

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

CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, June 27, 1865.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE In compliance with the carnest appeals of many ominent Union men, citizens of different counties in the State urging that the meeting of the Union State Convention called for the 19th of July, ensuing, be deferred until further notice, the notice is hereby made that that body will not assemble on the day (19th of July) set apart for its meeting in the city

of Harrisburg. Due notice will be given of the meeting of the Convention hereafter. The members of the Union State Central Commit tee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg, on the 19th of July, ensuing, at the Lochiel House, at 4 o'-

A full attendance of all the members of the Com

nittee is carnestly requested.

8IMON CAMERON, Chairman A. W. BENEDICT, Secretaries.

SUPPRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

The action of Tennessee in all matters relat ing to reconstruction is of unusual interest, not only because she occupies a leading position just now among the Southern States, but because she may be supposed to indicate in some degree the policy of President Johnson, whose influ ence has been potential there for the last four years, and probably is so still, if he chooses to exert it. It is well known that the Legislature has denied the right of suffrage, for the present, to men of color. The Senate, by a large major ity, has now passed another suffrage bill of a novel character. It confines the right of voting to those white men, otherwise qualified, who are "publically known to have entertained unconditional Union sentiments from the breaking out of the rebellion until the present time."-Provisions are made for proving the fact, of loy alty beyond question. All other persons are ar cluded for sir years after the passage of the act and may then be readmitted to franchise by petition to the Circuit or Chancery Court, on proo of loyalty to the United States, in open court upon testimony of two or more good loyal citi

If the loval citizens of North Carolina, for it stance, will take such action as this, and inflexily apply it at the polls, the people would be better reconciled to the withholding of suffrage rom the negro, because there would then be a etter chance of ending that class legislation which was the offspring of slavery and is still our greatest danger. But there is "a more excellent way" yet, and that is both to disfranchis the disloyal men so long as he remains so, and enfranchise the loval men without any regard to color. That is safe, that is right, that is the principle of our institutions, that is the point to which, in the order of a wonderful Providence we have been brought, and we ought not to

THE CANADA CONSPIRACY.

The testimony which was first taken in the assassination case has now been published. It is astounding! It establishes the complicity of Davis and his Canada agents in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and entirely justifies the proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of Ishment was unbounded when the offer was declared. The testimony which was first taken in the the chief conspirators. The plot of these wretches was much more extensive, however, than the murder of the heads of the Government. It inmurder of the heads of the Government. It included burning the city of New York, cutting the Croton dam, and poisoning the Croton water. These men who, in their ferocious effort to overthrow the Government, were slaying thou ow the Government, were slaying thou sands of loyal men in battle, were meaning also to massacre the wives and children of these men at home. They claimed to be "gentlemen," to be "chivalrous" to be "honorable." Gentlemen assassins! Chivalric poisoners! Honorable incendiaries! It was not enough to stary and freeze their hapless Union captives until they died, or went mad, or sunk into idiocy.-They must bean infamy upon infamy. They must teach crime deeper de vilishness and barbarity, a more fiendish ferocity.

All these things were done in the interest slavery. To maintain slavery they rose in arms against the Government. To save Slavery they starved our brave boys in prison. To revenge slavery they murdered Mr. Lincoln, and intended to poison the people of New York. It was slavery that made them first rebels and then assassins. For slavery imbrutes the master more than the slave, and its most repulsive product is the cruelty thinly veneered with courtesy, and called the "high-toned Southern gentility."

We hope the readers of these startling disclos ures will not forget that Jacob Thomson, Jeffer son Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker Clement C. Clay, and the rest, who staid securely in Canada, and hired other and braver men to execute their villanies, have always professed to he "democrats" and friends of the people!— Friends of what people? Of the hard-working people who live by their daily labor? Oh no! Those they meant to poison if they could, and infect with yellow fever. The people who buy and sell other people were those of whom they were friends, and to whom they themselves be

Is there a man so blind that he does not see that the system which was the object of all the interest and efforts of those leaders was destructive of the rights of every poor man in the land? Injustice to any great mass of laboring men any where in a country, is injustice to all the laboring men in it. There is no plainer principle in human experience; and yet the party to which these men belonged were constantly telling the poor working men at the North that it was for their interest to have the colored race held as slaves at the South. They can see now how much it was for their interest. These men took part in an election, and because they were defeated rebelled. They gave the country the alternative either to be destroyed or to fight. The country chose the honorable course. It defended its life, and these men, by the war into which they forced the country, have laid upon it an every cent of increased taxation this country owes to the chiefs of the rebellion, to the men whose chivalry chooses hunger, cold, poison, infected rags, and the murderer's pistol, as wespons of their "honorable" warfare. And until their spirit—the same old spirit which controlled them when they were conspicuous in politics—

man legions were under Varua."

—A Queensland paper says a large fish called a grouper was caught off the coast there. It was seven feet long, six feet in circumference at its thickest part, and its head weighed eighty pounds. When opened there were found in its stomach, two broken bottles, a quart pot, a preserved milk tin, several medium-sized crabs, a piece of earthenware, triangular in shape, and three inches in length, incrusted with oyster shells, a sheep's head, some mutton and beef bones, and their "honorable" warfare. And until their spirit—the same old spirit which controlled them when they were conspicuous in politics—

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—A man named Joshua Hale, living eight is cast out, the peace of this nation will be im-

THE CHAPTER OF INPANY.

It shot down Federal soldiers in Baltimore, on heir way to defend the National Capital. It fired on the Flag of our country at Fort

It seized the public Forts and Arsenals and obbed the national mints and depositories. It organized an armed force hostile to the United States.

It shot down the soldiers of the Republic on hundred battle fields. It discarded both human and divine justice It perverted the spirit of our free institutions. It attempted to rivet the chains of our bondage tighter on the hands of the African.

It forced men into arms against their own It murdered loyal people, drove the defenceess from their homes, outraged their families,

stole their treasures, burnt their dwellings, rav aged their fields. It organized lawless bands for

urder and pillage. It threw trains loaded with innocent women

and children from the track and robbed them of their valuables. It spread desolation and woe throughout the

It filled our homes with widows and orphans. It fastened an immense war debt on the nation It captured and burnt our merchant vessels of

the high seas It starved and murdered our prisoners of war It burnt Chambersburg.

It violated the most solemn oaths It shot down our soldiers in cold blood, they had surrendered at Fort Pillow. It organized bloody riots in the Norther

It tried to fire the city of New York. It made a raid on a defenceless town on th Northern border and robbed its banks. It tried to introduce the Yellow fever into our

Northern cities. It violated all obligations, and disregarded all

Finally it ended its infamous career by assas nating the Chief Magistrate of the nation. In short in has been guilty of Periury, Treaon, Arson, Robbery, Murder, Assassination.

News Items. -Spurious American half dollars abound in

-George A. Trenholm, late Confederate Sec retary of the Treasury, has been placed under

-The largest Indian tribe now in this coun-y is the Camanches. They number twenty

-Not less than five thousand photographs of ooth, the assassin, have been sold by one firm —Nearly all the leading Democratic papers of Obio advocate the election of Gen. W. T. Sher-man as Governor of that State.

-General Grant, through the columns of the Chicago Tribune, has come out strongly in favor of negro suffrage as a political necessity.

-The strength of the entire cavalry corps, after the troops whose terms of service expire prior to October first are mustered out, will be bout twelve thousand men.

—Capt. Henry Wurz, who had control of the Andersonville prison, where Union prisoners en-dured such unspeakable sufferings, is awaiting his trial in confinement at Washington. -Gen. W. W. Irvin, of Beaver county, present Commissary General of the State, is recom-mended for Auditor General by a correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph. He is eminently qualified and would make a most efficient officer.

President Johnson has issued a Preclamation appointing Lewis E. Parsons Provisional Gov-ernor of Alabama. Its terms are precisely the same as, and identical in language with those is-sued on Monday for Mississippi and Texas.

-The Ohio Union State Convention met at June 21st, and nominated Gen. J. D. Cox as candidate for Governor by acclamation. A. S. McDurney, of Warren, was also nominated for Licutenant-Governor and J. Brinkerhoff for At-

-The trial of the assassination conspirators is rapidly drawing to a close. It is understood that

—Jefferson Davis, it is now understood to be settled, will be tried by a civil tribunal, and probably by the U. S. District Court for the Maryland District, Chief-Justice Chase presiding. We do not yet learn whether he is to be tried for treason only, or for other offenses also.

—The sad news is received from New Zealand that the Pai Mariri fanatics have visited Opotiki, hung and beheaded the Rev. M. Volkner, abandoned by and vainly calling upon his flock for aid. They scooped out and ate his brains. A fanatic priest ate his eyes. M. Volkner died calmiv. Draying. ner died calmly, praying.

-Old Edmund Ruffin, who fired the first gun on Sumter, committed snicide, on Saturday last, near Danville, Virginia, by blowing his brains out with a musket. He had become very low spirited since the capture of Richmond, and did not wish to live under Yankee rule. He left a note saying, "I cannot survive the loss of the liberties of my country."

—The President has appointed Andrew J. Hamilton of Texas, to be Provisional Governor of that State, and also James Johnson of Georgia, to be Provisional Governor of Georgia. The form of the proclamation is precisely similar to those heretofore appointing Provisional Governors for North Carolina and Mississippi, and the duties prescribed the same.

teen years old. It seems the man and wife got THE CHAPTER OF INPANY.

The country is to be flooded with Histories of the Great Rebellion. The least said about it, perhaps, the better. It is enough to know the leading facts. We give below a brief epitome of what it has done:

It shot down Federal soldiers in Baltimore, on broken, and the parties were arrested and committed to jail, in default of bail.

The intimacy of Preston King with President Johnson has reminded somebody of a good thing which occurred at the Bultimore Conventions. thing which occurred at the Baltimore Convention which has not before got into print. Mr. King, who is physically a complete Falstaff, rose to make a speech. He was not heard in the remote corners of the hall, and it was there that little Congressman Brandegee, of Connecticut, jumped up and shouted: "Mr. President, the distance around the gentleman is so great that it is impossible to hear him unless he speaks louder!" Of course a roar of laughter followed, in which the eloquent three hundred pounder joined.

-The beautiful and usually quiet little town —The beautiful and usually quiet little town of Flushing, Long Island, was the scene of a terrible fireman's riot, June 20th. The various fire companies of the Long Island villages, together with delegations from New York and Brooklyn, had assembled to have a trial of their engines, and thousands of spectators, men, women and children, were collected in the main street of the town to witness the sport. Soon after the commencement of the proceedings an attack was made on one of the machines, and linstantly a wild scene ensued, pistols knives and instantly a wild scene ensued, pistols, knives and stones being freely used by the combatants. The fight lasted for a considerable time, and it is reported that during its continuance three persons were killed and forty or fifty wounded.

-John Mitchel has been sent to Fortress Monroe. In that classic locality he may breathe the same air as his lamented chief, and he will not be compelled to hold his nose at the presice of a Yankee, as he threatened to do in one ence of a Yankee, as he threatened to do in one of his editorials published a few months since. It is true that he will have Yankee guards who may contaminate the atmosphere, but the odor of Davis will permeate the prison and be a corrective to Union breezes. We suppose that the prisoners will not be allowed to communicate with each other, but it will be a satisfaction to Mitchel to be nearly the rest and the Victorial. Mitchel to be near nis great superior. What will be done with this man we cannot venture to predict. He is an impudent ingrate, and there will be but little pity wasted on his account.

—Soon after the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached Montreal, a prayer-meeting was held at which twenty ministers were president. was held at which twenty ministers were present, and a congregation of about three thousand. The objects chiefly sought in prayer, says the Witness, "Were Divine support for the American nation in its calamitous bereavement, especially for the widow and children of the murdered President, and Secretary Seward and his family; wisdom and guidance for the present President and his counsellors; the entire ovorthrow of slavery: forziveness for those who ovorthrow of slavery; forgiveness for those who had brought on the civil war; and lasting peace and friendship between the British empire and the United States." It was described "as the most solemn meeting, perhaps, ever convened in Montreal, remarkable for its magnitude, its influential cheroter and its destribution graphs. influential character, and its christian sympa-thy," "It is to be wished," says the paper al-ready quoted, "that all the American editors and public speakers who have represented Can-ada as inimical to the States could have been present at the union prayer meeting." We have never supposed that the good men in Canada as never supposed that the good men in Canada, as a body, were hostile to this country; and if the counsels of the Montreal Wilms had been heed-ed, and its spirit imitated, we should never have

For the Independent Republic

Renovation of the Republic. The mild peaceful measures, which have been re-The mild peaceful measures, which have been resorted to by the leading government officials, respecting the complete restoration of the disloyal States, cannot but command the estimation and sagactly of the most astune. Nothing detrimental to the equitable rights of political franchise can be discovered by the most wayward and disaffected; but the contrary can pisinly be discovered by all—the manner of proceeding deserves the commendation of the whole civilized world—the frank humanity exhibited by the present administration is the theme of all patriotic men.

Making the above observations, which no sane

had cause to complain of robbers and murder-

ers set free by a Canadian judge.—Tract Journal

exhibited by the present administration is the theme of all patriotic men.

Making the above observations, which no sane man can deny—we come to the natural conclusion that the benetits to be reaped, in rend, can not be enumerated—that the established regulations of the civil code—the wise and heaven-born principle of Emancipation set torth by the martyred Chief Magistrate of our renowned Republic, will, ultimately give rise to free labor, free education, and free, united liberty. The vast machine, constructed by the "powers that be," has already commenced operating with wonderful velocity. The sword—the terrible din of war has ceased to shock the foundation of the monumental pillars of justice—no more the boom of cannon reverberates its dreadful tone upon the air—no more treason smites the sons of liberty, bilghting the fair face of creation's sweetest ones with a pall of horror and amazement too dreadful to with a pall of horror and amazement too dreadful to behold. But with "shame and everlasting confusion" depicted on their quivering his they minimize entreat us to receive them once more in the halls of freedom. We say to all, who are law-abiding men—"Come unto me and I will give you rest"—the arm of justice is sure, and extends leniency to men who deserve a worse fate than "pardon." The policy of the ambitious despots of an "intended" slave empire has been overthrown, and crushed to rise no more Concubinare, miscevennique and tyranical

deserve a worse fate than "pardon." The policy of the ambitious despots of an "intended" slave empire has been overthrown, and crushed to rise no more Concubinage, misegemution and tyrannical institutions engendered by "property in man" have been scattered to the four winds of heaven—the foul crime of slavery has received a blow from which it will never received a blow from which it will never received in the United States. With what truth can the American citizen now exclaim—"We are free."—how excellent the "divine right" of suffrage! When loyal men receive the assurance that the ballot-box will be the panacca for injustice and cruelty—that the once poor, debased slave can go to the polls and give a voice towards strenthening the ship of State. Equality, the watch word of freedom—will ever be our motto when uniting in concert the bonds of the great, indissonable fateraity of a social and political organization which has wrought the Emancipation of four millions of down-trodden children of tyranny, ever alive to the instincts of freedom. We can now perceive the inestimable benefits to be derived by pursuing the direct path of rectitude.

With peace at home and fame abroad we ask no crowned head to interfere with our commercial and manufacturing power which we have established by dint of industry and perseverance. The United States deserves the plaudits of all philanthropists—all who have the least inclination respecting the genuine principles of liberty and social equality will endeavor to accelerate the momentum with which the freedmen are approaching the rights and and inmunities of citizenshin. The vast cathedral of liberty has been expunged of the devil-dyed stain of treason and oppression. Peace, quietude and serenity rights when he expended to the devil-dyed stain of treason and oppression. Peace, quietude and serenity rights who have the least inclination respecting the genuine principles of liberty and social equality will endeavor to accelerate the momentum with which the freedmen here expunged to the

Correspondence of the Independent Republican Letter From the West.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, June 15th 1865 GRAND HAPDS, MIGHGAN, June 15th 1805.

Friend Fratter:—Some years ago, as you and some of your readers may remember, there came to your columns from here and there in the Great West the 'Travelling Notes of an Unitravelled Traveller.' The labor of penning those letters was fully compensated by the assurance from yourself and many friends that they were mad; as interesting as the more pretending sketches and jottings of some more distinguished travellers.

Your untravelled chap is abroad, as of yore, Through the West, on a rail, he is riding once. And his pen is inclined to run on, as before.

But I do not propose, as then, to send you a

And his pen is inclined to run on, as before.

But I do not propose, as then, to send you a series of letters, for I do not seek notoriety as a letter-writing traveller, or a travelling letter-writer. Neither have I the timo to devote to observation or de scriptive details that I then had. Then I journeyed alone, a solitary, sight seeing bachelor. Now I am travelling with my family, visiting friends, and seeking recreation—jicking up some items of interest and annasement, it is true—but with small opportunity for drawing portraits or sketches of what is passing before and around me. I have, nowever, a purpose to serve in sending you this one letter, which will become apparent as I proceed.

Before leaving Montrose, I sent to New York and purchased through tickets to La Crosse, on the Mississippi river, (termions of the Miswakee and L. Crosse railroad.) Our route was by the Eric rain and to Buffalo, thence to Niegara, via Great Western railroad to Detroit, and by Detreit and Milwaukee road to the place. From the office, 1273 Broadway, N. Y., I procured one of the handbills put forth by the agents of these combined companies, in which read in prominent characters. No delay at any point—prompt connections all the way through. Now I wish the travelling public to understand that that paragraph is a lie, intended to decreve and unished the unsuspecting. Arriving at Buffalo about middight, we were again delayed over four hours, but this I did not regret, as it gave as a fine opportunity to view the Falls, and also a splendid chance to patronize those accommodating showmen who own this great natural wonder and bace it on evhilation for all who will pay toutify for an outside or in-ide peep at its misty cal beauties.

Reached D-troit at 11½ P. M., and were again politely informed that we could go no further till 10½ the following morning. Consequently the subscriber and family lad no alternative but "Right this way for the Biddle House." I a my memorandum I find this note: "The preprietors of the Everett, had room and b

of the same accommedations and no better fair, \$8.00!"

The Legislature of Michigan, it is said, have passed a law prohibiting cars on the Detroit and Milwankee road from running faster than twelve miles an hour. A ride from Detroit to this city will enable any one to fully appreciate the loke. Should the balance of our ride to the Missleshpib be as fraught with delays as that already accomplished, we sholl be quite prepared to recommend this line to everybody who is so unforty are as to be unable to transact thick business or visit their friends by any other route. Should these details of my own unpleasant experience full under the eye of even one western-bound traveller, and cause him to choose some more prompt and comfortable route, I should feel that I had rendered him valuable service. But should hundreds be thereby persuaded to pay their money to companies with Lonesty and decency enough to perform what they promise, then should I know that I had not travelled or written in vain. Many of my tovelling companies were equally indignant.

that I had not travelled or written in vain. Many of my travelling compair as were equally indigitant with myself; but I am sure that we should all on dure the imposition while tan more philipathropic and self-sectificing grace, could we know that we had thus had our revenge.

I would like to relate some interesting and fun-provoking incidents which transpired on our way, but I fear that I have already written much more than you will have jatience to print.

A few words as to the city of our present sojourn. Grand Rapids has a population of 10,000. It is mainly located on the eart side of Grand river, though not as beautifully laid out, or pleasantly witten on the securificial contents. Grand Rapide has a population of 10,000. It is mainly located on the cart side of Grand river, though not as beautifully laid out, or pleasantly sit and as many a smaller eastern town, still the piece has much of thrift and enterprise, and will be much improved during the present summer. Many filte mansions of brick and stone, and beautiful grounds, adorn the higher portions just back from the business centre; and numerous buildings of wood, brick, and stone are going up in all parts of the city. It contains fifteen churches, two fine Union school buildings, seven Photograph Gallerius, many flourishing mills and manufactories; and there are time, salt, and plaster mess in the irim citye vicinity. A Soldiers' Rellet fund is still kept up here, and many a poor widow and orphan are aided by its timely benefits. Michigan has proved herself intensely loyal. Her soldiers have fought and uted upon almost every battle field. And how she feels justly proud that a squad of her valorous cavalry wear the honors of being the captors of

That President brave 'that President bo'd!
Who was caught as he ran with a big bag of gold;
Who fought in an armor belitting his cause,
And proved what a poor skillers tellow he was—
For the poorest shift that he made in his life,
Was the last one he tried—the shift of his wife. The season here is in advance of the east. I have seen corn over two feet high; peas nearly ready for shelling, &c. The prospect for truit is said to be fine, especially peaches. uld this prove acceptable, you may hear from ain. Your most obedient,

A Historian's Views of Southern Independence.

Rev. M. D. Conway, whose correspondence is all ways full of items of interest, gives, in his last letter from London to the Commonwealth, an account of a conversation on American allairs between two literary gentlemen, "one of them the finest historian now living." We presumes by the "figers historian" he means J. A. Froude; he would have defended; those who had the cause which torian" he means J. A. Froude; he would have said "greatest" had he meant Grote. We just Mr. Conway's report:

I lately heard a conversation between two literary extension against a flates. One of

said "greates!" had he meant Grote. We facte Mr. Conway's report:

I lately heard a conversation between two literary gentlemen concerning American affairs. One of them is the finest historium living, and his opinion struck me as of great Importance, and I give the substance of it as nearly as I can. The Southerners he thought did not rick such losses and dangers as the war would necessarily involve without having in their eyes the vision of some great advantage, probably it was that of a brilliant and wealthier aristoracy, and a corresponding grand Southern empire. These national visions and enthusiasms belong a great deal to external circumstances. Those Southerners and those Northerners are one race, and the Confedentes show what certain interests and elimatic canses produce upon our race.

Now, the difficulty of the Northwill be that those who go South to build up and teople the Southern States are liable to become Southerners. They also may begin some innocent system of nearro contracts which will allow them to enjoy their juleps and Havanas without working in the hot sun, or drawing too largely from juleps and Havanas to pay much to easy-tempered negroes. It is hard to get rid of the Hessian fly, once lodged in a country. The stern voice of New England got considerably modulated when Banks met the planters. There is a kind of Dawnism which developes magnificent dreams of empire and partarchal systems of a very little deviation from the right line.

The gentlemen with whom he was conversing said, "That is the North's dauger, truly. But there is a way to provide against it; let the North give every negro a vote and a musker, and their mirels may be easy against any backward developments."

"That," said the historian, "is the only plan.—Are they up to it?"

From Newbern.

Return of Loyalty—Starvation in the Trac of Sherman's Army—Arrival of Gen. Pain and his Colored Troops.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 16, 1805 The successful plans of Gen. Grant have given vent to the smoldering flames of loyalty in this State, which are now sweeping over North Carolina with irresistible fury, consuming the last vestige of treason and hatred to the Government. Intelligence from Northern Georgia, and on the line of Sherman's late march through Soath Carolines et al. (1997). ing states that many people are dying for want of ood, and it is feared that starvation will provail, owing to the general destruction of houses, ure, tood, cattle, horses, fences and farming loiements, which leaves the inhabitants helpi

Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19, 1865. The Secretary of State has addressed the follow-

ing to the Secretary of the Navy. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19, 1865.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir-I have the honor to transmit for your information a cerrespondence between Sir Frederick W. Bruce and this hypartment upon the subject of the withdrawal of the pretended concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents. In view of this correspondence I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the naval officers of the United States the results following therefrom, viz.

vay.

Third The right of search of British vessels is arminated. Of course this has no bearing upon the operation of the existing slave trade treaty.

Finith: Any insurgent or piratical vessels found on the high seas may be lawfully captured by vessels of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant
WM. H. SEWARD.

Our Duty in Reorganization.

"Peace," said Edmurd Burke, "may be made as unadvisedly as war. Nothing is so rash as fear, and the counsels of pusillanimity very rarely put off, while they are always sure to aggravate, the evils from which they would fly." What this country needs to secure peace is the firm application of a plain principle. The principle of State rights, like that of county rights and town rights, is a good one. But the principle of national rights is the paramount and essential principle of the present situation. All subordinate rights whatever must bend to the national necessity of a local governsituation. All subordinate rights whatever must bend to the national necessity of a local government to every State based upon the consent of the whole body or loyal freemen.

The national authority is fully competent to secure that government. There is no reason whatever why the nation should delegate its authority to recure such State Government in the South to a part of the loyal freemen resident there. At this moment no one of the loyal freemen of North Carolian has any right to a voice in reorganizing the State which every other does not equally possess. There is no reason, except in an imaginary view of policy, why the national Government should authorize which levalists alone to reorganize the State

in that State were formerly white than that it should authorize the colored loyalists alone to reorganize it because they have been always faithful to the country. As a question of policy merely, it is clear that if any class of loyalists object to reorganize the State man acknowledged democratic republican punnciples that is not a class to which the reorganization can be safely intrusted. It is better policy to govern the State directly by the National authority than to religiously hit to such a class. than to relinquish it to such a class

than to reliabulsh it to such a class.

An apparently well-informed correspondent of the New York Times says, in a letter from North Carolina: "While many admit that it may be the negro will be questined to exercise that right in the future, every one thinks that he is not intelligent enough to do so now." "Every one" means, of course, the white population; the class who were formerly among the voters of the State. Yet in the very next paragraph of this letter the correspondent says: "The known e of the poorer classes is heart-rending, and their preliables are strong as only those of ignorant near are—Not more than mesescenth of the voter can read and each." These are the people who taink the negro is not intelligent enough to vote; and these are the white logalist to whom the spoltaink the negro is not menigent enough to vo-and these are the white loyallate to whom the spo-ocials and friends of rebellion insist that the rig of voling shall be exclusively given because colored by which are not sufficiently "intelligent The same correspondent adds: "They exhibit colored I yalists are not sufficiently "Intelligent". The same correspondent adds: "They exhibit a prejudice against the slave that readily accounts for the case with which 'the Southern heart was fired' during the war." And it is to these persons that it is proposed the question of suffrage for the colored freemen in the State shall be referred.

Is it surprising that, as a letter in the Herald says, "Among the negroes, however, there is sorrow?" Yes, and among ourselves—among the people of the United States, who have still the decision of the question—should there not be shame? Slide by side with our brothers and friends, upon the soil of both the Carolinas, the colored men, to whom we had given no special cause to love us or believe in us, lought for our Government and shared our victory. Side by side the bodies of the brave men, black and white, mingle in the dust. In a nameless grave upon Morris Island the fair-bajred Shaw lies "burfed with his niggers," all of them, soldiers and leader, having fought in the full faith that their death secured equal rights for all American editicens

From the Chicago Evening Journal Where Booth Obtained His Bloody

Instruction, We said the other day that John Wilkes Booth is the only successful Copperhead in or out of this country. That his "sincerity" is applauded, and he tenderly regarded by the Chicago Times, is not to be wondered at, and that he is at this moment the hero of the hearts of the Copperheads, we have not the smallest doubt. Now for some proof of what we affirm. Here is what the well-known Copperhead, S. S. Cox, said in Chicago at the time of the Demo-ratic National Convention, to which he was a delegate. We are indebted for the same to the reporter of the Chicago Times:

Senator Cox being introduced, said he did not

reporter of the Chicago Times:

Senator Cox being introduced, said he did not want to use any harsh language towards Old Abe, [cries of "cive it to him."] He attempted in his own city, a few weeks since, to show, in a very quiet way, that Abraham Lincoln had deluged the country with blood, created a lebt of four thousand millions of dollars, sacrificed two millions of human lives, and filled the land with grief and mourning. For less offences than Mr. Lincoln had been guilty of, the English teople had chopped off the head of the first Charles. In his opinion, Lincoln and Davis ought to be brought to the same block together. The other day they arrested a friend of his, a member of Congress from Missouri, for saying in private conversation, that Lincoln was no better than Davis. He was ready to say the same here now in Chicago. vis. He was ready to be, Chirago.
Chirago.
Copperhead Reed, of Indiana, said at the same convention:

The Charge former of the proclamation is precisely smaller for the proclamation of the

Jeft. Davis's Defence.

There have been many surmless as to the defence that Jeff. Davis would make when tried for Treason to the United States. Some have thought he would pretend to have been insane, but they were mistaken. The Democrationowspapers are giving the people light on the subject. The Binghamton Democrate emitted a letter this week, and other organs of the Democratic party are opening the eyes of the people by degrees. It appears that the real defence that Jeff. will make is that the Rebellion was organized by the leaders of the Democratic party in the Free States, as well as at the South, and that he has only acted in accordance with their wishes and upon their addition.

acted in accordance with their wishes and upon their navice.
Charles O'Conner, of New York City, is to be Jeff's counsel, and it is said he will introduce in evidence, letters written to his client in 1850, by leaders of the Democratic party from all parts of the country, advising Jeff. to rebel against the Government if Lincoln should be elected President, and promising him assistance in the business!

The only break that Democratic Editors have attempted to make respecting the light in which they will stand in view of this defence, is by falsely pretending that such Union men as Dickinson, Buller, and Dix were in the treasonable plot before they left the Democratic party. But that will not do.—

left the Democratic party. But that will not do.— All the leading Democrats, who advised Davis and All the leading Democrate, but that will not do.—All the leading Democrate, who advised Davis and other traitors to get up the Rebellion, have remained true to him, and are yet leaders of the Democratic party. Those who left that party and supported Lincoln, were not traitors and never counselled or aided the Rebellion at any time.

The advice Jeff. received to rebel against the Government, come from Buchanan, Pierce, Vallandigham, the Seymours and other copper-essed Democrats who embarrassed Lincoln's administration from the beginning to the end of it.

But, what a detence! Who would have supposed that the advice of the leaders of the Democratic party to commit treason to the Government, would ever have been allowed as a defence for a traitor who followed such advice? Yet it seems to be so. What afall the Democratic party has had! and what a treasonable stench arises from its dead careas! Its carear should be a warning to the rising generation.

arcer should be a warning to the rising generati

From Georgia.

New York, June 21st, 1865.

The Arago has arrived with Hilton Head advices of June 18th. The Savannah Herald contains no news of importance from that city. A large number of orders relative to the police, educational and other regulations of the city, are issued by General Woodford. Howell Cobb is stated to be at Macon, Georgia. eorgia. Reports are favorable of the incoming wheat and

corn crops. The Augusta Gazette says that local au-thorities of adjacent towns and villages have quali-fied themselves for their offices, and everything is fied themselves for their offices, and everything is harmonious. The negroes are going back to their former owners to work to wages, and farming interests are promising. Gastavus Smith, a renegade New Yorker, and late a General in the Rebel army, has not been arrested as reported, but was on the streets of Macon, on the 9th instant. Conventions have been held in various counties of Georgia, at which resolutions acknowledging the laws and authority of the United States were russed, and requesting the President to appoint a Provisional Governor until a reorganization is effected.

Southwest. CAIRO, June 19th 1865. New Orleans dates of the 12th inst., say that the ebel Governor Allen, of Louisians, has issued a fare-well address to the people of that state, advising them to renew their allegiance to the United States, acciui citizens. A cavalry brigade, lately from Mobile, is encamp a tavaily already notes in excession and observe a excession of near Vicksburg.

The Mobile News says that the rebel Generals Taylor and Cockeville lately expressed the wish that the government would allow them to take their commands and join the Federal forces for maintaining the Monroe doctrine in Mexico.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. Na Millott St. eight pears old. Asy une leaving information of said horse with R. J. Vala, New Millott, or at the Independent of the Millott, will be suitably rewarded.

Authorn, June 2: 1853.—w2ad.

J. W. SMITT

CARRIAGE SHOP, BLACKSMITHING, &C., At Friendsville, Pa., By J. W. Flynn & F. P. Ryan. LL kinds of work in our line well and promptly done. Try u

STRAWBERRIES. G LASS FRUIT JARS—no metal or cement about them—first rate thing—gailona quanta, and pints for sale by it gross, doren, or single one, also extra mee Sugar for preserving, June 20.—w4.

LATHROP, TYLER & BILEYS,

DR. A. D. TEWKSBURY Physician and Surgeon,

AVING spent one year as Surgeon in the United States
Army, has again located at Auburn Centre, and will attend Il Army, has again iodated as Adedia of Il calla in his profession. Adedia Centre, Pa., June 96, 1846, 1970. LOST OR MISLAID.

N Montrose, on or about the third of thismouth, A SURVEY-IOR'S SIX INCH STALEOR RULL & GERMAN SULVER DIVIDENS For mapping or plotting—in a home-made Leather case or cover—The finder would greatly oblige the owner (and should be suitably rewarded) by leaving them at the POST OF-FICE, or with.

Montrose, June 19th, 1965. Business Men Wanted ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ONE OCTAVO VOLUME.

A LSO, fine Steel Portraits of our Martyred President, and other Congravities and Books. Apply personally, or address R. H. URRAN, Phis.inter and Woolessle Dealer, Corner Main and Water Attests, Rocherter, N.Y. June 19, 1855—1wpd Flour! Flour! Flour! FALL CREEK FLOUR

THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR IN THE MARKET, Manufactured at Fall Creek Mills, Russes, N.Y., by POPE, WAY, HULL & ROWE.

Office 42 and 44 Exchange Street, BINGHAUTON, N.Y. m8.
June 19, 1860.

TAKE NOTICE. **Beach's New Patent Wheel** Horse Rake,

Patented April 10th, 1880, and Jan. 19th, 1884, HAS been thoroughly tried by the Fartsers of Susquelanna County and promounced the best in use. Price of Rake at Bhon all. 15 d Obe-Horse Wagon for sale, shioned Windiass Well Curbs for sale, cheap and good, ose, June 19, 1863.—11. I-ORENZO BEACH

HONESDALE

MARBLE WORKS. Monuments, Cenotaphs. Tomb and Head Stones, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MARBLE,

NEW MUSIC. FUNERAL MARCH TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, with splendid Vignett, at June 12. June 12.

ODFISH, Mackerel, Tuba, Pallis, Baskets, Brooms, Coffee, Sugar, and Pall, just received and for plus 12. LYONS & SON.

A LBUMS, Bibles, Testaments, School Books, Hymn Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c., just received and for gale by

Misses' Jockeys and Hats. NEW and fine assortment, cheaper than ever, at LATHEOP, TYLER & RILEYS.

IN TIME! YOU WANT A SUIT OF CLOTHES THAT WILL FIT nearly, look well, and wear like from do ye are, all you have to be to call at the NEW TAILOR SHOP of

GROVES & REYNOLDS, over Chandler's More, east side of Public Avenue, and you can be accommodated. We are determined to please our customers, both in the quality of our work and the price.

ESP CUTTING on short notice, and warranted to fit mind that.

Inited States Internal Revenue, ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.

Notice to Tax Pavers. NOTICE 18 HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Assessment Itsels of Licensed Carriages, Plate, &c., for 1865 and Income of 1864 in this Defruct have been completed and will remain open in importion of all person contend for FIFTEEN DAYS from date of this notice; at the expiration of which time I will had no date of this notice; at the expiration of which time I will had Courts of Appeal in the COUNTY OF SUSQUEHANNA for Divideon 1. 2 and a temporal my other in Montroes, on ha unday, June 24, 1965, and for Divideon 4 at the house of Killah Harnum in Great Bend, on Monday, June 25th, from 9 o'clock A. M. Ull 1 o'clock P. M., at which time I will be present to hear and determine all a special from Assessment of Licensey, Carriages, Piate, Watches, Pianos, &c., for 1865 and of Informs for 1867, and the present of the special control of the sp

Wool! Wool!

NEW GOODS!

HIE 3 rm of Whitlock & Hall is this day dissolved by mriting cousent. The Books and Accounts re in the hands of Edwidthlick, at the store formerly occupied by us, for settlement. These having accounts will please call and settle with as little dray as possible.

Kew Milford, May 29, 1855—2m.

A. A. Halli.

BOUGHT FOR CASH BY

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. PENNSYLVANIA

Any information desired by persons destring to exhibit, applies, not for premium lists or posters, or by members of the feestly, ill be given by the undersigned, or by A. BOYD HAMILTUS, resident, Harrisburg, Ps. A. BROWER LONGAKER, Secretary, Norristown, June 3, 1862—28. OUR COUNTRY SAVED! Great Reduction in Prices.

HALLSTEAD & HOW HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphis, we are prepared to furnish all who may favor us with a call alkinds of Goods generally kept in a Country Store at Immense lev WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

Guttenberg Rosenbaum & Eo.

IS COMPLETE,

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
PIECE GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS

Either in Price or Quality of Goods We invite all and every one of you purchasing, to call on in first before purchasing closwhere, as it will be to your own interest is do so,

> SPECIAL ATTENTION Is called to our large stock of

Firaw Goods, all styles of Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons of all of man all advances, Artificial Flowers and fancy Ornsments in each variety, Crapes Illunds, Luces, &c. &c. We are enabled to gravity, Crapes Illunds, Luces, &c. &c. We are enabled to gravity of the contract of

Either in Cloth or Silk, cannot be excelled outside of the Cluck either in styles or prices, HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

CORSETTS: PARASOLS BY THE THOUSAND!

Hoon Shirts from 8 to 30 springs and from 40 rts, to \$3 a pixt, the new and popular ELLI. TiU included. Also several discuss styles just introduced. LANEN TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, AND

Fine Cotton Hose 1814 cts. a pair. Fine white Linen Hander chiefe 18 cts. a piece. Extra fine Hair Nets, Hoxlery, and Giorga

WE STILL MANUFACTURE EVERY GAR

THE undersigned has taken the WOOLEN MILLS in GREAT BEND, formerly occupied by G J-binston, and is ready to receive custom work or monufacture by the yard or on share. Great Bend, June 13, 1845.—ii. LEVI WELLD. silk Sun Umbrellas FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, just received and for mile at WHOLESALE PRICES.

LATHROP, TYLER & HILEY.

Dress Goods. A NEW LOT just received. Beautiful patterns, new styles, and low prices. Piezze onl and examine them.

June 12.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY.

Montrose, June 12, 1945 —tf,

THE subscribers would inform their irlends and the public generally that they are prepared to receive Word to manufacture on abarrs or by the yard. Also Wool Carding and Glaba Dreath Ione in a good style

Ampives June 2, 1888.—US

JOHN BEAUMONT.

JOHN BEAUMONT.

UST opening at the lowest prices.

Montrose, June 8, 1865.

J. LYONS & SON. DISSOLUTION.

RAGS, OLD PAPERS, ROPES, &c.,

JOHN T. MYGATT, DEALER IN Paper Makers' Supplies, COMMERCIAL AVENUE,

Agricultural Society. THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCI-ETY will hold its exhibition on September 20th, 27th, 23th and Williamsport, Lycoming County.

New Firm and Low Prices!

World Renowned Ohio Reaper and Mowe PRODUCE to dispose of—will pay the highest Cash Prices for the same. Nicholeon, May \$9, 1865.—th. HALLSTEAD & HOW.

1865.

TAKE pleasure in informing the Public that their stock of Goods for the SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

MILLINERY GOODS.

Spring Shawls, Cloaks, Basques and Capes

For Gentlemen's Wear.

MENT WE SELL.

GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.
M. S. DESSAUER, Maraging Paris
Montrole, May, 1816.