Independent



Republican.

H. H. FRAZIER, Publisher.

"Freedom and Right against Slavery and Wrong."

\$2.00 per annum, in advance.

VOLUME 11.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA., TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

NUMBER 21

Qusiness Directory.

JOHN BEAUMONT, WOOL CARDER, Cloth Dreser, and Manufacturer, at the old stand known as Smith's Garding Machine. Terms made known when the work is brought, Jesup, March 20, 1825.

DR. G. Z. DIMOCK,
DRYSIGIAN and SURGEON, MONTRONS, Pa. Office of
Owego direct, opposite the Refuellan Office. Boards a
barie's flots.
Wontroos, February 6th, 1863.-15p

C. M. CRANDALL, MANUFACTURES of Linen, wheels, Wool, wheels, Wheel heads Clock-reels ac. do. Wood-unring done to order, and in the bestset manner. Turning Shop and Wheel Factory in Sayres' Franches Rollstons on sales.

B. S. BENTLEY, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC, MONTROSE. PA.,

CHARLES HOLES, DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Repairing done as usual, on short notice and reasonable terms shop on east side Public Avenue in F. B. Chamdler's Store.

DPTHIOLAN and SURGEON, respectfully tenders his profit found services to the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity. On the office of Dr. Leek. Boards at J. Hosford's. Friendsville, Johy N. 1884.-tf

E. W. SMITH. A TYOFKNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Licensed Claim
Agent. Office over Lea's Drug store.
Smartichanna Depot January 25, 1864.

H. BURRITT D RALES in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardward Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Otla and Paints, Hoots and Shoca, Hall and Caus, Pars, Buillalo Robes, Grockrica, Provisions, &c., See Millord, Pas, April 11, 1864—1 S. H. SAYRE & BROTHERS.

ARUFACTUBERS of Mill Castings. Castings of all kind Stoves. The and Sheet Iron Ware. Agricultural Implementa Dealers in Dry Goods, Groccies. Grockery, &c., intros., Fa., February 33, 1864. BILLINGS STROUD,

TUBE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. Office in Lath-Prov building, east end of Brick Block. In his absence, busi-ness at the office will be transacted by C. L. Brown. Montrose, February 1, 1984—14

J. D. VAIL, M. D.,

A. O. WARREN, TTORNEY AT LAW, BOUNTY, BACK PAY and PEN SION CLAIM AGENT. All Pension Claims carefully pre-ared. Office in room formerly occupied by Dr. Vail, in W. H off a building, below bearie's Hotel. Bourtook, T., Peb. 1, 1884.—Bell'7; 1885.

8. 8. ROBERTSON,

MARUPACTURES of BOOTSASHOES

Montrose, January 88, 1964-14 LEWIS KIRBY & E. BACON,

EEP containtly on hand a full supply of every variety of GEOCERIES and GONFECTIONERIES. By strict attemt to business and fairness in deal, they hope to merit the library country of the public. An OYSTEE and RATING SALOON to the country where the country was to the country where biraries, in season, are graved in everyle that the tastes of the public demand. Remember the place, old Mott Grootry stand, on Main Street, below the Postoffice, outroom, Nov. 17, 1883—meth?, 83.—11

DR. CALVIN C. HALSEY,

D. A. BALDWIN, FET AT LAW, and Pendon, Bounty, and Back Pa Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pa. end, August 10, 1988—17

in Stoves, Stove Pine, Tin, Copper, and Shre; also, Window Sash, Parel Doors, Window Pine Lumber, and all kinds of Swiding Materia h of Scarle's Hotel, and Carpenter Shop near Pa., January 1, 1864.-17

DR. JOHN W. COBB Emition will be given to SU Eigens and of J. S. Seridence on Maple Street, East of J. S. Montrose, Susq. County, Pa., June 22, 1863.—17

DR. WILLIAM W. SMITH, SURGEON DENTIST. Office over the Rankins
Office of Cooper & Co. All Dental Operations
will be performed in his usual good style and
arranked. Remember, office formerly of R. Smith & Son.
Matters. January 1 1824.

E. J. ROGERS, ANUFACTURER of all descriptions of WAG-108, OARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c., in the satisfyle of Warmannip and of the best materials, Wa-take well known mand of E. H. BOGERS, a few rode east 'Searle's Hotal in Mourtees, where he will be happy to re-tive the calls of all who want anything in his line.

BALDWIN & ALLEN, Dallers in FLOUR, Sait, Port, Fish, Lard, Grain, Feed andles, Glower and Timothy Seed, Also GROUKRIES, uch as Sugar, Molasses, Syrop, Yes and Coffee. Wen side of Public Avenue, one door below J. Etheridge. Mourteet, January 1, 1984.14

DR. G. W. BEACH. PHYSICIAN AND SUBGEON, having permanently locate himself as Brooklyn Center, Pa., senders his professional evinces to the citizens of Bunyuchanna Country, on terms commensus with the times. Occupies the office of the late Dr. B. Richards with the times.

F. B. WEEKS, DRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKEB; also Dealer Boots, Shoes, Leather, and Shoe Findings. Repairing don lith neatment and dispatch. Two doors above Searle's Hotel. Montrose, January I, 1854_stf

JOSEPH RICE MANUFACTURES and DEALER in CHAIRF, Bedstead and Cabinet Ware. Shop four miles cast of New Milfor fough. few Miliard, October 1, 1882,-17

E. PATRICE, Jr., E. L. GARDNER, January 1, 1864.-41 WM. & WM. H. JESSUP.

ORNETS AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Practic nha, Bradford, Wayne, Wyoming and Luzers rose, Pa., January 1st, 1881. ALBERT CHAMBERLIN

ISTRIOT ATTORNEY AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over the Store formerly occupied by Post Brother
mirose, Pa January 1, 1850. J. LYONS & SON.

PALER IN DRUGS, WEDDINKS, CHEMICALS, Palita Olfs. Drystuffa, Varninhe, Window Chas, Mayora, Groserica, Crockery, Glasarow, Wall-Paper, Low-Bairy, Fancy Goods, Perfamery, Surgical Instrumente, Trus-Mayor, Groserica, Crockery, Glasware, Call of the most popular Patent Medicines.

Montrose, January 1, 1851. C. O. FORDHAM.

MANUFACTURER of BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa Borp over DeWitt's Store. All kinds of work made rider, and repairing done nearly. Work done when prom-sed.

CHARLES N. STODDARD,

L H. BURNS, TTORNEY AT LAW. Office with William J. Turrell. Red. opposite Bearle's Hotel. Pendon and Bounty Claims careful y prepared. Collections promptly made.
Mentrose, Nov. 71, 1864.

DEALERS in DRY GOODS, GROCKRIES, HOOTS, HOOES Ladler Gairers, Carpers, Oil Cloths, Wall and Window Paper, Paints, Oils, &c. Store on the east side of Public Avenue.

ontross. January 1, 1884,-17 READ, WATROUS, & FOSTER,

PHILANDER LINES. NASHIONABLE TAILOE, Brick Block, or I Watrous & Foster's Store, Montrose, Pa. Montrose, Pa., July 27, 1839.

JOHN GROVES,

MASHIONABLE TAILOB. Shop opposed lican Steam Printing Office.
Montross, Pa., October 23, 1839-41 D. A. LYONS, MALKE in Dry Goods, Groceries, Serivan, Sr. Store on Main Six Serivans Pepel, Fab 11, 1881.—V

BOOK ME TO SLEEP.

BY FLORENCE PERCY. Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight, Make me a child again, just for to-night! Mother, come back from the echoless shore, Take me again to your heart as of yore, Kiss from my borehead the furrows of care, Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair, Over my slumbers your loving watch keep; Bock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, O tide of years! I am so weary of toils and of tears—Toil without recompense, tears all in vain—Take these and give me my childhood again! I have grown weary of dust and decay. Weary of sowing for others to reap; Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep! Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue. Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you! Many a summer the grass has grown green, Blossomed and faded, our faces between, Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain, Long I to night for your presence again: Come from the silence so long and so deep; Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep! Over my heart in days that are flown, No love like mother-love ever was shown, No other worship abides and endures, Paithini, unselfish, and patient, like yours. None like a mother can charm away pain From the sick soul and the world-weary brain Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep, Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold, Fall on your shoulder again, as of old, Let it fall over my forchead tw-night, Shading my weak eyes away from the light, For with its sunny-edged shadows once more, liaply will through the sweet visions of yore, Lovingly, sofily, its bright billiows sweep; Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep! Mother, dear mother! the years have been long Since I last hushed to your lallaby song: Since then, and unto my soul it shall seem Womanhood's years have heen but as a dream.

Clasped to your arms in a loving embrace.
With your light is thee just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep! REPLY TO "ROOK ME TO SLEEP." My child, my child! thou art weary to-night; Thy spirit is sad and dim is the light:
Thon would'st rell me back from the silent shore, To the trials of life, to thy heart as of yore; Thou longest again for the loving care, For my kiss on thy lips, my hand on thy hair, But angels around thee their loving watch keep, And angels, my child, will "rock thee to sleep." "Backward?" sayonward, yes wift rolling years; Glrd on thy armor! Dry up thy tears! Count not thy trials, nor efforts, in vain, They'll bring thee the light of thy childhood again. Ye should not weary, my child, by the way, But watch for the light of that brighter day; Not tired of "sowing for others to rean," For angels, my child, will "rock thee to sleep."

Tored, my child, of the "base, the untrue,"

O, I have tasted the cup they give you,
Felt the deep worrow in the living green
Of a low mossy grave by a silvery stream;
But the dear mother I sought for in vain,
Is an angel presence, and with me again;
And in the still night from the alience so deep,
Come the bright angels to "rock thee to sleep." Nearer thee now than in days that are flown, Purer the levelight endreling thy home, Far more enduring the watch for to-night, Than ever earth-worship away trom the light; Soon the dark shadows will linger no more, Nor come at thy call from the opening door, But know thou, my child, the angels watch keep, And soon, very soon, will "rock thee to sleep."

THE CHARACTER OF GEN. GRANT.

It has doubtless occurred to many of our readers as a singular and what some would call a Providen-tial occurrence, that in this great war of the people against an aristocracy conspicously boastful of its blood, birth and gentle breeding, the popular side-has been conducted to a successful issue by leaders who themselves belong to what Mr. Lincoln called has been conducted to a successful issue by scalars, who themselves belong to what Mr. Lincoln called the "plain people," and what Englishmen writing about us ignoranity call the "peasant class." We have no peasant class in the free States; but Mr. Lincoln and General Grant are both the sons of "plain beople;" both arose from humble circumstances; both, in their youth at least, labored with their hands for bread, and neither had any of those advantages of birth, or powerful family influences, or great estate, which in the South, as in Europe, served men as a lever for their personal aggrandizement.

ment.

General Grant, who entered the war as a colonel
of an Illinois regiment, has shown, in every position
which he has held, genuine greatness of character,
as well as extraordinary military genius. He became colonel of a regiment which was about to diswhich he has held, genuine greatness of character, as well as extraordinary military genius. He became colonel of a regiment which was about to disband because the men could not agree with their officers; but in less than a month he had made this regiment the best in point of discipline and character which he State of Illinois has sent out. His nunotursive but marked ability caused his promotion to the grade of brigadier-general; and after the battle of Belmont, which served its purpose in preventing the reinforcement of Price in Southern Missouri by troops from Columbus, he conceived the first of those hrilliant campaigns of which military historians will write with delight.

The rebels held Columbus on the Mississippi, and Bowling Green, in Central Kentncky, and from these points threatened at once St. I onlis and Cinchnatl. Grant quietly and secretly collected a strong force near Smithland, and suddenly pounced down first upon Fort Henry and then upon Fort Donelson. In these two places he captured a rebel army, with all its artillery and material—but this was the less of the fruits of his well-considered strategy, for the the capture of Fort Donelson produced the precipitate evacuation of Kentuncky and half of Tennessee by the enemy, who did not stop until he reached Corioth, retreating a distance of over three hundred miles without another battle.

Next came the great battle of Shiloh. In that Sherman was Grant's chief Lieutenant, and the two men tested each other's qualities in the most extreme trial to which either had been exposed. That battle was one of the "turning points" of the war. It has been told us that Grant came into the head quarters tent on the evening of the first day's battle, when to any but the most herole spirits fortune seemed to have deserted us, and said quietly, "Well, gentlemen, it was tough work to-day, but we'll beat them to morrow."

Displaced by Buel, Grant uttered no word of combining the grant and the two morrow."

gentlemen, it was tough work to-day, but we'll beat them to-morrow."

Displaced by Buel, Grant uttered no word of complaint; no newspaper correspondent even complained for him, but he went quietly on in his appointed place. We may suppose that the slow, timid and unmilitary policy which marked the long slege of Corinth must often have chafed his spirit, yet one of his merite is to submit to his superiors, cheerfully doing his own wurk without stopping to question or rectify the work of others; and even while ignorance or malice traduced his character and belittled his services, giving his best ability to the furtherance of the plans of the hour. Fortunately we had in the War Department a man of insight and decisiveness, who very soon saw the value of Grant, and put it to use. The long and almost impracticable campaign against Vicksburg was submitted to his direction, and led to as brilliant a series of operations as the greatest General of modern days ever conceived or

greatest General of modern days ever conceived or executed.

Vicksburg was the second of Grant's fruitful victories. A rebel army, with all its arms and materials, surredered to him; but this material gain was the least of the Bruits of his success, for, as the capture of Fort Donelson expelled the rebel forces, without another blow, from all Kentucky and the greater part of Tennessee, from a region of country nearly as great as the Island of Great Britain, and a third greater than England alone, so the capture of Vicksiung re-opened the great Mississippit to navigation, and drove the enemy from the larger part of the State of Mississippit.

Chattanoogn came next. "Hold fast; do not give up Chatanoogn came next. "Hold fast; do not give up Chatanoogn aif you starre." he telegraphed to "eneral Thomas, upon whose sufering army Bragg looked down from the heights opposite, as his certain pray. A single battle again decided the campaign, and relieved Chattanooga, and drove Bragg out of East Tennessee into Georgia. "He did not this time capture the forces of the enemy, owing partly to the difficult nature of the pursuit and the intractable mountains, and partly to the want of skill in the pursuit exhibited by one or two of his subordinates. But of the battles fought on Loosout Mountain and Missionary Ridge bistory records no parallel for sublimity of daring and picturesqueness of effect, which were the division of the Confederacy into two parts, were inestimable in their importance."

winded the boat towards the rocks. I stirred un shamy with my foot, telling him that unless he reted himself we should both he lost. He despirating assented, and accordinolly leave that the steering on a knowing that his superior skill would be use in the moment of dancer. The states had accordinolly leave that the steering on a knowing that his superior skill would be used in the moment of wars. The states had soot elevation of the surf making speech neededs. We now outh stood revergard for our structe for life, and striville moment if was, borne upon the crest of a faint roller, we dashed into the buttee channel. It required an arm, of oak and merce of fat to create a brought his Charlon creating as through the Channel, and dash us to jieves acting the trought the channel, and dash us to jieves acting the trought the case; the back water dragered as actin from the channel, and dash us to jieves acting the structure of the both as it dragered it active to be the case; the back water dragered as actin from the case; the back water dragered as actin from the case; the back water dragered as actin from the case; the back water dragered as actin from the case; the back water dragered it active to an interest of the same and dashed me bleeding and nearly sensetion. The same and the same a

without another blow, from all Kentucky and the greater part of Tennessee, from aregion of country nearly as great as the Island of Grest Britain, and a third greater than Eggiand alone, so the capture of Vicksiung re-opened the great Miselssippi to navigation, and drove the enemy from the larger part of the Exite of Miselssippi.

Chattanoogn all you stavre, 'he telegraphed to concard Thomas, upon whose suffering army Brage jooked down from the heights opposite, as his certain prey. A single bottle significated with the country of the capture the forces of the enemy, owing part of the Experiment of

tacitum, as silent, as self-concentrated, as tenacious and as indomitable as the brigadier and major-general hard been. He made no speeches on his way to the east; he did not address the troops lying in winter quariers at Culpepper; but he took hold of his work at once and by the handle.

Under his eyes the earmaign which began last May has been uninterruptedly successful. His first llow at Lee, in those prodictions and terrible battles of the Wilderness, so crippled the principal army of the rehels that it could do nothing for eleven months afterwards but II be behind its strong works, and maintain the defensive. By this masterly stroke Sherman and Thomas were farmished with the opportunity of action which they well knew how to improve. All the while the dear old Army of the Potomac, which had been so often battierd and broken, but never overcome, was assigned to the disagreable and scennicity inclinous functions of themselves and the total behalf and the horden and the total battles of action whether and eit to his distant the worked, and left to his distant the work of action whether, and left to his distant that while he well the form of the concealment to escape them on handing. I then more promising and eatisfactory task of active movement and battle. Sherman and Sherman sud Shert and in his left he held the fins of a barracount. I afterwards found the meaning of these emblems, and downous rated with the piece of a tree which is completed to reap a very harvest of laurels.

But the moment at length came for which Grant had waited eo many weary months, enduring the hold was visible except the hands. In his right hand he held as spear, on which was transfel to his distant and in his left he held the fins of a barracount. I afterwards found the meaning of these emblems, and downous reptiles link to he say from the piece of a tree which is completed to the substitution of these cubics was allowed. Any one counterance of the grant and observed to reap a very harvest of laurels.

But the moment at length came f

when the Treatment of the policy of the poli

it. Manwi had lain down in the beattom of the hoat quite insensible through terror, so that no advice or bely was to be had from him. At last we were drawing close to the rocks, and I now observed a little cove in their extreme point which might afford us shelter. The entrance to it seemed narrow and shallow, the water rushing in with a feartil surge, and even at the distance I then was, which, though seemingly emilt, could not be less than three fourths of a mile, I could not be sold three fourths of a mile of the mile of t

SECESH GHOSTS FORESHADOWED.

When General Sherman's army occupied Savannah, the citizens pleaded starvation and asked to be fed. Amongst other applications, several hadies called upon the Provost Marshal of the Western District and unfolded a horrible story of suffering and wee. The gallant General B——, impressed with the tale, seated himself to write the order for supplies. While so engaged some remark was made about the termination of the war. Wherempon one of the suffering applicants opened upon the General as follows: the General as follows:

"This war won't be terminated until you kill all the men, and then, we women will fight you, and if you kill all of us it won't be ended then, for we'll come back as ghosts to haunt you." This sanguinary oration, delivered with all the venom of a southern beggar, quite appalled the General, who quietly tore up the order he was writing, saying:

"If such be the case, I think you might as well die of starvation, as then your ghosts may be too weak to come back and haunt us." And he coolly but politiely bowed the lady mendicants into the but politely bowed the lady mendicants into the

GENERAL GRANT AND FAMILY TAKE CV THEIR RESIDENCE IN PHILADELPHIA.—It will be gratifying for our citizens to know that Lieutenan: General Grant will hereafter be a permanent resident of Philadelphia. He will vote at our elections, associate with our citizens, will doubtless take an interest in our municipal concerns, and in every sense of the word, will be a citizen of the city of Philadelphia.

The General and his family removed vesterday word, will be a citizen of the city of Philadelphia.

The General and his family removed yesterday from Burlington, and reached this city in the afternoon. They proceeded at once to the mansion provided for them through the liberality of our citizens, and which is located in Chestnut street, west of Twentieth street, and at once took possession.—
The arrival of the General and family was known only to a select circle of friends and acquaintances, who congregated at the mansion prior to the arrival of its fature occupants, and a warm welcome and hearty greeting was extended them as they entered the house. The pariors were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and a portion of the afternoon was spent in friendly conversation, but no formalities of any kind took place. A crowd congregated in front of the mansion but the "sovereigne" did not get an opportunity of paying their respects to the redoubtaportunity of paying their respects to the redoubta-ble General. May the General's inture life in this city be as happy and pesceful as the past four years of his career have been, stormy and tempestuous.—

REAL ELOQUESCE.—There are no people in the world with whoin eloquence is so universal as with the Irish. When Leigh Bitchle was traveling in Ireland, he passed a man who was a painful spectacle of pallor, squalor, and raggedness. His heart smote him as he passed, and he turned back.

"If you are in want," said Ritchle, with a degree of peevishness, "Why do you not beg?"

"Sure, it is begging hard I am, your honor."

"You didn't say a word."

"Of course not, your honor; but see how the skin is spakin through the holes in me trowsers, and the bones cryin out through the skin! Look at me sunken cheeks, and the famine that is starin me in the eyes! Man alive! isn't it beggin I am with a thousand tongues?"

Young Man Pay Attention!—Don't be a loafer, don't call yourself a loafer, don't keep a loafer's company, don't hang about loading places. Better work for nothing and board yourself, than to sit around corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own mind, better for your own respect. Bustle about if you mean to have anything to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtain a real patient by riding hard to attend to an imaginary one. A quire of old paper tied with red tape, carried under a lawer's arm, may procure him his first case and make his fortune. Such is the world; to him that hath shall be given. Quit droning and complaining; keep busy and mind your chances.

BACK NEIGHBORHOODS.

On the top of the bills, between the great thor

NOW AND THEN.

The New York Mas is a journal grievously addicted to awkward remuniscences. One of its latest is the following:

On the bith of November list—more than a week after Mr. Lincohn's re-election, and when there was no excuse for such an outbrowk—the Tammany Hallo Committee held a meeting over which Wm. M. Tweed presided, and, on motion of George H. Put.

Sec. "Bisoland. That we condemn and denounce the administration of Abraham Lincohn as imbecile, extravagant and corrupt, and believe that a persistent is in injudicions and partisan conduct of the war, and its notorions faithessness to the letter and spirit of the Constitution and laws, will contribute to embitter and prolong the existing struggle, increase the sacrifice of buman life, and the rulmous burden of the public cicht, justly in roke suspicion in the North, and repel rather than invite returning logally on the part of the rebellions States of the South". On the 18th day of April, 1825—not quite firemonths afterward—that same Democratic General Committee held another meeting, and this time, "Hesbedt, That believing Abraham Lincohn, as a ruler, to have been governed by pairtotic molives, honcesty dipurpose, and an elevated appreciation of the grave pand responsible duties imposed upon him in the greatest crisls of our country's history—conting the carevise of which gave such hopeing propose, and an elevated appreciation of the rebellion, a wise forebearing and magmanion of the builting. The wife, she who fulls so large a space in the domestic beaven! she who business tatesmanship, the exercise of which gave such hopeing propose in the condition, a wise forebearing and magmanion of the builting. The wife, she who full so party and the condition of the public of the pub

Becentiy a coffee or tea set, formerly used by Jeff. Davis, and sold at auction, with a quantity of silver plate, just previous to the evacuation of the city by the robels, was presented to President Johnson by a gentleman of Richmond, who purchased the article at the auction sale. The coffee or tea set in question is a perfect miniature of a fac-simile of a rullroad locomotive, with tender attached. The locomotive boiler receives the coffee or tea, makes and discharges it through a spiggot, a steam whistle indicating when the coffee or tea is ready.

The boiler of the locomotive is of porcelain, and the figure of a fireman, of the same material, appears on the locomotive vigorously ringing the bell, which, we suppose, means the breakfast, dinner or supper bell. The tender, which is an admixture of brass and other metals, carries sugar in an elegant sugarcaison, with goblets of Cognine, and stunning small cut glasses. The sides of the tender are embellished with nacks, for segars.

The most curious contrivance of all is the secret music box located somewhere in the tender, which being set, plays eight popular airs, sufficient in length to entertain a supper, dinner or breakfast-table. The whole establishment, engine and tender, sets upon two beautiful enameled waiters. Upon a the sides of the locomotive, in ministure, is emblazoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were built expressly for his use or pleasure. Upon the front, just above where the cow-catcher ought to be, appears the Confederate national banner and battle-sing entwined with the national casign of France.

Correspondence of the Independent Republican LETTER FROM SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

BAOK NEIGHBORHOORS.

On the type at the addition the content there on the content of the great heart of a free people. This manifestation of grief and sorrow, this earnest desire once more to look upon our noble ruler, prores that he has performed his duty, and that his integrity and unwavering faith in God and humarity was well-founded, for it is the mournfully elient but emphalic utterance of the sproval and undying affection of his people. Probably, there never was a more affectionate sermon preached than that powerful, though silent one, in Independence Hall, on that ever memorable Eshabath. It seems to me there is a terrible share of the responsibility of this awinl deed resting upon the miserable Copperhead press and influence of the North. This seems to be the feeling of the mass, for the burning indignation, the smothered wrath, and spirit of revenge, instantly punishes the least expression of sentiment contrary to the general feeling of sorrow and regret. What a proud reflection it must be to some of the next generation, to think that during this trying time in the nation's history their fathers were Copperheads, and used their contemptible influence squaret a man whom God had chosen, and squanst human freedom! The Copperheads of the Revolution were saints, compared with these of our day, who helped their arrogant Lincoln.

From six o'clock in the morning on Sanday, until two Octobers.

In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifling. The wife, she who tills so
large a space in the domestic heaven! she who busied herself so unwearledly for the precious ones
around her: bitter, bitter is the tear that falls on her
cold clay. You stand by her coffin and think of the
past. It seems an amber-colored pathway, where
the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars
hung gittering over head. Fain would the soul
linger there. No thorns are remembered, save those
your hands may unwillingly have planted. Her noble, tender heart hes open to your inmost sight.—
You think of her now as all gentleness, all beauty,
all purity. But she is dead! The dear heart that
law upon your bosom, rest in the still darkness
upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so unitringly are folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portal. The heart whose every
beat measured an eternity of love lies under your
fect. The flowers she bent over with sinlies bend
now above her in tears, shaking their petals, that
the verdure around her may be kept green and beantiful.

There is no white arm over your shoulder, no

There is no white arm over your shoulder, no speaking face to look up into the eye of love; no trembling lip to marmur—"Oh, it is too sad!"
There is so strange a hush in every room; no light footstep passing around. No smile to greet you at nightfall. And the old clock ticks and strikes, and ticks—it was such music when she could hear it! Now it seems a knell on the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face.

and discharges it through a spiggot, a steam whistle indicating when the coffee or tea is ready.

The boiler of the locomotive is of porcelain, and the figure of a freman, of the same material, appears on the locomotive vigorously ringing the belt, which, we suppose, means the breakfast, dinner or supper belt. The tender, which is an admixture of brass; and other metals, carries sugar in an elegant sugar; caison, with goblets of Cogniac, and stunning small cut glasses. The sides of the tender are embellished with racks for segars.

The most curious contrivance of all is the secret music box located somewhere in the tender, which being set, plays eight popular airs, sufficient in length to entertain a supper, dinner or breakfast table. The whole establishment, engine and tender, sets upon two beautiful enameled waiters. Upon the sides of the locomotive, in ministure, is emblaxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the testimonial locomotive and tender were bluxoned, "President Jefferson Davis"—showing that the security that the following swenings, to meet some one whom he especially