

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

CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

THE AGGRESSIONS OF SLAVERY. The fullest and most carefully compiled statement of the curtailment of the right of suffrage, as enjoyed by one class of our people, that we have seen, is in the Armstrong Democrat of last week. Had we room, we should like to transfer the whole of it to our columns; but must content ourselves with a few general facts.

In these colonies, prior to the revolution, r distinction was made among freemen on account ! of color. After the revolution, both under the nfederation and the national constitution, up to the year 1817, no State, except South Carolina. excluded free colored men from the polls,-It is a singular fact that Connecticut was the first State to follow the bad example of South Caro- cls, had no majority of the home vote, but was lina in 1817; Virginia followed in 1830; Delaware in 1831; Tennessee in 1834; North Carolina in 1835; and Pennsylvania in 1838. In New York the colored man's right of suf-

frage is shacked by a property qualification, while the white-man's is not. In Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island no distinction is made. In no State in which the right was ever taken away has it been restored. Colored men vote in Ohio and in some of the other Northwestern States: but in most of them they never had the right. In the old constitution of South Carolina the words were, "Every free white man, and no other." At a subsequent date a property qualification was imposed, which changed that state to a

The franchise was taken away from colore when it was the fashion to mob men who atwhen State conventions met to save the Union by assuring their "Southern brethren" that they ould stand by them in upholding their darling institution. It was, with this view, and to mollify the wrath of the masters of slaves, that colored men were disfranchised. There was no other object, and but for this it never would have been proposed or even thought of. The object was two-fold-to put a ban, a badge of degrada ion, upon them as a servile and inferior race and also to weaken any party who might make opposition to slavery a part of its platform.-Had negroes continued to vote, it is very proba ble that the old Whig party would have swung round to that side, and, with these negro votes, it might have become the ruling party of the country. In that case the struggle with slavery-which was inevitable, sooner or later, anyit might have been overcome, and its power bro ken, without war.

The disfranchisement of colored men in the free States was a mean, dastardly, and most unfortunate concession to the insolent demands of men who were as much traitors in heart then as they were when they fired upon the flag of the country, and who for a long series of years, carried every point they wanted by persisten threats of dissolution. From the time Pennsylcommitted that act of up to the time she cast her first vote for Mr. dred and fifty missionaries at work in Europe, Lincoln, the arrogance of these rebels continued and as a result of their labors, bands of convert to grow, and concession to follow concession until these exactions became absolutely insuffer able: then the people once more asserted their manhood by the organization of the Republican

party.
When the spirit of Slavery undertook to seize the territories, Kansas became the arena of the the past twenty years. first struggle. The slaveholders, calculating upon the cold craven spirit of the North, went in confident of an easy conquest; but meeting a new and unwonted opposition, they became furious, and committed all manner of outrages,-This brought on the conflict; this created the Republican party, for it opened the eyes of the people to the fact that Slavery was not only a moral evil but a dangerous enemy to the country. Subsequent events have taught us how magnant, how strong, how wicked and barbarous that enemy, which we fed and nourished, and warmed and petted through so many years, really was. To propitiate it we laid our freedom our manhood, our consciences, and the rights and citizenship of a portion of our people upon

same measure wrong. A national debt is not a mere dead weight and impediment, flice an individual debt; neither is it an unmixed good, but to the rebellion, should, now that the rebellion has is at once a burden and a source of strength, provided the bonds are kept at home and made the States to the point at which they formerly moved in perfect harmony. to act, as they can be, as a spur to nation al industry, and as a means of developing the latent energies and resources of a nation. But if we permit these stocks to flow abroad in exchange for things that perish in the using, the benefit and blessings will be gone, but the burden and the curse will cling to us

MISSOURI.

Missouri has just adopted by a decided major ity, a new constitution, embodying radical fea tures. The following is a synopsis of some of La declares Missouri a Free State forever

It establishes the equality of all men before It prohibits legislation interfering with the sonal rights of men on account of their color It declares that Missouri shall ever remain

ember of the American Union. It excludes from the ballot-box and from ci ice traitors, rebels, rebel sympathizers, guerrills marauders, bushwhackers, and their aiders and

It in like manner excludes Knights of the lolden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and O. A. K's. It in like manner excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as Southern sympa

thizers, to avoid militia duty. It provides for an efficient registration of vot-

ers, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal It removes the rule requiring treason to proved by at least two witnesses, and leaves it

to be proved as any other crime. This is a vigorous instrument. It leaves little to be done, save to abolish distinction of color in the exercise of suffrage, and this will soon be done by the liberal people of Missouri. The Constitution being voted against by all the rebalmost unanimously supported by the soldiers, whose votes gave it a handsome and decisive majority. It is a strong indication that they are favorable to no weak and indecisive policy in our treatment of the men who have just been

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Canadian papers are full of earnest discussion on the question of annexation. Somehow or another matters seem to be going wrong with our neighbors beyond the border. Their grea confederation scheme has failed; they are heavily loaded with debt, business is at a stand-still, farmers are selling out and leaving for the State emigrants who come, too, won't stay in Canada and so the people of the Provinces are really thinking that, perhaps, it would not be a bad men in this State and some others at the time idea to unite their fortunes with the Great Yan kee nation. A New York paper says the mattempted to discuss the subject of slavery, and ter has attracted very little attention on this side of the St. Lawrence; but if the Canadians are really in earnest, we can probably find room some time or other, for their representatives in our Congress. This would be a happy solution of all troubles growing out of the abrogation o the Reciprocity Treaty.

KISSING GEN. GRANT.

During his visit to the arent Fair at Chicago General Grant was nearly kissed to death up a umber of the handsome lady "aids" present. The scene is thus described by The Spirit of the

"Mrs. Livermore said to him, 'General Grant, these girls are dying to kiss you—but they don't dare to do it.' 'Well,' said tile gallant General, 'if they want to kiss me, why don't they? No one has offered to since I have been here.' Instantly about a hundred fairies ponneed upon him. He attempted the ritigate, but in vain; he essayed to break through time he confessed himself 'uniquished,' and calmy awaited the event. Never was such a man subjected to such an ordeal. On came the maidens, by squads, in file, or singly; they hit him on the forehead; pelted him on the nose; smacked him on the cheek, chin, or neck. There must be dozens of kisses tylng around loose hidden in the General's whiskera.—During this terrible ordead, the hero of a hundred battle fields blushed till his face became almost purple. At last the girls were partly appeased in their 'noble rage,' and he escaped:"

MORMANISM.

nave over one hun headed by elders, are constantly making their way to Utah, the land of the Saints. A Mormon der reports that their missionary successes in the Gentile European world, have been such that one hundred thousand emigrants have been brought thence to the land of promise, during

negro sufpragé. The New York Herald proposes the following plan for disposing of the question of negro suffrage in the South. To admit the ballot-box as

"First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who owns real estate; third, to every negro who had belonged to any religious or ganization or church for five years before the war."

Important Presidential Speech.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1865.

Washikoton, June 24, 1865.

A delegation from South Carolina, consisting of the following named persons, had an interview, this afternoon, with the President, by appointment: Judge Frost, Isaac E Holmes, George W. Williams, W. H. Gilliand, J. A Steinmeyer, Frederick Richards, Wm. Whaley, James H. Tuylor, R. H. Gill, and Joseph A. Yates.

The President said it was his intention to talk plainly, so there might be no misunderstanding. Therefore, it were better they should look each other in the face, and not imitate the ancient augus, who, when they met one snother, would smile at their success in deceiving the people.

He said if this Union was to be preserved it must be on the principle of fraterhity, both the Northern and Southern States maintaining certain relations to the Government. A State cannot be out of the Union, and, therefore, none of them having gone out we must deal with the question of restoration and not reconstruction. He suspected that he was a better States Rights man than some of those now present.

Mr. Holmes.—You always claimed to be [Long).

The state of the form of the section of the state of the section o

the States to the point at which they to make yellow the first harmony.

He did not intend to serve any particular elique or interest. He would say to the delegation that slavery is gone as an institution. There was no hope that the people of South Carolina could be admitted into the Senate or House of Representatives until they had afforded evidence by their conduct of this truth. The policy, now that the rebellion is suppressed, is not to restore the State Government through military rule, but by the people. While pressed, is not to resort the State Government through military rule, but by the people. While the war has emancipated the slaves, it has emanci-pated a larger number of white men. He would just bloom.

pated a larger number of white men. He would init plain.

The delegation said that was what they desired. He could go to men who had owned fifty or a hundred slaves, and who did not care as much for the poor white man as they did for the negro. Those who own the land have the capital to employ, and therefore some of our Northern friends are deceived when they, living afar off, think they can exercise a greater control over the freedmen than the Southern men who have been reared where the institution of slavery prevailed.

Now, he did not want the late slaveholders to control the negro votes against the white men. Let

Now, he due not want the late surements to control the negro votes against the white men. Let each State judge of the depositary of its own politi-cal power. He was for emancipating the white man s well as the black.

Mr. Holmes asked, "Is that not altogether accom-

plished?"
The President replied that he did not think the question was fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall be engrafted in the constituency, will be settled as we go along. He would not disquise the fact that, while be had been persecuted and denounced at the South as a traitor, he loved the great mass of the Southern people. He opposed the rebellion at the breaking out and fought it everywhere; and now he wanted the principles of the Government carried out and maintained.

d. Mr. Holmes interrupted by saying, we want to get bark to the same position you describe. As we are without law no courts are open, and you have are without law no courts are open, and you have the power to assist us.

The President replied:—The Government cannot go on unless it is right. The people of South Carolina must have a Convention and amend their Constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith; and the Convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Union, which prohibits and excludes slavery every where.

One of the delegates said:—We are most anxious for civil rule, for we have had more than enough of military despotism. illitary despotism.
The President, resuming, said that, as the Execu

live he could only take the initiatory steps to ena-ble them to do the things which it was incumbent

two he could only take the initiatory steps to emble them to do the things which it was incumbent upon them to perform.

Another of the delegates remarked that it was assumed in some parts of the country that, in consequence of the rebellion, the Southern States had forfeited their rights as members of the Confederacy, and that if they were restored it could only be on certain conditions, one of which was that slavery should be abolished. This could be done only through a convention.

The President repeated that the friction of the rebellion had rubbed slavery out; but it would be better to so declare by law. As one of the delegates had just remarked that the Constitution of South Carolina did not establish slavery it would be better to insert a clause therein antagonistic to slavery.

Judge Frost said:—The object of our prayer is the appointment of a Governor. The people of South Carolina will accept these conditions in order that law and order may be restored, and that enterprise and industry may be directed to useful cade. We desire restoration as soon as possible. It is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances. Certain delusions have been dispelled by the revolution, among them that slavery was an element of political strength and moral power. It is very certain that the old notion respecting State rights, in the maintenance of which those who in South Carolina made the Rebeltion, erred, has ceased to exist. Another delusion, namely, that "Cotton is king," has also vanished in the milt.

We are come back with these notions dispelled and with a new system of labor. The people of South Carolina will cordially co-operate with the Government in making that labor effective, and elevating the negro as much as they can. It is, however, more the work to time than the labor of enthusiasm and fanticism. The people of the South have the largest interest in this question. We are willing to co-operate for selfish, if for no higher respectively to the work of the country of the work of the country of the work

Tropat that the new system or more so or an argument by sober, sound and discrete judgment. The negroes are ignorant. Their minds are much inply with liberty. They are apt to confound liberty with licentiousness. Their great idea is, I feer, that

play with liberty. They are apt to confound fiberty with licentiousness. Their great idea is, I fear, that freedom consists in exemption from work. We will take in good faith and carry out your intentions with zeal and the hope for the best, and none will rejoice more than the people of the South if emancipation proves successful. Freedom to the slave is freedom to the master, providing you can supply a motive to industry. The people of South Carolina, for the sacrifices. They endured all. We are defeated and conquered by the North, who are too strong for us. The same good faith which animated them in the contest will not be found wanting in their loyal pledge to support the Government. There may grow out of this blessings which we have not foresom, and some pleasing mays now illuminate the horizon. I suppose the oath of allegiance will be taken with as much unanimity in South Carolina as anywhere else, and we will submit to the condition of things which Providence has assigned, and endeavor to believe—

"All discords of harmony not understood, evus, umversai good.

We cheerfully accept the measures recommended, and would thank you to recommend at your con-venience a Governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed. and would thank you to recommend at your convenience a Governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed.

Freeident Johnson asked the deputies to submit whom they would prefer as Provisional Governor.

To this they replied that they had a list of five men, namely: Aiken, McEihnev, Boyce, Colonel Manning, (late Governor,) and B. F. Perry. All these were spoken of as good men, but had been more or less involved in the rebellion. Mr. Perry was a District Judge, in the Confederacy until a few weeks before it collapsed, and it was said that he had always been a good Union man and of stiet integrity. The people certainly would respect him, and he could not fail to be acceptable.

The President said he knew Benjamin Perry very well, having served with him in Congress. There was no spirit of vengeance or vindictiveness on the part of the Government, whose only desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed. He was not now prepared to give them an answer as to whom he should appoint; but at the Cabinet meeting on next Tucsday he would repeat the substance of their interview, with a hope to the restoration which the gentlements occarnestly desired.

The delegates seemed to be much pleased with the proceedings, and lingered for some time to individually converse with the President.

What the Cable is Made of, and How and When it will be Laid

Important Presidential Speech.

What the Cable is Made of, and How it would be a distinguished of a portion of our people upon an citizenship of a portion of our people upon an extraction of the throughout the control of the best lives of the land, the report of the land, the report of the land, the report of the land the land through the report of the land the land through through the land through throu

News Items.

—It is said that Jeff. Davis is not in favor of the ori) Monroe doctorin'. We think it will be benicial to him. -Three of the four candidates for the Presidency 1860 are now dend-Douglas, Bell, and Lincoln -Mosby, the thief and chicken stealer of Virgin-has disbanded his Confederate thieves and lett r parts unknown.

—Charles J. Paulkner, former Minister to France, as been pardoned by the President, in accordance th the known wishes of Mr. Lincoln. His prelim-

nary overtures were made last year. —It is stated that among all the vast numbers of robels applying to President Johnson for special pardon, there is not one, thus far, who did not at the outset, according to his own statement, oppose secession. Strange, isn't it?

—A Boston storekeeper the other day atuch upon his door the laconic advertisement, "A boy wanted." The next morning on opening the store he found a little urchin in a basket, labelled, "Here he is," —The Army of the Potomac, which originally con-sisted of seven Corps, and which at one time num-bered over 300,000 men, will in obedience to instruc-tions from the War Department, be reduced to three divisions of about 16,000 troops altogether.

—A cave, nearly as large as the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, has recently been discovered about ten miles from Fort Ruby, California. It was found to be an immense subterrancan lake of clear water, with high walls of limestone on either side. The ceiling or arch is fifty feet high.

A son of Dr. Breckenridge having returned from the rebei army, the old man asked him in his quaint way, "My son, have you tound out what you've been fighting for?" "Yes, father," the returned prodigal replied, "We've been trying to get the nigger into Kansas." Can the history of the war, from a Southern stand-point be given in lewer words

—An advertisement in the Pawtucket Chronicle of this week ought to be posted before the eyes of every husband who proposes to seek relief from his domestic difficulties by parading them in the newspapers: "I take back posting my wife. I was a little too fast. I acknowledge I was wrong." -The Philadelphia Leiger has an opinion from a New Orleans gentleman, that the whole South will be in a starving condition in less than one year from this date. He has made a tour of one thousand miles through the cotton States, and reports that nearly the whole of the cotton land was under corn

culture; for a distance of seven hundred miles th was not a single cotton field anywhere to be seen. —The subscriptions to the great national loan go on with a regularity that betokens the solid faith of the people in their government, or rather in themselves. The figures have ranged of late from one to two millions per day. Of course, there is no excitement since the close of the war, but the solid citizens are finding out where to make profitable investments—and they are doing it.

-It is reported the government has discovered a arge batch of letters from Fernando Wood, Ber large batch of letters from Fernando Wood, Ben Wood, the Seymours, and various other persons in the North, among the rebel archives seized at Richmond. It is further said that these letters, when published, will startle the community, showing as the country of the writers in the devil

they will, the completty of the writers in the devil sh work of rebellion. -General Hartsuif, commanding at Petersburg, Va., has forbidden, in an official order, the holding of any more meetings by the planters to establish a fixed price for the labor of the negroes, or to make distinctions prejudicial to their interests, and no difference in rate of compensation for the same labor

—A Southerner was arrested at Mechanicaburg, a few days ago, charged with rabbing a farmer of Cumberland county. Since his arrest the accused has made a confession, in which he states that an organized band of Southerners, called the White Ghosta, is scattered through Pennsylvania, for the purpose of robbing the people. Papers were found on his person giving the names and locations of different individuals in the valley, as well as a list of town and the distances between them, from Williamsport to Lancaster. to Lancaster.

The Springfield Republican says: A well-known "hotel keeper" in this city has lately encountered a liftfoddiecd in flief, hight-splitted gentletinen Wom. Y. into his family and showed him around town with much politeness; but of a sudden he awoke one day to the sad realization of the truth that his New York friend had eloped with his (the hotel keeper's) wite, and—what made him feel worse than all the rest—had taken along \$4,500 of the landlord's "hard-carned savings." -The Springfield Republican says: A well-known hotel keeper" in this city has lately encountered a

—According to the rules prescribed by the officers of the sanitary Fair, Miss Anna L. Wilson is the pretitiest girl in Chicago. It seems that a beautiful dressing case was presented to the managers of the Fair, by the "Mother country," to be disposed of by votes at one dollar each as a present to the prettiest girl in Chicago. Of course there were several competitors, and young America went in heavy — The vote stood as follows: Miss Wilson, 1073; Miss Hill, 1063; Miss Carley of Ohio, 422; scattering and blanks, 900—total number of votes, 3471.

Diamks, 800—total number of votes, :471.

—A great line of railway will be completed from New York to New Orleans by the 15th of July. Its completion will be the signal for a grand movement of all the cotton and tobseco now stored between Chattanooga and Alexandria towards Baltimore and New York. Several millions of dollars worth of tobacco, now waiting transit in Lynchburg, will go off in the direction of Alexandria, and will be lost to Richmond. The products that the stored, in expectation of a market, along the Virginia and Tennessee road, will take the same direction, and will pass away forever from Richmond and Virginia, simply from the delay of repairs on the Southside Raifroad.—Richmond Republic.

—General Terry, commanding at Richmond, has

Railroad.—Richmond Republe.

—General Terry, commanding at Richmond, has issued an order announcing that, slavery having ceased to exist in Virginia, all the state and municipal laws rostratining the personal liberty of colored persons have become obsolete, and that hereafter the colored people will enjoy the same personal liberty as the whites, and be subject to only the same restraints and punishments. Vagrancy, however, will not be permitted on the part of the negroes any more than on that of white cliziens. The testimony of colored persons, he also states, will be received in all cases before the military courts in his department.

-William Y. Ripley, Esq., of Rutland, Vermont —William Y. Ripley, Esq., of Rutland, Vermont, has in his possession an ingeniously-contrived tor pedo, made to exactly rescribte a large tump of coal. This was the artful contrivance employed with so much success by the rebels in blowing up our transports on the Mississippi, and it is suspected that the awful disaster of the Butlan was accomplished by one of these diabolical things. The one in the possession of Mr. Ripley was sent to him from Richmond by his son, Bervet Brigadier-General F. H. Ripley, and was found in the private cabinet of Jeff. Davis after his flight from the city.

The first Rebel Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, is expected soon to apply for pardon. Southern Union men who are conversant with his political course for the last four years, assert that he deserted the Rebel cause two years ago, and did everything in his power by word and deed to atone in some manner for the error he had committed. They also state that through his personal influence whild Secretary of War the loyal people of Tennessee were treated with great lealency, and that he saved flow. Brownlow from imprisonment and General J. Hickman from a Rebel halter.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June, 7 —An Irish servant girl in Venanco county, who can lither read or write, has fallen heir to \$200,000.—
ich is oil.

The Force of the Labor Destiny.

The freed negro has had bountiful notices from all sorts of government officials and from philantrophic speakers that he must understand that, although he is free, he must work, and must not expect that the government will support him in idleness. Is it not time that some one was bestowing some of this benevolent advice or menace on the free whites of the South? So far as experience goes, they are the class that expect to live without work, and to be supported by the labor of others, and we think an account would show that the Southern whites have expected and received much more support from the government than the blacks. Why is it that the only class in the South that the government has found willing to work, receives all the exhortations and warnings to labor, while the class that always lived by the labors of others is omitted as if it had no lesson of self-support to learn?

Is there not in all this an idea that the whites expect the former relations to continue under a different name? The course of the landholders of the South, as we gather it from the Southern journals that have been resurrected or started anew, under a shallow pretense of secopting existing farts, exhibits no disposition to accommodate themselves to existing conditions; but, on the contrary, they show a disposition to accument to the second themselves to existing conditions; but, on the contrary, they show a disposition to accument to the second themselves to existing conditions; but, on the contrary, they show a disposition to accument. The Force of the Labor Destiny. shallow pretense of eccepting existing facts, exhibits no disposition to accommodate themselves to existing conditions; but, on the contrary, they show a disposition to exclude the blacks from opportunities to labor, in order to demonstrate that emanelpation is a failure. For this many are letting their leads lie ineutitivated, white the iddeness of the freed blacks is the principal theme of these journals. But the design trips itself; for, not content with showing that the freed negroes will not work, these statements also tell that many of them are begging for work at wages much less than the cost of their subsistence in slavery. This is in order to show how much worse the condition of the blacks is now. We have seen, in the same article, charges that the blacks were idle, and a statement that one offered to work for \$13 a year, and another for his board; and as even blacks are too smart to beg for work without wages when wages are offered, we conclude that these are samples of the wages their former masters offered.

We do not expect that the relation of slavery can be overthrown without a disturbance of labor. Slavery is a poor training for freedom. Even the canancipated Israelites had to be kept in the wilderness until all the old stock died. But in this case the chief difficulty grows out of the fact of a master-class holding the lands—the only means of subsistence—accustomed to live by the unpaid labor of the negroes, and still determined to do it, if their lands go uncultivated until the negroes shall be reduced to their terms. The Southern planters are by reduced to their terms.

ands go uncultivated until the negroes shall be reduced to their terms. The Southern planters are been means convinced that slavery is abolished. The look upon it as still an open question, and are fight ing it with all the savage spirit that belongs to

General Grant's Right Hand.

General Grant's Right Hand.

We see it stated in the papers that General Grant's right hand was so badly swollen by the time he reached Buffalo, that he had to do his shaking with his left. If this report is true, we know how his right hand became disabled, and an explanation of the cause will reveal another of his traits of character, who had him in the fail to greatly impress the public. During the General's overwhelming impromptu reception at the Astor House, in this city, a tail, athletic man, who came in turn, after gripping his hand irmily, commenced wrenching it till the elbow turned painfully in the socket.

Fereciving the fellow's object, the General, who has himself a powerful gripe, twisted the rufflanly hand back, and looking for an instant steadily into its owner's eye, contented bimself with throwing it off, and with merely saying, in an undertone, which was not heard even by a member of bis staff, "You infernal rascal, I ought to knock you down!" He hen released him, and the villain, glad to be let off in this way, hurriedly slid through the crowd. The forbearnee of General Grant, in enduring this outered the aggressor to have been torn to pieces, is indicative of great magnanimity and force of character.

Close of the Chicago Fair. CHICAGO, Saturday, June 24th, 1865

Chicago, Saturday, June 24th, 1995.

The Sanitary Fair closed to-night after a four weeks run. The attendance to-day and this evening has been very large and an immense amount of grods were sold at suction and disposed of by raffling.—The total receipts are \$225,000. The Voir of the Fair, the organ of the enterprise, which has been ally edited by A. Sherman, esq. of The Evening Journal, was suspended to-day, having accomplished its mission. Camp Douglas is now clear of Rebel prisoner xcept about forty sick ones in hospitals. The gar-icon has been sent off, and in a few weeks the ricon has been sent off, and in a rew weeks are Troops continue to arrive from the South, and are being paid off and mustered out. A public reception is given to every regiment.

Great preparations are being made for celebrating the coming Fourth of July There will be a grand procession, a mass meeting in the Sanitary Fair Building, with an oration by Henry Winter Davis, and other attractions. A grand demonstration is extracted.

BEN. WOOD AND THAT CHECK.—We learn that proceedings will next week be commenced by our government, through the Hon. Daniel 8. Dickinson, United States District Attorney, for the recovery from Benjamin Wood, of this city, of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the property of the late Confederate government, transmitted through our lines, via Canada, by Jacob Thompson, late Canadian agent of the robel authorities, and the receipt of which by Wood has recently been proved by his signature on the back of the check, the Hon. A. D. Russel, City Judge, and George Wilkes, of the spirit of the Times, being the witnesses to his handwriting. It is clear that all property of the rebel authorities coming within the reach of our government is liable to confiscation; and the best legal opinions have confirmed the judgment of the Secretaries of War and the Treasury on which this action has been ordered.—New York Citizen.

INTERESTING CONTEST AT THE CHICAGO SANITARY FAIR.—The exciting contest, in this city, between the friends of Sheridan and Sherman, for the magnificent gold mounted pistol donated by the Brooklyn Arms Company, for "the best general," finally closed last night, the vote standing, Sheridan 879, Sherman 447, with two or three bundred scattering. Sheridan kept ahead the first two weeks, Sherman's friends got the start last week, but yesterday the Sheridan men rallied in force, and took the prize by an overwhelming majority. The silver mounted pistol, donated by the same company, was voted to Brigadier-General T. O. Osborn, of Chicago, late Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Illinois. The maguificent \$500 sword, in the Philadelphia Department in Union Hall, has not yet been awarded, but it is hoped that it will be voted to Gen. Logan.—Chicago Ercalny Journal.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A note from Cyrus W. Fields dated at London, June 12th, states: "The Great Eastern will probably sall from the Nore on 5th of July, and from Valentia on the 10th of July, All is going on satisfactorily, and the greatest confidence if entertained that the cable will be successfully laid."

New Advertisements.

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Job Work.—The Office of the Independent Resources in provided with three printing presers. STEAR POW.

ILAND PIESS OF Washington ULAND PIESS OF Washington ULAND PIESS OF Washington Carlo JOBBER, together material and all kinds of Job Work, such as and all kinds of Job Work, such as Cards. Circular, Posters Labela.

Each Circular, Posters Labela. Blanks. Justices', Constables', and Schoo Slanks, Notes, Decis, Leases Land Contracts, &c., keptconstantly on hand and forsale at the Imperempent Republican Office.

Cultivation of the Voice, PROF. TILLOTSON

THIRTEEN YEARS

"R BR RES R READY AND REING demands a COUNTY VALUE OF CLOSE APPLICATION TO HAMMERING demands a to my friends, hoping they will call and see he as soon as convenient.

Let A.J. BREWSTER. Montrose, July 3, 1865 ... 3w.

DR. A. D. TEWKSBURY, Physician and Surgeon. WEAVING spent one year as Surgeon in the United States

Army, has again located at Augurn Centre, and will attend

di catta la dis profession. Auburn Centre, Ps., June 25, 1868.—lypd.

OF THAT CELEBRATED FALL CREEK FLOUR

other brands equally as good, and some nor as coon, which I be sold at prices to correspond, and at figures as low as a qualifier can be had anywhere elec-

NEW MUSIC. NERAL MARCH TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINGOLN, with splendid Vignette, at c 12. J. LYONS & BON'S. ODFISH, Mackerel, Tubs, Pails, Baskets,
Brooms, Coffee, Sugar, and Salt, Just received and for sale by
June 12.

A LHUMS, Bibles, Testaments, School Books,
A Hynn Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c., Just received and for
sale by June 13, 1865.

NOTICE. THE undersigned has taken the WOOLEN MILLS in GREAT BEND, formerly occupied by G Johnston, and is ready to great custom work or manufacture by the yard or on silarce, Great Bend, June 13, 1353.—4, LEVI WELLS.

Silk San Umbrellas PROM THE MANUFACTURERS, just received and for as a wholksalk priors.

LATHROP. TYLER & RILEY. Misses' Jockeys and Hats. NEW and fine assortment, cheaper than ever, at LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY'S.

Dress Goods. NEW LOT just received. Beautiful patterns, new syles and low prices. Please call and examine them.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILLEY. LOST OR MISLAID.

[N Montrore, on or about the third of this worth. A SURVEY, ONE SIX INOII SALE OR BULE & GREMAN SILVER SIVIDERS For mapping or plotting—in a home-made Leathers are or cover. The flucter would greatly oblige the owner (and bould be mittably rewarded) by leaving them at the FOST OF 1025, or with 1025 or which was the property of the p STRAWBERRIES.

GLASS FRUIT JABR—no metal of cament about them— of first rule thing—gallona quarts, and plats, for sale by the gress, dozen, or aingle one, also extra nice Sugar for preserving, June 25.—wt.

LATHROP, TYLEB & BILEYE, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

N the FM of June, from a parture in New Milliord, A LIGHT MAY HIGHS, eight years old. Any one leaving information of said horse with R. J. Valls, New Milliord, or at the independent Republican Office, with be suitably rewarded.

Abburn, June 25 1865.—Argod.

J. W. SMITH. IN TIME!

YOU WANT A SUIT OF CLOTHES THAT WILL FIT easily, look well, and wear like iron, do ye see, all you have to to call at the NEW TAILOR SHOP of GROVES & REYNOLDS, ver Chandler's Etore, east aide of Public Avenue, and you can be commodated. We are determined to please our customers, both the quality of our work and the price.

10 OUT FING on horst notice, and warranted to fit mind that.

JOHN OROUTE HORST NOTICE AND AUGUST STATEMENT OF THE PRICE AND AUGUST STATEMENT AUGUST AUG

Wool! Wool! THE subscribers would inform their triends and the public at crally that they are prepared to receive Wool to manufactor a shares or by the yard. Also Wool Carling and flow breast and the public at the public of the public of

Flour! Flour! Flour! FALL CREEK FLOUR

The BENT FAMILY FLOUR IN THE MARKET, Manufactured at Fail Creek Mills Ithacs, N.Y., by
POPE, WAY, HULL & ROWE.
Office dand 44 Exchange Street, BINGHAMTON, N.Y.
ms.
June 19, 164 TAKE NOTICE.

Beach's New Patent Wheel Horse Rake, atented April 10th, 1860, and Jan. 19th, 1864 HAS been thoroughly tried by the Farmers of Surquel and County and pronounced the best in use. Price of Rake bop, 416 A good One-Horse Wagon for sale. Old fashioned Windlass Well Curbs for sale, cheap and good. Montrose, June 19, 1865.—4f. LURENZO BEAUH.

HONESDALE MARBLE WORKS.

Monuments, Cenotaphs. Tomb and licad Stones, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MARBLE FURNISHED UPON SHORT NOTICE. liso, Mantles, Table and Stand CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CONSTANTLY ON HARD.

THE CANAL shording us the means of easy transportation

and employing workmen having experience in the business,
we are prepared to fill all orders at the 10 WEST CASH PRICES
and and attaches are the control of all orders we hope for a
continuance of the liberal patronage I certifore extended to the ca-

PRINTS Worth 28 cents in New York, for 25 cents per yard,

Groceries.

PLENDID Green Tea at \$1.00 per pound. Old Java Coffee 40 cents per lb. Hiel is et per lb. Gold Medal Raieratus 10 cta. et lb. Cram Tarlar, 11b. cana 10 cta. feven pounds best Brown purgar \$1. Nuturez. Cloves Pepper, Pimenta, Mutard, Black tea, Starch, Soap. &c. Ac., for raie by B. R. LYONS & CO. Glass Ware. HUNDRED DOZ. GLASS WARE, consising of Tum fors of all kinds, Goblets, Erg Glasses, Sugare, Creamer Glasses, Sant Glasses, Cream Jars, Pickle Blasses, Molasse Hasses, Sant Glasses, Lamp Chimneys, Shades, Lantern Jac. &c., for sale by

Oil and Paints. OILED and Raw Linged Oil, White Lead and White Zinc. Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, Paris and Chrome and Groen angre, Whiting, Putty, Coopers' Glue, thand Paper, &c. de., for by Window Glass.

1 BVEN BY NINE, 3-10, 9-12, 9-18, 9-14, 9-15, 10-12, 10-14, 10-1 9 10-18, 10-17, 11 15, 12-13, 12-18, 14 18, 14-20, 16-24, 18-29, 20-20, Rails of all sizes for gale by

B. B. LYONS & CO. Window Shades. A SPLENID assortment of Window Shades and frings, Picture Cord and fazzels, Wall Paper and Borders, on sale, Hontrose, June 18, 1865.

B. II. LYONS & CO.

Floor and Table Cloths. TWENTY-FIVE Pieces Floor Oil Cloths, from 1/2 and to 9/2
yands wide; 25 pieces Table Oil Cloths, from 1/2 and to 12 year
long; Black Eml. Cloths for sa'e by B. R. LYONS& CO Flags.

SIXTY FIVE dozen Fines, from 2 cents to 83.20, for fale. Flags from \$10 to \$135 farnished to order.

B. R. LYONS & CO. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western

Railroad: Summer Arrangement, 1865.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE. WESTWARD. NORTHWARD. Morning Evening STATIONS. P. H. P. M. A. M. P. M.

Connections.-Westward. UOILECTIOIS.—WESTWAIG.

THE MORNING TEAIN from New York connects at Mayunta Chunk with the train teaving l'illactionals (Kingston Depot) at
120 s. m., and at Great Bend with the through Mail Train on the
Eris Bailway, with alseping car attained, stopping at all the principal sations on that rend, and arriving at Buffalo at \$10 a. m.
THE EVENING TEAIN from New York connects at Wannuks,
Chunk with the train teating Philadolphia (Khaston Depot) at
30 p. m.; at Great Bend with the Night Express on the Erie Hallway, west, arriving at Buffalo at 1.0 s. m. Eastward

Eastward.

THE MORNING TRAIN from Great Bend connects there with the Cincinnal Express on the Eric Brilway from the west, at Manunka Chunk with a train for Philadelphia and intermediate at Manunka Chunk with a train for Easten, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg, arriving in Philadelphia as 6,50 p. m.; and at New Hampton with a train for Easten, Bethlehm, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg at Harrisburg at 8,50 p. m.; and at New Hampton with Express at Harrisburg at 8,50 p. m.

THE ENGLY INTERNAL From Great Bend connects there at Manunka Chunk Express and the Eric Railway from the West; like over until 6 o'clock that Philadelphia of View Harrisburg.

With an Express Train for Easten, Bellindson, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg. and Harrishorton connections are made with with trains on the Lackmanns & Blotchshurg Railroad to and from Pittston, Kington, Wikesbarre, Berwick, Darwille, Northenherland, Harrishurg and intermediate stations, and with trains on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad to and from Carbondale and letermediate stations.

B. A. HENBY,
General Ticket Agent.

Superintendent.

Starce laye Searl's Hotel, Montrose, Pa., at 6 a. m., to comed rith Irans fry Scarle, New York, and Philadelphin; at 8 a. m., to comed rith Irans fry Scarle, Mey York, and Philadelphin; at 8 a. m., to reserve the Kastand West at Great Bend, connecting with Day Express on the Bat. ack's. & Western K. H. for Arranson and New York, and at 4, m. for New Millford and Great Hend and Iranson the Eric Railcoad both East and West. Returning, leave New Millford at 7.40, m. on, grivel of train from Great Bend, and at 2.17 p. m. on arrial of Night Express from Great Bend. Leave Montroe Depot at p. m. on arrival of mail train from New York and Scranton.

CARRIAGE SHOP, BLACKSMITHING, &C. At Friendsville, Pa., By J. W. Flynn & F. P. Byan.

Euffenberg, Rosenbaum & Co.

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

SPECIAL ATTENTION

MILLINERY GOODS. traw Goods, all styles of Hats and Bonnetz, Elbbons of the and the end of relicial Flowers and fancy Ornaments in end sty, Crapes, Blonds, Laces, &c. &c. We are enabled to g

Either in Cloth or Silk, cannot be excelled outside of the Cla

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! CORSETTS:

Hoon Skirts from 8 to 20 springs and from 40 cts. to \$2 spice, the new and popular ELLICTIU included. Also several agreew styles just introduced.

Fine Cotton Pose 19% cts. a pair. Fine white Linen Harder third in the a piece. Extra fine Hair Nets, Hoslery, and Giorni Prest variety.

MENT WE SELL. And fave interiors superior.

We would again sty, look at our clothing FIRST will be superior to the superior

A. G. REYNOLDS,

WOOL CARDING Brooklyn, Pa.

GRENADINES, POPLINS.

MONTROSE, May 8, 1865.

J. LYONS & SOT

NOTICE is bretby given to all persons having demands as ceased, that the same must be presented to the understand rangement, and all persons indebted to said estate are reported make immediate payment.

PARLY P. SQUARES, 1

JOHN SQUARES, 1 Incorporation Notice.

Auditor's Notice.

Montrose, July 3, 1863.—4w. Administrator's Notice.

Administrators' Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands the estate of Henry Porter, deceased, isto of Choccets allp, that the same must be presented to the undersigned tiement, and all persons ladebted to saldestate are requested to the conductate payment. LVDIAR, P. BATTEN, DAVID C. MINKLEIL, Choconut, June 19, 1884. 6 mpd.

Auditor's Notice.

Executor's Notice.

Auditor's Notice.

ms, or be forever debarred from coming in on see, June 12, 1863. 4. A. (). WARREN, A. Administrator's Notice.

A. Lt. kinds of work in our line well and promptly done. Try use friendsville, June 26, 1965.—1y. SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE 1865.

THAKE pleasure in informing the Public that their stock ; SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

IS COMPLETE,

PIECE GOODS,

Either in Price or Quality of Goods.

Is called to our large stock of

Spring Shawls, Cloaks, Basque, and Capes

PARASOLS BY THE THOUSAND

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, AN NAPKINS.

For Gentlemen's Wear. WE STILL MANUFACTURE EVERY GIR

May 25th, 1865,-tf, NEW GOODS.

WEBB & BUTTERFIELD.

Spring and Summer Good!

CHADIES, LENOS, DE LAINES

NEW GOODS! JUST opening at the lowest prices. Montrose, June 5, 1965.

Zegal Advertisements. Executors' Notice.

Lathrop, July 8, 1883.

THE undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orpho of Sucquehana county to distribute the funds of it S. 9. Tevisbury, decaded, late of the township of annear the heirs and legal representatives of the said decaded the state of the said of the sa

NOTICE is breeby given to all persons having demands a the estate of Augustus A. Bowerman, late of Lend this, deceased, that the same must be presented to the under the control of the co

Executor's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having dena the catale of Benj. O. Tourge, late of Lena to be that the same must be presented to the undersigned for and all persons induction to said estate are requested to disapparent.

W. M. TINGLEY. istepayment. Lenox, June 19th, 1865,-8w

HHE undersigned, having been appointed an Audi.

Orphans' Court of Burgouchanna County, to an Cunds in the hands of the Administrator of the settlingler, decreased, hereby gives policy that he will situate of the settling of the settling of the settling of the country of the settling of the country of the settling of

ate payment. Springville, June 12, 1865.—pd

YTIUE is hereby given to all persons having do the estate of A. Williams, late of Springville same must be presented to the undersigned for ill persons indebted to said estate are requested.

UsqueHanna County Sa. In the matter of Speciation of the Maple Wood Cemriery Association hereby given that an application has been made to it Common Pleas of said county, to grant a charter of into be known by the name sivile, and title of "The County Association," in the Berough of Little Mead Montroes, July 4, 562.—38. C. B. ELDRED, Prot