The Independent Republican.



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

CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ollow

The Condition of Georgia.

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, June 13, 1865.

The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, noar is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United Nates, or against it. There can be no neutrols in this wear-only patriots or traitors. STEPHEN A. DOUDLAS, at Chicago, April 11, 1881.

What right has the North assailed I What pus-tive has been denied I And what claim, founded in jus-tive and right, has been withheld I Can ether of you to-day acme one single act of wrong, deliberately and pus-puely done by the Government at Washington, of which the Smith has a right to complaint I challenge the an-wer.-HON. A. H. STEPHENS, 1801.

THE CLERGY.

Next to the gallant men who fought our bat tles and periled their lives for their country in the field, scarcely any class of men have been more devoted to our cause or manifested a mor carnest patriotism than the clergy of the North. Regardless of the ill-favor of demagogues and the bitter attacks of disloyal partisan newspapers, and alkother opposition from men whose moral perceptions were perverted by the evil spirit of rebellion and treason, the ministers of the gospel have stood nobly by our Government during the struggle through which we have passed, and have not been sparing in their denunciations of the wicked, iniquitous system which was at the bottom of our difficulties. Although this may be looked upon as a simple discharge of a plain duty, obligatory upon them from the nature of their profession and their high calling, they are entitled to the praise of our country. Their noble and patrictic course will redound to their everlasting honor and praise through all coming time, and the nation owes them a debt of gratitude for their aid and devotion during her struggle for existence.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

The close of our national difficulties promises to be followed by such extensive movements of population as cannot but have important effects upon our future development as a nation. In the first place, the immigration from Ireland and from Germany and the north of Europe, is at present unusually large, and is likely to be greatly increased. It will materially help to repair the ravages of war and to supply the extra demand for labor which will be telt in various parts of the country. Then we shall see an important movement of population from the Northern to the Southern States. Soldiers who, in their military service, have taken a liking to the Southern Climate, or have been

struck with the superior facilities for farming there; capitalists whose money will be in great demand at the South for a long time to come, and mechanics attracted by the chances of bettering their condition, will all be soon joining in

this movement. It is possible also that we may yet witness something of a movement still further South, over the border into Mexico. But the developments of a year or two will tell better about that. In the meantime there seems to be a popular tide setting in over the opposite frontier,

FOREIGN NEWS. A Maryland View. The Africa, from Liverpool, May 27th, and Judge Bond of Baltimore has been an able and

ernest leader in the great revolution which has giv-en Maryland evermore to Free Labor and changed her vote from Breckinridge in 1600 to Lincoln in 1864. In a speech last week, before the Maryland Jucenstown May 28th, arrived at Halifax, June ith, bringing two days later news from Europe. Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Com-Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Com-mons that some further correspondence had ta-ken place between the Government of the Uni-ted States and that of England concerning the depredations committed by the Alabana, and that the Government of England had not yet had time to reply to the last communications from Washington. He assured the House, how-over, that the relations between the two Govern-ments were of a friendly character. Prince Napoleon had been severely censured by the Emperor for his speech at Ajaccio, and more particularly for what he said on America, favorable to Republican institutions. In conse-form these States will crear our assume that official positions. Our dates from Havana are to June 3d. There is no later news of importanca. The Captain-General of Cuba had given a dinner in honor of the American Admiral and other offi-cers of the squadron, and a grand ball was to follow. mons that some further correspondence had ta-

The following private letter has been placed our hands. As representing a large section of South ern feeling, and, we believe, very truly and explicit ly, we lay it before the public. It was written by a well-known Southern gentlemen, whose name we are requested not to publish; but as presenting a strong reflex of the opinion of most of the inter gent Southerners who did not take a personal share n the late unboly war, it is exceedingly interesting

abounder ? There is out one way, and that way is to give the freedmen the fundamental power of the citizen-the ballot. Another erroneous idea, said the speaker, is that we must have some rest, some limitation upon the right to vote. This is a ques-tion of fynamics. The more power I can get on my side, the better I like it. The more negroes I can get to role on my side, the better. But you say how can you do this? Their State Constitutions are against it. Didn't the people of Maryland abolish their constitution, and the people of Maryland abolish their constitution, and the people of Maryland abolish their constitution, and the people of Morth Carolina, four years ago? We did not acknowledge the new thing they made, but we sail acknowledge the right of the people to abolish their constitutions. Their old constitutions are abolished, and if you go back to the Constitution of the United States, von must call upon the people of the United States, von must call upon the people to abolish their constitutions. Their old constitutions are abolished, and if you go back to the Constitution of the United States, von must call upon the people of the United States, von must call upon the people to abolish their constitutions their our side, about whose loyalty there is no question. In South Carolina we shall have nearly the whola. We shall divide the Southern vote and prevent from going to Congress those who will resist the payment of the United States debt and regulate it. " Judge Bond advocated the educating of freed-men. They exhibit, he said, more capacity than any foreign enigrants who handed on our shores. There were less criminals among the blacks proportional-ly than among the whites. The negro, he said, has a much intelligence as his master, and a great deai more injaily. There is no safety for the South if the black man is not given the right to vote, if the cap of reedom they were about to drink is dashed from their lips, and they are to di twas all a mistake. The returning of Anthony Barns to Silvery is but a In the late unboys war, it is exceedingly interesting: Ayoust, G., May 24, 1865. MT DEAR SHE: A Mer years of bitter trial repoice to resume our broken correspondence. Your lear-ful predictions of April, 1881, have all been fully ro-alized. The result has not surprised mc, for I have long since reckoned among the certainties of the tu-ture, and much-blamed Southern leaders for pro-tracking a struggie, the end of which was evidently only a question of time and endmance. The und finds us and our friends in this vicinity in much be-ter condition than the Southerners generally. By good fortune this community escaped the ravages of war. This city is the only place of any magnitude spoke at considerable length, and the views he ex-pressed elicited the hearty approbation of the andi-ence."

Letter from Edwin Booth.

The members of the New York Lodge of Free

ter condition than the Southerners renerally. By good fortune this community escaped the travages of war. This city is the only place of any magnitude South that was spared. And now let us hope for an indugent Government. A kind and generous policy will be followed by general satisfaction at the South. The effort will be very happy, and will tend much to banish the bitterness of the late struggle, and revive the friendly relations of the sections. At present the people are in suspense-generally anxions and de-jected, fearful of harsh measures. Emancipation has deranged labor somewhat, but not as much, 1 think, as was expected; and after a while I believe the people will crass to feel any 'inconvenience, especially if wholesome legislation is had against stare of mind when a very generous policy might be expected to produce the happitest results. They seem prepared for a radical course of treatment. A different application, sumoneed promptly and frankly, nowde cause rejoicing throughout the land. Of one thing, however, we are well assured, viz: there will be bat one Government, and none are hes-itating to resume their aliegiance to the "old day, for better or worse." We are all "citizes of the Udited States," ot one country, and a common des-turn as neone B. Scression fi donal to day the Masons, No. 330, having addressed a letter of greet-ing to Mr. Edwin Booth, expressive of their sympathy in the hour of his deep affliction, the following litting to resume their aliegiance to the "old lar, for better or worse." We are all "citizens of the Udited States," of one country, and a common des-tury as a people. Secression is dead! And the ir-repressible conflict has declared that slavery is dead! Henceforth, I trust, the country will grow harmo-rions in all its parts. I hope you and yours are all spared to see the dawn of peace, and that all shad-ows of the terrible past may be cleared away by the kindly smiles of triends long separated during the frightful storm. I have often thonght of you, and our conversation in Philadelphia, only a day or two previous to the attack on Fort Sampter; how we hoped the war might be averted, matters, dc. Slill you would refer to the almost certainty of a "long and bloody war," with no doubt, however, as to the result. You knew the South would fight with valor, but then you counted on exhaustion, and you contend correctly. The United States is a proud nation, and, permaps, just at this time, the tirst Power in the world. She will be flattered by Earope, especially by Eugland. Her success in this stupendons war is complete-contrary to the predictions of many great (supposed) pulloso-phers and students in hietory. swer was returned ; No. 28 EAST NINETEENTH STREET-Brothers

"No. 35 East NINETERNTI STRET-Brothers:
"No. 35 East NINETERNTI STRET-Brothers:
Your fraternal and consoling letter has come to me in the hour of my pretests need. It is very com-forting amid the dreadful darkness which shrouds my present and my fature.
"If there can be compensation for such a salami-iry as has overtaken me, it is to be found in the sen-timents you so gracefully express, and, as I believe, sincerely entertain for me.
"I thank you, brothers, for the great relief your cheering words convey.
"It has pleased God to afflict my family as none other was ever afflicted.
"The nature, manner, and extent of the crime which has been haid at our door have crashed me to the very earth. My detostation and abhorrence of the act, in all its attributes, are inexpressible; my grief is multerable, and, were it not for the sympathy of friends such as you, would be intolera-ble.
"You hear witness to my logsity. You heave

ble. "You bear witness to my loyalty. You know my rerisitent, and, to some extent, successful ef-torts to elevate our name, personally and profes-sionally. For a proof of this I appeal to the records of the past. "For the future, also, I shall struggle on in my retirement. Leaving a heavy heart, an conversed

retrement, hearing a heavy heart, an oppressed memory, and wounded name-beavy burdens-to my too welcome grave. Your allicted friend and brother, "To the Committee of New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M." Governor Curtin made a speech to the returning Pennsylvania soldiers at Harrisburg recently, close

-----NOT SPEECH-MAKERS.

ing as iollows: "I am not sahamed to say to you, fellow-effizens of Pennsylvania, that I have tried to do nov duty to you: I wish I could have done more for you. [Vulc-es, 'You have done it; you're the soldier's friend.'] I do not know who gave me the nume of 'soldier's friend,' but God knows, if I deserve it I am proud of it. You do not realize the extent of your services to the country, and how much we sil owe you.--Our Government has stood a desolating war for four years, the sacrifice of half a million of lives, of three thousand millions of treasure, and the Assassination of our President; and yet, over the grave of the marryred Lincoln the power of his great effer pass-a ed to his constitutional successor so gracefully that we samely to the transition NOT SPEECH-MAKERS. One of the most singular developements of the times is the appearance in American public life of a the class of men who cannot make speeches. Thus, we have a Licutenant-General who, when cornered by in admiring crowd, will make two or three polic bows, but will bot let a word out of bia mouth any more than he would Pemberton out of Vicksburg. The tanks and that is all; while the gallant Sher-turns thanks and that shere not poted as speak. I hat a county of men who are not poted as speak. I hat a county of men who are not poted as speak. I was defierson, Jackson, Harrison, or Taylor.--I was defierson. Jackson, Harrison, or Taylor.--

Jeff. Davis's Ironing, and why it was General Grant's Congratulatory Ad-

Done. Why and how Jeff. Davis was manacled, or wheth

To schlere these giorions triumphs, and scence to rourselves, your fellow-countrymen and nosteri-ty the blessings of free institutions, tens of thou-sends of your gallant coursides have failen, and scaled the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, and honors their memories, and will every cherish and support their stricken families (Signed) U.S. GRANT, Licutenant-General. Official :-- E. D. TOWNBEND, A. A. G.

Dong. Dong. Why such how Jeff. Davis was manacled; or wheth-er he was manacled at all, has been cuveloped in some uncertainty. It is trin that irons were placed on his feet, but they were subsequently removed-when they had answered their purpose. Not only was he imperious and hangtity, as usual, but he became absolutely obstreperous, insulting the grand, abusing the officers and their Govern-ment, throwing his food at his attendants, and tear-ing a scension passion to statter scenerally--some-times threatening others, sometimes melo-dramatic-ally courting a bayonet puncture of his own breast. As a necessity, (and possible as a punchabument and warning.) orders were given to place manacles on his feet. The Captain fit charge, attended by a blackamith and manacles, approached, saying, "Mr. Davis, I have a very unpleasant daty to perform." "My God 1" orelaimed Jeff., "you don't intend to put those things on me." Such were the orders; the Captain could only obey, Jeff. remonstrated. They should never be put on. The Captain must go to general Halleck and have the order counter-manded. The Captain suit: "You was a military man, Mr. Davis, and know that my course is—to obey orders." Jeff. then were off in a more tower-ing passion than before, and declared he never would be frome alive. After becoming a little ecosl, and mechanically placing one foot on a tool, the Cap-tion to dithe blackamith, instly indigrant, hurded his barment "the President," but missed hum. While the blackamith, instly indigrant, hurde his barment at "the President for soma and asked to be bayoneted. The grands presented bayonets, and the Captain feared he might rush upon them, and sor dered the guard to fall back. The aptain then cilled in foor stout men, and or-dered the more pressed proved in the start. This medicine half he desire grasp while the black-smith hammered on the rivet with a will. When placed in the ching spin their grasp while the black-smith hammered on the rivet with a will

It was feated that he would starve himself to death, refusing persistently to est solders' rations, (which C. C. Cisy munches without a murmur,) and his pursician prescribed a more agreeable diet, which "the President" ate with great avidity—and still enjoys this extra fare.— Washington Republican. -----

A Warning from Tennessee.

A Warning from Tennessee. Tennessee is a State which has been reorganized under a constitution which emancipates shaves, and leaves the political rights of the colored citizens to be settled by the Legislature. The consequences might have been forescen. The House of Represen-tatives of the State has lately passed a series of "black laws," which constantly allude to the colored citi-zens as "free" persons of color, as if slavery still ex-lated in the State. The whole series shows indeed that the spirid of slavery does exist. No contract between a white and black citizen is to be binding unless witnessed by a white person. In courts the colored citizens may be witnesses against each other only. On failure to pay Jall fees after imprisonment colored citizens may be bound out to white persons at the option of the coart, and so on. This is that "unfriendly legislation" which per-penates indefinitely the trouble and danger of this country. While such laws are passed and taild, Tennessee exanto be a truly republican State. She tramples upon democratic principles; and a popu-lation educated in the midst of a large chass, disfran-chised in obedience to the most hatcful prejodice, proves an barehty, unput insolute, and and the dighteen

Tennessee exhapt the a traity republican State. She tramples upon democratic principles; and a popu-lation educated in the midst of a large class, disfran-chised in obedience to the mesh tateful prejadice, grows up hanghty, unjust, insolent, and most dan-grows to the common welfare. Now what the House of Representatives in Ten-nessee has done every State in which slavery has been stolished by the war will do, if permitted, and four millions of faithful, honest people, just as free as fovernor Brwnhow or Mr. Aliken, and equally entitled with them to a voice in the Government, will be reduced to a condition of serfdom. But, says some objector, if the people of the States are opposed to enfranchising them, is it good policy to do it? Let us see. Who are the people of the States are opposed to enfranchising them, is it good policy to do it? Let us see. Who are the people of the States? Who are "the people" of South Carolina ? Are they the numerical minority of the population who are white Rebels, or are they the numerical majority who are colored etitizens of answer ling lov-aly ? It is curious to see how the dominance of slavery in this country has destroyed our perceptions of the simplest facts. That the slaves were men-even the rebels conceded when they proposed to arm them; that they were clitzens Attorney Gener-ni Bates very clearly slowed in his official opinion; that they are freeme was established by President Lincola's Proclamation, and that they are norse than two fifths of the entire population of the hite rebel States, appears from census of 1860. Yet the New York Tunes lately uses these remarkable words, the italics being its own : "What the President doubtless alins at is to see the people of the South as distict from the disloyal political managers * * recognize the new relations in which they stand to the negre population. The same the white men and therefore that white men only are, politically speak-ing, the people. The truth is that the word "peo-ple" was not qualified by color. In ithis

- General Halleck will continue in command Richmond for the present. - The Committee on the Conduct of the War approve General Butler's conduct at Fort Fisher.

- The custom of following the remains of relative to their graves is abandoned in New York. - The French Emancipation Society are about to present a congratulatory address to the President present a congratulatory in the abolition of slavery.

- All prisoners of war under the rank of Major ar to be released, but all commissioned offi

News Items.

- It has been claimed that Mr. Lincoln was a Free lason But a letter from Mr. B. B. French, an nt dignitary in the Order, answer the negative. Licutenant-General Grant has issued the followin

- Our Government, it is stated, has formally de-manded of Spain the surrender of the late rabel ram Stonewall, now lying in the habor of Havana; but sufficient time for a reply to be received has not elapsed since the demand was made. congratulatory address to the armies: WAS DEFARTMENT, ADJ'T-GENERAL'S'OFFICE, | WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1885. } General Orders No. 103.—Soldiers of the Armist of the United States: By your patricite devotion to your country in the boar of danger and alarm. your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and the proclamation for ever abolishing alavery, the cause and pretext of the THE understreed has taken the WOOLEN MILLS in OBEAT BEND, primerly occupied by G Johnston, and is reary to write cutions works or meanfacture by the yard or on harrs. Great liend, June 12, 1865...tt, LEVI WELLS.

- The States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi have been divided into internal rev-enne districts by the Secretary of the Treasury, and collectors for some of these localities have already been appointed by the President.

-A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., states that the officers of the Richmond banks, having the bank assets in their charge, while recently on their way to that place, were attacked, near Washington, Georgia, by robbers, who stole from them two hun-dred thousand dollars.

enforcement of the laws, and the proclamation for-ever abolishing slavery, the rause and pretext of the Rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful au-thorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every part of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliance of results, dim, the bastre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the pairiotic precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your banner and secured the purpose of, you pairiotic hearts, and with the grait-inde of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, consejous of having discharged the highest duty of American elitzens. - A gentleman who called on General Scott, \hat{fn} New York, the other day, found him in excellent health, and mach rejoleed at the successful termina-tion of the war. The conversation turning on Jeff Davis, the old dieneral very pointedly and emphati-cally remarked, "I hope he will be hung by the neck, sir; I hope he will hang by the neck."

over Chardier's More, cast side of Public Avenue, and yru can to ecommodated We are determined to please our cuttomera, both in the quality of our work and the price group of the start potter, and warranted to fit mind that. JUIN OBOVES. - Over eight thousand baies of government cotton, mostly Savannab and Bac Islands, were sold at anc-tion, June 6th, at 111 Brondway. The attendance was good and the bidding spirited. The prices re-ceived ranged all the way from twenty to site cents per pound, according to quanty, and the total amount realized from the sale was nearly a million and a quarter of dollars. Montrose, June 12, 1853 -- 1f,

United States Internal Revenue, Notice to Tax Payers.

-The report in reference to the disagreement between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton is eridently manufactured out of whole cloth. Stan-ton has since been riding with Mr. Johnson, and the former was never in a happier mood than at the present time, and to all appearance there is no per-son more firmly in his position than Secretary Stan-ton at the present time. Newbern's Obligation to Doctor Blackburn.

- Iredell consty, North Carolina, is literally full of widows and orphan children. Two years ago there were, in the little village of Statcsville and vicinity, iwenty-nine widows, each with from one to six and eight children. The Fourth North Caro-lina Volunteers was recruited in this county, and it suffered heavily at the second battle of Manasas.

-Col. Reagan, late rebel Postmaster General now in confinement at Fort Warren, is said to be the man to whom Jeff. Dayis gave orders to "harg Andrew Johnson if jue ever caught lim." But he never did-on the contrary, quite the reverse.

-A gerdleman of New York city inquired of Governor Nye, of Nevada, the other day, what he thought of Jeff Davis in petiticoats. "Think?" and the Governor, "I think it is the last war-loop of the rebellion?" The same withiciam has been ascribed to another competent authority, Mr. Dick-inson, the new District Attorney.

Col. Hatch, the rebel commissioner imprisoned in the Libby at Richmond, complained lately to Col. Multord that he was brutally treated; there was not a pane of glass in his windows. "O, is that all?" answered Multord; "Wby, Hatch, I have been telling you for the last two years there was not a pane of glass in these windows."

- It is understood that the statement made some time ago that the French Minister had omitted promptly to hand in the letter of condolence from the Empress Eugenie to Mrs. Lincoin was incorrect. The letter was delivered at the Department of State as soon as it reached the Marquis de Montholon, and was at once sent to the lady to whom it was addressed.

addressed.
— The rule has been adopted in all the departments that where vacancies occur that it is not essential should be immediately filled they shall be kept open until some wounded officer or soldier shall be found competent for the position. All minor places in the departments are being filled as they become vacant with wounded or disabled soldiers, and applications from others are uscless.

-An idea may be had of the extent of the reduc -An loca may be had of the extent of the reduc-tion in the scitve naval force of the country, and of the expenses of the Navy Department, from the fact that the number of vessels in commission on the Atlantic scaboard, of all descriptions, is ordered to be reduced from about six hundred to ninety. The West Gulf to be reduced to twenty, and the Missis sippl Squadron to fifteen.

The Hemp is Ready. If the sutume of 1863 a portion of the correspond-ence of Jeff Davis fell lift logal hands. Among a the betters, which then got into the Northern papers, was one from Mason, the unprincipled rebel com-missioner now in England, keeping up to the last his repartion for braze-faced falsifying. It was dided Sept. 30th, 1856, and addressed to Davis. In this document, after intimating in what way the South could be arm of 'ny wholesale fraud upon the United States Government, and advising "immedi-ate for the first hatter." The scamp had a clear prescience of his deserts, it were, nine years ago. It is only necessary for him to come home to find the people of the nation he roperied to destroy, prepared with great manimi-ity, to give him the elevated position he bargained will rejore with a coward's joy that the Athnite conscience and the gallows, his conscience. It will be observed that the date of Mason's letter were only a few months previous to the day he was treated with such distinguised consideration on Bunker Hill, by those who felt the importance of soutaern chivalry. The haughty insolence of his speech at that time, is accounted for by the fact, now so patent, thus he had already been plotting speech at that time, he saince been in overt acts. *—Doton Transeript* sippl Squadron to fifteen.
— Immense quantities of cotton, rosin and other native staples have made their appearance in the structs of Wilmington, N. C., since the issuance of the President's proclamation removing restrictions on trade, and been conveyed to the warehouses for shipment North. One of the rapers of that city says that the people are confounded by these mysterious apparitions of the raw materials in their midst; but nobody appears able, or willing, to tell where they come from.

where they come from. — During one of the late battles in Mexico a French officer was wounded severely in the thigh, and for four or five days-several surgeons were en-paged attempting to discover the ball. Their sound-ings gave him exeruciating pain. On the fifth day he could bear it no longer, and cried to the surgeons: "Gentlemen, in heaven's name, what are you about?" "We are looking for the ball." "Mon Dien! why didn't you say so at first! It is in my waistcoat pocket"

pocket" — They are telling a queer story at Indianapolis, that a dashing field officer in the United States army, who has been for some time stationed in that city, and has created some little sensation by guilantris is to the fair sex, is a woman, and has been all the time. This officer is said to wear beautiful faise whiskers and monstache, light colored and slikeo. The masquerade female has been making het love to some of ladles of that city, spending her moncy freely in taking them to places of amusement, buggy-riding "and so forth."

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. PENNSYLVANIA

Agriculturel Society.

VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Americanesi Lins of Licensed Carriers, Plate, &c, for 1855 and lacone 1864 in this Dirtich tays been completed and will remain open it inspective of all persons concerned for FIFTERN DAYS from the state of the sources of the which time I will hold **Courts of Appeal** INTY OF SUSQUEHARNA for Division 1. 2. and * a a Montrose, on ha urday, June 34, 1863, and for Division sues of Elitah Barnom in Great Bend, on Monday, June 9 octock A. M. Ull i octock P. M. at which Ume i will for 1864 Law requires all appeals to be made in writing, and to state the ground of error and reasons for the sppeal. as can be made to not at my office in Mourisse at any time is to the times of holding Appeals for the various divident. Hashingh Agas serves will compressint on the days fixed for Assessor's Office, Montrote, June 5, 1565. PEACE AND PEACE PRICES. **PEACE ESTABLISHED !** Large Lines of Prices Con-quered and Reduced ! H. BURRITT Is now receiving, for Spring supplies, new and large stocks of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Stoves, Iron, Steel, Nails, Paints, Lamp

NEW MUSIC.

UNERAL MARCH TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAS LINCOLN, with spiendid Vignetic, at ane 12. J. LYONS & 80N'S.

NOTICE.

filk San Umbrellas

Misses' Jockeys and Hats.

NEW LOT just received. Beaufful patterns, hew styles, and low prices. Please call and examine them. June 12. LATHEOP. TYLEE & BILEY.

IN TIME!

GR' VES & REYNOLDS,

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.

F YOU WANT A SHIT OF CLOTHES THAT WILL FIT nestly, look well, and wear like iron, da ye acc, all you have to is to call at the NEW TAILOB SHOP of

NEW and fine assoriment, cheaper than ever, at LATIBOP, TYLEB & BILEYS. Dress Goods.

ATHE MANUFACTUBERS, Jud rectived and for Isla WHOLESALEP BIORS. 12. LATHROP, TYLEB & RILEY.

** ** OF ABBAHAM

and Linseed Oils, Benzole, Carpet-ings, Floor Oil-Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clocks, dec. de.,

including, se urnsi, full, raticules of the most popular sivies of La-lies Dress Grols, Shawis, Barrats, Ribbona, Flowers, &c., which e will sell on the most favorable terms for Cash, Produce, or in from of Time Buyers. N. B .- Flour and Sall on hand as usual.

NEW MILFORD, June 12, 1865 Wool! Wool!

THE subscribers would inform their driveds and the public cru-enalty that they are prepared to reactive Work to manufactury on shares or by the yard. Also Wool Configs and first Dreading due in a good style Campuer a June 5, 1665...tr. JOHN BEAU WOWT.

NEW GOODS! JUST opening at the lowest prices. Montrose, June 5, 1265. J. LYONS & SON.

DISSOLUTION.

SILE Same of Whithout & Hall is this day discoved by motion consent. The Broke and Accounts are in the hand of Edw. Block at the store (remuter) soccupied by us, for settlement -se having accounts will please call and settle win settlement -up specifies. Antone having accounts will please call and etillemnt -Phose having accounts will please call and etille with as hire de gas too-likle. EDW. Will FCOCK. New Midord, May 20, 1865...2m. A. A. HALL.



DEALER IN Paper Makers' Supplies, COMMERCIAL AVENUE,

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Newbern's Obligation to Doctor Blackburn. According to the testimony of Hyman before the Washington Court-martial, the infected trunks, recking with the malignant polson of armdations from yellow fever patients, were sent to Philadel-phia, to Washington and to Newbern. N. C., in Aurust, 1864. Providentially, so far as is known, the scheme failed in the two cities first named. There may have been a few mysterious cases of sickness resulting from the infected clothing, but no general epidemic followed, as was hoped for by the malig-nant fiend who originated the wicked idea. The in-habitants of Newbern were not so Incky. The yel-low fever, it is now stated, raged in that town lest summer with such malignity that two thousand elizens died from the epidemic. By this remorse-tes villang the sufferers were not, to any great ex-tent, Ubicon soldiers, but they were Southern men, women and children, innocent of all offense. They were scritted by the barbarism of Bouthern chir-alty, a refinement of diabolical wickedness never be-fore plauned by the most wretched murderer the earth has known. The citizens of Newbern may well be amazed, shocked and fugmant at this rev-elation. Such of them as sympathilized with scces-sion may ask themestres whether it could be pos-sible that - cause which could devise such devillab plans of malice, rould ever prosper in the sight of God. - *W. Machina Hungirer*.

ogratulatory address to the armies:

The Hemp is Ready.

and use setting in over the opposite fronter, from Canada. In some localities in the eastern part of the provinces, it is estimated that one-third of the population are going to the United States. The movement is ascribed to deficient surround hits majesty and power. Let us all give to the living President our support in the trials that surround him; in the peaceful re-estabilishment of the government stands strong and "And now the government stands strong and "and now the government stands strong and that be are surround him; in the peaceful re-estabilishment of the government which you have sustained in the given. Farmers are selling out for a triffe and moving away. Since the beginning of the year, one place of seven thousand inhoitants has lost one hundred and fifty in this way. Whatever the reasons, the fact is certainly remarkable and it is a striking tribute to the success of a Government which has been so freely abused by Canadian papers.
 THE LAW OF THEASON.
 On the trial of Col. Aaron Burr, at Richmond, in 1607, for high treason, Chief Justice Marshall and general and oubliful power. Andrew Johnson proclained, on his own responsibility, universal freedom to all the people of the state." [Cheering.]

and emphatic terms :

"On this charge (High Treason) the United States much substatiate two essential points: First, That, there was an overt act committed; and second, that Uclouel Burr was concerned in it."

"It is not the intention of the court to say, that ao individual can be guilty of this crime (Trea-son) who has not appeared in arms against his courson) who has not appeared in arms against his coun-try. On the contrary, it was be actually levied, that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force, a treasonable pur-pose, all those who perform any part, however mi-nute, or however remote from the sense of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as Trailors. But there must be an actual assembling of men for the treasonable purpose, to constitute the levying of war."

This is authority which, although not absolutely of the hinding force of law, is so high that none will dispute it. Now look at the words we have printed in italics and reflect how many, according to Judge Marshall's definition, have involved themselves in this terrible crime; for it embraces all who have performed "any part, [] however minute, or however remote from the scene of action."

A UIT OF HISTORY.

In 1860-'61 every member in the United States Senate from the seceding States turned traitor save one. Those traitor Senators are now either harmless outcasts and proscribed criminals, or are in the hands of justice to be tried for their treason, while the one loval Senator is President of the United States, the proud Chief Magistrate of a powerful nation triumphant over all its foes. Thus treason goes execrated to its doom, while loyalty, amid the plaudits of a grateful people, is called to take its place at the head of the State. In view of this striking exemplification of the justice of Almighty Power let no one say hereafter that treason does not find its punishment nor patriotism its reward.

AS IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Attorney-General has just made a mo important decision. He affirms that the Amnesly Proclamation was a means only to secure a specific purpose, which was the suppression of the Rebel ion. The Rebellion ended, the Amnesty is void. It does not restore citizenship, property, or vested rights. The President has no power to pardon except for what is past. The Executive clemency cannot stretch to the future. Therefore, the decrees of confiscation roust stand.

The great trial continues. The most of the past weak has been occupied by the defence. It proves vary weak. It has been already shown that the diabolical plot was conceived in Cana-dia, that the Rebel Government was consulted, that they gave it their fall sanction, and that Jeff. Davis endorsed it.

from Canada In some localities in the eastern led to his constitutional successor so graduate

Faithfully and truly yours,

ng as tollows :

Speech of Governor Curtin.

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The Sixth Corps Review,

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8th, 1865.

The Sixth Corps Review. Wasimstros, Thursday, June 8th, 185. The review of the Sixth Corps, Major-General Wright, has been the incident of to day. The Corps consisted of three divisions, nine brigades, and forty-four regiments, and consamed two hours in passing. Reviewe here seem to have lost their interest, for the turnout of the people was very small, though it was to winness the marching of gallant men who had borne the brint of battle for four years. The ar-rangements also were conspicuously had, the likets of admission to the central platform having been ea-graciously sent to General Meade's hendquarters at Fort Albany, five miles from the city, the result of which was that the platform was not half foll, while Senators and members of Congress, Generals, heads of Bureaus and reporters were soliged to keep to the street. The pavillion, occupied by the Presi-dent, Secretary McCulloch, Secretery Stanton, Gens. Meade, Wright, and Heintzenman, Admiral Davis and others, were beautifully decorated with flags and flowers as before. The Vermont Brigade, Major-General L A. Grant, were greatily admired for their fine appearance, Major-General Casey, whose pralse is worth having, eags their marching was of a superi-or order, indicating "scellent discipline, and that this was the only brigade that saluted the President correctly. These troops received a hearty welcome from the Vermonters, with Governor 8 mith at their head, who occupied a stand opposite the pavillion. A noticeable feature of the procession, siso, was the USH Mew York, Coloned A. N. McDonald. The regiment was the first to march into Petersburg. Other New York, Coloned A of paiser. The Stress Massachusetts also attracted great attention and ap-planse, as on the recent grander review. There were no colored soldiers in the line to receive any portion of the popular hounge for hier knowr, and facity. They have all been seen off to Texas, where the hours of the present ease from the separater theo collicere who he honors of the day of victory. -----

JEFF. DAVIE AND THE FALTER.--Under date of the 20th of November, 1861, Davis, through his "Scoretary of War," Benjamin, ordered that the loyal men of East Tennessee should be "trid sum-marily by court-marital, and if found guily, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to lease their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt bridg-es. Judge Pailwison, son in-law of Andrew John-son, Colonel Pickens, and other ringleaders of the same class must be seen at once at Tuscalosas to jail, as prisoners of war." The loyalty of the Union men of East Tennessee was accounted by Jeff. Davis "tresson to the Con-iedracy," and that treason he ordered to be pun-tished by "hanging on the spot" by assummary court-martial. Now that Jeff. Davis is himself called to any the of the crime of treason, he and his sympa-tilizing "friends" are anddenly doubtful of the isp-plicability of the halter to such a crime.--Buffalo Express.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS. The great trial continues. The most of the status for the church, said:

The Journal is mistaken in supposing that there is anything singular in the appearance in public life in this country of men who are not noted as speak-ers. Our Presidents have not been a race of oraiors by any means. Washington was no speaker, nor was deferson, Jackson, Harrison, or Taylor.— Those of our Presidents who were public speakers were not particularly eminent as such, while every one of our really brilliant orators, Clay, Calboon, Webster, de., failed in their presidential aspira-tions. The Americans are a talkative, demonstra-tive people, but somehow likey prefer for their ru-lers grave, retiernt, self-poised, sileut men. Good talkers are sent to Congress, and are honored with abundant applause; but a happy faculty for asying very little is demanded of a would-be occupant of the White House. Let politicians remember that in all probability the man who is destined to occu-ly the Predident's chir in 1860 is not the one who makes the longest speeches; but ha who acts the most discretily, and makes very little fass about it. So, all bail: to the silent men; for they shall be our rulers.— World.

New Arrangement of Military Divis-The following Military Divisions have been as

ranged: First. The Division of the Atlantic. This com-prises the Department of the East, the Department of Pennsylvania, the Middle Department, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, to be com-manded by Major-General Meade, headquarters at Pollodelphia ranged : First.

Minicel of Major-General Mende, headquarters at Philadelphia. Second. The Military Division of the Mississippl. This includes the Department of the Ohlo and the Northwest, the Department of the Missouri and Arkansas, to be commanded by Major-General Sher-man. Headquarters at St. Louis. Third Military Division of Tennesse. This com-prises Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, to be commanded by Major-General George H Thomas; Head-quarters at Nash-ville.

General George H Thomas; Head-quarters at Nash-ville. Fourth. Millitary Division of the Bonthwest. This comprises Texas, Louisinas, New Merico, and Ari-zona, to be commanded by Major-General Sheridan; Head-quarter at New Orleans. Fifth. The Millitary Division of the Pacific. To be commanded by Major-General Haileck; Head quarters at San Francisco. These divisions are severally divided into depart-ments, each with a special commander, who have not yet been determined upon in all cases.

A Notorious Character Arrested.

A Notorious Character Arrested. Quantrell, the notorious Kansas guerrilla, arrived in this city resterday morning about 11 o'clock.— He was conveyed in a country wagon on a bed of straw, and a few pillows, and guarded by Terrill's men, disguised as guerrillas. He is wounded through the left breast, and it is thought he will die. All to honor for his capture is due Capt. Terrill and his company of "decoy guerrillas." On Wednesday, Terrill and his men surprised and charged on Quantrell's gang. Are miles beyond Tay-lorville, killing three of the outlaws and dispersing the remainder. They were also on the scent of Ber-ry's guerrillas, and ouly an hour behind them, when they received an order to report to the general com-manding. Quantrell has been abling under the name of Clark, and it is supposed by many that it is not the veritable Kansas outlaw, but we understand that Terrill and part of his company are intimately acquainted with him. One fact that willstrongly cor-roborate their assertions is that a picture of a young lady was found in his possession which one of the parities recognized as being then the three follow-ers of his who were killed were from Missouri. The news of his capture will cause great joy throughout the Union. The informan outrages that he committed years ago, such as burning the town of Lawrence, oc., are still fresh in the memory of our people.—*Chattanoga Gazette*, 24.6 uk.

THE RELIC BUSINESS .- The rage for relics in this

The RELIC BURNESS.—The rage for relics in this country is something astounding. A respectably dressed man was noticed the other day putting in his pocket a brick from the wall in front of Mr. Jan. Jarw. Davis or OLD.—An American missionary in Southern India wrote an exciting and patricit lies. The entire stairway upon which Colonel Ells-worth was killed, in Alexandris, has been cut into chips and carried away. The tree at the foot of which Bickies abot Kay, in Washington, has been cut into ed the surrender of Vicksburg, has been cut for dreat and eccently a party dug into the ground ten feet for the roots of the historic cask. An elm tree which Abraham Lincoln planted stands in fornt of his old house in Springdeld. Of course it will be torn in places and destroyed.—Cincinstat Commercial

- The threatening letter lately received by Presi lent Johnson was written by a crazy Germ ans been sent to the Insane Asylum.

- One of Jeff. Davis's negroes, being asked who made him, replied, "God made me, but Lincoln made me tree."

consure to eulogy on Mr. Lincoln since his death ought to encourage many more people to dic."

The latest invention in London, in connection with the jewelry robberies, is to connect the safes with the police stations by means of telegraph wires, attached to the ordinary street telegraph wires.

- President Johnson has within the last few days President soundon may write the last source and received a violent threatening letter, mailed in Washington and signed "Grape vinc." It has been turned over to the proper authorities.

and they of the governing rate to determine whether colored citizens, natives of North Carolina, shall reside in the State! Now as we believe that the late slaves in Sonth Carolina, some of whom have subscribed to the na-tional loan, are just as much to be counted among the people of Sonth Carolina as Governor Megrath, or Chestnut, or Orr, or Ritett, or any other while traitor or loyal citizen, we do not see why they should not be spoken of as such. And therefore when it is said that the people of South Carolina are opposed to the enfranchisement of the colored citizens, we can reply only that we do not believe it. And in any State of which we might suppose such a statement to be true, we should say that experience had prov-ed the indiagence of that prejudice of one class of citizens against another to be profoundly perilous to the public welfare. There is no love lost between Protestants and Catholics. But what if we should assume the Protestant citizens in any State to be "the people" in distinction to the " Catholic pop-ulation ?" Still more, what if we should propose that the " Protestant people" is hould determine ap-- It is reported that a detachment of cavalry is in parcuit of Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, who was last heard from when about leaving Sparansburg.

— When Chief Justice Chase was at Key West he was served by an old negro, to whom he promis ed a carte de essie, and handed him a one dollar bill. "Ah!" asys Sandle, "now I know you, massa; you are 'old greenbacks."

assume the Protestant citizens in any State to be "the people" in distinction to the "Catholic pop-ulation?" Still more, what if we should propose that the "Protestant people" should determine ap-on what condition the "Catholic popalation" should vote, and whether they should be allowed to reside in the State? As Americans and honest men, let us try to ro-member that governments justly exist by the con-sent of the governed-that representation goes with taration-and that Congress is constitutionally bound to secure a republican form of government to every State.-Harper's Weekly.

Proposed Joint Action for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st ult., Mr. Barter asked Lord Falmerston whether, in looking at the changed aspect of affairs in America, her Maj-esty's government, either separately or in conjunc-tion with that of the United States, would consider the proplety of sending, a squadron to the coast of Cathe to affairst in the along whether

ion with that of the United States, would consider the propilety of sending, a squadron to the coast of Cuba to effectually terminate the slare trade? Lord Palmersion said that twelve months ago the government invited the government of the United States to participate in its measures on the west coast of Africa, but difficulties arose on account of neutral and beligerent rights, which could not be overcome; but in the present altered state of things her Majesty's government has realeved the applica-tion to the United States, stating that their cruisers employed in that service would be received with ev-ery privilege and courtesy which belonged to a friendly nation, and that former difficulties no long-er existed. No representation had been made as to co-operation on the Caban coast, but if they assent-ed to co-operate on the African coast he had no doubt they would also cordially co-operate on the coast of Cuba.

-----ARMY OFFICIALS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE MAIL

ABMY OFFICIALS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE MAIL MATTER FREE OFFICIALS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE MAIL MATTER FREE OFFICIALS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE MAIL erists in regard to the application of the haw which provides that certain officers of the government may receive mail matter on official business free of post-see. Especially do persons in the military services frequently address documents of importance to med-ical directors, hospital authorities, paymasters and others, tho whom the same cannot be delivered ex-cept upon payment of the regular rates of postage. Buch payment is often refused, and hence this class of papers is constantly being sent to the deal letter office, necessarily causing much delay and embarras-ment in regard to the disposal to be made of them, as it is often difficult to find the senders. By the set of March 3d, 1863, and that of June ist, 1864, the following persons only, connected with the War Department, are entitled to receive correspondence tree : The Assistant Secretaries of War, the Adja-tant General, the Quartermaster General, the La-teretor General difficult General General of Sender

tree: The Assistant Secretaries of War, the Adju-tant General, the Quartermaster General, the In-spector General, the Commissary General of Subsis-tence, the Faymaster General, Chief Engineer, the Surgeon General, the Colonel of Ordnance, the Pro-vost Marshal General, the Commissioner of Freed-men, the Jadge Advocats General, the Commissary General of Frisoners, and the Chief Clerk of the War Department.

- Secretary Seward is said to be constantly im proving, and is daily at the State Department, trans acting business.

- The Louisville Journal says, "The change fro

armesty. Of course no blacks can vote. - Jeff. Davis married the daughter of General Zachary Taylor. The Tharrings was a clandestine one and took place at a hotel in Illinois. General Taylor divilked Davis, and in his rough way de-nonneed him as "as a unprincipled secondrel and hypocritical adventurer." He refused to recornize any relationship, till at the battle of Bnena Vista, when Davis, then a Maslasippi Colonei, displayed great bravery and skill. Then Taylor advanced, gave him his hand and forgave him the intremy of his daughter. General Taylor's daughter aiterwards died and Jeff. married again.

died and Jeff. married again.
— One of the earliest reforms introduced into the cilies of the South, when our armies take possession, is cleanliness. General Batter drove away the yellow fever irom New Orleans by the simple process of cleaning the city; Charleston had its rubbish cleared away by the laborers whom our military commanders set at work; Richmond is in decent order for the first time for many years; and in the course of time the Southerh people will learn by these examples how to avert pestilence by cleanliness.

So peace everywhere smilles upon our borders.

Aew Advertisements.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Tubs, Pails, Baskets Brooma, Coffee, Sugar, and Fail, Junt received and for sale b June 12, J. LYONS & BUN.

.....

-The "Black Republican" is the significant title of a newspaper established in New Orleans by color-ed men. It is edited, the type set, and the edition worked off by men who a year or two ago were slaves.

- A comical incident on the occasion of the first performance of the Africaniae is told in Paris. A critic had bought a tickef, which was attached by the sheriff upon the application of a tailor, whom the critic owed some money.

- Mr. Vallandigham urges a cordial support of President Johnson, and helieves the abolition of slavery will be vasily beneficial to the South. Rather too sudden a change to obtain credit, Mr. V.

-The F. F. V. secesh ladies of Richmond have so far conquered their repugnance to the Yankees as to besize General Ord with applications for ap-pointments to clerkships in the Government ser--C A Dana, formerly of the New York Tribune, but more lately of the War Department, is to take charge of a new paper in Chicago on the 6th of June, with a salary of \$10,000 a year for five years. It starts with a capital of \$350,000.

LAST SIGNS OF THE REDILION.--The most signi-facant evidences of the utter end of the rebel-lion we have yet seen are the conversion of Clem-ent L. Vallandigham to the doctine of Emnetpation, and the resignation by Benjamin Wood of his edito-rial position on the Acas. The least that can be said of the latter, in comment upon his valedictory, is, that he has been consistent in his theory from first to last, and now proves his failth by resigning when the peace which he has advocated has arrived. It is true that peace has not come in the way which he desired; but, having come at any rate, he does not care about the subordinate performance of dick-ering about the desirender of B. Wood and C. L. Vallandigham as canal in signifeance to the sur-renders of Dick Taylor and of Kirby Smith.--Wilkes' Spirit. -The farmers of Livingston county, Ill., have adopted the plan to do without fences, every one taking care of his own cattle. The system works well, and the whole expense of fences is saved. -A committee of ladies has been formed in Paria, under the management of Madame Laboulaye, to manufacture and export clothes for the "liberated slaves of the United States." The committee will

nd no money-only clothing.' -It is said the only joke General Sherman ever

perpetrated was upon entering the capital of North Carolina. Turning to a regiment of veterans who were marching by the State House, he called out, "Don't you think this is a good place to sing Raleigh round the flag, boys?" -Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, has never been classed as a negro worshipper; but he says that he "would rather trust the poorist black man in Teu-nessee with a vote, than a miserable, canting hypo-crite of a rebel, who has sucasked back into the Un-ion without taking time to wash the stains of loyal blood off his hands." TRADE RE-OPENING AND NEGROES HELFING THEIR FORMER MASTERS.—Trade has been reopened in various parts of the South; Northern merchan-dise is finding its way to the exhausted markets of the South; and this week, for the first time in three and a half years, the telegraph is working uninter-ruptedly from New York to New Orleans. From Newbern, North Carolina, we get the fol-lowing remarkable bit of news:

- The New York Tings says that at the present into of subscription for the payment of the National Debt, the amount requisite will be raised in seventy-ular years. That paper might have added that that is about three times as long as will be necessary to eave the debt by tarvation. pay the debt by taxation

The former wealthy clitzens of Newbern, who are now returning home after an abscace of four years, are received and entertained in the most hospitable manner by their former servants, who relieve not only the wants of the needy, but firmish them mon-ey to pay their taxes, and they affiliate together as though they were members of the same families. -Gen. Phil Sheridan is to have a home in the Cumberland Valley. The Shippensburg News pro-poses that the people of that valley purchase a suita-ble home for the gallant soldier who periled his ille in defending the homes of the people of the Cum-berland Valley.

-A school was recently opened near Zanesville, Ohio, where bunglary, pocket picking, tricks in famibling, counterfeiting, etc., were actually taught. Quite a class of young boys had been organized when the existence of the "firstitution" was discovered and at once terminated.

- Frederick Sowaid's Intellect has not been im-paired, neither are there any fears that he will lose his reason, as has been injunated. He is doing well, but there is a severed artery between the skull and brain, from which the surgeons have not yet been able to prevent an occasional escape of blood. A LBUMS, Bibles, Testaments, School Books, Hyma Books, Paper, Ruvelopes, &c., Just received and to June 19, 1865.

"—The President has appointed Wm. W. Holden of Raleigh, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and instructed him to proceed to reorganize and re-store the regular Government of the State through a Constitutional Convention. The legal voters and interim are to be those who were legal voters jus-prior to the act of seccession, excepting those which shall meantime have become robels and are no parged of their trenson under some proclamation o armesty. Of course no blacks can vote. Williamsport, Lycoming County.

Any informative deshed by persons desiring to exhibit apploa-tions for premium lists or potera, or by members of the locity, will be given by the under gred, or by A. BUYD HAMILTOS, President, Harrisburg, P., A. BROWER LONGAKER, Scretary, Norristown, June 5, 1854-Ew.

OUR COUNTRY SAVED: Great Reduction in Prices. New Firm and Low Prices HALLSTEAD & HOW HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphis. W are prepared to furthab all who may favor us with a call all kinds of Goods generally kept in a Country Store at immems for WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE

World Renowned Ohio Reaper and Mower. We are prepared to furnish extra inducements to those having PRODUCH

PRODUCH o dispose of ... will pay the highest Cash Prices for the same. Nicholson, May 29, 1553.-U. HALLSTEAD & HOW.

TO BOOT AND SHOE WEARERS

OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

F B. WEEKS & CO. having sold their stock of Hats, Capa, and Beady mide Clothing to Joshua Boys.

F. B. WEEKS

Will continue the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS its various branches. My Stock is now complete-having a larg

I am prepared to sell

Cheaper for Cash or Ready Pay

Than any other house this side of New York.

Dealers supplied at New York jobbing prices.

tore West alde of Public Avenue, scond door above Star?

ROGERS & ELY.

United States Licensed Auctionce

For Susquehanna and Luzerne Counties.

ADDRESS, BROOKLYN, PA.

FOR SALE.

HREE Market Wagons one nearly new, one light Top (# riago, and one Light Lumber Wagon. Montross, May 21 166.- 4w H. CLEMONS

TO RENT.

WO II UNDRED Acres of pasture lands to run for the series of pasturing by the week. Good fences, and well waters of the of W. M. TINGLET. Lenox, May 50th 1855.-1f

NEW

MILLINERY STORE

MBS. S. H. CRONK

Has just openel in SPRINGVILLE, Susquehanns Court, in new Millinery Stors, having one of the lawest and particulation stocks of goods ever urought into the country, and an sec-ment of faults' Shore, which also often

At Very Low Prices

Waying had years of experience in one of the most inches we lies, she invites the Ledics of Springville and vicinity to great call dataring bergelf that the most fastidious manual fail is y

SUSAN U. CEON

F. R. WEEKS

itel. Montrose, May 22, 1643,

pril 17. 1843.-4f.

These examples how to avert pestilence by cleanli-tiess. —When the representative of the so-called Con-federacy put on his wife's dress to escape from a squad of Federal cavalry, the cause of the aforesaid Confederacy was reduced to its last abift. The probels have much to say about "blessings in dis-grise" when one after another, their scaports and strongholds were taken away from them; but what will they say to the "curse" in disguise who brandish-ed an elegant bowlo-knife and was looked out of countenance by a revolver? How they have boasted about dying in the "last dirch," and now their braggart leader has found his "last ditch," within the circumference of a peticoat! The capture of gives a farcical end to the greatest tragedy of modern times. Imagine Brutas taking disguise in his wite's garments in the last scene of "Jallus Cears! Or Richard the Third, on Bosworth field, shonting "My kingdom for a petiticoat!" Or Maebeth de-claring his determination to die with his wife's "hernes." on his back! The traitor would have done better if he had committed suicide-though he were obliged to stab himself with a Bologna sun-nge. New Spring Styles.

LADIEN GLOVE KID, LASTING, GOAT AND CALF BALMORALS AND CALF BALMO-RALS, A LARUE ASSORTMENT OF INFANTS SHOES, MEN'S CALF KID AND LASTING BALMO-RALS AND GATTERS, MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOTH'S CALF, KIP, AND STOGA BOOTS.