XXXVIII CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Feb. 23.—The bill to create the office of Solicitor or Judge-Advocate of the Navy Department, was passed. The House resolution to authorize Mr. Powell to paint a picture for the Capitol, at a cost not exceeding $25,000, was strongly opposed by Mr. Sumner, on the ground that our citizens were already taxed to the utmost to carry on the war. No action was taken. The Senate then took up the joint resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana. A substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. Sumner, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Howard spoke at length against the proposition of the Judiciary Committee, arguing that the State Government of Louisiana was but the government of a fraction of the people of that State. Mr. Johnson delivered a speech in favor of the resolution.

HOUSE.—But little busines of importance was transacted. A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Ill., have been enlisted into our service, and credited to the quotas of one or more States. The House resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Enrollment Bill. Mr Blaine offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that a person who has been, or may be drafted for one year, who furnishes an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempted from draft for that period. After some debate, the pending amendment was amended so as to require the principal to be notified in case of a *non compos mentis*, or other incompetent person, being placed in the army as a substitute, and holding the principal, provided notice be given the party within thirty days after the substitute has been mustered in.

SENATE, Feb. 27.—A note was read from the President, declining to furnish a statement of all the men raised by the several states during the war. A House bill to protect emigrants from being decoyed into the army or navy was reported favorably. It was voted that documents now accumulated in the storeroom be distributed among the members of the present Congress. Some discussion followed upon a resolution to purchase Mr. Powell's historical picture for $25,000, but the matter was not settled. The question of the recognition of the Government of Louisiana coming up, a brief discussion ensued, in which several Senators spoke in opposition to the idea, Mr. Sumner especially denounced the so-called government in emphatic terms. On motion to postpone this (the Louisiana) question and take up the Tax Bill, the vote was yeas 24, nays 11. The senate adopted the report of their Conference Committee on the Army and Navy appropriations, and other bills were passed. The Tax Bill then came up and was denounced by Garrett Davis, who moved its indefinite postponement. After his speech the Senate enjoyed their recess. In the evening the Tax Bill was taken up, and Mr. Sherman made an elaborate speech.

HOUSE.—The amended Tariff Bill was reported and made the special order for the evening. The Fortification Bill came back from the Senate reduced on all items 50 per cent., and the House concurred therein. The Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill was taken up, and one amendment was made to appropriate $160,000 for the Congressional Library, and another that Congressional proceedings shall be published in the *Globe* on the day following the sessions. The next amendment was one made by the Senate, adding to this bill the Deficiency Bill, except the item of $38,000 for extra compensation to employes of the House. This the House rejected by a vote of 75 to 54, and so the question remains open. On the Enrollment Bill, a motion of Mr. Chanler, of New York, to repeal all acts authorizing the raising of troops by conscription was voted down, 95 to 27. The bill was finally completed and adopted.

SENATE, Feb. 28.—The resolution to purchase a painting of Mr. Powell for $25,000 was adopted by 23 to 17. A bill was reported to incorporate an asylum for totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer service. The corporators are the leading general officers of the service, and a number of prominent editors and other civilians. The amended Tax Bill was discussed until recess, and resumed at the evening session, when the Senate, by the casting vote of the presiding officer, agreed to the Finance Committee's proposition to tax Saving Banks the same as banks of issue.

HOUSE.—The Six Hundred Million Loan Bill was perfected and passed very nearly as it was reported. Bills were passed to appoint a Solicitor of the Navy Department; to regulate the appointment of Admirals; increasing the pay of midshipmen to $800 a year; regulating the transfer of men from the army to the navy; to punish desertion, and in relation to prize-money. There was a long discussion on a bill to pay $190,000 as prize-money to Capt. Winslow and other men of the *Kearsarge* for destroying the *Alabama*. Mr. Cox being conspicuous in opposition to it. It was finally referred to a committee, with an amendment include Lieut. Cushing and those who aided him in destroying the rebel ram *Albermarle*.

SENATE, March 1.—Bills were passed to make Gen. Grant's Chief-of-Staff a Brigadier-General, and to publish a full army register. Bill passed allowing certain Pacific Railroad Companies to issue $100,000,000 bonds each in advance of the completion of the road to Sacramento, confirming the assignment by the Central to the Western Company and extending the time of the latter for completing the first twenty miles to July 1st, 1866—the whole line to be finished four years later. The $600,000,000 loan bill was passed as it came from the House. The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed, the Senate receding from its amendment striking out the extra compensation to the House employes, by 21 to 19. The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed.

HOUSE.—In Committee of the Whole, the Amendatory Import bill was considered. A motion to strike out the duty of 15 cents per 100 lb. on iron bars for railroads was rejected. The bill, with various amendments, was passed. A bill to repeal the law authorizing the appointment of Treasury agents to buy products of rebel States was passed, and a resolution adopted for a committee to inquire into frauds.

SENATE, March 2.—Report of Committee of Conference on Army Appropriation bill presented and rejected, and a new committee appointed. The Tax bill was called up, and an amendment increasing the rates of postage from three to five cents rejected. Amendments taxing tobacco twisted by hand for chewing and smoking 35 cents were adopted; other kinds 30 and 40 cents. The tax on petroleum was fixed at 81 per barrel of 45 gallons or less. Amendment adopted that State banks reorganizing shall have preference over new National banks. Amendment adopted that a fourth of the revenue under this act go to pay war claims. Amendment passed to tax savings banks of issue. In the evening session, amendment to repeal the Fishing Bounties was rejected by 18 to 20. The Tax bill, with numerous amendments, was passed.

HOUSE.—An amendment to the rules was adopted creating three additional committees. The Committee of Ways and Means is divided, and the business heretofore done by it will be distributed between Committees on Ways and Means, on Appropriation, on Banks and Banking. A committee on the Pacific Railroad is added. A proposal by Mr J. C. Allen to increase the pay of Congressmen one-third was rejected. The Civil Appropriation bill was amended by making an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purchase of the Merchants' Exchange building in this city. After much debate, an amendment offered by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, was passed abolishing military commission and court-martial jurisdiction over persons other than those in the military service or rebel spies. Previous proceedings in said cases to be void, and prisoners to be discharged or handed over to the civil authorities.

SENATE, March 3.—The Senate was well disposed toward hard work. Various committees were discharged from the consideration of matters in hand. The Vice-President submitted his annual report.—The Post Route Bill was passed; an attempt to fasten the proposed railroad from New York to Washington upon this bill was a failure. The Revised Tariff Bill was passed. The usual vote of thanks to the Vice-President was passed. The bill to repeal the act authorizing the appointment of agents to buy property in the insurrectionary States was passed. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was passed.—The report of the Committee of Conference on the Internal Revenue Bill was agreed to.

HOUSE.—It was voted to allow the claimants for seats from Arkansas and Louisiana $2,000 each as mileage. The settlement of their right to seats will come before the next Congress. The Senate's amendments to the amended enrollment bill were agreed to. The report of the Conference Committee on the Freedman's Bureau bill was adopted. The bill to regulate the Pay Department of the Navy was tabled. A bill authorizing the coining of three-cent pieces, to be composed of copper and nickel, was adopted. An attempt was made to grant relief to one of the Overland-Mail contractors, but it did not succeed. The bill to incorporate Freedman's Banks was passed. The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed.

For Whom will the Colored Soldiers Fight?

In answer to this question we give below a significant fact, copied from letters received by a gentleman of this city from a fugitive slave, who was employed by the former on his farm in New Jersey, the once slave now being a freeman, and belonging to the 25th United States Colored Regiment, garrisoning Fort Pickens, Florida. This young colored man, though unable to tell one letter of the alphabet from another at the time of his escape from his master, at the battle of Gettysburg, was, nevertheless, quite intelligent, and appears now to be able to write his own letters. He was the body servant of Captain Gilbert, of South Carolina, who lost a leg at the above-named battle. After conveying his master from the field to one of the hospitals in the vicinity, he fled to the land of liberty, and is now fighting on the side of our common country. Here are the extracts:

"FORT PICKENS, FLORIDA, Dec. 19th, 1864, and Jan. 21st, 1865.

"DEAR FRIEND:—When our regiment arrived at Fort Pickens, after leaving Philadelphia, I cannot tell the joy I felt at seeing my brother there, who had escaped from slavery in South Carolina like myself. I knew him at once, but he did not know me, as we had not seen each other for seven years. We had both become men in that time, and both are now serving our country against the rebels, who held us wrongfully in slavery. Our mother was not born a slave, but our father was, and so they held all of us as slaves. I have not as yet been in any regular battle, but have been on scouting parties a number of times. The last scout we went on we met the rebs, who had six companies of colored soldiers with them, all armed with guns. As soon as the colored soldiers among the rebs saw our colored troops they threw down their arms and ran over to us, crying out '*we are free, we are free!*' This comes of putting arms in the hands of slaves to secure their own bondage. It will always be so, for they all know who are their *friends*! What will the proposed 200,000 do when armed by their masters? We shall speedily know."

The Independent Republican.

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

CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, March 7, 1865.

☞ *The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors.*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, at Chicago, April 11, 1861.

☞ *What right has the North assailed? What justice has been denied? And what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one single act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.*—HON. A. H. STEPHENS, 1861.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Two more States have ratified the Constitutional Amendment, to wit: Wisconsin and Louisiana, the former with very few votes in the negative, the latter with none at all. These make nineteen States which have already met the question affirmatively, to two—Delaware and Kentucky—negatively. It will require only six more States to insure its adoption, which, from present appearances, cannot fail to be obtained.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

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

KENTUCKY.

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

FROM EUROPE.

We have dates of Feb. 15th. The Duke of Northumberland died on the 12th. Cardinal Wiseman is dying, all hopes of his recovery having been abandoned. Nothing important in Parliament. The O'Donoghue has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and there is to be a new election in Tipperary. The *Times* gets a drop of Confederate comfort out of the reported cession of Sonora to France and the threatened abolition of slavery by the rebels. The pirate Shenandoah has been at work in the South Atlantic, and has destroyed several vessels. The United States steamer Iroquois was at Cape Town on the 9th ult. A decree has been issued at Turin authorizing the circulation of the Pope's Encyclical with the appendix, without admitting their propositions. News from the Continent generally is unimportant.

MEED OF HONOR TO BRAVERY.

An interesting scene took place at the War Department on Washington's birthday, in the presentation of the battle flags captured at the battle of Nashville, on the 16th of December last, and in the actions that immediately succeeded that brilliant victory over the rebel forces under Hood. It is thus detailed in the *Philadelphia Ledger:*

"PRESENTATION OF CAPTURED FLAGS.—First-Lieutenant and Adjutant Thos. P. Gere, of the Fifth Minn. Vet. Infantry, to-day presented the War Department, by order of Major General Thomas, with seventeen battle flags, captured in the battle of Nashville, on the 16th of December last, and in the actions that immediately succeeded that brilliant victory, during the pursuit of the rebel forces under Hood.

"Seventeen other flags were presented, and fifteen of the gallant captors performed this office in person.

"The Secretary of War then addressed them.

"'In behalf of the Government of the United States I return you its thanks and the thanks of the people for your noble gallantry. Accept also the thanks of this Department for yourselves and for your comrades in arms.

"'The Adjutant General will be ordered to take charge of the flags, with the inscriptions you have this morning given, so as to connect your own individual histories with the noble actions in which they were captured. He will also be directed to present to each of you a medal of honor, to be worn by you as a token and recognition of your gallantry and distinguished services. I wish you all a safe return to your homes, and that you may long live to enjoy in peace the victories which have been won by you and your companions in arms.

"'Lieutenant, I return to you and to your command the thanks of the Department and of the Government, and you will make known to them the high estimation in which their services are held.'

"The Adjutant-General was then ordered to give each of the captors a furlough of thirty days."

Lieut. Thomas Parke Gere, who made the presentation, is a native of Susquehanna Co.; the youngest son of George M. Gere, formerly of Brooklyn, and grandson of Col. Thomas Parke, late of Dimock in this County. His elder brother, Wm. B. Gere, being Colonel of the 5th Minnesota Veteran Infantry, of which he is adjutant. Both of these young men entered the service in 1861, and have distinguished themselves in more than twenty engagements, in which they have participated. Each received a slight wound at the battle of Nashville.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

The proposition to arm two hundred thousand slaves has excited fearful controversy in rebeldom. A bill to that effect has been indefinitely postponed in the Richmond Senate, by a vote of 11 to 10. The Richmond papers are loud in their complaints of this proceeding.—They charge that the Gulf States hurried them into rebellion. The *Enquirer* says "nothing could check the selfish impetuosity of those who risked little of disaster to be endured by others." The war was commenced, it further says, with a solemn oath of mutual protection. Yet, after the border states have endured every sort of evil and desolation, the Gulf States have broken the compact, and refuse to give up their slaves for the cause. To our view it seems very plain that the traitor league is rapidly breaking up, and the firm, united front they have so long maintained is being irremediably disrupted.

Nor does the *Enquirer* stop with complaints. Intensely bitter as these charges of treachery and desertion are, they are followed up by threats, equally emphatic and significant. "That vote," says the *Enquirer*, "must be reconsidered. The slaves must be given or we may perish. The army demands it—and it is sometimes impolitic to refuse an army like that which Lee commands." Besides, the disappearance of slavery from the Border States has left those free to negotiate with the enemy, and removed one difficulty in obtaining a peace. These menaces are not without meaning. The Gulf States are warned that Lee's army may not tolerate their refusal to give up their slaves. If it is not done willingly, they may be compelled to do it—just as they compelled the Border States to join the war. Lee's army is held up in terror to force the Gulf States into this unpalatable step.

New York Correspondence of the Independent Republican.

Washington's Birth Day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24th, 1865.

Feeling well over the present military situation, and the victories achieved by our armies in the triumphant march through secessia, your former correspondent takes his pen to note down a few things from this section of Uncle Sam's farm.

The one hundred and thirty third anniversary of Washington's Birthday occurred under circumstances most favorable for the perpetuity of the National Independence which he established. The day was the most beautiful of the season. The atmosphere clear, genial, and Spring-like. Here the day was well observed, ushered in by the jubilant peals from a hundred spires, a pleasant chime from Old Trinity, and the thunder of cannon from forts and batteries, stirring and intensifying the loyal emotions in the breasts of those who love their country. Bunting was never so abundantly displayed. The Red, White and Blue was wafted by the spring-like breeze from every house top and flag staff. The shipping in the harbor, both home and foreign, were hung and festooned with national colors. As we passed up East River towards evening, the masts and riggings on either side might well be compared to forests adorned in their gorgeous dress of Autumn, lighted with the gala gleams of the declining sun, standing out so clear through the transparent atmosphere, seeming to foreshadow the fears and happiness in store for this nation. A few of the city Regiments tendered their services to the public. The veterans of 1812 made their usual parade, the music of old days, the tottering steps and white locks of this solitary and rapidly decreasing organization, contrasting strongly with the elastic step, the glitter and pompous show of modern Regiments.

We did not attend in the evening, choosing to lose the entertainment rather than to risk life and limbs in the crowd. To be in the centre of thirty or forty thousand persons occupying about that number of square feet of surface, is far from being pleasant. The fireworks at different points were fine and witnessed by large numbers.

The *twenty-second* day of February, the day famous for the birth of the noblest and purest character in all history, is now still more endeared in the hearts of the people by the fall of Charleston. Four years ago traitors were plotting the destruction of this Government to rear one with slavery the cornerstone. To-day as a last resort they are arming their slaves, giving them freedom as a boon for gallantry—giving the lie to their claim that slavery is a divine institution. Four years ago Charleston was the cradle of secession, the nest of traitors and treasonmongers. To-day it is a deserted city, little better than a heap of smouldering ruins, occupied by Union forces. Four years ago the stars and stripes were hauled down from Fort Sumter, but the heroic little band brought the dear old Flag away with them.—To-day it again waves in the old place over a negro garrison with swords in hand, willing to pierce the hearts of the tyrants that made them chattels. Four years ago there were four millions of slaves, and their inhuman masters boasted that they would buy and sell them beneath the shadows of Bunker Hill Monument. To-day Divine Providence declares "slavery to be no more." While the masters are fleeing to the mountains, crying for the rocks to cover them from retributive justice, the slaves are as happy as they can be, receiving our army in its onward march with open arms, praising God that the year of jubilee has come. Four years ago the rebellion extended from the Ohio to the Gulf; with a few more victories, using the language of another, we shall have to dispense with our long range guns, for they will throw the shot and shell clear through rebeldom into our own ranks on the other side.

Where are those who a few months since proclaimed that "the war is a failure?" While we admit their failure, we consider the war on our part a most decided success. In view of the interests at stake, and the amount to be accomplished, could we have expected more? We trust that before the twenty-second of February shall again have dawned, that swift destruction will be meted out to all who have engaged in destroying this Government, that the stream of blood will be staunched, the tears turned to joy, the dark war cloud be cleared away, and peace and prosperity again smile upon this whole land. Then to celebrate the anniversary of the immortal Washington the simultaneous shouts of more than thirty millions of freemen will ascend to heaven, that victory is ours, that the oppressed go free, and *Republicanism is triumphant*, and will be reiterated by the deafening thunders of ten thousand cannon, shaking every *throne* and *dynasty* on earth from centre to circumference. While we rejoice, the Angel of Peace will go to the silent resting place of our fallen brave and whisper in their ears the story of a nation's triumph, and they will sweetly sleep, for

"Light supernal around is shed,
Where repose the noble dead;
Flowers immortal brightly bloom
O'er each patriot's hallowed tomb."

T. D. BENNETT.

The Real Feeling of the Savannah People.

A private letter dated at Savannah, January 30, and addressed to a gentleman in New York, gives some facts which show the real feeling existing in that place. The writer, after deploring the false impressions of the loyalty of Savannah which have gained ground at the North, continues as follows:

* * * "I do not believe there are twenty respectable whites in the whole city who are really for the Union. If they could, the majority of the people would cut all our throats to-morrow. I saw to day the man who made the club-house where the first men of the place assembled every night, and he gave me some account of their bitter hatred of the North. Mr. Arnold, who figures so much in the meetings held here, at which patriotic resolutions were passed, was the president of the club. These men upheld, as long as they could, the military authorities of the rebellion. When, within two months, a large number of Union prisoners were here, they would not permit the blacks and a few of the middling class of whites to give them food from their scanty stores, and *fifty two of them perished with cold and hunger* from Friday night to Sunday morning.

* * * "The ministers here will not pray for the President, except the black clergymen. These pray heartily for him and the government. The minister of the Presbyterian church yesterday I know prayed thus: "For all Presidents, that their minds might be illuminated to see the right and follow it and eschew the wrong," which was just as much for Jeff. Davis as for A. Lincoln. The Episcopal ministers omit the prayer for the President entirely. If these people were loyal they would not stand such prayers, and the ministers know they are pleased with such supplications."

Sherman's March.

If the rebels furnish us no news from Sherman, we can, at least, infer with great certainty his continued and triumphant success from the articles on other topics in the latest Richmond journals at hand. *They are excitedly discussing the abandonment of Richmond*, and it would seem from their articles that the thing has been definitively resolved upon, if it is not already being actually carried out.

Now, if they had at any point defeated or damaged Sherman, or if they had the least prospect of being able to stand before him, why should they entertain such a startling, desperate and ruinous project as this? If a luckless wight like Jo Johnston, aided by a half dozen ill starred subordinates like Hoke, Hardee, Beauregard, Wheeler and Bragg, and commanding a force composed of the fag ends of half a dozen defeated armies, can really discomfit one of your the splendid host which has marched and fought its way for a distance of nearly a thousand devious miles, (from Nashville to its present location,) overcoming all opposition and every obstacle—if Johnston, we say, has any chance of defeating Sherman, why should Jeff Davis propose, at this hour, to give up the great prize for which a four years' contest has been waged?

From all which we infer that "Sherman is all right," and that the rebels at their capital are already in frantic despair as his columns advance toward Virginia.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Capt. John Y. Beall, the Lake Erie pirate, who was a ringleader on seizing the steamboat Isaac Parsons on the 19th of September last, and subsequently assisted in taking and sinking the Island Queen, has been convicted (by a Court-Martial held at Fort Lafayette last week.) and is sentenced to be hung on Governor's Island on Saturday next. The charges against him were violating the laws of War and acting as a spy. One of his crimes was an attempt to throw a train off the track on the Lake Shore Road so as to rob the Express Car. Beall plead, in justification, the authority of Jefferson Davis, but the Court did not agree that Davis (nor even a legitimate ruler) had authority to authorize piracy and midnight murder.

—A letter has just been received at the Navy Department from Sir William Armstrong, the well known English gunmaker, in which he urges this Government to imitate the example of France and Russia, by manufacturing his guns. To this piece of scientific impertinence, Capt. Wise, of the Ordnance Bureau, has written a caustic reply, in which he tells Sir William that the Armstrong guns captured at Fort Fisher afford us the means of testing their supposed efficiency. Upon these guns was found an inscription, setting forth that they were a present from Sir William Armstrong to Jeff. Davis.

The Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 3d, 1865.

Washington seems as full as it can be. The hotels are literally shelving their guests. There is a great scramble to get anything to eat, and greater difficulty still to get a place to sleep. Yet Washington is not besieged by half so many people as have assembled here on inauguration days heretofore. The weather for two days has been wet and miserable, but with a better promise for to-morrow. The ceremonies will take place in the Senate chamber if the weather be not fair, and the galleries are already secured by tickets for a thousand or more privileged ladies—the wives, daughters and friends of all sorts of dignitaries, from Cabinet officers down to anybody who can get a ticket. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has made complete arrangements in conjunction with Messrs. Doolittle, Foster and Henderson, the Senate Committee on the subject. Mr. Lincoln's address, I am assured, will be very brief, and as a consequence the ceremony short. The procession promises to be of fair proportions.

Has Sherman Entered North Carolina?

Sherman is simply a great raider. He is conducting a novel military experiment, and is testing the problem whether or not a great country can be conquered by raids. Results, so far, have gained him some reputation for success in making his transits, and consequently exhibit the theory on which he is operating under its most favorable conditions. He has raided entirely across the States of Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina, in his successive enterprises. What permanent result has he accomplished? In Mississippi his enterprise is forgotten, and not one of his acquisitions remains. In Georgia, save the garrison in Savannah and the destruction along his track, there are no trophies of his triumph. The result in South Carolina will be similar. His course is simply that of a bird through the air.—*Richmond Sentinel, March 1st.*

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 3d, 1865.

Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan, to day, amounted to $3,366,300. The largest from the West was for $150,000, from Pittsburg; from the East, $750,000, from New York. There were 2,372 individual subscriptions for small amounts.

—Correspondents intimate, and Wednesday's *Richmond Dispatch* confirms the intimation, that Sheridan is advancing down the Shenandoah Valley at the head of two of the finest cavalry divisions in the service.

New Advertisements.

BREECH-LOADING PISTOLS

OF GOOD QUALITY AND STYLE, CARTRIDGES, &c., for sale by

ABEL TURRELL.

March 6, 1865.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against purchasing a Note given by his wife, A. C. Luce, to Roswell Coleman for the sum of one hundred and eighty four dollars, with interest, judgment confessed, dated February 21st, 1865, payable one year after date.

Signed, CALVIN L. LEET.
by A. C. LUCE.

Said Note was obtained by misrepresentations, and I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

CALVIN L. LEET.

Friendsville, March 6, 1865.—4 w.

BOOK BINDING.

MAGAZINES, Newspapers, Music and old Books, bound up in good style by

J. LYONS & SON.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE subscriber will offer at his real estate, near Jessup Center, on Wednesday, March 8th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property to wit: 5 horses, 3 cows, 4 calves, 25 sheep, 2 breeding sows, 1 two-horse spring wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 horse sleigh, 1 set harness, plows, cultivator, harrow, chains, scythes, cradle, forks, rakes, hoes, shovels, 2 slips of hay, a quantity of hay and grain, 1 cook stove, dairy fixtures, household furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—Sums of $5 and under, cash down; over $5, nine months credit, with interest and approved security.

M. C. Sutton Auctioneer.

Jessup, March 6 1865.—1 w.

J. B. GUNN.

AUCTION SALE.

REAL ESTATE in Upperville, (Franklin township,) and Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Pa., on

Saturday, April 1st, 1865,

at 2 p. m., at the Court House in Montrose.

Two and a quarter acres of excellent land, with house and barn, choice fruit, and well of excellent water, in Upperville, adjoining Merritt's store lot, (formerly the residence of Dr Brundage.) It is a pleasant location, convenient to school, church, and store, and being in the neighborhood of wealthy farmers, renders it a desirable property.

Also, one acre in Bridgewater two miles east of Montrose on the old Abington turnpike, at Col. Watrous' corners; is mostly improved, has barn and shop, is near school, and is a good location for a mechanic.

TERMS OF SALE: One half of purchase price down; balance in one year.

D. BREWSTER, Auctioneer.

March 6, 1865.—3w.

U. S. 7-30!

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SEVEN—THIRTY LOAN.

To the People of Susquehanna County.

WE are getting so accustomed to the sale of this popular and PATRIOTIC LOAN, and invite subscriptions from all who have money to invest.

Our orders already amount to over One Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($100,000,) and our daily sales are large and increasing.

THE WHOLE LOAN

will probably be disposed of by the

FIRST OF APRIL,

therefore those desiring to participate in its advantages will do well to subscribe without delay.

WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers.

Montrose, March 1, 1865. 2 w.

Delaware Literary Institute,

FRANKLIN, DEL. CO., N. Y.,

OFFERS thorough instruction in all branches of an English Education, Book Keeping, Civil Engineering, Plain and Ornamental Drawing and Painting, the French, German, Latin and Greek Languages.

APPARATUS.—Full set best Engineering Instruments, worth $1000; Laboratory, fitted up with Still; Balances, Furnace, and all Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; Large Telescope; Library of 2,000 volumes of Standard Works; Mineral Cabinet; Fine Buildings; Law Rates.

The officers of the Institute, having unusual facilities therefor, and knowing the constant demand for young men trained in science to enter Mining, Manufacturing, Railway and other enterprises, will make their

ENGINEERING SCHOOL

equal to any in the United States and from their situation in the midst of a rich farming country, claim great superiority on the score of expense.

SPRING TERM begins March 29. Circulars sent free.

4 w. pd.] GEO. W. JONES, A. M., Principal.

SHOOTING IRONS!

REVOLVING AND SINGLE—NEW STYLES, AT BEMAN'S.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT YET.

A Single Pistol that Draws Its Own Cartridge after Firing!

Prices less than "ANY OTHER MAN." All sizes and styles of cartridge on hand, also G. D. Ely's Double Water-Proof and United States Army Percussion Caps.

☞ Remember, that each veteran will be supplied with a breech-loading rifle, that can be fired off sixteen times per minute.

O. D. BEMAN.

Montrose, Feb. 27th, 1865.—tf

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership of Hawley & Lathrop is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books and accounts are in the hands of G. R. Lathrop, at the shop formerly occupied by us, for settlement, which must be done with as little delay as possible.

A. E. HAWLEY.
GEO. R. LATHROP.

Montrose, Feb. 8th, 1865.

BARGAINS.

HAVING sold our Shop and quit the Carriage and Blacksmithing Business, we have on hand almost everything pertained to our line, which we propose to sell VERY LOW for cash, or note with approved security, on a six months time. The following are a few of the many things we have for sale:

Bent rims, sawed rims, of all sizes, including truck, pole irons and hounds, bent thill and pole, hubs and hub blocks, oak sleigh knees, plank, seasoning of all kinds, 2000 feet spokes, oak and hickory bent cutter stuff, market wagon body and seat, buggy body and seat, 6 set lumber wheels, 1 set buggy wheels, 4 lumber axes, 1 set of gears one horse, 1 morticing machine for mortising hubs with full set of it, 1 point mill, points and painting tools, vise benches and bench screws, clamps and hand screws, malleable iron, clips, bolts, screws, &c., &c., 2 tons of iron, 1 threpsender, and blacksmith tools of almost every description, all of which may be found at our old place of business.

A. E. HAWLEY.
GEO. R. LATHROP.

Montrose, Feb 27th, 1865.—3w

GRAPE VINES!

THE undersigned has for Sale 6000 Concord, Clinton, and Delaware Grape Vines, at $60 per hundred, or $9 per dozen, or $1 for a single plant. I have 28 varieties, and can furnish any variety but the above are the hardiest.

Orders may be left with H. H. FRAZIER, INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN office, Montrose; G. W. LEWIS, Dimock; SYLVANDER SPENCER, Lynn, Susquehanna Co. Pa. No orders received after April 6th, 1865.

W. CLAY.

Clark's Green, Luzerne Co., Pa., Feb. 6th, 1865.—10wp

AMASA CHASE, NOTARY PUBLIC,

GREAT BEND.

TAKES acknowledgements of Deeds, Mortgages, and other instruments for any State or Territory. Pay Certificates and Pension Vouchers acknowledged before him, and receipts for the certificate of the Clerk of the Court. Office with S. S. CHASE, Esq., who is a Licensed PENSION BOUNTY CLAIM AGENT.

Great Bend, Feb. 27th, 1865.—tf

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, by auction, at his house in Dimock township, on Saturday, March 25th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property: Eleven cows, one dark red two-year-old Devon bull, one yearling colt.

TERMS: From six to nine months credit, with interest and approved security.

ELISHA PAGGO

Dimock, March 6, 1865.—3 w.

MAJ.-GEN. HANCOCK'S

FIRST ARMY CORPS OF VETERANS.

THE BIRNEY BRIGADE.

FULL BOUNTIES AND NO COMMISSIONS.

No Star on our Flag shall ever be Dimmed.

TO THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.

"Rally round the Flag Boys," and keep step to the Music of The Union.

BOUNTIES AND PAY.

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

For one year, Government Bounty	$ 400
City of Philadelphia Bounty	400
Monthly Pay from U. S. Gov't, $ 6 per month	192
Clothing account yearly	42
Ward Bounty, average	75
City relief for families of volts., $5 per month	72
Total	$1,131

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for two years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 500
City of Philadelphia Bounty	450
Monthly Pa. from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	384
Clothing account, $42 per year	84
Ward Bounty, average	75
City relief for family, $6 per month	144
Total	$1,637

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for three years in Hancock's corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 300
City of Philadelphia	500
Monthly pay from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	576
Clothing account, $42 per year	126
Ward Bounty, average	75
City relief for families, $5 per month	216
Total	$2,043

Organization to Raise the Brigade.

The Committee who have charge of the organization of the Brigade are:

O. W. DAVIS.
HENRY C. HOWELL.
GEORGE BULLOCK.
DAVID FAUST.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.
D. S. WINERRENER.
SETH B. STITT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF COMMITTEE.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police of the City of Philadelphia.

TREASURER.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
Cashier of First National Bank.

THE BRIGADE WILL BE COMPOSED OF THREE REGIMENTS, one will be raised under the direction of the Corporation of Philadelphia. From these Corporations the Executive will consist of

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
FREDERIC FRALEY,
President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.
CHARLES E. SMITH,
President of the Reading Railroad Company.
THOMAS C. HAND,
President of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
President of First National Bank of Philadelphia.

The SECOND REGIMENT will be raised under the direction of the Manufacturers, Merchants, and Brokers of Philadelphia. The Committee will be composed of

BARTON H. JENKS,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS, Jr.,
CHAS. L. BORIE,
Of C. L. & H. Borie.
JOHN W. SEXTON,
Of Jay Cooke & Co.

The THIRD REGIMENT will be raised under the direction of the Corn Exchange. The Committee appointed are:

CHARLES KNECHT,
President of the Corn Exchange.
E. G. JAMES,
JAMES L. WARD,
JOS. W. MILLER,
JAMES S. PEROT.

TO VETERANS EVERYWHERE.

Come and join us, whether you live in Maine or Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware, Iowa, or any other loyal State. All who know the gallant Hancock, and all who ever served under the brave Birney, need no inducement to join the Brigade. We want to get up their ranks to return to the front. Besides this, make you selves recruiting officers, and take care that every vacancy in your company is filled, and you shall be put in the same Company, and we will have a brigade without jealousies or strife. Think of this, and don't take much time to decide. We want to put the thing through before the first of May.

OFFICERS

will be appointed by General Hancock. No one need apply to any one but him. The Committee cannot take the time to decide upon such applications. We want to get the ranks filled up quickly and send to the front. Address all letters to

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police, Mayor's Office, Philad'a.

From the great mass of official correspondence, we select the following extract, showing the manner in which the Veteran Recruits have been received and cared for. Similar letters could be published, may be had at our office or at recruiting stations, about to be organized, in different sections of the country:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 16th, 1865.

Benj. Franklin, Esq., Chief of Detective Police, Philadelphia.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your detachment of veterans for the First Corps arrived yesterday. The men, without exception, have been uniformed into the service of the United States. I am very much pleased to you for the attention you have used toward filling up my corps, and I trust that the success you have thus far met with may be an earnest of greater success in the future.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. Army, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17th, 1865.

Benj. Franklin, Chief of Police, Corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia:

Substitutes for enrolled men do not receive the Government Bounty. Principals are exempt from the draft. Representative recruits receive the same bounty and pay as other men. Advance recruits and representative recruits realizing in Philadelphia are credited to that city in filling quotas. Pay commences from day the enlistment is perfected. Labor be staff.

W. S. HANCOCK, *Major General.*

It is to be expressly understood that Veterans, either of the INFANTRY SERVICE, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, or NAVAL, may be credited to the City, Town, County, or Township where they enlist.

The following affidavit will exhibit at at once the admirable demeanor of the recruits when they arrived at Washington, and how they were mustered in