

A Union of lakes and a Union of lands.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, May 30, 1865

INDICTMENT OF DAVIS AND BRECKING The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia May 26th, found a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge for high treaeon. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid in July last of any other land in the world. And thus our within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this court, killing citizens and destroying property, Breckinridge being present per sonally, and Davis constructively. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in court and asked for a Bench Warrant in the case of

Breckinridge, who is still at large. He advocated

that such steps be taken as will bring Davis be

fore the court for trial.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH DAVIS. If ever there was a mountain reduced to a analchill-ever an elephant reduced to a monacever a giant reduced to a liliputian-examples of each may be found in Jeff. Davis, late President of Rebeldom. One day boastful and full of braggadocia, the next as valiant as a half-drowne feline-one day issuing bloodthirsty manifes toes, the next making buge tracks in petticoats and hood. There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous-and it did not take long for Jeff. Davis to be transformed from a valiant soldier to a fleeing coward in woman's toggery Of all the farces that have ever been enacled that of the Southern Contederacy is the greatest and the picture its framers and adherents will cut in history will furnish unlimited subjects for burlesque and ridicule. Perhaps we have no right to rejoice in the farcical termination of the "Confederacy," but we have the right to enjoy the laugh that termination unavoidably produces. The boasted Confederacy and petticoat

will be thought of together in the future. Having caught Davis and his associates, th question now arises, what shall be done with them? And here we propose to give the sentence that a noted Southerner and one intimately connected with Davis & Co., deemed due to traitors. As it is the decision of the "Southern Chivalry" and not of " Northern Fanatics," our "Southern brethren" will certainly be satisfied with it-loyal men assuredly will, but nothing less. When Old John Brown and his fourteer adherents terrified the whole State of Virginia with his Quixotic raid, and was captured, Fernanda Wood wrote to Gov. Wise to commut his sentence from hanging to imprisonment.-Wise answered by the following letter, which bas a historic interest, besides furnishing the proper treatment of traitors:

ANSWER OF GOV. WISE TO FERMANDO WOOD.

ANSWER OF GOV. WISE TO FERRANDO WOOD.

RICHMOND, VA., NOV. 4, 1859.

My Dear Sir. I have duly received and weighed every word of your letter. I give it all credit for good motive and good morals, and as suggesting what, perhaps, is good policy. Now, listen to me, for my mind is inflexibly made up.

Had I reached Harper's Ferry before these men were captured (and I would have reached there in time, had I been forwarded as I ought to have been from Washington and the Relsy House.) I would have proclaimed martial-law, have stormed them in the quicker possible time, have given them no quarter, and time, had I been forwarded as I ought to have been from Washington and the Reley House.) I would have preclained martial-lan, have dreamed them in the quickest possible time, have given them no quarter, and if way had survived, I would have tried and greated them sunder sentence of court-martial. But I was too late, and to protect them to the unmet of my power, and I did protect them with my person. I excented them to prison, and placed around them such a force as to overawe Lynchlaw. Every comfort was given them by my orders; and they have been scrupulously afforded a fair and speedy trial, with every opportunity of defence for crimes which were openly perpetrated before the eyes of hundreds, and as openly confessed. They could escape conviction only by technical exceptions, and the chances for these they had to a greater degree, by the expedition of prosecution. And the crimes deliberately done by them are the deepest and darkest kind which can be committed against our people. Brown, the chief leader, has been legally and fairly tried and, convicted, admits the humanity of his treatment are a prisoner, the truth of the indictment, and the truthfulness of the witnesses against him. He has been allowed excess of counsel, and the freedom of speech beyond any prisoner known to me in our trials. It was impossible not to convict him. He is scattened to be hung; that is the sentence of a mild code, humanely adjudged, and requires no duty from me, except to see that it be executed. I have to sign no deathwarrant. If the Executive interposes at all, it is to pardon; and to pardon him I have received petitions, prayers, and threats from almost every Free State in the Union. From honest, patriotic men, like yourself, many of them, I am informed that hanging will make him a martyr. Ah! Will it? Why? The obvious answer to that question shows me above everything the necessity for banging him. You ask, "Have you nerve enough to be they are approximated to be hung, and that it would be inexensable for milities entiment outsi

IN A FETTICOAT. The London Speciator, commenting upon the sudden check of our jubilee of victory by the murder of Mr. Lincoln, calls it the "irony of fate." So it may have seemed at the moment but now it is clear that Fate was never so gener ous as in dealing with this rebellion. Within less than two months the great conspiracy which had lasted long enough to gain the semblance of a power, suddenly reels, crashes, and crumbles utterly away. In the last struggle its expiring force is concentrated into one crime so black that the shuddering world everywhere recognizes the utterly devilish spirit of the rebellion: and that the whole gamut of emotion may he swept, from the extreme of joy, through the most harrowing tragedy, to utter farce and contempt, while America and Europe are still aghast, a peal of inextinguishable laughter goes ringing around the globe as the chief conspirator. "the statesman who has created a nation." skulks tremblingly away in petticosts, and whines that it is too bad to pursue women and children 1

So this rebellion, the most formidable in history, which, it is not too much to say, would have prevailed against any other government in the world, is not only absolutely annihilated by the redstless energy of a truly popular Govern but ends without a sign of the dignity that lesser crimes sometimes assume ridiculously. Even Among the various rumors concerning the ram stonewall is one which proved unfounded, that the specifies assume, ridiculously. Even riot went out and hung himself—nor went out and hung himself—nor went out and hung himself—nor went of one beloved man, at least savage beast at bay. But Davis, with f untold thousands of brave and no upon his soul, will go down to postering under a petiticoat, the object of the continuous savage as a deposit. This was agreed to, and she was towed to the arsenal and her dag lowered. The officers and men were paid of and put sabore. Judus Iscariot went out and hung himself. Booth, the murderer of one beloved man, at least died like a savage beast at bay. But Davis, with the blood of untold thousands of brave and no-ble victims upon his soul, will go down to posmingled horror and derision.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY. Grand Review of Veterans at Wash-We consider that Pennsylvania, as well as every other State where a system of free education

to reap the benefits of educating the masses.-

from war to peace is the same to the educated

eeman. It needs but an appeal to parriotism

an order from the Government at once changes

the soldier to the citizen. Education, as we

have already said, has done this—the education

of the common school, which elevates the mass-

es of this country far above and beyond those

days slace it required the sternest rigors to dis-

come industrious and peaceable citizens; adding

by their production to the wealth of a Govern-

THE THIRD SERIES OF SEVEN-THIRTIES

The greaf success of the 7-30 Loan what al-

ways be looked upon as one of the most power-

ful evidences of the strength of the United States

Sovernment, and of its strong hold upon the

confidence and affection of the people. On Sat-

urday, May 13th, the subscriptions were over thirty million dollars, and for the week ending on

that day, over ninety-eight million dollars, and in

the three months that the Loan has been in

charge of Mr. Jay Cooke, over five-hundred mil-

ion dollars. These large receipts will enable the

Treasury to pay off our armies as they are dis-

anded, and to rapidly discharge the various ob-

ligations that have incurred during the war.-

History will show that a great war-debt to in-

dividuals has never before been so promptly

paid; and we think all will agree that Sccre-

tary McCulloch deserves great credit for the abil-

ity he has manifested, not only in securing the

means, but for the financial skill he has displayed

in so directing these vast receipts and disburse-

ments as not for a moment to disturb the equi-

librium of commerce, embarrass individuals, or

n any way tighten the money market. It is

publiess true that the Secretary of the Treas-

ry might have negotiated the remainder of his

cans at six per cent, interest instead of 7 80.

but so much valuable time would necessarily

have been lost in popularizing a new loan that

the great object of the Government, viz., an im-

nediate supply of money sufficient to pay all

the debts incident to the war, would have been

lefeated; and besides, the difference of interest

vould not have been equal to three days' ex-

penses. The policy may have looked "penny

wise." but the best financial authorities, as well

as common sense, pronounced it " pound fool-

sh." As it is-and will be, no soldier will go

ome without his greenbacks, and the floating

debt in the shape of vouchers, requisitions, &c.,

will be wiped out as rapidly as the proper offi-

The Second Series of the 7-30 Loan was ex

austed on Saturday, May 13th. On Monday.

the Secretary of the Treasury authorized Jay

Cooke, the general Subscription Agent for Unid States Securities, to receive subscriptions.

for \$230,000,000 of a Third Series, which is all

that is authorized by Congress, and is without

doubt the last loan of this high rate of interest

in currency—a right which would pre-suppose a return to specie payments, and make six per

currency-a consummation most devoutly to be

three years, or receiving payment at maturity,

and the month of June will certainly see the las

of the Seven-Thirties out of market. How early

in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make sure of a portion would do well to be

Full particulars may be found in our adver

By the arrival of the Edinburg at New York nd the China at Halifax, we have four days

later from Europe.

The news of the surrender of Johnston's Army

had been received in England, and every body

almitted that the Southern Confederacy has

eased to exist. Mr. White had given notice

that on the 11th inst. he would ask the Govern-

ment whether they had withdrawn belligerent

rights from the South. Mr. White postponed,

owever, the question, and it was assumed that

the question was under the consideration of the Cahinet. The London Post, a Government organ and ardent sympathizer with the Rebels, admits

that the Southern Confederacy no longer exists,

and that therefore its belligerent rights have

t the holder's option, is retained.

wished.

in time.

tising columns.

that will be offered by the Government.

ers can audit and adjust the accounts.

ble by the impetuosity of their valor.

ent which they have forever made imperisha-

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23d, 1865. The weather to-day was everything that could be desired for the unprecedentedly grand review of the Army of the Potomac. The atmosphere was pleasant, the sun shone with unclouded splendor, and the recent rains had iald the dust, thus rendering the street in good rescribing condition. has been in operation, is now fairly beginning When it was announced that peace was at hand, the croakers began to forebode as to the evil effects which world follow the mustering out of large armies. Our own masses were estimated by a stree which applies only to the ignorant. Rence it was asserted that the disbanding of large forces would fill certain sections of the country with lawless hordes of maranders, and

ant, the sun shone with unclouded splender, and the recent rains had laid the dust, thus rendering that acress in good marching condition.

Thousands of persons, including than y from other cities who have quarkilly tedio hither to see the parent, that the spoketalist from the Capitol to the Executive Marison, a distance of a mile and a half, while whollows and balconies and all eligible positions, including house tops, were occupied by deeply interestd spectators. All public business was suspended, and there was a general holder.

The Capitol bore the motte in large letters, "The only national debt we never can pay, is the debt we own to the victorious Union solding." But two citizens were at home; they were hearly all abroad to Wiless the movement of the Army of the Potomac, the tens of thousacts of tried veteras.

The national set were profusely displayed.

The troops began to move from the protession the Stars and Stripes were profusely displayed.

The troops began to move from the horting the first place at least 2,000 school-gift with waterboled, neatly dressed in Sumpley, dealers, who gallantly howed their thanks. These children also sung patholes songs. that these men, disdaining labor, would organize for rapine and plunder. But just at this point we may truthfully assert that we are reaping the benefits of our system of common school ducation. The men who composed our armits which fought the battles of our Government are intelligent, industrious, and thrifty citizens. Evory soldier in the ranks of the Union army fought for a principle, on the success of which rested his hopes of domestic and political prosperity, lence, the transition from peace to war and

to make a soldier of an American citizen; while soldiers of yesterday—the men whom only a few cipline to hold in check-will to-morrow be-

y crescu in summer, consee, and there was much pleasant excitedient allong them in pressing forward to provent howers to the soldlers, who gallanty bowed their thanks. These children also sung patholic sungs.

The immense column moved in the following of der: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Majorden. Mende commanding; General Staff Headquarters-ters Squartfor; ist Massachusetts Oxivary, Capt. First commanding; Ceuseri Staff Headquarters—Escort, 5th Uwlou States Cavalry, Lieut. Urban commanding; Third Cavalry Division, Majorden. Merritt commanding; This officer was voelferously what incumbered by wreaths and bournets, which had been presented to him, and which he appreciatingly carried with this left arm. Other officers were similarly howored by cheers and floral gifts and the waying of handkernlefs by the ladies. Next followed the Second and First Cavalry Divisions, commanded respectively by Brevet Majorden. Davies and Brevet Major-Gen. Devines; the Horte, Artillerly Brigade, the Provost Marchal-deptarile Brigade, and the Engineer Brigade. The troops comprising these bodges were composed in large part from New York. West Virtinia, Vermont, Connecticut, Ohlo, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Ninth Corps, Major-General Parke commanding, the First Division, commanded by Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Curtin. These troops were from Missouri, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. Next followed a division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Curtin. These troops were from Missouri, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. Next followed a division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Dwight, including an Artilllery Brigad, the troops being from Maine, New-York, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

The Fifth Corps, Brevet-Major-Gen. Charles Griffin commanding; the First Division by Brevet-Major-Gen.

wense presented a grand appearence, an arms of the service being represented in tuil force. The occasional insertion of a body of Zouaves served to relieve the sameness. The dark and light blue uniforms gave a find effect to the spectacle. Looking up the broad Pennsylvania-ave, there was a continuous moving line as far as the eye could reach of National, State, division, brigade, regiment, and other flags. Some of them were new, the stars of gold leaf glittering in the sun, and these contrasted strongly with flags borne in the procession tattered in battle or mere shreds. Other flags were thickly covered with names and dates of battle-fleds where victories were won by these proud veterans. The flagstaffs were decorated with flowers, and very many bouquets hung from the inuzzles of muskets. These troops did not, as to dress, present a war-worn appearance; they were all well and cleanly clad, and their line marching clicited praise from every tongue. On the south side of the avenue, fronting the Executive Mansion, a stand was built, handsomely and heavily festooned with national flags. At various points were the inscriptions, "Atlanta," "Wilderness," "Stone River," "South Mountain," "Shiloh," "Vicksburg," "Savannah," "Richmond," "Putersburg," and "Coal Harbor."

This stand was in part occupied by President Johnson, members of the Cabinet, Gens. Grant and Sherman, and other distinguished army officers—On the left were members of the diplomatic corps and their families, 200 tickets having been issued to this class of spectarors. On the stands provided for the purpose were George Bancroft and the following-named Governors of States: Crapo, Buckingham, Andrew, Fenton, Fairchilds, Brudford, Cartin, Smith; Senators Wade, Sherman, Wilson, Johnson, Chandler, Harris, Hendtickson, Dixon, Foster, Morgan, Conness, Lane of Kansas, and Representatives Schenck, Hooper, Marston, Lynch, Hayes, Poter, Kelley, Jenckes, Loon and ex-Speaker Grow. There were at least 30 naval officers bearing the highest rank, and as many army officer

There is no change in the terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent in gold instead of seven and three tenths form. The Judges of the Courts, the Chiefs of the Covernment Bureaus, and other public officers were

cent in gold even better than the higher rate in The privilege of converting the notes into 5-20 six per cent gold bonds at the end of The first day of the Third Series opened with subscription within a fraction of five millions,

severally left the column and took scats on the platform. The Judges of the Coorts, the Chiefs of the Government Bureaus, and other public officers wersimilarly accommodated. The crowd in that part of the city was extremely dense, it being the main point of attraction, and the reviewing place where was assembled the highest dignituries.

Gen. Guster rode a powerful horse; at times be became restive and ungovernable; when near the Treasury Department, the animal madiy dashed forward to the head of the line. The General vainly attempted to check his courser, at the same time endeavoring to retain the weight of flowers which had previously been placed upon him. In the flight the General lost his hat. He finally conquered his horse and rejoined his column-passing the President's stand he minde a low bow and was applanded by the multitude.

Between the rear of the Ninth Corps and the advance of the Fifth Corps there was an interval of 10 or 15 minutes. An immensa number of persons rushed into the opening which was in front of the stand occupied by President Johnson, Gen. Grant and the members of the Cabinet, and gave each one repeated cheers. These gentlemen severally rose and bowed their acknowledgment of the bour.

The troops occupied six hours in the review, from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. In military phrase, the "cadence step" was taken from the Capilot to Seventeenth-street, from which point the various organizations proceeded on the march to their separate quarters. The review is spoken of as the greatest which has taken place on this continent. It was a grand affair and suggestive of trials and victories of the Army of the Potomac.

the Potomac.

Washinoton, Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

We have had another bright, and in all other respects charming day for the review of the Armies of Tennessee and Georgia. The sidewalks of Pennsylvania-avenue, at all elevated points, were to-day, as yesterday, occupied by deeply interested spectators. Fresh arrivals this morning augmented the already large number of strangers who had especially visited Washington to witness the grand military parade.

rade. The tastefully decorated stands near the Exective Mansion were again occupied by Fresident Johnson, members of the Cabinet and Lietenant General Grant, together with distinguished army and navy officers, Chiefs of Executive Bareaus, the Diplomatic Corps and families, and other personages. The vicinity of the reviewing point was densely crowded over a larger area than yesterday, this locality being more attractive.

and that therefore its belligerent rights have ceased.

We learn from France that the death of President Lincoln has revived the spirit of the Demoratic party in all the large towns.

The Atlantic cable was expected to be all alongside the Great Eastern by the end of May. From Havans we have the important news that the Rebel privateer Stonewall has surrendered to the Captain-General of Cuba. This dered to the Captain-General of Cuba. This dered to the Captain-General of Cuba. This dered to the Captain-General for the Shenamdonh, which according to the latest reports are in an Australian port.

Reports in Houston and Galveston papers confirm the news about the successes of the Mexican Republicans. Gen. Negrete has captured. Chera, seventy-five miles from the Rio Grande, and on April 22d, the Imperialists were completely routed at Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande, and the entire force, with the exception of fifty, who escaped into Texas, captured.

A new revolution has taken place in Hayti, and the towns of Cape Haytien, Gonaives, and St. Marks have fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

End of the Ram "Stonewall."

End of the

the samies represented all branches and divisions of the service—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with sufficient variety in trimmings and appointments to relieve the general sameness of uniform; and serviral regiments of Zonaves contributed to produce this effect. There was an extensive flashing of drawn swords, bayonets, and pollshed brass can-non in the clear similght. Sections of portion bridges, and ambilances and stretchers, and even heavy wagons were features in the procession.

There was also a fair representation of the spade

There was also a fair representation of the spade and are department, the implements being carried on the shoulders of both white and blauk soldiers. Much amusemement was oreasioned by a display of pack horses and mules. They were all, heavily loaded with commissary supplier, the budge chickens. A coon, a dog, and 2 goat were comfortably fastened to ince of the saddles; these were the pets of soldiers. Two black soldiers of large size, riding on very small mules, their feet nearly touching the ground, were regarded as a comic scene in connection with this part of the display, and occasioned general laughter.

An interesting feature in the grand militure, parade was the exhibition of flags and bainners of various patterns, some of them cultrely new; others were served, form by bullets and reduced to shreds; while others, errites as to interfail, were failed by exposure to the weather or blackened by the smoke of realth. Several staffs were carried, from which the thats had been shot away. All the spear-heads were ormanented with flowers either in bouquets of wreaths. It was remarked, as in copting, it in Army of the Potomac, that, the, thoors comprising the rapid of the grown of the protomac, that, the, thoors comprising the rapid of general staff particles were the wide brim full falls, regardation pattern. Their appear lines in all respects was equal to that of the Army of the Potomac, not withstanding they had performed more marching service. Their general movements were much admired and accordingly applanded. The Commander of each army, and corps and division, attended by one staff pricer, diamonnics; after passing the General-line Chief, and joined him until his army-tories or division had passed the review-jury stand, when he remounted and joined his compand. Officers commanding regiments presented avords on passing the reviewing officer, they were marched to track the grown of the protomac that the hands and form cach division performed during the march from the Capitoi to the Treasury building. After the

six noum in passing—the same length of time required yesterday for the review of the Army of the
Potomac.

The following are a few incidents of the day:
Previous to the march, a number of young laddes
made their way through the crowds of spectators
and soldiers on Capitol Hill, and lestooned upon
some of the officers bonquets, wreaths and garlands.
It has already been stated that Gen, Sherman led
the advance to-day, accompanied by Gen. Howard,
with bouquets in their hands, and their horses decorated with flowers. Upon reaching the western
part of the city, a Veteran Reserve soldier approached General Sherman with another bouquet, but the
horse of the latter became restive, and he motioned
the soldier back. "Give it to Howard," shouted the
multitude; but he, too, having but one hand, could
attend only to his prancing horse; so the veteran
returned to his seat with his offering amid cheers
on all sides. Riding to the western entrance of the
Executive Mension, Gen. Sherman dismounted, and
with Gen. Howard and Staff, joined the group on
the stand. The reception given to Gen. Sherman
exceeded in enthusiasm that extended to any other
officer. Gens. Logan, John W. Geary and Frank
Blair especially received the acclamations of the
multitude.

As the head of Major-Gen. Frank P. Blair's Corps

multitude.

As the head of Major-Gen. Frank P. Blab's Corps
reached Fourteenth-street in the marching column,
some 150 gentlemen, mostly from Missouri, presented to the General a splendid banner, and to each of
the officers of his staff a beautiful bouquet.

Rebel Plottings. The Chicago Tribune makes the following state

The Chicago Trilums makes the following statements:

Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor of the First Universalist Church in this city, paid a visit to the doomed city of Richmond immediately after its overaution by the Rebel hordes. He found everything in the direct confusion. Henpe of papers lay scattered all around the State House, and even in the streets. He picked up a great many, and had others given to him by triends. He had no time to make a careful inspection; all that he thought of was that he might be able to find something that would add to the attractions of the great Fair. Arrived homeon Friday last, he examined the mass of papers; he found among them several very interesting documents, many bearing the sign manual of Jeff Davis. Among them was one document of startling importance.

ance.
It was a letter written in Richmond, dated Febru-It was a letter written in Richmond, dated February 11th, 1865, addressed to Davia, asking his attention to a matter about which the writer had formerly held a conversation with him. It was a plot to burn and destroy Federal vessels wherever found. The writer states that the secret of the composition (previously spoken of by him) was known only to two men; and its nature was such that it could be used with entire safety, and by persons unacquainted with its use; that men in the military service need not be sent into the enemy's country to do the work, but that it could be performed by agents; that by its use they could:

1. Burn every vessel leaving a foreign port for this country.

ontry.

2. Burn every transport sent from Northern ports Burn overy vessel on the Mississippi river, and y consternation into the ranks of the enemy evarry consternation into the ranks of the enemy everywhere.

The writer further requested that the 'President'

would see and obtain the required information. It closed with the most profound assurances of respec-to the recipient, and faith in the issues of the Rebe cause.
On the back of the document was the following indorsement—we suppress the name:
"Secretary of State, at his convenience please see—, and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced.
"February 29.

J. D."

n.

experienced!" The thing had Undoubtedly an attempt was made to burn the Undoubtedly an attempt was made to burn the Undoubtedly an in November last, and to liberate the Rebel prisoners. Failing in that the conspirators turned their attention to New York, and two or the prisoners was a supplying the prisoners. three weeks afterward we heard of an attempt to burn that city with the ships in the harbor, but they scarcely succeeded in "overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced." It was all of a piece with the raiding into 8t. Albans, and the seizures on the lakes, except that if far exceeded those last in atrocity. It was this plan which found its culmination in the murder of our beloved President, and the intended assassingtion of every member of the Col-

Jeff. Davis and Union Prisoners. Jeff. Davis and Union F-TISOHETS.

The question which has long been agitated as to who is responsible for the cruei treatment of our prisoners confined in Libby and other prisoners in the South, may now be considered as definitely settled, through no less person than ex-rebel Senator Foote. It appears that Mr. Foote was a member of the Committee in the Senato to examine into the treatment of prisoners, and the report of their harsh usage and starvation. His story, as told by his own relatives, shows a deeper intention than has been generally supposed, and fastens upon Jeff. Davis and his cabinet crimes both startling and appalling in their details.

in their details.

Mr. Foote, it is said, states that the investigations showed conclusive evidence that it was decided in cabinet meeting to reduce the rations served out to the prisoners, that it should so weaken their constitution in connection with the confinement, that it would destroy them as soldiers, and make them when exchanged worthiess. a their details.

would destroy them as soldiers, and make them when exchanged worthiess.

Senator Foote determined to report these facts to the Senate, but the balance of the committee overruled him, and suppressed the facts.

My informant further states that it was on this point that the quarrel between Davis and Foote broke out afresh, which resulted in the latter leaving Richmond and seeking some sequestered spot where such horrid deeds were not committed.

Here then is the evidence conclusive of Jeff. Davis's and his associates' guilt in the diabolical deed starving our prisoners; a deed which makes the vis's and his associates guit in the diabolical dead of starving our prisoners; a deed which makes the most stoical persons shudder to contemplate. Men who will coolly and deliberately plans a cheme like that will conspire to assassinate a President or any other person. It is a fitting sequel that authors of such deeds should end their careers in a cowardly

President Johnson's Way. WASHINGTON CITY, May 22d, 1865.

Maurs. A. A. Lon. Exp.: Phelps. Dodge & Co.; J. S. S-hullz and others—Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your very complimentary note, dated New York, May 17th, 1865, wherein you request my acceptance of a coach, span of horses, harness, etc., as a token your high appreciation of my public course. While I fully appreciate the purity of your moves in thus tendering to me such substantial evi tives in thus tendering to me such substantial evidence of your regard and esterm, I am compelled, solely from the convictions of duty I have ever held in reference to the acceptance of present by those occupying high official positions, to decline the offerings of the kind and loyal friends.

The retention of the parchment conveying your sentiments, and the autographs of those who were pleased to unite in this manifestation of regard, is a layor I would ask; and I assure you, gentlemen, I shall regard it as one of the highest marks of respect from any portion of my fellow-citizens.

Trusting that I shall continue to merit your confidence and esteem in the discharge of the high and important duties upon which I have but just entered, and with the best wishes of your health, &c., individually,

I am, gentlemen, Yours truly, Andrew Jourson.

The Louisville Journal vs. Slavery

The Louisville Journal vs. Slavery.

Louisville, Ky., May 15, 1865.

The Journal in an elaborate editorial, entitled "An open Letter to the People of Kentucky," closes as follows:

"The time has come for at once cutting up by the roots the upos tree, which for more than half a century has poisoned our prosperity and retarded the growth of that public spirit which our full development requires. Let the people, therefore, cast saide the fossilized politicians who would impede their progress in the broad path of destiny which opens before them, and to this end let them in August exet elect no man to the Assembly of the State who will not pledge himself to the immediate and unconditional ratification of the Constitutional Amendments."

Secretary Stanton.

Opinions of Leading Generals Concerning the Administration of the Way Department— Secretary Stanton's Relations with the Ar-my.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19th, 1965. The following testimony has just been elicited be ore the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and furnished by them for publication: TESTINOST OF HAJOR-GES. MEADE.

restrings to harden by honeating.

Q. You have been in the army almost since the war commenced, and have had as intimate connection with and knowledge of the Army of the Potomac as any General, I know. For that reason I desire to place on our record your answer to the following inquiry: In what manner has Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, performed his dillies in regard to the supply, of the Army and the support of the military themitishs under your charge? A. So far as my knowledge extends, and I have had many relations with the War Department, I can most cheerfully say that everything I have required, or that I thought ought to be done, has been promptly attended to by Mr. Stanton as the head of the War Department. Q. What do you kay of the talent and ability with thich Mr. Stanton has conducted his department? A I consider that the department has been conducted with very great ability. There may have been concentrate in which I may have differed with Mr. Stanton, and might have criticised his operations.

Q. Speak of the general management of the Department! A. As to the general management of the War Department, I consider it has been conducted with gratability.

**VERTIMENT OF LIEUT.GEN. GRANT.

PRINORY OF LIEUT. GEN. GRANT. Q. You have been Lieutenant-General commanding the whole army for a year past and more? A

ing the white army for a year past and more? A. Yes, sir.
Q. I wish you to place upon record your answer to the following question: In what manner has Mr. Is Stanton, Secretary of War, performed his duties in the supply of the armites and the support of the military operations under your charge? A. Admirably, I think; there has been no complaint in that trapect—
—that is, no general complaint; so far as he is concerned, I do not think there has been any ground of complaint in that respect.

Q. Has there been my misunderstanding with regard to the conduct of the war, in any particular, between you and the Secretary of War, since you have been in command? A. Naver any expressed to me: I never had any reason to suppose that any fault was found with anything I had done; so far as the Secretary of War and myself are concerned, he has never interfered with my duties, never thrown any obstacle in the way of any supplies I have called for; he has never dictated a course of campaign to me, and never linguired what I was going to do; he has always seemed satisfied with what I did, and has heartly co-operated with me. -----

Jeff Davis Consigned to the Casemate at Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 22, 1865.

FORTRESS MONDE, Monday, May 22, 1865.
At one o'clock this siternoon, the steamer Silas B. Pierce left Baltimore wharf at this place with Brevet-Major-Gen. Miles, accompanied by other officers of prominence, and proceeded immediately to the steamer William P. Clyde, at anchor in the stream, with Jeff. Davis and the remainder of the Rebel party on board.

An hour, perhaps, sufficent to give departing Rebels time to take a long farewell of friends and dear ones, was awarded them. The harbor, which usually is crowded with all kinds and classes of vessels, to-day looked almost deserted. Scarcely a dozen sail vessels could be counted, and even they seemed dull and listless.

Colonel Roberts, Commander of Fortress Mource, perceiving the absolute necessity of maintaining

and recesses could be country, and even they seemed dull and listless.

Colonel Roberts, Commander of Fortress Monroe, perceiving the absolute necessity of maintaining strict discipline in conformity with the wishes of the Government, that the transfer of the Rebel party to Fortress Monroe should be conducted in as quiet a manner as possible, very early in the morning stationed grards in the immediate vicinity of the easements, wherein are cells intended for the incarceration of the prisoners, and also along the ravines, paths, and routes they would be obliged to traverse while en route to the Fortress.

In a short time after the Pierce reached the wharf, the prisoners began to land. Such were the arrangements strictly enforced by the military authorities, that no person was allowed to approach the wharf, where the prisoners landed except at a distance of over 500 yards. As the prisoners marched up the wharf, preceded by a guard of their captors of the 4th Michigan cavairy, the tail, spare form of Jeff. Davis, dressed in gray clothes and wearing a light felt hat, could be easily discerned. As soon as the prisoners were all ashors they were marched up along the beach to the sallyport of the water-battery in the rear of the Fortress, and thence to their cells in the second tier of casemates.

Clement C. Clay accompanied Jeff. Davis inside the Fortress, and also, it is supposed, the largest portion of his personal staff. Mrs. Davis and her four children, her brother and eister and the wife of Clement C. Clay, remain on board the steamer Clyde, and, it is thought, will be cent South this evening, as orders have been received from the War Department prohibiting them from going North.

The parting between Jeff. Davis and his family is described to have been of an extremely affecting nature, during which the feelings of the once ambitious and desperate Rebel leader were completely overcome.

vercome. Major-General Halleck has been here during th Major-General Halteck has been here during the past three days superintending the arrangements made for the confinement of the Rebel prisoners. Stringent orders in relation to visiting the Fortress have been issued, and all civilians are prohibited from entering it, unless duly provided with a pass from Major-General Halleck.

A Word to Shallow Thinkers.

A strange discussion is going on in some of the papers of the country on the subject of the Providence of God in the calamity which this country has sustained in the death of the President. Some of them take exception to the position that the hand them take exception to the position that the hand of God is to be recognized in it at all, and try to argue that if the Almighty willed that Abraham Lincoln should die by the hand of an assassin, then that assassin was guiltiess, because he was only a mill small map. Harrold asked "who had been that assassin was guiltiess, because he was only a mill small map. Harrold asked "who had been that assassin was guiltiess, because he was only a mill small map. Harrold asked "Booth." Harrold that assassin was guiltiess, because he was only a mill map. Harrold asked "Booth." Harrold said it was not Booth, but Boyd, and at first denied knowing Rooth.

On his erose-examination the witness said that boome surprise that we read what some enne, who ought to know better, have written on the subject.

Unless we admit that Mr. Lincoln died in accordance with the will of Him who rules over all, and without whom a sparrow cannot fall, we must come to the monstrous conclusion that either he was indigently who had been shot?" The Captain replied "Booth." Harrold skid it was not Booth, but Boyd, and at first denied knowing Rooth.

On his erose-examination the witness said that Booth remarked that Harrold was innocent, or words to that effect.

Wm. E. Cleaver, who keeps a livery stable in this city, testifies to Booth's keeping a horse at his examination that the booth of January. Arrold took the horse away on the 8th of February.

Marshal McPhail testified that O'Laughlin was in the role great whether that man lived or died, or that he was inable to preserve him from the stroke had to the part he took in the cold, and the saked "Booth." The Captain replied "Booth." Harrold saked "Booth." Harrold was innocent, or words to the the saked who will be shot it who had been controlled to the stroke had the shot in the colly as a stroke had no arms on his person, but a stroke when he is the shot of the shot in the colly as a stroke had no arms on his person, but a stroke had no arms on his person, but a stroke had no arms on his person, but was unable to preserve him from the stroke of the assassin. It were blasphemy to entertain either of

these positions.

All we know of God and the government of the

you a posterity in the earth. "I was not you that sent me hither, but God." Did this remove or even mitteate the guilt of these men? Certainly not. They had one purpose, God had another They acted freely, as their envious and mallgnant hearts prompted; and if the result was happy instead of unhappy, no thanks to them for it. Take another example: "The Son of Man goeth as it is written of him; but we unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! It had been good for that man if he had not been born." This meets the case under discussion exactly. Again: On the day of Pentecost, Peter said to the people of Jerusalem, "Him being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucitied and slain." We think these clistious sufficient to vindicate at once the Providence of God in the affairs of men, the freedom of human actions however wicked, and the completeness of human responsibility for those actions, however they may be overruled for good.—Pittburg Gazette.

Jeff, Davis and Party.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 1865.
A Fortress Monroe letter says: "Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay, after having been taken yesterday afternoon from the steamer Clyde, were immediately escorted inside of the Fortress, and at once placed in the closest connement in the cells prepared for their reception, in the second tier of casemates.

They occupy cells adjacent to each other, and are very carefully guarded by two officers and twenty-seven men of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, of Fort Sampson.

Mrs. Davis and femilia and the Mrs. Davis and twenty-

Fort Sampson.

Mrs. Davis and family and the wife of C. C. Clay remain on board of the steamer Clyde, which has been coaling all day, preparatory to carrying them and Colonel Fritchard's command southward again. and Colonel Pritchard's command southward again. The strictest regulations are being enforced by the military authorities respecting persons visiting the Fortress, by order of the Secretary of War.

No one, either civil or military, is allowed to enter the Fortress, unless provided with papers, which are furnished very sparingly by the Commander of the Fortress.

Important Indicial Decision. A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court this morning, in the case of William Shallenberger vs. Mary W. Brighton, on an appeal from Nisi Prius in Philadelphia. The case is important as involving the constitutionality of the United States legal tender notes. Judges Strong, Read and Agnow gave opinions affirming their constitutionality, to which Judges Woodward and Tompson dissented.

Davis to be Indicted. Washington, Monday, May 22, 1855.
The elder Blair was called before the Grand Jury
to-day of Chief Justice Carter's United States Court,
and testifies as to the acts of treason committed by
Jeff Davis. They agree to report a true bill, which
will be done to-morrow. The action is understood
to be in conformity with the wishes of the AdminNews Items.

-The Rebel Governor Harris of Tennessee has been captured with \$600,000 belonging to that State. The State archives and bonds have also been se-

this suspected on good grounds that many paroled rebel prisoners who are assembling in our civies, are not purged of rebellion, and are intent on mischief. Attempts at arson, ascribed to them, have been discovered in Covington, Ky., and expected in Cincinnati.

pected in Cincinnati.

A Washington dispatch says that General Banks was not removed from command for any political consideration whatever. General Grant displaced him for military reasons, and refuses to discuss the question of reconsideration.

- The price of golden colored by lades, it is one is that hair esteemed a covered by lades, it is degrowing dearer and one hundred and twenty degrowing the price of the price The same witness entinued:

Q. The "detached excice" of which we speak to the same witness entinued:

Q. The "detached excice" of which we speak to the same witness error to be sent, you proving dearer set arer every dwy, and nig add growing dearer set at one hundred and twenty will soon be seek at one hundred and twenty will soon be seek at one hundred and twenty traites the earnst.

— Mrs. Davis, her four children, brother and she ter, and Mrs. Clay, go to Savannah from Fortree Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, in the Ciyde, as permission for them to protect Monroe, and the canada.

Q. Did you understand that the "detached service" was an lockman in the Coy Monroe, and the Canada frontier and in our nonthern cities. A This "detached service" was an lockman in the Coy Monroe, and the Canada frontier and in our nonthern cities.

mert.

—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has urged the Secretary of War to issue an order permitting every Union soldier to bear to his home, as an heir loom to his family, the Government musket he has bome through the conflict for the salvation of the republic. The suggestion meets with universal approprial.

— A search of the baggage of the Rebel ladies and board the Clyde at Fortress Monroe has been insix tuted, and a large amount of gold and valuable jowerly found. Nothing was removed save several important documents.

— A dispatch from St. Louis says Pool's gang of guerrillas surrendered on Saturday. They are the same who lately committed depredations on the elegraph wires near Lexington, and the outrage at Singsylle and Holden, on the extension of the Pacific Railroad.

— Lavices from New-Orleans, report that Hood had chased the Misskalppi at Tunica Bend, but that a party of seventy mea in pursuit, had succeeded in capturing his baggage and uniform. He, himself, escaped in the night. —General Eheridan, it a said, goes to Texas with orders to destroy and lay vaste, if the rebel forces persist in holding out after receiving fair notice. The sudden death of Kirbysmith, however, will make Sheridan's task easier.

- It is said that General Lee and his family are in — it is said that General Lee and his family are in a destitute condition, and that the General's shabby grey uniform is the only clothes he has to wear the is neither so destitute or so porty clad as the thousands of better men he allowed to rot in the Andersonville prison pen. Those who commiserate his alleged poverty should remember that.

nis alleged poverty should remember that.

— The hospital statistics of the rebels, found in Richmond, show that Lee's losses during his battles with Grant, from the Rapidan to the Appenantox, last summer, were tremendous. Over one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, on both sides, were killed and wounded in these battles, of which the rebels lost between fifty and sixty thousand. Lee's army never recovered from the pounding Grant gave them in that terrible encounter. -On the night of the 18th inst., the negroes

—On the night of the 1st inst, the highest membrals endeavored to put into execution a plot to assassinate every paroled Rebel prisoner in that city, in retaliation for the Fort Pillow massacre. The scheme having been discovered the white troops were on guard and ordered the negroes back when they appeared. The latter refusing, a fight ensued in which some 20 of the blacks were killed and wounded.

— Washington City is filled with the officers and men of our armies encamped around the city. Today, (May 25th.), two corps of Sherman's army have marched across the city to a new camp; ground, while the interminable lines of six-mule army wagons and ambulances have crowded the streets all day. The pomp and circumstance of glorious war reigns there as supremely as during the first months of the war.

the war.

— It has been decided by the authorities at Washington, that in the reconstruction of the rebel States, the rebel executive, legislative and judicial authorities of those States shall be entirely ignored. Loyal officers are to be elected and appointed in their stead. All persons offering to vote, will first be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. President Johnson is understood to sanction this programme, which affords the only asic plan of reconstruction. To allow the rebels to rule would be in effect to continue the proscription of Union men in the South.

Trial of the Assassins.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1865. The Court to-day examined one witness in secret tession, when the doors of the court were opened. The evidence taken on Saturday was read. An unusual large number of spectators, including a number of ladies, were present. Judging from their actions and their continuous talking they were most interested in the appearance of the prisoners.

crs.

Miss Fitzpatrick, who resided at Mrs. Surratt's in the mouth of March, testified to having seen John H. Surratt, Booth, Atzerodt and Payne there together. The last named going by the name of Wood. She accompanied Surratt and Payne to Ford's Theater. Booth came into the box.

The Court here took a recess.

After the recess, Captain Dougherty, who commanded the cavalry which went in pursuit of Booth, testified as to the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as to the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as to the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as to the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as to the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as to the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as to the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as the part he took in the capture of Hartstided as the part here.

the rebel service for one year, and came into ou-lines at Martinsburg. He took the oath of allegiance in Baltimore in June, 1863. O'Laughlin resides in

Saltimore.
Dr. Verdi, physician of Secretary Steward, who

ington a number of boxes said to contain the archive of the so-called Confederate States.

Mr. F. A. Hall testified that he opened the boxe of the so-called Confederate States.

Mr. F. A. Huit testified that he opened the boxes and here identified a paper found in one of them.

The paper was a letter addressed to His Excellency President Davis, dated at Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs, Va., in which the writer says that he now offers his services to the Confederacy and he is "willing to proceed to rid the country of its dead-liest enemies," and all he asked was for the necessary papers to give him traveling facilities within the Confederate States. He says he is well acquainted in the Northern States and that he is a Lieutenant in Duke's command. He also says he was in John Morgan's raid, and finding a good opportunity to escape he run the gauntlet of being captured by the Union troops and rande his way to Canada, where he was assisted by J. P. S. Holcombe and managed to run the blockade. He eays, "If I do saything I shall expect your full confidence;" and expresses his wish for an answer soon and for a short interview. The communication is signed "Lieut, W. Alston," and it bears the independent of the Secretary of War."

Signed, "Benton W. Harrison, Private Secretary, For attention, By ofter of J. A. Campbell, A. S. W."

The Court adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., to-morow.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.—The Court met

row.

Washington, Tuesday, May 33.—The Court met at 10½ o'clock this morning.

Mr. Alken said, that as the Government found it inconvenient to close, its testimony at this time to show that a conspiracy did exist, but not with special reference to the prisoners at the bar, he would to-morrow be ready to go on with the defense, as he was not disposed to waste the valuable time of the Court.

Court.
Col. Burnett, the Judge Advocate, remarked that

Col. Burnett, the Judge Advocate, remarked that four or five witnesses were yet to be evamined with reference to the accused. Some of them were in Baltimore, and others were in this city, but the latter had not been able to cross the line of the military review to reach this place.

The testimony taken yesterday was then read. Mr. Ewing made a request, which was granted, to have his former statement amended, so it might appear that he had asked that all the testimony against the accused be introduced before the commencement of the examination of the witnesses for the defense; the counsel for the defense, however, having no objection that testimony as to a general conspiracy might be hereafter introduced by the Government.

Judge Advovcate-General Holt briefly stated the difficulty of procuring the attendance of witnesses at this time, and, after a brief consultation, the Court adjourned until Thursday.

Repudiation. Repudiation, Jeff has shown, Excludes all law, and reaches All the way from State bonds, down To his own set and breeches.

In the out to be a few and the state of Y. Evening Post.

Reb mplicity in the Murcar.

Much of the president ray the common talk of the of the President ray the common talk of the of the President ray the common talk of the of the President ray the common talk of the of the enew at Getyburg. Wilkes Boont at 0 the enew at Getyburg will be shown to be

The same witness cantinued:

als "detached service" was a nickname in the Co-lera's army for such purposes.

Q. It meant that sort of warfare? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You spoke of laying the northern clies in au-i, did you understand that that was the mode is hich that warfare was to be conducted, by firing ar cities? A. Yes, sir; by firing the clies down of getting the people dissatisfied with the war, are y that means to bring forward a revolution among the people in the North. That was the purpose.

Anal Dolls o Lil

old Ver

Dr. CHARLES DECKER,

PAYMOIAN AND SUBGETN. Laving located bines:
The phandwills, Susquehanna County, Pa., will sate to all all when which he may be favored with promptiness and siting office and the birth archite, Soun, Co., Pa., May 30, 1800.—M.

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TWO HUNDRED Acres of pasture lands to rent for the ser or pasturing by the week. Good fences, and well watered W. M. TINGLE Lenox, hay with 1865.-if

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR. United States Internal Revenu Assessor's "rece, this District, Perceptional Mostrose, May 22, 1865. NOTICE in hereby given that Co., Capper W. Prince appointed Assistant Assessor's Chapter Williams of Princettle.

W. H. JESSUS. Assessor, 12th District, Pennsylve-

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The slight charge under in the conditions of this THIRD BLANCE of the conditions of the STHIRD BLANCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT RIES affeds only the matter of interest. The payment in pal-nade, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher ac. The return to specie payments in the event of which only of he option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so not the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so a and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. It would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tent

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and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally gaw
to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select the re
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sponsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive a
ders.

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first Honesdale. WEEL
Montross, May 15th, 1965, -8mos DAIRYME

at HOPB'TTOM STATION, on the D. F. & W. Ballrand by lng entered into an arrangement with the Firm of R. Mc/HB C SON & CO., Wholesale Commission Dealers, Washington Ners New York City, for forwarding For which to will piedre bimself for GOOD SALES ADE PROMPT RETURNS for all articles entrusted to his care Hopbottom, May 22, 1905—2m.

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