From the Annals of Income FLOODS.

1 Hand State

and classical states of the states of the

The valley of the Susquehania, in common with others coursed through by broad, shallow rivers, has infined at different periods from diasartons inunda-tions. In January, 1784, snow fell in Wyoming and the auronoling country to the depth of four feet, enting of all communication between the State au-thorities at Falladelybia, and the Pennamite gardson called by the Pennamites, or, by the Tankness, Fort Wyoming, were compelled to keep close quarters, and for some time were unable to visit the saturous ing forest for fact. The scattered inhabitants of the valing' mere barricaded in their dwellings, and could not call updo or be called upon by their neighbors. In the following, March the snow passed off with the interpret is known in the tradition of the country as the great lee Flood. The Susque-hanns and its tributaries were orcered with thick ice, for the wister's cold had been unavanily server. It broke up isoddenty in the spring, and the water rese with alarning rapidity. If is related that the ice in the region of the present Nanticoke dam re-mands forming a barrier to the free prograss of the wister. "One general inundation overspread the plains of Wyoming. The inhabitants took ref-me tools of their Good in the science, while from the rooks of their Good broke through the lay burrier, houses and barm, stacks of grain and hay, havest, cattle, and saine klood broke through the ley burrier, houses and barm, stacks of grain and hay, havest, cattle, and saine klood broke through the ley burrier, houses and barm, stacks of grain and hay, haves infared exceedingly from the late freshet. Not less than 150 boarse have been carried away. The grain is principally lost, and a very considerable above low water mark. The water was so high in the cartie drowned. The water was so high in the science that wome of the aumonition was in part of the cattle drowned. The water was 30 feet above low water mark. The water was so high in the science that wome of the aumonition was in-part of the cattle drowned. The water was 3

ed catile, sheep, and swine, were swept away and lost. The incidents and hairbreadth escapes of the two floods, occurring so near together, have likely become mixed, and those of the ice assigned to the pumpkin flood, and vice versa. It is related that the late Rev. Benjamin Bidlack, then a powerful muscular man, wasswept down the river in his dwelling house, in the ice flood, during the night. The house started from Flymouth, and was followed by people along the shore by forch-lights. Sometimes the house would lodge on an obstruction, and after a short panse would be car-iled forward. On these occasions the stentorian voice of the sallor was beard above the lond roar of the waters and the crashing of the ice, "Now I am standing still."-- "Now I am going forward" The building was permanently lodged among the trees, and Mr. Bidlack, thanks to his great endurance and strength, made a happy ecopie

and Mr. Bidlack, thanks to bis great endnranco and strength, made a bappy cscape. The whole James Lee, Esq., in Hanover, with her small children, was taken from the second story of the building into a cance. A horse was drowned in a stable, near the present residence of the Bev. John Dorrance, in Wilkes-Barre. The late Mrs. Myers, with her father stamily, escared from their dweiling in Kingston, during the ice flood, in a cance, soon after which the honse was carried away, and the spot where it stood cov-ered by an immense pilo of ice. Persons familiar with the localities referred to in the foregoing statements may form a pretty correct

It is said the Indians informed the whites that

It is said the Indians informed the whites that they had no tradition respecting any flood having donbted, but it trae, it may be an interesting ques-tion how far the clearing out of the country, and the removal of the forests, have affected the river, by allowing the snow to melt more rapidly, and afford-ing a firer passage for the waters of the tributary streams. The channel of the Susquehanna is wider and deeper now than it was a bundred person and since the ice and pumpkin floods the ceean, and since the ice and pumpkin floods the nudated. In July, 1809, the Susquehanna rose 16 feet above

The Independent Republican. army.

"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, Apr. 4, 1865.

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The compliancy 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.

GLOBIOUN NEWS. In a dispatch dated Washington, April 8d,

1865, at 11:30 a. m., President Lincoln tele graphs that Richmond and Petersburg are ours!

A FACT.

The Editor who listens to all the suggestion of his wise neighbors, will either edit no paper at all or so edit it as to give offence to all his subscribers. The more minds there are dabbling in the editorial columus, the more briars there will be to scratch the hand that would pluch the fruit designed for it.

-----GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There was a neculiar grin upon the faces of

the Copperheads and a poorly disguised tone of exultation in their voices as they recounted, a few days since, that Government securities ha one below par. The news of this depression vas manna to their stomachs, and they feasted on it luxuriously. Nothing pleases a Copperhead so much as an injury to the Government credit, except the news of a rebel victory .--These are the two things his soul delights in. Fortunately, however, the depression lasted only for a day. Notwithstanding the steady decline n gold, government bonds have recovered what they temporarily lost, and are again above par

Providence vouchsafes us these little reverses to teach us that the Copperheads are as venomous as ever.

COPPERHEAD CONSISTENCY.

A cotemporary, in speaking of those tory pa-

pers throughout the country which have so much to say concerning Linco in's despotism but not one harsh word against the rebels, caps the article in the following style:-

"And yet we notice that every one of these exceedingly patriotic papers, which are so anxious about the rights of the people being crushed by the iron heel of this "Abolition despotism, oublish the advertisement of the Seven Thirty Bonds, with editorials from other papers urging the people to invest in them. How is this ? If they are so very jealous about "ursurpations and "tyranny" on the part of the government why do they assist in furthering schemes of that "tyranny" on the war? Because they are paid or it-there's the secret. Give each howling lenouncer of "shoddy contracts" a fat contract

resents the appearance of a polling place at the time of a national election ; and Gen. Gilmore can find no one in the adjacent country to enterintestions

tain a flag of truce or receive comm for the enemy. Moreover the South Carolina negroes are determined not to fight for Jeff., and not less than a hundred a day volunteer in our

"Druid" Depressed." THE END OF THE REBELLION AT HAND-COS HOPELESSNESS OF THE CAUSE.

"Druld," the Southern sympathising correspond-ent of the New York Ward, is evidently greatly de-preased, and has written a lotter which appeared in a late issue of that journal, acknowledging the hopelevaness of the robel cause. We make some evidencia.

BALTINGRE, March 25, 1865. STARTLING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

STANTLING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. Some intelligence of a bighly important nature has just been received from the South. The readers of the World will see from this news that it is now within the power of the Government to conclude with the Southern people an immediately honorable and durable pence; because, in all probability, in a low days, or weeks at most, the Southern Confede-racy will be numbered with the things of the past, and the rebels will have neither an army, nor a capi-tal, nor a government. This is, indeed, startling news; but your readers will not forget that for more than four years the Southern people have maintained the struggle with a gallantry and devotion to their cause which has won ior them not only the admira-tion of the world at large, but the respect of the officers of our own army. They have not yielded yet; and will not yield as long as Richmond can be held, nor as long as they have an army of 80,000 men in the field. But when they succumb it will be be-cause their resources are exhausted or un-valiable, and because they will have been convinced of the hopelessness of contending longer against the supe-rior power and anbounded resources of the North. BAFID DEPLETION OF THE CONFIDERATE ARMIES.

RAPID DEPLETION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

BAFD DEPLETION OF THE CONFIDERATE ARMIES. Strong and numerically large as the Southern ar-mics may have been up to the time of the fail of Savannah, they have been rapidly melting away ever eince that period, but more sepecially since the sener-ation of Wilmington and Cherleston, and the retreat of Johnston's army from Charlotte. According to this authority fully one-half of the Confederate troops have deserted, and have either passed into our lines or returned to their own homes. There is no authority on the part of the Confederate Southern This fact is plainly admitted in the address of the Confederate Close of the season. So terrible has been the effect of this depletion upon the robel armites that the entire, force under General Lee, at Rich-mond and Petersburg, is said to be only 50,000 troops, and that Johnston's whole army embraces (only 42,000 troops, made up as follows: Hardee's forces, 15,000; filamptop's cavalry, 5,000; ("heatham's corps, 10,000, and Brugg's troops, 12,000 This imaking only 22,000 men, and this, it said, is the en-tire force that General Lee can command for the defense of Richmond, and to oppose Grant and Sherman.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH NOT EXHAUSTED, BUT

UNAVAILABLE. It is true that the material resources of the South are not yet exhausted. But those resources are mot available. There is now, as always, the means of raising abundant crops at the South, but there are na means of getting those crops to market. Deli-railroads, in constant uso for four years, are worn out; to repair them they have neither the materists nor the skilled labor necessary. Their transporta-tion has been either captured or destroyed, or abandoned or worn out. They did manufacture several hundred cars, and a large number of loco-motives, in 1863 and 1863, at Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Fayetteville, and Charleston. But all their most valuable machinery for this pur-pose has now been either captured or destroyed, UNAVAILABLE.

Army of the Potomac. Another Forward Hovement-Gen. Grant's Entire Force Launched Against the South-side Road-Gen. Leo's Leuis Line to be Sever-ed-The Hebela Awaiting an Attack-Move-ment of the Army.

Special Dispatch to the N.Y. Tronne.

Special Dispatch to the N. N. Tribana. Washington, Thursday, March 30, 1865. An annocement having been made that the Army of the Potomace had again assumed the offensive, it will not be improper to state that the white troope of the Army of the James on Monday and Tuesday crossed the James. River and joined Grant on his new movement. Gen. Grant himself leit City Point for the front on Tuesday alternoon. Sheridan with his cavity led the advance, and by this time has probably cut the only remaining line of communica-tion with Richmond, somewhere between Borkes-ville and Danville. The rehels on Sunday and Monday had fife bulk of their army massed on their right, either in antici-

The receipts on Sunday and Alonday had the bulk of their array massed on their right, either in antici-pation of an attack in that direction or proparatory to an evacuation of fieldmond. The telegraph between here and City Point has not been working for five or six hours and if there has been any fighting it is unknown here. It is believed, however, that a heavy battle took place to day. b-day.

Latest From the Front.

ogress of the Grand Advance-A Battle on Wednesday-Six Thousand Rebels Engag-ed-Their Dend and Wounded Left on the Field-The Great Struggle Yet to Com Fighting Resumed on Thursday. Special dispatch to the New York Tribune

Special dispatch to the New York Tribund. Special dispatch to the New York Tribund. Is THE FIRLD WITH THE FIFTH CONFS, March 20th, 1865-0 p. m. A At 40 clock a. m., this day, the Fifth and Second Corps were put in march upon the right of the ener-my's line, the Fifth moving by the Quaker road.--On coming to a polat called skunk's Hollow, and mounting the brow at the opposite slope, a breast-work was found abandoned by the enemy. Pussing about three fourths of a mile beyond this, the head of the column, at 3:50, met a line of the enemy posted on the edge of a thick pine-wood belting or clearing. Here a sudden and heavy fire was opened upon our skirnish line, and it was driven back upon a line i formed of the First. brigade, First Division, which at first field hack, but, on being supported by the does not lose in prisoners. In the meanline, Gen. Warren drew up the rest of the First and the Third Divisions of the First Gorps in order to support the attack. After an action of about three-ganters of an hour, the enemy retracted in haste, leaving his dead and fit mow the suron the ground won. The force of the enemy engaged was one division to ot their Fourth Corps, under Gon. B. Johnson, its strength being about 6,000 men. Our loss may reach 300 to 400 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy, in killed and wounded do appears to be about the sume, but the number of prisoners-some 150 to 200-renders their total loss creater then ours. The Fifth Corps was handled by Gen. Warren with his vanal ablifty. From North Carolina.

From North Carolina.

Statements and Opinions of a Member of the Legislature-Weakness of the Rebel Ar-mics-The People Antious for Peace and Re-union-Davis illustic will Give Up Slavery, and Go In for a Foreign War, if Lincola will General Ammenty-Movements of General Sherman.

Gens. Grantand Ingalls, came up from City Point by a special train. They went into the field, and the attacks of the Second and Sixths Corps were, in some degree, made under the eye of the President, who thus to-day was on his first field of battle, though 1 do not hery that any rebel shell was wicked enough to come near his person. General Lee was, I learn, also on the ground, and directed the attacks and defense of his desperate army, the first of which was to break one his desperate army, the first of which was to break one his or the chosen by him for his attack, and the vigor and ability with which he made it/swith stamp him as a very able general His object to-day is notyet known, but I have an idea that it was to break one hon onear it base and apput, and destroy the stores of all sorts there astinerd. At alght all firing ceased, and a calm came after the din of the day. As I write only the usual pat-tering along the picket line is heard. In the camp there is the finah of success, and every one seems well picased with the day's work. Of course, about the sung fires every one has some-thing that he did to tell of, and brag and mirth are the order of the hight. The small loss met with by us casts no shade over the spirits of the boys, who only think of the glory of the day and will tura up again. All our generals did well, as far as I can see. If the First Division of the Ninth Corps gave way, be-fore the harror of the rebel Second Corps, it was be-cause the attack of the enear yook it by surprise. In fact, the men did not look for such a rush at the break of day, and wore in a drowsy state when put under arms.

reak of day, and were in a drowsy stato when p All the corps commanders showed ability, and All the corps commanders showed ability, and think the army was well handled by Gen. Mcade.

From Gen. Sherman.

- It is said by refugee Georgians that Vice-Presi-dent Stephens lift for his home immediately on his veturn from the Peace Conference, and will have nothing more to do with the Confederacy. Details of His March—He Fights Vigorously and Captares 3000 Frisoners after leaving Fayettevillo—Union Loss Only 3,500 from Savannah to Goldsboroggh—Reai Charac-ter of tho Rebei «Vetorics"—Gen. Sherman Keeps His Word. - Information has been received in New Orleans of a movement in Trast to send a force of a thou-sand men to hold Arizona, for the purpose of open-ing a route to California, to permit the robel sympathizers in the latter State to join their friends in Texas. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 27, 1865.

in Texaa. — The Rebel Congress, among its very last acts was the passage of the bill empowering Jeff Davis to seize the goid in the banks, for the purchase of sapplies. This uses up everything in the State of Virginia, and will put into Davis's hunds about two millions of goid, equivalent to one hundred and fifty millions of rebel currency.

 Recept His Word.
PHILADELFHIA, Monday, March 27, 1865.
A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Ibullatin from Waahington, says:
A special messenger who left Goldsborough, N.C., a special messenger who left Goldsborough, N.C., on the 22d, arrived here to charg, and reports the oc-cupation of that place by Gen. Schöfeld's forces. He also brings the blghy important information that Gen. Sherman formed a junction with Schofled and Terry at Cox*s Bridge on the 21st. The Fourteenth Corps of Sherman's army had a fight with Hardee, at Acceptorough, on the 21st.
The Fourteenth Corps of Sherman's army had a fight with Hardee, at Acceptorough, on the 16th inst., in which the latter was handsomely defeated, iterating to Bentonville.
At Bortonville on Sunday, the 19th 'inst., one di-vision of the 14th Corps was attacked by Johnston, and for a while turned hack, but on being recefforced by the rest of the divisions throw the enemy back, and during Sunday night he abandoned Bentonville some ten miles west of Goldsborough.
It is the merely temporary success to the first part of the fight which the rebusia are hoasing over as a great victory. Sherman's loss will not exceed 1,000.
The army is in accellent coodition. Detailed accounts of the foregoing, dated at Golds-borough, March 21st, have also heen received. On the Neuso River, six miles beyond Goldsborough, where Gen. Terry's forces were discovered laying g pontoons across the river, having marched all thof re overed maying from Beatonville to Coxe's Bridge on the junction of the visith Gords borough strains of the Twentieth Corps were discovered army with Terry's and Schoßield's forces was perma-army with Terry's and Schoßield's forces the part of the atter gold ab - The rebel robbers who plundered St. Albans, and whose trial at Montreal has attracted so large a share of public attention, have been fully discharged by Jadge Smith, who recognizes them as belliger-ents, and entitled to protection as such. The men were immediately re arrested on charges of assault with intent to kill and violating the neutrality laws.

- Not long slace a married couple in Farmington, Van Burne county, Iowa, early one morning found a cow and call in their lot; the cow had a collar on with a note attached, requesting that she should be taken care of nntil called for. Some nights after wards a basket was found at their door containing an infant, about a week old, and a note saying the baby was the owner of the cow.

- Hancock's Corps is beginning to ill up rapidly. The 2d regiment leit Washington on Thursday for the Shemand and Valley. This is the second full re-giment sent to that destination, although there are now in the valley two partially organized regiments, rapidly illing up, and which, with the 1st and 2nd, now complete, will in a few days beformed into a brigade.

hently made. Gen, Sherman had notified Schofield that he would be at Goldshorough on the 22d of March, and he kept his word. Some of his staff were there during the day.

brigade. — A Chaptanque county M. D., who owns land on Casadaga creek, near where an oil spring ha-been discovered, visiting the spring the other day in company with his daughter, and finding no diffi-culty in both smelling and tasting the real petrole um, appealed to her to know what success she was meeting with, to which the young indy replied "Well, yes, father, I thigk I do base and smell the oil, but I don't dhick I could if you did not own lands on the creek."—Buffato Courter. the day. Atter his repulse at Bentonville Joe Johnston fell back to Smithfield, to cover Raleigh. Desertions of North Carolina troops from his army were numer - The wealthicst revenue district in the Union, according to the report of Commissioner Lewis, is the first district of Hilnols, composed of Chicago and the county of Cook. From September, 1862, to June 30th, 1864, the first district of Hilnols, paid \$4 471 503 69. The next wealthiest district is the fourth New-York, which paid for the same time \$4 421 674 16.

Using up a Rebel Army.

Using up a Rebel Army. The complaint against Jeff Davis, freely uttered a short time ago in consequence of the non-employ-ment of the "great soldier," Joseph E. Johnston, in the rebuilt army, having been quieted by bis assign-ment of the latter to the chief command in North Carolina, there as been little said about him for some time, evcept to represent him as a "lion" in the path of Shreman, and similar nonsense. But the recent publication of Hood's account of his unfor-tunate Tennessee campaign will arouse criticism once more. Poor Hood, so badly out-generated by Sherman, and badly whipped by Thomas, has con-sidered it to be necessary to apologize for his own failure by showing up the miscrable failure of his predecessor. We do not intend to take any side in this miscrable quarrel between two miscrable trai-— During the late freshet and breaking up of the lee in the Susquehanna river, the water rose so high on the banks in the lumber districts in this State as to first off about five or six million feet of pine tim-ber in logs, they were borne with the rapid current and passed Have-de-Grace into the Chesapeake bay Parties are engaged in capturing logs, and five or six hundred have been secured, the owners paying one dollar for each log brought to the shore. - From July 1st, 1864, to March 25th, 1865, the income of the National Government from internal revenue alone amounted to \$159,664,840. The re-celpts from this source for the balance of the current year, (especially under the amendmed tex law, which went into operation on Saturday, April 1st,) will be aufliciently liberal to run the suggregate income for the year above \$200,000,000, or something over the amount realized in Great Beltain in 1864, from excise duties, stamme, tawa, and unconstruct learned

failure by showing up the miscrable failure of his predectasor. We do not intend to take any side in this miscrable quarrel between two miscrable trai-tors. We merely desire to adduce some figures which are to be found in Hood's statement. He says that in May, 1801; the rebel army in Tennessee, un-der the command of Johnston, was composed of 70,000 effective men. In twenty-four days, by de-tents and retreats, Johnston had lost 22,500 men from his rank- by death, wounds and desertions. Of this number the great Johnston himself endeav-ored to paillate the severity of the loss by stating that 6,000 were absent without leave.

that 6,000 were absent without leave. Hood says that when the army was turned over to him it was composed of 49 750 men. He says that his whole loss during all his campaign from Atlanta to Nashville and in retreat was but 10,000 men. In round numbers this would have been irresistible, but Hood unfortunately speaks of a few losses which that he must have forgotten several others. For in-stance he puts down the losses at Atlanta ad Jones-tor the barts the Richela and Jones-stance he puts down the losses at Atlanta ad Jones-tor System in the system in the losses at Atlanta and Jones-tor the barts the system in the losses at Atlanta and Jones-tor the barts the kines and system in the losses at Atlanta and Jones-tor down the losses at Atlanta and Jones-tor the latter and proper interval was but 10,000 men. In that he must have forgotten several others. For in-stance he puts down the losses at Atlanta and Jones-tor down the losses at Atlanta and Jones-tor the barts the cortain for an other spell of rough riding. It is subjected that Longstreet is somewhere near the barts of Number 10 the put for althance he puts down in the losses at Atlanta and Jones-tor System in the losses at Atlanta and Jones-tor subject that Longstreet is somewhere near Number 10 the put for althance he loss for the put for an other spell of rough riding. It is subjected that Longstreet is somewhere near the barts of Number 10 the south barts of the south barts of the put for althance he loss for the barts of Number 10 the south barts of the put for althance he loss for the barts of Number 10 the south barts of the south barts of the put for althance he loss for the barts of Number 10 the south barts of the put for althance he loss for the barts of Number 10 the south barts of the put for althance he loss for the barts of Number 10 the south barts of the put for althance he loss for the barts of Number 10 the south barts of the put for althance he loss for the barts of Number 10 the south barts of th taxes.

News Items. -General Sheridan with his entire cavairy fore

- The Cleveland Plaindealer, the only Der daily in Northern Ohlo, has suspended p -It is said that Sherman has captured enough cotton, turpentine, pitch, and rosin to pay the ex-penses of his campaign. 8

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FOR CHINA

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having demands in actual the entate of Mary B. Goodrich, Late of Brooklym tow-bill, devil, that the same must be presented to the mediament by wrangement, and all persons indexied to said entate are requested to make immediate payment. E. A. WEATON. Adv. Brocktyn, March 50, 1240....wipd

AUCTION SALE OF MERCHANDISE

M, E. Sutton, Auctioneer.

is to mention. to have place at the store-bouse formerity occupied by Duffics to Frindervice, Furgers and coursy, Es. for function at 13 which when and to continue from day to 11 at 15 sold on the safe publicly adjourned. --Us ho ad delivery of goods. DEWA PLACE

SOLD OUT.

PREPARING FOR THE DRAFT!

THE undersigned baving sold out his Store and Good, AT A LiARGE KEUD'GAINN FROM COST PRIUSA to W.A. Kackam best large to commend this hold sold first and and to the sold first and the sold first and the sold first dealt with. Very thanktit to been for pass favors, is hopes that they will be cominued to be first who supreds him. JAMES MARTIN.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! HAS GONE GOLD!

LOW! LOWER! LOWEST!

ARE OUR PRICES FOR

Printe ! Delaines !

Sheetings |

Dress Goodal Boots and Shoes! Gaiters! Balmorals! Groceres and Hardware!

DR. J. W. RHODES,

PHYSICAN AND SURGEON,

W H.L attend promptly to all calls in his profession, either by day or night. May be found, when not professionally m. spring vile, March 27, 1863-m6, Esq.

FARM FOR SALE.

northelines 155 errors of which about 150 errors are imported invo on the form How Nilford hutdon, or in the Lackburghnan extern Hallmadg eichts milles from Stamite anna, and eight mi m Great Hend, bobi importent a stilnen on the Eric Hallwa wession may be given April ist, 1855. De Land Heid (word gmalify, and Usvilleperfret. Armail fram

remises. T&RMSS-One-dilb or more, of the purchase money in hard; he residue in four equal instalments, annually, with interest. For further particulars, address UHABLES AVERY, March 1846, 1850, w. o. Mantrose, Perri,

NEW GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CROCKERY,

WILSON, GRIFFIS, & WABNER,

SIDE-COMBS

SHEETING,

HELTS,

.

READ, WARTROUS & FOSTER.

BALDWIN & ALLET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GARDEN. SEEDS.

Administrator's Notice.

TREEII GABDEN BEEDS Just opened and for sale by J. LYONS & 80X.

SHIRTING

BELT BUCKLES,

BUTTONS, BTC.

DRESS GOODS,

and is of good qualify, and the title perfect. A small frame barns, wagon-house, &c., and an apple orchard, are on th

Springville, Pa.,

BENJ. PLATT.

JAMES MARTIN.

THE subscriber bring about to retire fro ness, will offer at sublio sale, on Moncal

Friendsvilla, April 3, 1645 -wi

Fairdale, April & 1953,-4L

BINTS.

GROCERIES,

ACK-COMBS,

DELAING.

HARDWARE,

The Last of the Charleston MERCURY.—A ref-uges from the interior of South Carolina, has given to the Charleston Courier-transformed into a loyal paper—the last scene in the death of that plonner organ of the rebuildon, the Charleston Mercury. He says that the train of cars in which were the presses, types, and other materials, and the books and pri-vate papers of the office and of its proprietor, Mr. Rhett, was overhanded and burned by Sherman's troops at a railroad junction between Columbia and Cherw. Caught as a fugitive from justice and burned in the woods. Such has been the faste of the Charleston Mercury establishment; after thirty years of sgitation for a Bouthern Confederry. penses of his campaign, — The maple such in Vermont last year, was worth \$2,50,000, and the farmers are determined to make it worth a good deal more this year.

- It was stated in debate in the North Carolina Legislature a few weeks since, that the entire effect-ive force of the Confederacy comprised only 121,000

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTWENT OF CROCK-ERY just received and for mile cheep at LATHERY , Just received and for mile cheep at Montroes, April 8, 1865.-3W. -Ex-Gov. Alken of South Carolina, one of the wealthiest and loyal men of the State, has recently presented each of his 750 slaves with their freedom and a farm.

- The President has ordered that on the 13th of April, the fourth anniversary of the fall of Sumter, Maj. Gen. Anderson shall raise the national emblem on that fortilication.

- The State authorities of North Carolina are n ported as having repeatedly remonstrated with th Richmond Government on its inhuman treatmen of prisonurs of war.

- There are now four medical colleges for women in operation, having been opened in Boston in 1848, in Philadelphia in 1850, in New York in 1863, and in London in 1864.

- Upon the authority of various correspondents at Washington, we have it stated that the Freeldent has made up his mind to make very fow changes among the incumbents of the offices in bis gift.

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In the principally women and children lost their lives. In 1842, and 1843, extraordinary floods again oc-curred in the Susquebanna and its tributaries; and in the spring of 1846, the water stood 33, feet deep on the river bank opposite the Phoneix Hotel, in Wilkes-Barre. This was the highest flood known since the pumpkin freshet of 1785. It, hadeed, caus-ed much more damace, reckoned in dollars and cents, but the ownerty was much better able to bear the loss then than in the last century. The flood of 1846 carried away a number of costly bridges on the Nasquehanna, and greatly damaged the public improvements of the Commonwealth. For many weeks after the flood had eathed the flats were covered which ice. In July, 1850, a dam on Racket's Creek was swept away by the high water, and Carbondale was inundated. At the floot of Plane No. 1, cars, buld-ings, and driftwood were heap-d together in a pro-miscours mass of rules. The Lawkawanna flooded several of the mines, but the workmen, with the careption of the mines, but the workmen, with the careption of the mines, but the workmen, with the careption of the mines, but the workmen, with the careption of the mines, but the workmen, with the careption of the mines, but the workmen, with the careption of the mines, but the workmen, with the careption of the mines, but the workmen, with the careption of the mines, but the workmen, with the careption of the mines, but the workmen and Hadson Canal Company exceeded 575 000. The Susquehan-na overflowed its banks, and, it being the milds of harvest, the river was covered with sheaves and shocks of grain. Bridges were carried away and no mails reached Pitheston, Wilkies-Barre, or Reranton for several dara. But the most destructive flood that ever occurred

Eap of THE NEW YORK VOLUTIZES FIRS DEPART-WIR.-There is an end to the Voluneer Fire Depart-ment system or New York. The Benate bill, sub-

According to a published statement, which professes to have been derived from official rebel-records, the present available strength of the rebel army is only 152,000 men, distributed as follows.

153,000

On the same authority, we have a report of certain testimony given by Gen. Lee before a committee of the rebel Senate last January, from which the following is an interesting extract:

Quation by Sendor Hill.—What is the centiment of the army in relation to peace? Anner.—It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through another cam-paier

We cannot continue the war introduct and the palen. Question by Senator Graham.—What is your indi-vitani opinion on the subject of pence? Answer—I think the best policy is to make pence on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved farther sarifice. Question by Senator Walkx.—If peace be not made being spring, will you consent to take command of all the same of the Confederacy, with unlimited Docume f

The shocks of grain. Bridges were carried away and no mails reached Plifston, Wilkes-Barre, or Scranton for several dars.
But the most destructive flood that ever occurred in Luzzrone and adjoining. Comities, was occasioned by a continue the say rain, which fell in the carly part of September, 1850. In our county, the lose of the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be say further serifice.
Guestion by Sendor Graham.—What is your individual opinion on the subject of pence?
Ansare.—I think the best policy is to make pesce. In the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be say efforts exciling.
Bolomon's Creek rushed down the mountain's idde with farifal impeguosity, destrying the public high way and the improvements of the Lehigf and Base questions. Country at the foot of the plane. The powder mills of Messas. Knapp and Parish. The powder mills of Messas bolks of two of the place in one that the differen.
These uniferinated people had assembled in one house near the forge. The house stood upon elevaned in the thread to look behind him, house, wife, and friends, had disappeared.
All the lowisnds along the Snapehana were swept away; and friends, had disappeared.
All the lowisnds along the Snapehana were swept away; and and friends, had disappeared.
All the lowisnds along the Snapehana were swept away; and friends, had disappeared.
All the lowisnds along the Snapehana were swept a

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quirer, (Johnston's organ), would make his loss at the bath of Nashville but 253-although he lost 54 guns there, and Thomas says he took 13,000 prison-ers at that battle, without taking hat considera-tion the killed and wounded, which must have been 8,000 more. From these figures and facts it is doubtful whether Hood, when he got back into Ala-bama, had more then 18,000 men, a clear loss of 52,000 men to that army in the operations of the preceding nine months under himself and the great Joseph E. Johnston.—Phila, Inquirer. White House, watching Sheridan's movements.

Moree on a picasine trip. The party will be have seer from Washington three or four days, and will diff its way to the borthern factories and be ring that time may pay a visit to Gen. Grant at City Point. The view of the early addition of General Sherman's army to hose of General Macade and General Ord der the administration of Provosi. Mirshall General Patrick, it has been found necessary to relieve due pratrick, it has been found necessary to relieve due and der the administration of Provosi. Mirshall General Patrick, it has been found necessary to relieve due and der the administration of the set of the s

CURIOUS PLACARD.-Largo placards had been stuck about Liverpool, England, giving the follow ing from the 1Sit chapter Revelations, apropos of the fall of Charleston : "Babylon the Great is failent is failent for her sins have reached unto Heaven, and God hath re-membered her iniquilies; and the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her, for no one buyeth their merchandisa any more. Merchandise of gold and silver, and preclous stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and wine, and oil, and fine floor, and wheat, and pests, and soles of men; and ev-ery ship master, and all the company in ships, and as many as trade by sea, (blockade runners?) stood afar off, and cried when they saw the smoke of her burning, saying, 'What city is like unto this great city."

White House, watching Sheridan's movements. — In a recent letter to his father at Coventon, Ky., Gen. Grant says: "We are now having fine weath-er, and I think will be able to wind up matters about Richmond soon. I am anxious to have Lee hold on where ho is for a short time longer, so that I can get him into a position where he smust lose a great portion of his army. The rebellion has lost its vitality, and if I am not mistâken, there will be no rebel army of any great dimensions a few weeks hence. Any great classtrophe to our armies would, of course, revive the enemy for a short time, but I expect no such thing to happen." ALPAOCAS, PRINTS. SHRETING, DELAISES, LEACH #D AND BROWN BHIETINS. AND ALL SINDS OF DBY COODS At Greatly Reduced Prices ALSO. GUOARS, TEAR, MOLASSER, DALL KINDS OF GROUERIES DIITA ALSO. BOOTS AND SHOES (A FINE ASSORTMENT.) HATS AND CAPS, CROCKERY, WOODEN.WARE OOAN OIL AND LAMPS, H. AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. We would invite purchasers to compare prices before purchase

templing to burn New York. — From statements made by refugers, and others from the South, it appears that there is an immense quantity of cotion there, safe from the torches of the cotion barners. This, within = few months, will first its way to the northern factories and be manufactured, will be thrown into the market to the great satisfaction of those whose sheets and cot-ton garments are somewhat the worse for wear, and who have waited long for a decline in the price of the needed fabrics. With the full of cotion goods there will come a decrease in the value of woolen cloths so that by the autumn the *wear your old coar* societies may be dissoired. THE Ruberlier withing to charge his business, will call in dock of boots shoes, hats and cars, of which his has a call ble savyment. for both town and country irade. Since is situat in Montrose, and well located for business. Rent resemble inquire of the source of the source of the source Montrose, March 251b, 1665 -tf

duties, stamps, taxes, and property and in

CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, AND SPLEYDL

NEW BATLIO OF BORTONVILLO. NEWDERN, Friday, March 24, 1805. On Sunday last the Twentieth Corps of Gen. Sher-man'o Army met the energy at Bentonville, Instead of Mount Oilve, as at first reported. 30 milles south-west of Gouldsborough, where our advance was checked unit the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps, which held the cremy at hy, when the Seventcenth Corps arrived and fanked the energy, who left in contusion for Kaleigh. Sterman's forces entering Bmithfuld, which is half way between Raleigh and Goldaborough.

Goldsborough. The citizens of Goldsborough gave our troops a

The cilizens of Goldsborough gave our troops a hearty welcome. The centry captured three of our guns and a fow prisoners on the first day, but on the arrival of the Seventeenth and Fourt-colt Gorps the rebels were driven in all directions, leaving the three guns cap-tured from ze and seven additional ones in our hands, besides 7,000 prisoners and their killed and wounded. Deserters are coming into Sherman's lines in great numbers, who confess that they were badly whipped. Sherman's waren fram has arrived at Kinston for supplies. He will relit his army, after which he will be credy to move again. The delight of our troops in meeting each other in victory is beyond description. Goldsborough will donbtess be the base until all is in readings of the new move.

Just enverd wat fits sale be

A Little start of the start of Llyn. March 37th, 1165 -6w. WIDOWS' INVENTORIES WH LUO WH D ILL W LIN LUN LUTLUM DUBLIC NOTION IS here's y dress to all persons interand tate of 66 Werner, the of Silver Lake township, derise tates of 66 Werner, the of Silver Lake township, derise tates of Towns Burdley, is, tate of interict township, derise This is a diministrators of the said respective tases have be The said of Towns Burdley, is, tate of interict township, derise This is a diministrators of the said respective tases have be produced and power of the said respective tases have be proministration of our of soil bined by the said of all decedents, and set of the same will be present to the Judges of suid 'ours on Wednesday, the lish day of a put of confirmation finally. J. H. MARAYN. Com

Montrone, March 9, 1868

PENSIONS AND BODATY. HIX understand, will promptly attend to all claims for for sions, Elick Pay and Bonaty that may be entraced to his-it claims carefully prepared and promptly forwarded to the fo

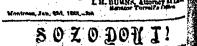
ase of long protected sickness of a soldier or ad a sigma pure is dependent on him for supp callute circumstances, discharge such addien ipplications of this hind promptly made out an iled. Information on all subjects connects that a subjects a subjects connects

SPLENDID SYRUPS, Green and Ground Coffee SUGARS, &c.,

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arment. Three months, six months and nose months mon are not sub-ounly, has if di-anied er they die in the service is they or the risk are shulled to pension. Persons to the paral service is liked to pensions under the same rules and regulations and not forces. Commissions different differentiation of the not forces. a fact not generally known that the War Depariment will be to up protracted sickness of a middler or where he las

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VAN HUAKBEN FRAGRANT SOZUDUNT or Frage and Cleaning the Thit. TH. and Hardening the for the best preparation yet made. For sais by March 18, 1855.

Age ministron in service al cickl in the service N. B. • The latch string always hangs cont. I. H. BUWN', attorney at law Managor Turnel's inter-