

A Union of lakes and a Union of lands, A Union of States none can sever; 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, May 23, 1865

ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL LEADERS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

By latest telegram we learn that Jeff. Davis & Co., arrived at Fortress Monroe, Friday, May 19th. The party consists of Jefferson Davis, his wife, a small son and two daughters, together with Alexander H. Stephens, C. C. Clay, Col. Wm. Reagan, Gen. Wheeler, the rebel raider, and fifteen or sixteen others, names unknown.

KEGRO SUFFRAGE.

We notice that even the New York Herald has lately published an editorial in support of negro sullrage, as the only secure ground in the recon struction of the South. The Herald asks, "Agains this demand that, as the African race have assist ed us in nutting down the rebellion and in sav ing the life of the nation, they should have a share in the political right of suffrage, what valid objection can be brought?" The maxim of Jefferson was that he shall vote "who pays and fights." The grave question is whether a class who are in the state, who are held as Pariahs and outlaws, would not involve elements of peril in the future that we cannot confront,-There must long remain the smouldering fires of the hate and pride which have kindled into this war of secession. There is always the imminency of foreign war; and can we afford to hold in the state a race whose interest we have alieneated from the state? Can we call out and dis cipline men to fight for the life of the nation. and yet deny to them the rights which they have striven to achieve?

EDUCATE THEM.

We are not yet aware how largely the rebe lion is due to ignorance. Aiken, of South Care lina, has said that, could the Inaugural of President Lincoln have been brought fairly before the people of the South, there would have bee no rebellion. But slavery, seeking its own end and the building up of a caste, found in igno ance its natural ally. It became plain that government which rests upon the virtue and in telligence of the people, can afford to lose no means which may contribute to their develop ment. And while the national life and order are dependent upon them, the subject Lecome one, not of local, but of national importance National education should have whatever aid and direction the central government can bring. It may and should work through local adminis tration, but with a superintending energy and spirit that will stimulate local efforts, or over come local indifference. This will be a moimportant step in the thorough reorganization of the South. The difference in the number of persons who can read in Massachusetts and South Carolina is startling. We have at Washington a Bureau for the encouragement of inventive art, and a Bureau of Agriculture; why not

RECONSTRUCTION.

still more a Bureau of Education.

It has become a commonplace to say that Slavery is dead. It is most often repeated by those whom the past has led us to regard with east respect for their sagacity and trust for their integrity. The rebel Breckinridge, in his conference with Sherman, wished no definite refer ence to be made to the subject, on this ground. But we may seriously deceive ourselves. The Satanic power that has been the source and strength of this rebellion, does not die easily.-The fact that the states of Delaware and New Jersey, under the control of Democratic Legislatures, have refused to ratify a Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of it, does not indicate that it is utterly dead; and the Democratic party may not yet be willing to part from their old though treacherous ally. A Georgia planter has boasted, within a few days, that the Emancipation Proclamation is a failure, and that we shall have another war within two years Those who say so flippantly that Slavery is dead, may not comprehend the root or fang which it has. For two hundred years it has been deepening its root into our soil and infusing its virus into our system.

The next Congress will have the gravest duties laid upon it of any which has occurred in our history. It must shape into an enduring policy, and build in the whole structure of th state, the principles which have led our armies to victory on the field. It must maintain the same fidelity to popular government, the same trust in the triumph of righteousness and hu manity. Slavery must be eradicated in its last vestige. The whole social organization which gave strength to Slavery, and which years have made one with it in its very growth and fibre, must be destroyed. The confiscation of the vast and overgrown estates of the leaders, must be followed by a system which will encourage free industry! The privation of power and influence in the state, is little to impose upon him who once has used all his power and influence for the destruction of the state! The perpetual disfran-chisement of the disloyal leaders must be followed by enfranchisement of all loyal men who have fought the battle against them. The true citizen constitutes the state. There can be no se curity in any reorganization of the South which is in violence of natural rights. The only safety is in the most exact justice and the largest humanity. History has no other sure guarantees for permanent peace and progress of a people.

WHO BROUGHT ON THE WAR.

The following facts from a long article in the Tribune, it will be well to remember, as they furnish a conclusive refutation of the charge that the "War" was brought on by Republi

"The formation of the Confederacy cannot have been "occasioned" by an attempt "to subligate the Southern States by Military occupation;" since it has been certain that no such attempt was made by Buchaman, and Lincoln was not insugarated till March 4th, 1861: whereas Bonth Carolina formally steeded from the Union Déc. 20th, 1860: Mississippi followed, Jan. 9th, 1860: Florida next day; Alisaman the next; Georgia on the 16th; Louisana on tangent and the subject of the second of the Confederacy Feb. 9th; while Mr. Lincoln did not even leave his Illinois home for Washington till the 1th. Meantime, the authorities and people of the secoding States were busily intent on selling and appropriating Federal forts, arsemis, armories, micits, subtreasuries, &c.: and the principal portion of our little Army was treacherously "subjugated" to the Robellion by its commander, Gen. Twigge, a least ten days before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated." "The formation of the Confederacy cannot be "The formation of the Confederacy cannot have been "occasioned" by an attempt "to embigate the Southern States by Military occupation;" is lace it has been certain that no such attempt was made by Buchanan, and Lincoln was not inaugurated till March 4th, 1861: whereas South Carolina formally secoded from the Unian Dec. 20th, 1863: Mississip-pi followed, Jan. 9th, 1863: Florida next day; Ali-hama the next: Georgia on the 16th; Louisiana on

MORE EVIDENCE.

We said, not long ago, that there were men in this county, who, by their actions during the time of the rebellion, had abundantly earned the title of "Copperhead," and deserved to have it ling to their name, as a mark of opprobrium and disgrace, as that of "Tory" did to the disoyal men of the Revolution. It is so everywhere, and the spirit of justice will not allow that such men, after having done their country all the harm that lay in their cowardly hearts to lare should be allowed to go unnunished.

These Northern allies of the rebellion have een infinitely more despicable in their behavor than those who had greater courage and ook the field to fight against the Republic. Let the words uttered from their own treacherous nouths be testimony to convict them.

As further testimony upon the general subect, showing the black, vile, and malignant spirt of the copperheads toward Abraham Lincoln, shom they so eulogized after his death, we re print from the York Gazette, a traitor sheet, thich assists in preserving the ignorance, vice, and treason of York county, the following intanous production, published in its issue of Sepember 3d, 1864 :

tember 3d, 1864:

[We are constrained by the wishes of a vast number of the honest Democracy of York County to reprint the following lines to Abraham Lincoln. The fact that they have been widely copied in the journals of this and other States proves that they reflect the sentiments of the Democracy concerning the faithless and abandoned personage to whom they are inscribed. Our former edition having been exhausted by the demand of the people, we are compelled to print another:

Oh! babbling jester, who, with har-room tales, Can point a joke on misery's hideons walls, Who, when Antictam's bloody field lay spread With grouning wounded and with murdered dead, Stretched out no helping hand to lift or save, Or smooth the ghastly pathway to the grave; Gave not a word of cheer or friendly nod, To sooth the victims of your party god, But drowbed the piteous cries of woo With the congenial music of "Jin Crow."

In hours like this of anguish and despair, You dare to summon smitten hearts to prayer! Dare to livoke the beggared wretch to fast, When the poor loaf now left him is his last! Call widows and their babes to leave their crust, (While he who carned it sleeps in southern dust.) To pray that God would guide and bassoon.

I hat brought this ruin on a striken and :

Jest if you will—let fiddle and bassoon

Amuse the leisure of a crowned buffoon:
Let puns go round—Let not the laughter fall.

While stinitess slaughter taints the southern gale;
Fill up your shambles, selze on legions more,
To bleed and rot where legions fell before;
Drug son from mother, husband tear from wife,
To fester on the fields of fruitless strife;
Let maught but tears and groams and misery be,
Till the last negro alaye is starved or free!

But while the broken heart its wee endures.

But, while the broken heart its wee endures, Insult not sacred gried with balm of yours; Inflame not bursting bosoms to despair, By baring wounds that your hand planted there! Proclaim not days to fast but days to feed, To those who suffer from perpetual need. Let not God's temple be again profaned By prayer for hands with daily slangther stained-By pardon asked for sins of yesterday, While swords are whetting for to-morrow's fray!

While swords are whetting for to-morrow's ira):

"How long! Oh Lord! how long!" the mother cleis
"How long! I Oh Lord! how long!" the widow sighs
"Patience!" (a voice breather in her ear who weeps,
"Be still! God's awfal justice only sleeps;
Be still! a few more months of dark misrule
Will rid the nation of this throned fool.
A people's flat, rung trom sea to sea,
Will send his drom and make a people free.
Back to the fifthy purileus whence he came,
Will skulk, disguised, this wretched spawn of shamHated, despised, scourged by a two-fold rod,
The scorn of millions and the curse of God!"

JAS F. SHUNK.

York, Pa., August 4th, 1864.

For the Independent Republican Letter from Philadelphia.

Letter from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1865.

A terrific storm of rain and wind, having the character of a Tornado, passed over this city about 6 o'clock last evening. In the Northeastern part of the city, in particular, it was terribly destructive. From twenty five to thirty houses were either entirely blown down or nearly demolished, while other buildings were unroofed or otherwise damages. Fortunately but one life is known to have been lost, and but few persons seriously injured. Trees were uprooted or 'wisted off, and sign-boards, awningswindow-shutters, &c., were sent whirling through the air as though they were but tops for old Borea-to amuse himself with. The rain poured down in torrents and the thunder and lightning were as ever known.

The sales of the new Government Loan yesterday reached the enormons sum of over seventen million dollars. On Tuesday they exceeded \$15,000,000, and on Wednesday upwards of \$9,000,000. The entire amount disposed of last week exceeded \$11,000,000. Thinks of that, we creakers and whilom calum niators of our national credit! Was the like even heard of before in the history of any nation or people? Bankruptcy—rain—repudiation, forsooth? Dilever men utter more senseless prophecies? Was eventual things and the plasted basted.

ever men utter more senseless prophecies? Was ever a great political party more completely blasted, damned beyond hope of mercy or recovery, than ithe party that has antagonized the Government during the last four years? It is time for it to shift it name. False to the teachings of its founders, it be proved itself more so to the country in its terrible ordes!. Its open and unblushing defection makes the toryism of the Revolution appear respectable in comparison. Hereafter the test of particulum villes: "Were you a supporter or an opponent of the administration of Abraham Lincoln!" How many will bitterly lament that they belonged to the latter class! How many more will, a few years hence, seek to hide their shame by falsely denying that they belonged to that class!

seek to hide their sname by laisely denying the they belonged to that class!

The Union Leaguers have completed their palsital Hall on Broad street below Chestnut, and will move into it next week. It is a magnificent structure, and is furnished with every requisite for social, intellectnal and holding contest.

and bodily comfort. Lieutenant-General Grant paid us a visit last week Lieutenant-General Grant paid us a visit last week, and, with his family, took possession of his new mansion. He is therefore a citizen of Philadelphia. Our city councils have invited him to hold a public reception at Independence Hall, which will take place as snon as the General is at liberty. He is at present in Washington.

Strawberries and green peas have made their appearance in our market. They are not plenty, how ever, and are rather too expensive a luxury for "plebelans" to indulge in yet.

Gold is se-lling at 30 per cent, premium. The tendency of the markets is therefore again downwards. Dry Goods advanced considerably about two weeks ago, and especially muslins, owing to scarcity and a run upon the market, but it is thought they will soon recede again, and possibly go lower than be-

run upon the market, but it is thought they will soon recede again, and possibly go lower than before. Country Produce also shows decided signs of yielding to the requirements of the new order of things. A most marked change has occurred in the value of oats. They are unsalable at fifty cents to-day, a decline of thirty cents in a single week.

Orders have been received from the War Department for the closing of quite a number of the Military Hospitals in aud near this city, which are being carried into effect. The work of retrenchment is going on rapidly hereabouts.

Onserven. ----

From an Occasional Correspondent THE HOMEWARD BOUND ARMY.

Washington, D. C., May 18th, 1865. I have lately returned from a visit to the home ward bound Army of the Potomac, having upon its arrival across the river taken advantage of an opportunity which will soon cease to exist; for soon that grand old army which has left a greater proportion of its number under the sod of its various battle-fields than did ever another army of modern times, and yet has emerged at last victorious from its fiery trials, will be known only in history. Now, during the warm spring days, its war-worn soldiers are lazily lounging on the thick clover which has sprung up luxuriantly on the ground the same army occupied three and a half years ago.

REMINISCENCES. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18th, 1865.

They are clustering in shady places and indulcing in reministences of the eventful scenes of war. Ustening to these groups one cannot help being struck with the amount of unwritten history which will soon constitute freshed romane, when these berots have scattered to their various northern homes and have bonny boys and giris growing up around them, but which will never creep into print.—Many a galiant deed, done in a moment of need, perhaps coufusion, never gets beyond the camp-fire chronicles, while sometimes, some things we read in our morning paper with quickened pulse and sparking eye, would, if they were justly known, fall to excite enthusbesin. An accident of the former class occurred at Five Forks when a regiment of my old division, the third of the Fifth Corps, while sighting in front found a rebelline of battle in rear. Two rebel soldiers, rushing forward at the colors, demanded their surrender. One of our men dashed out the brains of the foremost with the but of his rifle, another beyonetted the second, and the regiment faced about and cut its way out. REMINISCENCES.

THEN AND NOW.

tic of old soldiers when without their load of arms and bargage, showing the powerful development which their leg muscles attain by constant use.— Further on were the trains, a peculiar feature in army seenery, with its aix mules tethered to the tongue of each wagon. A little beyond the fields are sprinkled with tents, and you come in sight of the red, white and blue Maltese crosses, on the division flags of the Fifth Corps, and memories of many bloody days do they recall. If you pass the intervening ridges, you may see a few miles beyond the trafoil of the not less glorious Second, and farther away to the southward, the shield of the Ninth, borns hither after three thousand miles of wandering. We miss the cross of the Sixth corps, which is not here; but among the less familiar devices carried by Sherman's men, we welcome the crescent and star ofthe Twentieth, haptized with the other badges of the Potomac Army at Gettysburg, and the struggles which preceded that Eylau of the war. ic of old soldiers when without their load of arms

At Bailey's Cross Roads, where McCiclian assembled seventy thousand men, has been plowed up, fenced, and cultivated, so that it is not now available for a similar purpose. This does not disturb the equanimity of the men, for thresome are review days to the soldier and heartily does he detest them.—The rank and file are weary of war and all its belongings, and desire only to be speedily discharged and sent to their homes. One would not think love of home was so deeply implanted in the hearts of our roving and adventurous race did he not hear it so constantly expressed in the every-day talk of our soldiers. The words, "Welcome home" are to them the sweetest in the language, and the ones they most long to hear.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO, THE OLD REVIEW GROUND. EMIGRATION TO MEXICO,

Is talked of to a considerable extent, but only mong the officers. Some of these have travelled the world round, and the excitements of danger change have become second nature to them. ne liberal party can pay them, plenty of these will fer their swords to the Mexican republic. THE SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY COMPANIES,

As far as I know, are all gathered about Washing ton. The 50th, 50th, 57th, 141st, and 150th Regiments are all here. May God speed the boys home and grant them many happy and peaceful years to enjoy the prosperity of the united country and there institutious which they have secured to their countrymen.

News Items.

-It is reported that Jeff. Davis is to be con--A lette from Jeff. Davis is said to have be

ound on Boo'h's body, implicating the forme a the conspiracy. - "The last ditch" in which Jeff. Davis proosed to make his final stand, has been discover

d. It was his wife's petticoat. —Governor Vance has been arrested at the house of his father-in-law, in Buncombe County, N. C. It is said he is to be tried for treason.

-Secretary Stanton announces that the muchalked of Grand Review will take place at Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday of next

—A man lately went to General Thomas, usking him not to execute a noted guerrilla, giving as a reason that the war was at an end "I guess we shall find time to hang this fellow," sponded the General.

—The Bishop of the Epsicopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia, has ordered that hereafter all Episcopal clergymen "pray for the powers that be," namely, the President of the United instead of the Confederate States.

-A delegation of twenty citizens of North Carolina, invited by President Johnson to confer on the subject of reconstruction, have arrived in . They report the greatest destitu-

-Mr. Lincoln's grandfather, also named Abr ham Lincoln, was murdered by an Indian is 1744, while at work on his farm, near the Kee ucky River. He left three sons, the eldest of whom, Thomas, was the father of the President. -A colored woman in Marietta, Ohio, brought

to her minister five dollars. It was the first mon-cy she had ever earned. She wanted it to begin a monument for Abraham Lincoln, she said, without whom she would have remained noth ng but a slave. —The Belinst (Ireland) Whig of April 18th, ontains an article evidently from the pen of Professor Cairnes, in which he points out to the

workingmen of England and Ireland that the close of the war opens an immense territory to them, which the moral plague of slavery" until now kept closed against their free labor. -The table upon which the Declaration o —Ine table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed is now in the possession of an ared maiden lady named Ramsey, at Charleston, S. C. Efforts were made to induoring the supply this table for the signing of the South Carolina ordinance of secession, but she steadily refused, and at length threatened whost any one who should all themselves to be for the control of the standard of the

away. -The Richmond Whig says that \$5,000,000 in gold were voted about a year ago, in secret session of the Rebel Congress, for the purpose of bribing Northern men of influence to favor the Rebel was the below of the purpose. Whig success that it is desirable to know who got the money, and that an investigation of the natter is going on.

who should attempt to take

-It has been proposed that the authorities of the different States adopt the confederate uniform as the garb to be worn by all convicts in the different Penitentiaries thereof. The suggestion is ferent renitentiaries thereof. The suggestion is a good one, if it means that the uniform shall consist of an exact pattern of that worn by Rob-ert E. Lee, because he of all the other rescal-who sought the overthrow of the Government, deserves to be commemorated in garb as well as in person, in the cells of our Penitentiaries.

-As we expected, Barnum is already looking up the balmoral, crinoline, et eetera, worn by Davis on the occasion of his capture. It is said that he offers five hundred dollars for the artithat he oners nive hundred contains for the arti-cles. As Barnum is eminently loyal, and with al proverbially benevolent, we volunteer the sug stion that if he succeeds in obtaining the afore mentioned curiosities, he appropriate at least one-half the proceeds accruing from their exhi-bition to the orphan children of our brave soldiers and sailors.

-The assassin Sanders is no novice at the business He was long connected with a party of noted stilletroists in Italy; took active part in he scheme of Orsini to kill the Emperor Napoleon; advocated the plan of Mazzini for getting rid of the Pope; ordered an "infernal machine" at Colt's pistol lactory, and tried to induce the workmen to awear it was part of an agricultural implement. No baser villain ever polluted the earth than George N. Sanders.—Albany Exening

-Gen. Grant had a most affecting interview Gen. Grant had a most affecting interview with Mr. Seward a few days ago. The Secretary grasped the General's hand with great emotion, and exclaimed, "Thank God! General Grart, you are alive!" The General, who is so stoical amid ecenes of carage, broke down completely. The sight was a shocking one, for the two dreadful gashes on each side of his face, widingure the grey-haired old man, that his friends can scarcely recognize him. The eye above is, as it was—clear and bright.

Converted Rebel—Reconstruction

in the South. meeting of Southern men in Memphis, re-Colonei Grace, of Arkan-as, spoke as fol-

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I sm the man who drew up; the ordinance of Secession in Arkansas; I have ben in the field fighting against the Union for nearly four years, but now I am a conquered and whipped man. [Laughter,] As I was gallant in going out to fight, I now propose to be gallant at surrendering and submitting to the arms of the Government that we cannot whip. [Laughter,] I have no contempt for Federal authority now, if I ever had. I do not think there is a manly besom in the South but that has higher respect for Northern gallantry than when be went into the fight. There may be some men in the North who may think-that the South had a band in the death of our lamented President, but I know that the people of the South moorn over his death. the North who may think-Mat the South had a band in the death of our lamented President, but I know that the people of the South montro over his death, and feel that they have lost a friend. The North have ministaned this conflict noly, and the South have ministaned this conflict noly, and the South have nothing to be asiamed of. I am proud of the South—there is something in the very atmosphere that makes men great. So, I say that the South is not an insignificant people; and if so great neeple as they cannot whip the world, who cannot come to the inevitable conclusion that the North is greater? Laughter! And I am not going to stully myself by saying that I have been whipped by somebody. Now it is our duty to repent and go back to this great national charch—repent, get absolution, and be baptized afresh. [Laughter.] I know we will receive bonerable and just terms. When I had an interview with the President, his heart seemed to be ever overflowing with love to the Southers of the continuous seems of the unit flex of the seems of t

Trial of the Assassins.

THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS. The following is a copy of the charges and specifi-cations against David E. Harrold, Goo. A. Atzeroth, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, John H. Surratt, Edward Spangler, Sumel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel A. Mudd:

cations against David E. Harrold, Goo. A Atzeroth Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlio, John H. Burratt, Edward Spangler, Sumel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel A. Mudd:

Chargo I. For maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously, and in aid of the existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on on before the 4th day of March. A. D. 1805, and on divers other days between that day and the 15th day of April, A. D. 1805, combining, confederating, and consolving together with one John H Surratt. John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Senders, Beverley Tucker, Jacob Thompson, Williem C. Cleary, Clement O. Clay, George Harper, George Yonda, and others unknown, within the Milleary Department of Washington, and within the fortified and entrenched lines thereof, Abraham Lincoln, late, and at the time of said combining, confederating and comspiring, President of the United States of America and Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof: Andrew Johnson, then Vice President of the United States aforesaid, and Ulysses S. Grant, Lieutenant-General of the Army of the States aforesaid, and Chief with the Milleary Department of State of the United States aforesaid, and Ulysses S. Grant, Lieutenant-General of the Army of the States aforesaid, and in prosecutive said malicious, unlawful, and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and in aid of said reb-fillon, afterwards, to wit: On the 14th day of April, A. D. 1855, within the Milliary Department, together with the said John Wilkes Booth, and John E. Surratt, maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States as aforesaid, and maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously unurdering the said Andrew Johnson, then President of the United States and Department of Washington aforesaid, and maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously to kill and murder the said William II. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States aforesaid, and in t

and military lines of the said United States, then selling, unlawfully, maliciously, and traiterously to all and murder Abraham Lincoln, then Presiden

and milliary lines of the said United States, there being, unlawfully, maliciowly, and traiterously to kill and murder Abraham Lineoin, then President of the United States aforesaid, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and unlawfully, malicionsly, and traitorously to kill and murder Andrew Johnson, then Vice-President of the United States, upon whom on the death of said Abraham Lincoln, after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1856, the office of President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, would devolve, and to unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously kill and murder Ulveses S. Grant, then Licutenant-General under the direction of the said Abraham Lincoln in command of the Armies of the United States aforesaid; and unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously to kill and murder William H. Seward, the Secretary of State of the United States aforesaid, whose duty it was by law upon the death of the President and Vice-President of the United States aforesaid, whose duty it was by law upon the death of the President and Vice-President of the United States aforesaid, and and intending by the Killing and murder of the said Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, Ulveses S. Grant and William H. Seward aforesaid, to deprive the army and navy of the said United States of a constitutional commander-in-chief, and to prevent a lawful election of President and Vice-President of the United States Aforesaid, and by the means aforesaid to ald and comfort the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the said United States as aforesaid, and thereby to ald in the subversion and overthrow of the said United States.

And being so combined, confedented, and conspiring together in the prosecution of such unlawful and traitorous conspiracy, on the night of the latt day of April, A. D. 1855, at the be, of about bell of the head of Abraham Lincoln, and did thereby then and there head Abraham Lincoln, and Abraham Lincoln, then Breach of the besaid United States and Commander-la-Chief of t

murder the President of the United States as afore In further prosecution of the unlawful, traitors is conspiracy aforesaid, and of the marterons and traitorous intent of said conspiracy, the said Edward Spangler, on the said 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, Spangler, on the said 14th day of April, A. D. 180 at about the same hour of that day as aforesaid within the said military department and the militalines aforesaid, did aid and assist the said Jow Willess Booth to obtain entrance to the box in as theater in which the said Abmham Lincoln was altituded. at the time he was assaulted ted, and as a street by John Wilkes Booth, and also did then and the aid said Booth in barring and obstructing the do of the box of said theater so as to hinder and preven any assistance to or rescue of the said Abmiham Liu coln against the murderous assault of the said John Wilkes Booth, and did at any abor him in makin.

his escape after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in manner afore-aid.

And in further prosecution of said unlawfu his escape after the said Abraham Lincoln had been mardered in manner afore-aid.

And in further prosecution of said unlawfur, murderous and traitorous conspirace, and in pursuance thereof, and with the Intent as afore-aid, the said David E. Harrold, on the night of the 14th of April. A. D. 1805, within the military department and military lines afore-aid, did abet and assist the said J. Wilkes Booth in the killing and murdering of the said Abraham Lincoln, and did then and there aid, and abet and assist him, the said John Wilkes Booth, in aftempting to escape through the military lines aforesaid, and accompany and assist the said John Wilkes Booth, in aftempting to conceal him self and escape from justice after killing and nurdering the said Abraham Lincoln as afore-said.

And in further prosecution of said unlawful and trailtorous conspiracy, and of the intent thereof aforesaid, the said Lewis Payne did, on the same hour of 10 ol-cleck 15 minutes, p. M., at the city of Washington, and within the military department and military lines afore-said, unlawfully and muliclously make an assault upon the said William H. Seward, Secretary of State as afore-said, in the dwelling house and bed-chamber of him, the said William H. Seward, servictory of State as afore-aid, in the dwelling house and the said Conspiracy, at the said the land throat of the said conspiracy, at the same time and place last afore-aid, did attempt, with the knife afore-said, and attempt, with the knife and prison led in his hand, to ki and attempt of kill and murder the said William H. Seward from murder by the said Lewis Payne, in further prosecution of the said conspiracy, at the same time and place last afore-aid, did attempt, with the knife and prison held in his hand, to kill and murder Prosecution of the said conspiracy, at the same time and place last afore-aid, did attempt, with the said knife and prison held in his hand, to kill and murder Prosecution of the said conspiracy, at the same time and place last afore-aid, did attempt, with th

ward, Augustus W. Seward, Emerick W. Hausel, and George F. Robinson.

And in the further prosecution of the said conspiracy and its trulterous and murderous designs the said Gorge A. Atzeroth did, on the hight of the 14th of Arril, A. D. 1865, and about the same hour of the night aforesaid, within the military department, and the military lines aforesaid, it in walfor Andrew Johnson, then Vice-President of the United States aforesaid, with the intent unlawfalls and maliciously to kill and murder him, the said Andrew Johnson.

And in the further prosecution of the conspiracy of aforesaid, and of its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid, on the night of the 18th and 14th of April, A. D. 1805, at Weshington City, and within the military lines aforesaid, the said Michael O'Luurghilin did then and there lie in wait for Ulsurghilin did then and there lie in wait for Ulsurghilin did the further prosecution of the said consultation.

And in the further prosecution of the said conspir-cy, the said Samuel Arnold did, within the military acy, the said Samuel Arnold did, within the military department and military lines aforesaid, on or about the 6th day of March, A. D. 1865, and on divers of a the on day of March, A. D. 1865, and on olvers our er days and times, between that day and the 15th day of April, A. D., combine, conspire with and aid, counsel and abet, comfort and support the said John Wilkes Booth, Lewis Panne, George A. Atzeroth, Michael O'Laughiln, and their confederates in the said unlawful, murderous and onspiracy, and in the execution thereof as alone

conspiracy, and in the execution thereof as alone said.

An in the further prosecution of the said conspiracy, Mary E. Surratt did, at Washington cit; and within the military department and military lines aforeasid, on or before the 6th day of March. A. D. 1865, and at divers other days and times between that day and the 26th day of April, A. D. 1865, relected, entertain, harbor and conceal, sid and assist, the said John Wilkes Booth, David F. Harrold, the Early of the March, and their confederates, with a knowledge of the murderous and trailorous conspiracy aforesaid, and with intent to sid, abet and assist them in the execution thereof, and in escaping from justice after the murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, as aforesaid, with intent to ald, abet and assist them in the execution thereof, and in escaping from justice after the murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, in pursuance of the said conspiracy, in the manner aforesaid.

By order of the President of the United States.

J. HOLT,

Judge Advocate General

Trial of the Assassins.

WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1865 The witnesses examined this afternoon in the court-marshal showed the intimacy of Booth, Arnold, and O'Laughliu.

Mr. Cox, for the detence, objected to the whole of the order of the order

Mr. Cox, for the detence, objected to the whole of this evidence, on the ground that the mere fact of intimacy was not evidence of conspiracy. Judge-Advocate Holt said they had fully established the intimacy of the party in Washington, and he simply proposed to show that the intimacy existed in Baltimore.

The court overriled the objection, but ordered The court overruled the objection, but ordered

it to be put on record.

It appeared from the testimeny of David Stanton that, on the night of the illumination, the 13th of April, O'Laughlin was prowling in the liquid of the Secretary of War, but having no business there he was ordered out. General Grant was in the prefer at that time. in the parlor at that time. The court remained in session till seven o'-

A number of witnesses were examined as to he occurrences at the theater on the night he assussination.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May, 16th, 1865. Among the witnesses examined in the assassi-nation trial to-day, was Mr. Browning, the pri-pate Secretary of President Johnson, who said on the evening of the assussination be found that on the evening of the assassination be found in his letter-box a card addressed to President Johnson, with the words upon it: "Don't wish to disturb you; are you at home? J. Wilkes Booth." Major Knox and Sergrant Hatter testified that on the 12th of April the residence of the Secretary of War was illuminated in honor of the recent victories. General Grant, his wife, and others were in the house at the time.—O'Lanch'in, whom the the witness now filentiof the recent victories. General Grant, his wife, and others were in the house at the time.—
O'Laughlin, whom the the witness now iffentified, had intruded into the house, and in response to a question, said he was a lawyer, and very well acquainted with becretary Stanton.
O'Laughlin appeared to be drunk, and made especial inquiry to have a look at General Grant.
This was about 9 o'clock.
Dr Stone testified as to the condition of President Lincoln after the shooting. The ball ex-

Dr Stone testified as to the condition of President Lincoln after the shooting. The ball extracted from the head was exhibited, and he identified it by the initials "A. L.," which he had scratched upon it with a pen-knife. Sergeant Cobb, who, on the night of the assessination, was on duty at the Navy-Yard bridge, estilled as to Booth and his companion passing into Maryland. Booth, on being challenged, said he was going to his home in the country, over Greenlown.

near Greentown.
The pistol picked up in the theater-box was The pistor pleased up in the theoretical conditions in court and identified.

Livet in court and identified.

Livet, who went in pursuit of the asassin, gave an interesting account of overtaking

m, and of the conduct of Dr. Mudd, who dress1B. oblishes. The boot, which was cut from looth's leg, was produced in court. Inside was

Officer Lloy d, who went in pursuit of the jug-ios, sail Dr. M. and at first denied seeing them, it afterward recollected it was Booth's limb likely he had set; the latter having been some

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May, 17th, 1865.

According to William Williams, a witness be for the court today, Pr. Midd denied altogether that there had been any strangers at his house. Midd seemed aneasy and not willing to give information without being asked, but he subsequently soid he had set Booth's leg.

Since Garacon testified that he was at Dr. Muhd's house on Toesday succeeding the assassion, when Mucd then said some one had some per with a fractured leg, and that he had acipg him into the house. He stated that the parties he, the Dector accompanying them part rties left, the Doctor accompanying them par parties it; the Doctor accompanying their posteriors, Mudd on Tuesday denied that he knew them. When on Filday the witness went to a real Maild, the latter stated that he thought it was Boon who was at the house. The officers were about to search the house, when Mrs.

Model throw a boot down stairs, on the lining of all the words words, "J. Wilkes." As Mudd stakes, the man who was there had whiskers—the Booth let. dudd said he had been introduced to Booth las Mudd said be had been introduced to Booth last tall, but did not identify hun.

Withe S. Jett, who had been in the army as Commissory Agent in Caroline county, testified that on the 18 h of April he saw a wagon near Port Conway; as he drew near, Harroid, who was there, said his brother had been wounded; Harrold called out to witness, and said he supposed they were raising a command to go South, that rold then said, "We are the assassins of the threadout," Booth came, in and Harrold intro-President; Booth came up and Harrold introduced from as his brother, under the name of Boyd and they crossed the river; witness and his companions, with Harrold, went on to Boyding Green, leaving Booth on the way at Garrett's,

owner house thereoff returned; witness and als comman as were dressed in gray, and of course, he said, Harrold must have known who they were.
On er ssexxamination, Harrold did not say he was the assassin, but "We are the assassins," and pointing to Booth, remarked, "Yonder is the high which killed the President." Parreal appeared to be much excited at the

Colonel Conger and Sergeant Corbett testified is to the facts connected, with the pursuit of the speak is and the shooting of Booth, and the ar-ics of Harrold, substant, ally as heretofore pub-Other witnesses were examined.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18th, 1865. The following is a continuation of the testi rony taken to-day on the assassination conspir-

A Reeve, telegraph operator, residing i identified a dispatch

Bracklyn, Long Island, identified a dispatch handed him by Both at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and so it to Lewis J. Weichman on the 2d of Murch. It simply read: "Tell John to telegraph number and street at once."

The witness tuen delivered the message to John Surratt, who, in response to Weichman's question, "What it was about?" said, "Don't to so d——I inquisitive." Witness boarded at Mrs. Surratt's nonse in Washington after the the collection of the surrant's nonse in Washington after the March; could not fix the time. He saw the control could not be the the saw bowth, John Surratt, Psyne, and Atzerott, with everal others, who had been riding out re-arn very much excited. He noticed that some of them were armed. Surratt said his prospects were blighted, and was in an extremely ill-hu-

nor.
Witness also testified that on the morning after the assassination he thought it his duty to surrender himself to the Government, and forth-with assisted in the discovery and agrest of the with assisted in the discovery and agrees of the guilty persons. He mentioned a woman coming to Mrs. Surrac's, who the latter said was Mrs. Shoer, a French voman, and a blockaderunner, and was not afraid of consequences, because she said she could invoke the protection of the French Minister or Consul.

The C art here took a recess.

After recess Welchman on being examined said he told Capt. Gleason at the War Depart. ment of suspicious circumstances connected with the movements of Mrs. Surratt, and asked bin what they could mean, whether they were ble kade-running occupations or not. He also spoke to Gleason or the talk aftost about the contemplated capture of the President by the releis, and Capt. Gleason sconted the idea as impossible. He had read in the papers that such an attempt was likely to be made. Wit ness said with reference to the fact of his hav ness said with reference to the blockade-runner, Mrs. Slater, at the noise of Mrs. Surrait, and not giving the information to the Govern-ment, that he do bated the point with himself some time, and thought finalty, as she had been there only one night, he would say nothing about it. James Walker, colored, testified he was living

at the Pennsylvania House in April; Atzerodt came there on the 15th of April about 2 o'clock in the morning, and left between 5 and 6 in the Middam Ciendenen identified a knife as the one picked up near the corner of F and Ninth streets, on the morning of the assassination, by

colored woman.

Detective McPhail testified that Atzerodt said Detective Merhan testined that Agordus and that to coat found at Atzrodt's room had in it a pistol which belonged to Harrold!

Leute mant W. R. Kleen testified he saw the prisoner Atz took at the Pennsylvania House:

stroyed, and this too by agents and with little fear of danger. The writer asks Jeff to confer with Gen. Harris on the subject. On this is indorsed, "The Secretary of State at his convenience will, see Gen. Harris and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulties heretofore experienced. Signed J. D., February 17, 1865."

Mr. John Potts and Nathan Rice of the War Denartment, testifies that to the best of their

Department, testifies that to the best of their knowledge the lidorsement was in the hand-writing of Jesserson Davis.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19th, 1805. The witnessess for the defense were to-da ismissed until Monday. About twenty has thus far been summoned The United States have probably thirty mor witnesses to examine, and an effort will be made to conclude the testimony for the prosecu-

ion to-morrow.

The trial will probably be closed next week. This morning up to the recess Charles H. Roche was, examined as to his having taken possession of Edward Spangler's carpet bag on the 17th and found therein a piece of rope that the property of the transfer before the results the property of the property

the 17th and round therein a pice of re-cighty-one feet long, the twist having been care-fully taken out.

After recess, Mr. Roche was re-called and identified the rope found in Spangler's carpet-

box.

Wm. Eaton testified that he arrested Spangler at his boarding-house in Washington.

Wm. Wallace testified that he arrested O'Laughlin on the 17th of April in Baltimore. On the way to the police office, O'Laughlin space of the assassination as a bad affair, and denied that he had anything to do with it. James Gifford, a carpenter at Ford's Theatre, gave information about fitting the box President Lincoln occupied. Nothing specially important was elicited from his testimony.

Lincoln occupied. Nothing specially important was elicited from his testimony.

Wm. II Wells testified on the 14th of April he was living at the house of Secretary Seward and recognized Payne as the man who came there representing he had medicine from Dr. Verdi; saw Payne strike Fredrick Seward on the steps twice over the head with something mounted with silver; subsequently saw Payne come out and get on his horse and ride away. After Payne's capture witness recognized him immeand get on its horse and the away.

Payne's capture witness recognized him immediately. Sergeant Robinson who was in attend ance upon Secretary Seward, on the night of the 14th of April, testified the first he saw of Payne he heard a disturbance in the hall, when Payne he heard a disturbance in the hall, when he opened the door Payne struck him, and when he came into the room the witness clenched him, Payne put his arm around his neck, struck him with a knife and cut him, then went to the bedside of Becretary Beward and struck him with the same weapon on the neck twice. He described what took place and the manner in which Payne seemed to be endeavoring to cut him in the neck.

in which Payne seemed to be endeavoring to cut him in the neck.

Major Seward, son of Secretary Seward, was sworn, and identified Payne as the man who was at his father's house on the night of the 14th April; he had retired at about 11 o'clock, and a short time after was aroused by screams of his sister; rushed up stairs and seized the man, who struck witness with a decanter from the table, and made use of the words, "I am mad, I am mad!" when near the door, as witness was passing he saw by the light in the hall, that he was all, and had dark hair, and no beard; got a jistol and rushed down to the front door; after witness' own wounds were dressed, he went in the half staher's room, and saw he had a large gash on his cheek, one on his throat, and one sash on his cheek, one on his throat, and one inder his ear; witness was salisfied the prisoner at the bar was the same man.

CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS. CUMBERLANDVILLE, GA., May 11th, 1865.
To Captain T. W. Scott, A. G. 2d. Division: To Captain T. W. Foot, A. G. 2d. Dresson:
Sin: —I have the honor to report that at dayingth yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and aptured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters and brother; his Postmaster. General, Reagan; his private Secretary, Col. Harrison; Col. Johnson, Ald-de-Camp on Da-vis's Staff; Col. Morris Lubeck, and Lieut. Hathnway; also several important names, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a

of he wagons and three anoushoes, making a most perfect success.

Itad not a most painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. The mistake cost us two killed and Lieut. Boutle acounded through the arm in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin.

This coverned just at daylight, after we had capand four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsia.—
This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the 1st Wisconsin they were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night, and shall
move right on to Macon, without waiting orders
from you, as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished.

It will take me at least three days to reach
Macon, as we are agenty direct miles out and our Macon, as we are seventy-five miles out and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawk-

nsville to-night. I have the honor, &c., D B. PRITCHARD, Lieut.-Col. 4th Michigan Cavalry Macon, Georgia, Friday, May 13th, 1865.

Hon. Edmin. M. Hanton, Secretary of War:
Lieut-Col. Hardee, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Laurens Co., on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp, via Cumberlandville, Col. Hardee met Colonel Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan.

the 4th Michigan.

Hardre followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocunulger toward Hopewell and thence by House Creek to Liwinsville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Left. Davis had not arrived From a citizen Pritchard learned that his par

From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encanped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men, and surrounded the camp before day.

Ilardee had camped, at 9 p. m., within two miles, as he afterward learned, from Davis.

The trail being too indistinct to follow, the pushed on at 3 a. m., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by the men of the 4th Michigan.

A fight encued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes clapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warn. The firing in this skirmish was the first warn

ing Davis received.

The captors reported that he hastily put on one of his wie's dreases and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at

The race was a short one, and the Rebel Pres-The race was a short one, and the Repet Fresident was goon brought to bay. He brandished a bowic-knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Cot's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. Davis pranticed to Col. Hardee after the Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Hardee after the excitement was over that the men had better not provoke the President, or "he might hur some of 'em." J. H. Wilson, Maj. Gen

The Petticoat Escapade.

The attempt of Davis to elude his captors by wearing petticoats was ridiculous enough; but he capped the climax of absurdity by his argu-ment to our vigitant soldiers. It was a characteristic piece of Secession logic. All the advo-cates of treason have a remarkable talent for distorting facts and then drawing from their fal-sified premises whatever conclusions they desire to establish. Thus, the fugitive conspirator, being a man dressed in woman's clothing, assumed that he belonged to the gentler sex, and arguing from that point appealed to the manhood of his pursuers—"does your Government war upon defenceless women?"—a plea that furnished the "Christian President" a magnificent theme for a diesertation on the principles of humanity and wisdom of magnanimity. It might have been effective had not his unjucky boots—(they were probably of substantial cavalry pattern)—made his pursuers suspect the soundness of the first label of his first better the soundness. link of his fine chain of reasoning.

We presume, too, that his attire was not as tastefully and elegantly adjusted as that of a Pa-

Ink of his fine chain of reasoning.

Leat mant W. R. Kleen testified he saw the prisoner ALZ test at the Pennsylvinia House; saw Atzerodt in the room; said to him, "Have you heard of the assassination of the President 2" and the said "Yes, it was an awful thing;" I awoke about seven in the norming he was gone; sometime before the assassination I saw the prisoner have a knife in the bed with him; he went out, and when he returned said, "Leutdenant, have you seen my knife?" I told him yes, I had; he said "I one fails I have the othet."

Rev. Mr. Ryder of Chicago testified: I visited Richmond in the month of April, remaining from the 13th to the 21st, and picked up in or near the State House, a letter signed W. J. Oldham, Feburary 11, 1865, to President Davis, in which he calls the attention of the President to the fact, that certain difficulties in a plan to destroy the enemy's vessels, cities, etd—to create a terror at the North, had been overcome. The preparation is alluded to as having been compounded by Professor McColloch, to whom and one other person only the composition was known, and the writer states that by its means every vessel leaving foreign ports for the United States, any transport, gunboat, etc., may be de-

and it is hoped that some skillful artist will reproduce it with historic fidelity, so that future times may gain at one glance a dissolving view of the Rebellion, and a portrait of its leader in a the costume well calculated to adorn his beauty and clear up all unsolved doubts of the components of that Ultima Thule of Secession desperation ed last ditch.-Phila. Press.

'Important Order-

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17, 1862.

A general order has been issued from the Walescartment as follows:

All the forces of the enemy cast of the Mirelsalpp. All the forces of the enemy cast of the Mississippi River having been duly surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the armies of the United States under agreements of parole and disbandon meut, and there being now no authorized troops of the enemy cast of the Mississippi River, it is ordered that from and after the first day of June, iso, any and all persons found in arms segment the United States or who may commit acts of hostility scales it cast of ... the Mississippi River, will be regarded a cruerillas and punished with death. The strice of forcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the commanding officers of all the United States forces within the territorial limits which it applies. Control States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.

According to an order of the War Department in Adjutant-General has been directed to communicatering out of service, all general, field, and six officers, who are unemployed, or whose service a no longer needed.

esta bott

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anen table cloths, fowels, at NAPKINS.

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