it with a stern, ind-xhie purpose, a bold, steady finand an eye single to his end itored to the Frederila nearly all they had lost by Barman's countermore in districts where, in our ante obtained on the seacoast of the maritume Slatzs. Let us for a moment, the lasue will be eventually decided by re-surts obtained on the seacoast of the maritume Slatzs. The Confederacy flew its flag from Brownsville, or the Rio Grande, to Alexandria, on the Potomac.--Maryland was heart and soul a Southern Statz. Be-ronalderd as certain auxiliaries. The starsand stripes did not fly on a single point south of Baltimore cre-cept Forines Monroe, Pickeus and Missoni were bine that time 'Unginia has been uncoostitutionally divided into two Sustes, of which one has been ap-propriated by the North.- Maryland is bound fast in the States and Morthe. Maryland is bound fast in stats of the American stripes is a sought it, and has found it, in connsel, the abiset and most carnest men of the States and Stripes again; the Mississippi is a U-stats of U- function. With the base failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer in tho the hands of a thate of the forma she failer; Pennacola is under the states and Mothe was failer in the banks of the states and Mothe was failer in the banks of the states and Mothe was failer in the banks of the states and Mothe was failer in the banks of the states with the done. efforts. Should Savannab fall, an stitack on Charies-ton by hand will no doubt follow; and with the pos-pension of the forts at the entrance to Cape Far Nis-er secured, the work of closing the Southern States In a receiver will be accomplianed. Whether the North can atkness the rectiver or not, is the next State and States the sectiver of not, is the next chief organ of South Carolina rebellion thus dots.

LINCOLS AND DAVIS.

So much has been said, both North and South in detraction of Prosident Lincoln, and not by copperheads and rebels altogether, but by well meaning though misguided Republicana, that it s refreshing to find an enemy so untiring, un compromising, and unrelentlessas the Charleston Mercury driven to do him a grudging measure of justice, as it does in the 'following paragraph, which, despite the use of such terms as " knave,"

and minery-time innormations of the singly which the fends it, that the city was never no safe since the war commenced as at the present moment." The opinion of Gen. Grant, that given, was ex-pressed before he knew of Sherman's triumphant in arch through Georgia, and before he could tell as-saredly the co-operation he would get from that of-the end his array. If he felt confident of success in the beginning of last December, how greatly must bis conducence be increased now. Davis and Lee, it seems, differ from Grant in opinion; but so they often, and have always come out wrong. So we must adhere in the present, as the past, to the faith of Grant, which bids fair to be strengthened before long.-N. Y. Times.

such. General Terry, himself went into the fort, and I General Terry, himself went into the fort, and I

its eractuation by Gen. Lee's army is in the end in cvitable." Haring thus been entertained with the opinions of the army opinuing against Richmond, the sense side of the lines. He says: "I can assure Gen. Grant, that if he was in a posi-tion to arrive at the undisguised opinion of Pie-ident barts and Gen. Lee's wall doome to a constant thut which it is difficult to believe that he sincerely entertains. It is the deliberate conviction, not only of the two eminent mon in question, but also of leighteen twentietties of the inholitants of Richmond, aud numety-nine hundredths of the army which de-fends it, that the city was never no set seincerete war commenced as at the present moment." The weat and Difficult of believe that he set sincerely of the two eminent mon in question, but also of leighteen twentietties of the inholitants of Richmond, aud numety-nine hundredths of the army which de-fends it, that the present moment." The weat and provenoe the formation of the Securetary of the Emperor to the French, and is invested with

of the Emperor to the French, and is invested with plenary powers for the government of the states which have been ceded, and the disposal of the pub-

lic lands and mines. "Dr. Gwin has drawn up a code of laws, whic Dr. Gwin has drawn up a code of laws, which have been approved by the Emperor of the French, of the most liberal kind, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, providing for preemption parchase of the public lands, and regulating the terms of occupation and the use of the mines.
 "The Emperor of the French guarantees a military force, under the direction of the Governor General, anfficient to maintain the public peace, and defind the people of the States against internal and external force.
 "The policy of Dr. Gwin, which has the approval of both Enterror.

of Grant, which bids fair to be strengthemed before long.-X.Y. Times. Assault on Fort Fisher. The following secount of the assault on Fort Fish The following secount of the assault on Fort Fish But as arrangements on the part of the solution the anticipation of the fort. And bid best well carried out they are of the fort, and bid best well carried out they are of the fort, and bid were to have bid the fifther of the solution received wire to have bid the fifther bids and on the reg few wire to have bid the fifther bids and on the reg few wire to have bid the fifther bids and on the reg few wire to have bid the fifther bids and on the reg few wire to have bid the fifther bids and on the reg few wire to have bid the fifther bids and on the reg few wire to have bid the fifther bids and on the reg few wire to have bid the fifther bids and on the reg few wire to have bid the fifther bids and on the reg few the solution of the of the solution received a undernoss the of args on deallors who were the toole speed there of the word have been kiled. The allog of the forts and asliter who were the bid the fifther of a body of solid res from the low of the forts word have been kiled. The allog of the forts and asliter is forts head bid the rease of speed theory lews on maximum forts and the fifther and solutions of the reg and solutions in the barrange to the resolution of the reg data and the maximum performed their data and the maximum forts and the solutions in the barrange there are the solution of the regression of the forts made bids the toole speed theory of the data and asliters in forts, solutions are many months explored the area by the fifther and asliters in forts, solutions the area and the regression of the resolution of the prevent and the paratory. The advance there well as another in forts, solutions the fifther and asliters in the solution of the resolution and it will not compare in size or strength to Fort Fisher." This estimate of the strength of the works which we have captured is creditable to Admiral Porter's endor. It sceng fully to exonerate General Butler from blame, in declining to expose his men to what must have seemed the certaindanger of being slaugh-tered in an essanit upon a stronghold more difficult to reduce than even that fortress in the Crimea which for so many months defield the assaults of the combined armics of the two greatest powers of West-ern Europe, and for a long time seemed impregna-ble. If General Weitzel, an experienced engineer, gave General Budter the same idea of the productions and oppalling strength of Fort Fisher that Admiral Porter gives in his report, there can be no wonder that, with but a bundial of men is comparison with the explore of Malakoff, if was-decified to refinin from the asgait. The fort has been taken, however, by a marvelious conjunction of hereism and good fortune.-N. Y. Eve. Fost.

Positive Capture of Three of Them-Forners Mornos, Thursday, Jan. 34. The gunboat Advance arrived at Fort Fisher this morning, with a portion of the crews of the blockade-ronners Stag and Charlotte, captured on the Slat linst, while understoring to run into Wilmington with cargoes of rifles, blankets, etc., being ignorant of the occupation of Fort Fisher by our forces. The night before the capture of these reaseds, the blockade runner Owi, commanded by Capt. Maft, came very near making a slowlar mistake, but ans-pecting something wrong, as is supposed, in the signal lights of our forces, made ther escape, and succeeded in challer inner two of our craisers, on the alert for blockade runners. Another, blockade runners, as however, captured on last Sunday norning, off Fort Fisher, but her name was not ascertaited.

BALTIMORE Thursday, January 26th 1865

Dar Losses only 119 Killed and 535 Wounder

---- We Captured 162 Guns,

[OFPICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX. WAB DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, '65

Maj. Gen. DIX :- The following telegram has been eccived by this Department from Licut. Gen. Graat, EDWIN M. STANTON, See of War.

CITY POINT, VA., Jan. 28d, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War : One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher with dispatches from Gen. Terry, from which I ex-

act the following : On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and On the loss the enemy brew up Forts Clawfell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's leand, and those at Smithville and Reeve's Point. These places were occupied by the Navy.— Thole number of guns captured amounts to 163. A large number of guns arbs fell into our hands, beldes quantities of ordnance and commissary score Friday Col. Clendenin, with his command, dashed into Leesbarg and captured a mail carrier with let-ters from men in Rosser's division of rebel cavalry now stationed in the Boenandoah, to parties in London county. In this expedition the Union troops did not lose a single man.

did not lose a single man. — Gay, Smith, of Rhode Island, has issued a pro-clamation announcing that the quota of the State under the last call has been filled by volunteer en-listments, and no draft will be made in Rhode Is-land. He adds: "The Executive is gratified to be able to again assure the good people of the State that they are source from a draft, and arges them to use every means to promote enlistments; and while sustaining the bright record of our State, to encour-age our noble regiments in the army, which have on every field, reflected credit upon themselves and Rhode Island." Vortes. Our casualties prove emailer than et first reported. They foot up thus: 12 officers and 107 men killed; 55 officers and 490 men wounded. U. S. GRANT, Lieud.-Gen.

Sheridan to Command the Army of · the Potomac.

Notwithstanding the denial attributed to General that he has been removed from the comman-Rhode Island." — One of the results of Secretary Stanton's visit to Ravannah is to solve the doubt as to the soundness of General Shorman on the negro question. This soldler's views and policy are those of the Govern-ment. 'His treatment of the negroes of Savannah hus inspired them with condidence, and they rely on him wholly. He has borne in his heart a great scheme for the benefit of their race in Georgia, and it is understood that the country will be elseif the Army of the Potomac, it is well understood here that the two armies of the James and of the Potomac have been consolidated, and that Sheridan has been selected to command them, and that an-other command or new duiles have been assigned to General Meade. The time has at last come to bring about peace by hard, smashing fighting, with the odds in our favor, and Phil. Sheridan is pat into the North side of the ring. Big bets are made here that he will knock Lee out of time in the first round.---Washington (vr.

Large Incomes.

scheme for the benefit of their face in theorgia, and it is understood that the country will be elec-trified in a few days by an order from him partition-ing among them the abandoned Sea Island property of fugitive rebel planters, and establishing them in their new frecholds, and issing the foundation of a new social condition in the South, whose saper-structure but few polliticians in the country are now permited the age. Large Incomes. The New York World publishes the list of Income tax payers in that city, greatly to the disgust of said tax payers and in splite of the prohibition of George P. Putnam, the collector, who thinks the law requiring the tax books to be open to the in-spection of the public, more honored in the breach than the observance. Some of the large incomes are A. T. Stewart, the great dry goods merchant, 81,-53,637, Moses Taylor 637,444, T. M. Taylor 105,200, C. L. Tiftary, the jevelier, 63,903, W. H. Anpieton, photograph album manufacturer, 65,147, John Ja-coh Astor Ar. 20,504, Rufus T. Andrews, United States anregro, 22,016, Isaac Hell 18,000, George Bitss 149, 950, George Bitss Jr., 7,370, Robert Bun-ner, publisher of the Ledger, 25,000, Rev. W. H. B. Hows 5222, filram Barnoy, United Statescollector, 50,025, August Bilmont, banker and leader of the democratic party. 100,950, Leonard W. Jerome, bro-ker, 100,050, C. Delmonic, the restanrant man, 70,-ker, 100,050, C. Delmonic, the restanrant man, 70,-ker, 100,050, C. Bunonic, the restanrant man, 70,-ker, 100,050, C. Delmonic, banker and leader of the democratic party. 100,150, Leonard W. Jerome, bro-ker, 100,050, C. Delmonic, banker and leader of the democratic party. 100,150, Leonard W. Jerome, bro-ker, 100,050, C. Delmonic, banker and leader of the democratic party. 100,150, Leonard W. Jerome, bro-ker, 100,050, C. Delmonic, banker and leader of the democratic party. 100,150, Leonard W. Jerome, bro-ker, 100,050, C. Delmonic, banker and leader of the democratic party. 100,150, Leonard W. Jerome, bro-ker, 100,050, C. Delmonic, banker and leader of the democratic party. 100,150, Leonard W. Jerome, bro-ker, 1 permited clearly to see. — During the recent rebel occupation of Hunts-wille, Ala., Rev Mr. Bandster prayed for the "Presi-dent of the Confederate States," but has since re-fused to offer up any sapplication in behalt of Mr. Lincoin. Colonel Harney, of the 19th Michigan, who is now Provost Marshal of Hentsville, sent for him and demanded an explanation of his conduct. He said that the canons of his church required him to pray for the President of the Confederate States. "Yery well," said the Colonel, "the cannon of our array require you to pray for the President of the United States, and if you refuse to do it you will leave our lines." He has got the days to pack up. — Offend Fiber and the adjoing works Commopermited clearly to see.

ker, 100,000, C. Delmonico, the restaurant man, 70 633, John J. Cisco, late seistint United States treas arer, 12,522, Gen. Diz 4,230, William E. Dodge 392 nrer, 12,522, Gen. Diz 4,250, William E. Doc 717, Fietcher Harper, publisher, 9,000, Jo Harper 3,059, James Low 77,313, Chra Lou rarper 3,059, James Low 77,513, Clyra Louiso Kellogg, the prima donna, 2,400, George Law 58,441, H. T. Morgan 134,709, ex- Gov. Morgan 110,000, R. B. Minturn 30,600, Edword Minturn 57,809, ex-Mayor George Opdyke 113,800, W. Vermilye, banker, 73, 173, D. A. Williamson 4,624, Calvert Vaux, the archi-tect, 3,827, Jervis McEnter, artist, 2,128.

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General Terry, himself wend into the fork und I
Kept up constant communication with him outing the diagravity the state of the comparison of the source of the source

ess of his official returns: 1 hereby certif A special dispatch to the *American* from Annapo-s, says: "Hon. Mr. Blair arrived here this alternoon at 4 This valuable journal has been published unceden years, at many all the lime it has been the firm and strady show the of increase of the investor, Mechanic, Masufa turer, and Pri at the faithing chronictor of the provess of Asr, builsers

"Hon. Mr. Blair arrived here this alternoon at 4 p. m. file left Richmond yesterday. He is under in Richmond, Jeff. Davis included, there is a strong leeling toward making peace on the best terms they can." The Victory at Fort Fisher. where widely checked form of the latter United States. It has subset of the benchmark I will be precisively and discovering of the have been illustrated and described in the column a wEFE for writch LEWS of all the rates of the press value to investors and Peters and the column in the server.

In the wirelawical birakrawir, a mil account of all incre-ments in Machinery will be given, also practical aristics ep-ternation of account of the second strain and the second careful situation, and all experiments and practical results stulls will be soly recorded. Wware strain and Machinery Machinery Michael and the soly receil attention. And other Manufacturing Interests with an encidation of the second strain and the second strain the solution of the second strain and the second strain the second strain and Machinery Machinery Michael and Lumber to the second strain and Machinery Machinery Machinery and the second strain and Machinery Machinery Machinery the second strain and Machinery Machinery and the second train the second strain and the second strain and the second provide the second strain and the second strain and the provide strain the second state departments is the graver fail and train the second strain and the second strain and the provide strain the second state departments is the second provide strain the second state departments is the second strain a promilem fatture, Owing to the very large second strain and provide strain the paper will provide strain the second strain and the second strain the second strain the second strain and th -Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in his speech in the House on the Reconstruction Bill, reproduced a striking incident from the history of Tennessee. In 1834, when the State constitution was undergo-ing revision, pelitions were sent to from sixteen counties, signed to many instances by slaveholders, and praying that the slaves might be freed by the year 1864. Man was desf, but God heard. The time and the sent herse cours forwider.

and the event have come together.

and the event have come together. — The cavdiry expedition of 560 men, consisting of detachments of the Sth Illinois, under command of Col. Clendenin, and the 13th and 10th New York, under Col. Gausevort. which tharted from Prospect Hill, Va., has returned, having scouted through Fairfax and Loudon counties, as far up as Warren-ton. They found no large bodies of rebeis in arms, but brought in 52 borses and 41 prisoners. Daring Friday Col. Clendenin, with his command, dashed hill deshurg and counties a mail corrier With let. The year's numbers contain several hundred superb engravias: also reliable recipe, usful in every abop and household. To be universe very the pages-total 387 page. Theorem - Aler year: 04,00 for U.S. contas. Spectras (∞ Contas - Aler year: 04,00 for U.S. contas. Spectras (∞ contas - Aler year: 04,00 for U.S. contas. Spectras (∞ contas - Aler year: 04,00 for U.S. contas. Spectras (∞ contas - Aler year: 04,00 for U.S. contas. Spectras (∞ contas - Aler year: 04,00 for U.S. contas - Contas -

BBITISH PEBIODICALS,

The London Quarterly Roview (Conservative) The Edinburg Review (Waig.) The Westminster Review (Hadkal) The North British Review (Free Church.)

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above as periodicals, but as the cost of printing bas pursies, the price of per unity respired, and taxys, du ics. licetaes, etc., largely creased, they are competial to advance their terms as fullows:

TERMS FOR 1865. TEIRAVIO CONTANTALO 4 00 per 7,00 12,09 12,09 12,09 10,00 10,00 10,00 10,00 10,00 10,00 10,00

The works will be printed on creatly improved quality of part of while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced

price or reduced in size-and very generally both we shal us to give faithful copies of all the matter cantained in the citizer. Hence, our present prices will be avourd as charge amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the compe-cited in the condity.

mount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing Fo (deals in the contry, Compared with the cost of the ordenti editions, which as the re-in previous on gold would be about 16 Porters our prices using the control of the birth Publishers for early where and er-plain to control, mail this line (dea., 1640), nearly pi or enresp-and we trust that in the sails we have adopted to real to entropy inside dwy our reading public. The interest of these Periodicals to American reality of ware and, those periodicals to American reality of a variant data and the sine of the sails we have adopted to real the entropy inside dwy our reading public. The interest of these Periodicals to American realistic of our set war, and, those periodicals to American realistic of a control or sail to entropy of the sail of the different stand points and considering its written, be read and statuded with admaining by " comple of this country, of every creat and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863.

A few copies of the above rymain on hand, and will be sold as # the whole four, or \$1 for any one. We also publish the PARMER'S GUIDE,

Henry Stephens, of Edinburg, and the late J. P. Worton. PRACE of for the two volumes-by mail, post paid, it LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers

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BOOK BINDING.

M AGAZINES, Newspapers, Music and ald Books, bound ap 2 aod style by J. LYUAB & MUS.

PIVE EXTRA GOOD COWS and a YOKE OF OXEN. SI manihalima, with good security, gives if desired Birchardville, Pa, January S, 1944-wi,

Cash Pald For Buckwheat,

1 envo our ince." He has got ten days to pack up. — Of Fort Fisher and the adjoining works, Commo-dore Porter says that their strength was "greatly heyond what he had conceived. An engineer," he adds, "might be excussible in asylng they could not be captured except by regular siege. I wonder even now how it was done." This voluntary justification of the withdrawal of Gen. Butler-forsuch, no donbt, it was intended to be—is worthy of the proverblai frankness of a sailor. Gen. Butler, it will be remem-bered, had neither siege train nor entrenching tools, commanded a mech smaller force than Gen. Terry, and had an eventy to confront ontside the fort; FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would off t for ale he farm, known as the lb teph Washburn Farm, containing (116) one hundred and for or acces with spropriate buildings. For part, culant, logant of subscriber on the farm, Ghaon, Pa., Jan, 25, 160, weip.

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG MAN, mod it a gradula of Lovell's Comme Boila College, astualion as Uark of Hook herer. Ha th some experience. Address, O, st. BiaCH ARD, Jea, 25, 180. - W2



BALDWIN & ALLEN