

"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, July 11, 1865.

PUNISHMENT OF TRAITORS.

In one grand feature the late rebellion was unique, infamously so, in that it was got up, not in favor of liberty and human rights, as all uprisings against constituted authority have been, but against them. For this reason the insur gents have no apology, no claim to the sympa thy of the good and generous of the world. But some of our best friends in Europe do not seem to see it in this point of view, but plead with our government in behalf of clemency towards the cocl chiefs as they would in behalf of the subdued Polish chieflians, whose object was to liberate their country from a foreign yoke. Our rebels had no cause for revolt which men would dare to plead in any kingdom in Europe, while nearly all other insurgents had. On this point we take a short extract from the New York

We are dealing with men who, for no provocation whatever but their own arrogance and love of rule, got up a formidable and sangulnary revolt, with the infamous, purpose of extending and perpetuating slavery. Were the rebeis of the character of our fathers in 1778, of the Hungarians in 1848 or 1849, or of the misguided Irish even under O'Brien in the latter year, the question might be different; we could at least justify them, in the worst case, on the ground of the dignity and purity of their aims; on the ground that, however mistaken, they had hazarded their lives and property for a cause connected ground of the dignity and purity of their aims; on the ground that, however mistaken, they had hazarded their lives and property for a cause connected in their minds with the cause of human emancipation, human rights, human freedom, human progress. They all of them thought that they were resisting oppression and wrong, and were about to do something for the furtherance of civilization. But it was not so with the rebels, who bad no wrongs to allege and no tyranny to resist, but whose whole plan in thus resorting to bloodshed and civil rain was to strengthen and diffuse the most hideous form of tyranny that ever disgraced and blighted the carth—the tyranny of an actual ownership of one man by another, the tyranny of hopeless and remediless bondage for a race."

the ground that, however mistaken, they had haz arded their lives and property for a cause connected in their minds with the cause of human emancipation, human rights, human freedom, human processors. They all of them thought that they were resisting oppression and wrong, and were about to do something for the furtherance of civilization. But it was not so with the rebels, who had no wrongs to allege and no tyranny to resist, but whose whole plan in than resorting to bloodshed and civil reliable to the transpect of the carth—the tyranny of an actual ownership of one man by another, the tyranny of hopeleas and remediless bondage for a race."

OUR FINANCES.

As everything relating to the wealth, resources and financial ability of our country, are matters of special interest at the present time, we subjoin a few facts and figures, taken from a pamphlet issued by Mesra Jay Cooke & Co, and prepared by Dr. Wm. Elder, of the Treasury Department.

Our national debt, at the close of the war, is estimated at three thousand millions of dollars, which was \$14.67 per head upon the entire population, and 7 per cent. upon the estimated value of the country. This debt was paid in interest years, and was not felt by any one. The average interest of our debt, including five hundred and fifteen and a half millions of "greenbacke" and fractional currency, is 43.5 less than 44 per cent. The wealth in 1850 (excluding slaves) was ten thousand seven hundred and light hundred and seventy millions, or 25.8 per cent of the capital. Taking two thousand eight hundred and seventy milions, or 26.8 per cent of the capital. Taking these amounts and rates as a basis, we now have a result of sixteen thousand one hundred and twelve millions, and an annual product of four twelve millions and twelve millions. in which sum the hundred and twenty-six millions of interest would be 2.91 per cent.-Assuming this basis as correct, we shall have a wealth in 1870, of twenty-four thousand two hundred and eighteen millions, and an annual producing capacity of six thousand four hundred and ninety millions. In 1880, forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-nine millions, and a producing capacity of twelve thousand fiftynine millions, which gives the interest require at 1.85 per cent, or less than one and a half per cent of the producing capacity of the country.

Our revenue from our internal taxes last year was two hundred and sixty millions, and is estimated at three hundred and twenty-five millions this year. It is computed that the entire debt can be paid in twenty years from 1870. The enormous debt of Great Britain, of over four thousand millions of dollars, is only 12 per cent. of her entire wealth, and she has carried this heavy burden and has continued to increase in wealth. And as she has been able to do this, and none will question this fact, how much more able are we to bear this debt, and at no distant day liquidate it. We have the finest country in the world, abounding in mineral re sources of the richest quality, and a climate and soil which will produce almost anything that can be grown any where in the world. We also have room for a vast population; some have set the number down at three hundred millions. We see no grounds even for despondency, fo we think we can successfully eliminate this financial problem and pay this enormous debt-Industry, courage, and faith , are the great trinity under which we have labored, and by this sign we are able to conquer now.

Execution of the Assassins-Washington, Tuesday, July 6, 1865.
Major-General Hancock repaired to the Arsenal at noon to-day and delivered the death warrants of Payne, Harrold, Mrs. Surratt, and Alzenodt to Major-General Hartrauft, who is in charge of the prisoners, when they together visited the condemned to inform them of the sentences pro-nounced and the time fixed for their execution,

Payne was the first to whom the intelligence Payne was the first to whom the intelligence was communicated. It did not seem to take him by surprise, as doubtless he anticipated no other sentence and had nerved himself accordingly. The other prisoners were naturally more or less affected. Mrs. Surratt particularly sank under the dread announcement and plended for four days additional time to prepare herself for denth.

denth.

All the prisoners will be attended by clergymen of their own designation. The scaffold has been erected in the south yard of the old Penitentiary building, which is enclosed by a high brick wall. The coffins and burial clothes have already been prepared. Only a limited number of persons will be admitted, to the scene. The sentences of the conspirators who are to be imprisoned will be carried into immediate effect.

Wayneymore Friday, July 7th.

Washington, Friday, July 7th.

Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold, and Atzerodt were simultaneously executed about 1 P. M. to-day. Strong efforts were made during the day to rescue Mrs. Surratt by means of a writ of habens corpus, but without success. There were no last words of any importance at the scaffold, although Mrs. Surratt is said to have left a written statement of some kind. Payne is also reported to have stated that she was innocent.

during the battle. Advancing to the stand, he and it is taff dismounted and forming in line, awaited the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of smile and second the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand, he and the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand. Advancing to the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand. Advancing to the stand the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand. Advancing to the stand the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand. The seasonable of the stand of smile in seasonable of the stand of smile in seasonabl

"No other thing expressed But long disquiet, merged in rest." And here, in this consecrated ground, with one tremendous, overwhelming blow, the bosts of insurgent Rebels received a deient which sent them howling back across the Potomac, and was the first of that long list of glorious triumphs which crushed and overthrew their power, and trampled out that baleful fire of truson which, after smouldering for thirty years, at last burst out in a consuming flame and threatened to destroy the only truly free Government on the face of the earth.

ent on the face of the carth. THE BATTLE FIELD. .

Chief Marshal, Geneeral John W. Geary. Cavalry. Artillery.

Aids.

Cavalry.
Artillery.
Infanty.
Major-General Meade and Staff.
Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.
Ex-Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.
Officers and Soldiers of the other Armies of the
United States.
Ex-Officers and Soldiers of the other Armies of the
United States.

Ex-Officers and Soldiers of the other Armies of the
United States.
Officers and Ex-Officers of the United States.
Marloes.
Soldiers of the United States.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Orator, Chaplains and Poet.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The Governors of the several States and Territories and their Staffs.
The Senators of the United States.
Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.
The Heads of the Departments of the several States and Territories.
The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery.
The Board of Managers of the Antietam Cemetery.

The Board of Managers of the Soliters' National Cemetery.
The Board of Managers of the Antietam Cemetery.
The Judiciary of the several States and Territories.
Committee of Arrangements of the Borough of Gettyaburg.
The Press.
Sanitary and Christian Commissions.
Masonic Fraternity.
Knights Templer.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
The National Union Musical Association of Baltimore.

timore. The Clergy. Citizens. The following is a correct list of the troops who articipated in the grand pageant:—

Battalion First Connecticut Cavalry, Col. Ivea.
The Fifth New York Infantry.
The Fiftheth Pennsylvania Infantry.
Followed by a detachment of one gun from each cattery of Brevet Brigadier-General Robertson's Brigade, now stationed at Washington, D. C., as fol-

Captain M. P. Miller, of Battery E and C, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

Battery C, Third Artillery, Lieut. J. R. Kelly.

Battery I, First Artillery, Lieut. E. L. Garvin.

Battery L, First Artillery, Lieut. E. Bannel Peoplea.

Battery M, Second Artillery, Lieut. Wm. Eagen.

Battery D, Second Artillery, Lieut. Wm. B. Vose.

Battery D, Second Artillery, Lieut. Wm. B. Vose.

Batteries Band L, Second Art., Lieut. M. R. Lincka.

Battery A, Second Artillery, Lieut. Kinney.

First Section Battery A, Fourth Artillery, Lieut.

Rofus King.

All of these batteries were present at the battle, and the guns minds familiar music as they roared forth that "loud-mouthed welcome," to-day, to the war-worn veterans who trod once more the ground over which they fought so long and so well.

Among General Geary's Aids we noticed Colonel Avery, of the 102d New York, whose right leg is amputated close to the hip, but who nevertheless rode his horse with faultiess grace and case.

The Massonic fraiernity was largely represented from all parts of the country. Among the prominent Philadelphias in their make we noticed the Rev. Dr. Suddards and the Hon Bichard Vaux.

By reason of some unexplained delay, the procession did not move until ten and a half o'clock, reaching the National Monument at eleven A. M. As General Geary and staff entered the magnificent brouzed gates, he was greeted with the salves of the artillery stationed on the right of Cemetery Hill, in the same position occupied by our batteries during the battle. Advancing to the stand, he and his staff dismounted and forming in line, awaited the

were no last words of any importance at the ccaffold, although Mrs. Surratt is said to have left a written statement of some kind. Payne is also reported to have stated that she was important.

General Geary then took the stand, and commanding allence, stated the order of proceedings, requested the observance of due decorum, and asked the squadron to fifteen vessels. Acting Rear Admiral Lee will remain in command. All the mortar vessels, and all the iron-lads, except the Tempesse and Missouri, are ordered to Memphis, and will at once be put out of commission. All the other vessels and brethren, we associated here on his occasion of great solemilty, to invoke the blessings of Almighty God. We acknowledge film as the food of our fathers and our children; we conson and put out of commission. The Tempest will be fassiline as the protector of this nation and its posterity; we confess his power and wisdom, His merry and providence as displayed in the government of

THE GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION.

Laying the Corner Stone of the National Monument on the Fourth of July—Ceremonies on the Fourth of July—Ceremonies on the Occasion—Masonic Hites of the Day—A Mobile Letter from President Johnson The Cemstery, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Gettitsburg, Pa., July 4th, 1865.

The corner-stone of the monument to be creeted as a memorial of and a tribute to the heroes who fell on the hard-fought field of Gettysburg, was lad today in the National Cemetery, amid solemn and imposing ceremonies:

APPEARANGE OF THE TOWN.

The usually quiet little town, nestling down among the bills and almost hidden amid the verdure of the golden summer time, whose streets a few years are were creasering and whose old walls seldom PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S LETTER.

imposing ceremonies:

AFFEARASCE OF THE TOWN.

The usually quiet little town, nestling down among the bills and almost hidden amid the verdure of the golden summer time, whose streets a few years ago were grass-gröwn, and whose old walls sedome echoed with the footbills of strangers ago were grass-gröwn, and whose old walls sedome echoed with the footbills of strangers ago were grass-gröwn, and whose old walls sedome echoed with the footbills of strangers ago were grass-gröwn, and whose old walls sedome echoed with the footbills of strangers ago were grass-gröwn, and whose old walls sedome echoed with the footbills of strangers ago were grass-gröwn, and whose old walls sedome echoed with the footbills of strangers and the part of the country of the memoral the early strangers and the brown control of the berole secrifice made in the finish and the far West, crowds of true and loy all people, who ceme to break the stillness of the claimly be autiful July morning with their jubilian rejdelengs over a country bown anew, and ro-dedicated to Liberty and Frecom.

For the once of eaceful, unpreceding willage, "unknowed and unsuing," really unknown to many, has become historic. Here in these sloping street with you the enriving heroes of the war, who have come tack with light hearts, though heavy all people, who ceme to break the stillness of the client of Robel ancess, which the stranger which were holded and unsuing," really unknown to many, has become historic. Here in these sloping street with you the enriving heroes of the war, who have come tack with light hearts, though heavy the heart of the country to beat high with an a blood, and the baimy air was filled with the first of a series of great victories, a struggle while will be strangered as the first of a series of great victories, a struggle while will be struggle to the world.

Two years ago these fleids were covered with hone of the country to beat high with a bricks, the world.

These bellings of the selection of the earth literation of the country to beat

that a Government of the people is the strongest, as well as the best Government.

In your joy to-morrow, I trust that you will not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war has emancipated, who will hall the Fourth of July with a delight which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them.

Controlled so long by ambitious, selfish leaders, who used them for their own unworthy ends, they are now free to serve and cherish the Government against whose life they in their bilindness struck. I am greatly mistaken if, in the States lately in rebellion, we do not henceforward have an exhibition of such loyalty and patriotism as was never seen nor feit there before.

When you have consecrated a National Cemetery, you are to lay the corner-stone of a National Monnment which, in all human probability, will rise to the full height and proportion you design. Noble as this monument of stone may be, it will be but a falnt symbol of the grander monument which, if we do our duty, we shall raise among the nations of the earth, upon the foundation laid in Philadelphia nine-and-eighty years ago. Time shall wear away and crumble this monument, but that, based as it is upon the consent, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the people, each year shall make firmer and more imposing.

e people, each year shall make firmer and mo the people, each year shall make influent and more imposing.

Your friend and fellow citizen,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The letter was frequently applauded, particularly in the portions which alluded to the stability of the Government and the emancication of the negro. At the conclusion, three enthusiastic cheers were given for President Johnson.

The Union Musical Association then sang "Hayward's Ode" with powerful effect, immediately following which came the grand

CEREMONY OF LATING THE CORNER-STONE

By the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania.

The laying of the corner stone being in order, Rrother Henry J. White, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Masona, in a clear, distinct voice cried: Stlence, silence, silence, silence, R. W. Grand Master Lucius H. Scott addressed the R. W. Schoir Grand Warden, and said: "The Owner Long of Pennsylvania has been invited by the Precident of the Grand Longe of Masonic form the foundation-stone of a monument, here to be erected, to commemorate the deeds of valor and patriots' death of those who, at the call of their country, came forth to defend its Constitution and its laws, and sacure the perpetuation of the Union. This invitation having been accepted, I am now here, with my Grand Officers to perform this duty.

Masonry demands that its members "shall not be concerned in plots or conspiracies against Government, patiently to submit to the decisions of the supreme Legislature, and pay proper respect to the civil magistrate." This injunction enables us as free masons, with one heart and one mind, to testify by our presence and the performance of our solemn and ancient ceremonics, our love and devotion to our country, and admiration for deeds of patriotism and glory which this occasion makes memorable. Let us here, on the birthday of the nation, pay merited honor to the memory of those citizens who have given up their lives in the defense of these principles which test true patriotism.

I now order that the Grand Officers assist me in the performance of this work. It is therefore my will and pleasure that you proclaim it to the R. W. Junior Grand Warden, Richard Vanx, in turn addressed the Junior Grand Warden, and inforned him that it was the order of the R. W. Grand Master that this corner-stone be now laid with Masonic honors. This you will proclaim to all present, that all, having dne notice, may govern themselves accordingly.

R. W. Senfor Grand warden, Richard Vanx, in our addressed the Junior Grand Warden, and inforned him that it was the order the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the State

order and solempity.
R. W. Junior Grand warden Robert A. Lamber r. W. Junior Grand warden Robert A. Lamber-ton said: Brethren, and all who are present, take notice, that the R. W. Grand Master will now cause to be tested and tried the foundation stone, that he may lay it in due masonic form. You will there-fore observe that order and decorum becoming this fore operve that order and solemn occasion.

The Grand Chaplain, Rev. John P. Lundy, twoworked Divine assistance in the work begun. The
R. W. Grand Treasurer, Peter Williamson, read
and described a list of coins to be deposited under

R. W. Grand Master was requested to see that the craftemen had well and truly prepared to see that the stone was prepared, and that it was true and trusty. Placing the level upon the stone, he said, "R. W. Deputy Grand Master took his stone level, and that the craftemen have prepared to see that the craftemen have prepared and the stone was prepared, and that it was true and trusty. Placing the level upon the stone, he said, "R. W. Deputy Grand Master, I find the stone level, and that the craftemen have prepared the stone true and trusty." In like manner the stone level, and that the craftemen have prepared ance with directions, and tested the stone, which he replied he found plumb. The Deputy Grand Master reporting favorable, and that the stone was ready to be laid, the R. W. Grand Master went down to the stone, where a trowel was handed him, and the stone was lowered on the cement. A gavil being the devil the stone was lowered on the cement. A gavil being handed him, he struck the stone three times, and proclaimed:

"I, as Grand Master of Free and accepted Masons, hereby declair this corner-stone to be duly laid, and are level and plumb, and may the Grand Archinements of the reminist of the reminist opposite each grave. The Cemetery lands the more deposited side by side, in parallel trenches. The headstones consist of a continuous line of granito blocks, rising nine inches shove the ground, with a face of ten inches shove the ground, with a face of ten inches shove the ground. In the centre of this semi-circular regiment being carved in the grand reminister. In the centre of this semi-circular file trenches. The headstones consist of a continuous line of granito blocks, rising nine inches shove the ground, with a face of ten inches shove the ground, with a face of ten inches shove the ground. In the centre of this semi-circular regiment being carved in the granite opposite each grave. The Cemetery in the centre of this semi-circular regiment being carved in the granite opposite each grave. The Cemetery in the

handed him, he struck the stone three times, and proclaimed:

"I, as Grand Master of Free and accepted Masons, herby declare this corner-stone to be duly laid, square, level and plumb, and may the Grand Architect of Heaven and Earth bless the work here begun, and make it memorable to the latest posterity."

The Deputy Grand Master then received from the Grand Marshal the Cornucopia containing corn, and dropped the corn upon the stone, saying:

"May the health of the workmen employed in this undertaking he preserved to them, and may the Supreme Architect bless and prosper their labora."

The Grand Marshal then took the wine from the table and presented it to the Senior Grand Warden, who poured it upon the stone, saying:

"May plenty be showered down upon the people of this ancient Commonwealth, and may the blessings of the Bounteous Giver of all things attend all their philanthropic undertakings."

The Grand Marshal then presented the off to the Junior Grand Warden, who poured it upon the stone, saying:

"May the Supreme Ruler of the world preserve

Junior Grand Warden, who poured it upon the stone, saying:

"May the Supreme Ruler of the world preserve this people in pence, and vonchasfe to them the enjoyment of every blessing."

The R. W. Grand Master then said, "May corn, wine, oil, and all the necessaries of life abound among men throughout the world, and may the blessing of Almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the monument here to be creeted to commemorate the noble and the brave who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar or their country, be preserved to the latest posterity."

A prayer from Grand Chaplain Rev. Dr. Suddards followed, and the services were declared concluded as to the Masonic ritual.

At the conclusion of these impressive rites the bind in attendance played a patriotic sir, when General Geary, stepping forward, introduced Generalio O. Howard, the orator of the day, who was entingiastically received.

at U. Howard, the orator of the day, who was en-thusiastically received. Mr. Shelich, of New York, stepped upon the stand and stated that he had been appointed by Colonel Halpine to read his poem, as the gallant Miles was straid to face such a battery of eyes as were now upturned before him. The poem was then read in a graceful and pleasing manner.

COLOREL HALFINE'S POEM. Thoughts of Time and Place As men beneath some pang of grief,
Or sudden joy will dumbly stand,
Finding no words to give relief,
Clear, passion-warm complete and brief
To thoughts with which their souls expend,
So here to-day, those trophies nigh,
No fitting words our lips can reach;
The hills around, the graves, the sky,
The silent poem of the eya. To-day a nation meets to build A nation's trophy to the dead, Who, living, formed her sword and shield,

The arms she sadly learned to wield, When other hope of peace had fled; And not alone for those who be in honored graves before us blest, Shall our proud column broad and high, Climb upward to the blessing aky, But be for all a monument. An emblem of our grief as well
For others, as for these, we raise;
For these beneath our feet who dwell,
And all who in the good cause fell,
On other fields in other frays
To all the self-same love we bear
Which here for marbled memory strive
No soldier for a wreath would care,
Which all true comrades might not share,
Brothers in death as in their lives.

Brothers in death as in their lives.

On southern hillsides, parched and brown, in tangled swamps, on verdant ringe, where pines and broadening cake look down, And jasmine weaves its yellow crown, And trumpet crespers clothe the hedge, Along the shores of endless sand, Beneath the paims of southern plains sleep everywhere, hand locked in hand, The brothers of the gailant band. Who here poured life through throbbing veins. Who here poured life through throbbing Around the closing eyes of all. The same red glories glared and flew; The hurrying flage, the bugic call, The whistle of the angry bail, The elbow-touch of comrades true, The skirmish five, a spattering spray, The long sharp growl of fire by ille, The thick ning fury of the tray When opening batteries get in play, And the lines form o'er many a mile;

And the lines torm o'er many's time;
The foeman's yell, our answering cheer,
Red fisshes through the gathering smoke;
Swift orders, resonant and clear,
Bitthe cries from comrades, tried and dear,
The shell-acream and sabre stroke,
The volley fire, from leit to right,
From right to left, we hear it swell;
The headlong charges, swift and bright,
And bursting thunders of the shell.

And bursing tunners of the sacs.

Now closer, denser, grows the strife,
And here we yield, and there we gain;
The air with hurtling missiles rife,
Volley for volley, life for life,
No time to heed the cries of pain.
Panting, as up the hills we charge,
Or down them as we broken roll,
Life never felt so high, so large,
And never o'er so wide a range
In triumph swept the kindling seul.

New raptures waken in the breast, Amid this bell of scene and sound, The barking batteries never reat, And broken foot, by horsemen pressed, Silli stubbornly contest the ground; Fresh waves of battle rolling in, To take the place of shattered waves Torn lines that grow more bent and thin.
A blinding cloud, a maddening din,
'Twas then we filled these very graves,

Night falls at length with pitying veil, A moonlight ellence, deep and fresh. These upturned faces, stained and pale, Vainly the chill night dews usail; Far colder than the dews their flesh, Far colder than the dews tuter uses, and flickering far, through brush and wood, Go searching parties, torch in hand. Selze if you can some rest and food, At dawn the fight will be renewed. "Sleep on your arms!" the hushed comman

"Steep on your arms." the maned command
They talk in whispers as they lie
In line, these rough and weary men.
"Dead or but wounded?" then a sigh;
"No coffin either? Guesa we'll try
"To get those two guns back again.
"We've five fiags to their one, oho!"
"That bridge. 'Twas not there as we passed;
"The Colonel dead? It can't be so,
"Wounded, badly, that I know,"
But he kept saddle to the last. "Be sure to send it it I fail:"
"Any tobacco? Bill, have you?"
"A brown-hair"d, bine-eyed, laughing doli:"
"Good night, boys, and God keep you all."
"What, sound asicep? Guess I'll sleep too."
"Aye, just about this hour they pray.
For dad." "Stop talking, pass the word;"
And soon as quiet as the clay
Which thousands will but be next day,
The long-drawn sighs of sleep are heard.

Oh men to whom this sketch, though rude, Calls back some scene of pain and pride; Oh widow, hugging close your brood, Oh wife, with happiness renewed, Since he sgaln is at your side; This trophy that to-day we raise Should be a monument for all, And as the side was an appared phrase Confine a generous nations praise, To those who here have chanced to fall.

But let us all to-day combine But let us all to-day combine
still other monuments to raise;
Here for the dead we build a shrine,
And now to those who crippled pine
Let us give hope of happier days.
Let homes of those sat weeks of war
Through all the land with speed arise;
They cry from every gaping scar,
"Let not our brother's tomb debar
The wo unded living from your eyes."

A noble day, a deed as good,
A noble scene in which 'tis done,
The birthday of our nationhood,
And here again the nation stood,
On this same day its life renown.
A bloom of banners in the air,
A double caim of sky and soul,
Triumphant chant and bugle blare,
And green fields spreading bright and fair,
As Heavenward our hosannahs roll.

Hosannahs for a land redeemed,
The bayonet sheathed, the cannon dumb :
Passed as some horror we have dreamed,
The flery meteors that here streamed,
Threat'ning within our homes to come.
Again our banner floats abroad,
Gone the one stain that on it fell;
And bettered by his chast'ning rod,
With streaming eyes uplift to God,
We say, "He doeth all things well."

CLOSE OF THE CEREMONIES. After another anthem by the Union Musical Association, the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. D. T. Carnbam, and the vast multitude alowly dispersed, some strolling round among the tombotones in the cemetery, while others visited the many points of interest in the neighborhood. We are sorry to record that during the ceremonies some of the benches gave way, precipitating several persons to the ground, and injuring one or two, although the very severely. Several ladies fainted because of it.

hundred men.

In the centre of this semi-circle will stand the monument, which has already been graphically described in your columns, and need not be repeated here. A few words, however, in regard to the CORNER-STONE.

This consists of a solid block of granite set firmly in the earth, with its top even with the surface of the ground, having in it, an opening in which is placed a large in box containing the articles contributed by the different States. As a complete list of these articles would fill a column and a half of the Inquirer, I will give a general list of them. Some States contributed largely, some not at all, although the committee procured copies of the Constitutions of the non-contributing States, and piaced them in the stone.

one. On the part of the United States there were the On the part of the United States, articles of Confederation, names of Cabinet Ministers, coins of the United States, articles of Confederation, names of Cabinet Ministers, coins of the United States, Declaration of Independence, Washington's Farewell Address, messages of Fresidents to Congress, reports of Secretary of War and General Genty, Departmental Reports, names of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States, Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln's last Inangural Address, copies of Charter and Proceedings of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, list of the names of the soldiers buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, list of the names of the soldiers buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, with a stablar list of the Corps and Regimental Organization of the Army of the Potomac in the Battle of Gettysburg.

On the part of the respective States: Messages of the Governors, resolutions on the state of the Union, proclamations calling for troops, Legislative documents, copy of State Constitutions, reports of Departments and Colonel Bachelder's drawing of the battle-field of Gettysburg.

Battle of Gettysburg.

On the part of the respective States: Messages of the Governora, resolutions on the state of the Uncomments, copy of State Constitutions, reports of Consumitations calling for troops, Legislative documents, copy of State Constitutions, reports of the Beattle field of Gettysburg.

THE STATE OF MICHIGAM,

Which was more largely represented on this battle-field than sny other State excepting New York or Fernsylvania, had a full delegation here to-day, consisting of Governor Crapo, Adjutant General Robertson and Hon. F. W. Ferry.

The contribution made by Michigan is substantially the same as the above, with the addition of two splendid medallions, bearing the inscription: "In honor of the 91.155 Michigan soldiers who added in perpetuating American Liberty" on one side, on the other is the State coat-of-arms, with the number of soldiers contributed to the national defense. Also on parchment were engressed the names of all her soldiers who hald at Gettysburg, together with a full list iquidate the principal and interest of the soldiers contributed to the names of all her soldiers who hald at Gettysburg, together with a full list.

of every regiment and company sent to the field.—
The whole was inclosed in a stout box of pure Michigan copper, upon the lid of which is engraved the indirect, though not less certain, losees, name of the State and the year.

Seldom have any people paid such a penalty for

IN THE APPERNOON General Meade, accompanied by a large party of officers and civilina, rode over the battle-field, and visited all points of interest. Many who had participated in the fearful fray were revisiting the ground for the first time since the fight, and were constantly observing natural objects which called up pleasant or sad recollections of the memorable three days. THE VIEW FROM CEMETERY HILL

Was particularly imposing. Standing where the gallant Howard stood on the third day of the fight, the eye looked over a sublime and varied landscape.—Away off to the right lies Culp's Hill, with its wooded slopes; then next in the semicircle of historical points we see the College, from the cupola of which Lee, surveying our forces calmly caid, he "had as where he wanted us," an opinion which he had reason to change very soon afterward.

Then we can see the Seminary, with its red brick walls, a prominent object in the landscape It, too, is bistoric, for in its vicinity was fought the first day's battle, in which we were defeated, and the noble Reynolds killed. Close by is the clump of woods where the rebels massed their troops before making the grand charge on Cemetury Hill, when eighteen thousand men, massed in solid columns, emerged from behind its shelter and swept across the fields on the heightle, but were repulsed with terrible carnage, their ranks torn asunder by grape and canister and the ground strewn with their dead and dying.—To the extreme left rises the Round Top, plainly visible, while Weed's Hill lies beside it, both famous through all time for the fierce struggle upon their rocky sides and at the base.

THE PEOPLE OF GETTYSBURG, THE PROFIE OF GETTYSHER.

Upon this occasion, deserve all possible credit for the kind and hospitable manner in which they entertained the visitors to the town. The houses of private citizens were thrown open, and the very best accommodations given to the guests; while there seemed to be a spirit of emulation among them as to who should do the most to make the Fourth of July 1865, a memorable and happy day to all who participated in the celebration of the day.

News Items. -Of Queen Victoria's eight grandchildren six ar

-The Chicago Sanitary Fair closed on Saturday evening, June 24th, netting about \$325,000. -Ex Senator Foote has applied to President John

—A railway train recently ran into a water spout in Scotland, causing great consternation among the passengers. —England never yet mustered one army of 100,-00 men. She has more than that number, but they are scattered all over the earth.

—Brigham Young has "counselled" all the faithful of Mormon city to shoot down any "Gentile" seen walking with a Mormon female. The new three-cent pieces are composed of 74 per cent. of copper and 29 per cent. of nickel, which makes a very hard alloy. It takes 254 pieces to make a pound, and they cost the government just half a cent spiece.

—The Navy Department last week accepted the resignations of two hundred and sixty-three officers, and granted leave of absence to forty-five more, preparatory to mustering them out of the service. The loss by fire at Quebec is estimated at \$1,000,000. The burnt district extends from the Bishop's school-house to near the vacant space under the clustel, a distance of one-third of a mile.

—The New York Times says that there are 495,592 persons living in the crowded tenement houses in New York, and 100,000 more in attics, lotts, &c. They are packed in at the rate of 240,000 to the square mile.

—That was a queer freak the lightning took at a store in Rockville, Connection, last week. It entered at the door in a livid hash, which actually lit an oil lamp and let it burning, without leaving any other visible marks of its passage. —It is expected that the Alantic telegraph cable would be all on board the Great Eastern by July 4th, and that the laying would commence July 8th. Two British and two American war vessels will accompany the Great Eastern across the Atlantic.

—A Mobile clergyman went to General Granger and asked him if he proposed to compel the rebel clergy to pray for Andrew Johnson "Compel you," was the General's reply; "wby, if your prayers don't do the President of the United States any more good than they have Jeff. Davis, it is of no sort of consequence about your prayers any way." —It is proposed to creet a magnificent bridge over the Potomac at Washington, as a monument to the late President. It will be called the "Lincoln Bridge," and a colossal statue of our martyred mag-istrate will be placed either in the centre or at one end of the structure. Driet retires of events in Abra-ham Lincoln's life will adorn the parapet of the bridge.

-It is stated that the parties who own the h —It is suited that the parties who own the nouse in which President Lincoln died have put in a claim, in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, for losses incurred by the damaging of "sheets, pillow-cases, and carpets," caused by the ebbing of the lifeblood of the great American martyr. The bill amounts to \$550. The owners kept the house open for exhibition, at fifty cents a visitor, for some time after the President's death.

-A Fortress Monroe letter says that during the past thirty days the Quartermaster here, under the past thirty days the Quartermaster here, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, has discharged from the Government employ one thousand vessels of all descriptions. This one item is an immense saving to the public purse. The vessels of the Texas expedition are newly chartered, receiving for their services thirty-two cents per ton per diem.—Before the close of the war the same ships received forty-five cents per ton for each day that they were in Government employ.

—A very rare and interesting relic and memento of the old French and Indian wars in this country has been on exhibition in the department of addis and trophies of the Sanitary Fair at Chicago. It is the muster-roll of a militia company raised by Captain Noah Grant, great-grandfather of Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, and bears date of March 26th, 1755. Captain Grant and his brother, Solmon Grant, were afterward killed at the battle of White Plains, New York, in the Revolutionary War.

York, in the Revolutionary War.

—General Howard, of the Freedmen's Burcau, has received a letter from General Fisk, Commissioner of Freedmen for Missouri and Arkansas, stating that the affairs of the freedmen are at present in a very prosperous condition. There is a great demand for laborers, and good wages are offered. In Missouri there are only two hundred and thirty-six colored people dependent upon the Government for sustenance; while there are forty-four hundred and lifty-two whites supported by the Government.

—A lady who was walking in Springfield, Mass., the other day, experienced a very positive "sensation" when an active black snake, three and a half feet long, fell from mid-sir and dropped upon the sidewalk directly in front of her. The snake which thus distinguished itself was a candidate for a professor's pickling, had been placed to sun in a box in a fourth story window where the professor keeps his museum, and fell to the ground in an adventure-some exploration outside of the prescribed limits.—
The fall didn't seem to hurt it much, but at least one lady hopes it won't repeat the text when she is one lady hopes it won't repeat the test when she in that vicinity.

-The last glimmer of the rebellion dies out with —The last glimmer of the rebellion dies out with the surrender of Galveston. There is nothing left to be surrendered. The old flag once more floats in undisputed authority from Maine to Texas, and peace rests upon all our borders. The proclamation issued by the President, simultaneously with the official announcement of the news, reopens all the ports to foreign and domestic commerce. The immediate evils of the war and the restrictions upon trade which necessarily accompany highlities, existing no longer, the nation may now sately address itself to the work of reorganizing the vast interests which have fallen into decay.

—It is depresent to give one day that which is to

—It is dengerous to give one day that which is to be taken away the next. (Vids the much befogged be taken away the next. (Fuls the much beforged history of St. Domingo for an illustration.) Timid people, with linen checks, and eyes fall of water apprehension, tell us of the danger of emancipation—murder, rape, arson, theft, and general absolute confusion! These prudent souls are for keeping still in use two or three shackles—just enough, (if they are wrong,) for danger, and not enough, (if they are right,) for safety. The South has accepted emancipation; it is for her to consider whether it will be wise or safe to deny to the blacks its legitmate consequences.—Tribune.

What the War has Cost the South. The New York Times figures up the pecuniary loss the South in good money as follows:

Of the subject generally it is said, the South of

1860 had about one-third of the property in the Un ion, and had the South the same proportion now their contribution to meet the national debt would be one thousand millions of dollars. We quote:

debt. This, of course, is a very rough estimate. We might have included many other items, involving indirect, though not less certain, losees.

Seldom have any people paid such a penalty for folly and wickedness. It ought to be enough to propliste the worst enmity. Though perhaps certain of the authors of all this calamity have not yet suffered to the extent of their deserts, this certainly cannot be said of the great body of the Southern people—especially when regard is had to their sucrifice not only of property, but of life. So far as they are concerned, none but hearts callous to every feeling of humanity could demand the infliction upon them of any further punishment.

General Pillow.

A Murfreesboro (Tenn.) correspondent of the Milwaukee Wisconsin relates the following:

Among the former magnates and the late leaders of the rebellion, who have returned to eat their leek, is General Gideon J. Pillow. I visited him last week at his mansion, it we miles from Columbia. The splendid estate on which his mansion is built is leased out by the government to an enterprising Yankee. The family of the General have, however, been allowed to use the house and the adiolning grounds. The place is an elegant one, like some English country seat. After leaving the pike to enter the carriage way upon the grounds; your ide a considerable distance through a most beautiful grove and lawn before you get a glimpse of the residence. General Pillow greeted us very affaitly, and is quite emmunicative, indeed exceedingly talkative. He appears about fifty years of age—had on a gray cost, which I judged to he his uniform, stripped of its insignia and gill buttons—not by any means a man of imposing exterior, but would pass for an intelligent and genial farmer of the old school. The General expressed himself utterly subjugated, but I should also judge by no means repentant. He talks in substance, if not in exact words, like this: "We are conquered; you Yankees are our masters; we give it up; we are at your mercy; we only ask a chance now to get a living for our families, and we ask it as a favor; we have got through with the fight, and though the South didn't make as good a fight as she could have done, still it is over now, and we want peace." I asked him if, considering us, as he said, as their masters, how it would be in case of a war with England or France. Perhaps he would prefer to change masters? The General healtated, but finally said that that would depend upon the course taken by the government with their property. I conclude that the logalty of the General would it do to bet on "yet. The General says he lan't guilty of treason. He is willing to be tried by a jury of our generals, except that General Says he lan't A Murfreesboro (Tenn.) correspondent of the Milwaukee Wisconsin relates the following:

Gen. Mead's Farewell Address. Headquarters Army of the Potomac June 28, 1865.

Soldlers—This day, two years ago, I assumed command of you under the orders of the President of the United States. To-day, by virtue of the authority, this army ceasing to exist, I have to at nounce your transfer to other duties and my transfer anthority, this army ceasing to case, a mounce your transfer to other duties and my transfer from you.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all that has occurred in these two eventful years, from the grand and decisive battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the war, to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox Court House, Saffice it to say that history will do you justice; a grateful country will honor the living, cherish and support the disabled, and sincerely mourn the dead.

In parting from you, your Commanding General will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to your country, and your particuse and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices you have been called on to endura.

Soldiers, having accomplished the work set before us, having vindicated the honor and integrity of our Government, let us cruently pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as citizens as we have endeavored to discharge them as soldiers.

George G. Meade,

Beauregard on the "Black Flag." The private papers of Jeff. Davis and Gen. Beaute ard recently captured in Florida, were brought in o Jacksonville a few days since, by one of the dri ers of the wagon in whose charge they were placed The capture includes all the private disputche and correspondence of Beauregard, together with a considerable quantity of the personal effects of Davis. among other things are three splendid uniforms presented to Beauregard by the ladies of Columbia, South Carolina, Augusta, Georgia, and Selma, Ala. An important private telegram to the following ef

fect was also discovered:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1802. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15, 1803.

Hon, Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:

Has the bill for the execution of abolition prison ers after January next been passed? Do it, an England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be the garrote.

G. T. BEAUTEGARD.

New Advertisements.

DR. E. L. BLAKESLEE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has located at Brooking, Swages hanns County, Pa. Will attend premptly to all call with which he may be invoced. Office at L. M. Buldwan's. Brooking, July 10, 12th.—yi.

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM OF A & A. Wiles is this day disso consent. The tusiness will hereafter be carrie

AGENTS WANTED NURSE & SPY. I most interesting and exciting book ever published, embra og the saventures or a woman in the Union army as Nurse and type, giving a most vittle due of the war-hers. I sal ca, energetic young men, and especially returned abled officers and coldiers, in want of profession win to-will find it recultarly anapted to their condition. We have coming the months which the trove to any dount

leant. Send for circulars. Address
JUNES, MROS & CO.

N. E corner Sixth and Minor Streets, Philadelphia, Pa Dissolution.

copartnership heretefore existing between J. A. Dav I. Degrad & J. vinrus, under the name and style of J., Do, is this day dissolved by nutural consecut. Great Bend, July 10, 1965,-if.

Cultivation of the Voice. PROF. TILLOTSON

THIRTEEN YEARS

OF CLOSE APPLICATION TO HAMMERING demand, weather in retiring for a reason, I would make my best too to my friends, hoping they will call and see me as so no me convenient.

A. J. BREWSTEH. Montrose, July 8, 1865 —3⊅. NOTICE. WHEREAS MY WIFE, NANCY, has left my bed and board without just cause or protocation. I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusking het? in my account, as I will pay me debte of her contracting after this date. PARDON HILL, Ararat, July 4, 1869—1899.

NEW GOODS.

WEBB & BUTTERFIELD.

Are now receiving their

Spring and summer goods

Please call and examine Dress Goods GRENADINES, POPLINS. CHADIES, LENOS, DE LAINES, &c MONTBOSE, May 8, 1865.

THE understroad has taken the WOOLEN MILLS in ORFA
BEND, formetly occupied by O Johnston, and the ready of the property of the STRAWBERRIES.

CLASS FRUIT JABS—no metal or cement about them— Cries rate thing—railong quarts, and plats. for sale by it gross, dozen, or single one, also extra nice Sucar for preserving, June 25.—wi.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE. Beach's New Patent Wheel

Horse Rake, Patented April 10th, 1860, and Jan. 19th, 1864, HAB been theroughly tried by the Farmers of Suquel anni
County and pronounced the best in use. Price of Rake a
Been stood One-Horse Wagon for sole.
Old habloned Windless Well Curbs for sale, cheap and good.
Montrose, June 19, 1565.—Uf.
LOBERZO BEACH.

NEW GOODS!

1865.

Guffenberg Rosenbaum & Co.

TYAKE pleasure in informing the Public that their stock of Goods for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE IS COMPLETE,

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, PIECE GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

ND READY-MADE CLOTHING, Either in Price or Quality of Goods.

We inche all or invery one of you pure tains, to call on us first before purchasing elecutors, as it will be to your own interest to do so, SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to our large stock of MILLINERY GOODS. Straw Goods, "Il styles of Hats and Bonnets, Pit.bons of all col-s and wardes, "reinical Flowers and fancy Ornaments in endica-

Spring Shawls, Cloaks, Basques, and Capes

Either in Cloth or blik, cannot be excelled outside of the Cities, either in sixtes or brices. HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! CORSETTS:

PARASOLS BY THE THOUSAND! Hose Skirts from 8 to 20 springs and from 40 cts, to \$3 a pices, he new and popular EI LICTIO included. Also several other lew styles just introduced.

MINEN TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, AND NAPKINS. Fine Cutton Hose 19 14 cta, a pair. Fine white Lingu Handker-thicks 15 cts, a piece, Extra fine Hair Nets, Hodery, and Gloves in treat variety.

For Gentlemen's Wear.

WE STILL MANUFACTURE EVERY GAR-MENT WE SELL.

And have therefore superior advantages in this branch of trade. We would again my, look at our clothing FIRST. We can and will saying you both in style and quality and says our reason to per coas before. Call and convious yourselves of the fiel. Our absorbment of Proachest is and Casal meres for custom with all reasonments of Proachest is and Casal meres for custom with all reasonments of Proachest and make Clothing to order as formerly, and curvanties to Naction. In Furnishing Goods, we have a full line of Call and and France I Shirts Orlains Prockles, Russenders, Nacled R., Nalices and Trunks. D'N'S OLOTHING kept as usual. GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.
1M. S. DESSAUEB, Macaging Parties
Montreas, May, 18/5 Wool! Wool!

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public gen-erally that they are prepared to receive work to manufacture on a sarve of by the yard. Also Wool Carding and Goth Dressing done in a good style Camphorn There 5, 1885.—tf. JOHN BEAUMONT. A NEW SUPPLY OF THAT CELEBRATED

FALL CREEK FLOUR A NT other brands equally as good, and some nor As coop, which will be said as prices a correspond, and at figures as low as I would also say to any thread and numerous existents that they as purchase Orceries, Previsions, and Yankee Notions of the uneraction of the contract of the price, and at grand be convinced. Basement PN are of the Franklin Hotel.

A. N. BULLARD.

NEW MUSIC. nsent. The luminess will hereafter be carried on by Alried

ALFRED MILES.

Ck, July 5, 1865 - wop

ALBERT MILES.

LUNERAL MARCH TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM

LUNERAL MARCH TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM INCOLN, with splendid Vignette, at J. LYONS & SON'S. CODFISH, Mackerel, Tubs, Pails, Baskets, Brooms, Coffee, Sugar, and Pail, just received and for sale by June 19.

A LBUMS, Bibles, Testaments, School Books, Hymn Books, Pajer, Envelopes, &c., just received and for sale by Lyuns & Sun. ale by June 12, 1865 -

silk San. Umbrellas FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, just received and for rate at WHOLESALE PRICES

June 12.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY. Misses' Jockeys and Hats. A NEW and fine assortment, cheaper than aver, at "LATHROP, TYLER & RILEYS.

Dress Goods. A NEW LOT inst received. Beautiful patterns, new styles, and low prices. Please call and examine them.

June 12.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY.

Begal Advertisements. Administrator's Notice.

A GIRFHARTHRUE'S AND AND A GOVERNMENT OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO Montrose, July 3, 1865,—w6. Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands exactal

It the estate of William Squares, late of Lairrop township, deceased, that the same must be presented to the undireigned for a rangement, and all persons indubred to aid estate are requested to make influeducte persons.

PARILY P. ROUARES, JOHN SQUAKES.

Lathron, July 2, 1865. Lathrop, July 8, 1865. **Incorporation Notice.**

OU QUELLANNA COUNTY SS.—In the matter of the here-portation of the Maple Wood Commercy Association. Notice is revery given that an application has been made to the Court of Johnson Pleas of said county, to grant a charter of incorporation to be known by the rame, wite, and title of 'The Maple Wood en every Association,' in the Borough of Little Beadows. Whatters, July 4, 1895.—29 G. B. ELDRER, Productory. Auditor's Notice Auditor's Notice

THE undersized, an Auditer appointed by the Orphana' Court
L of Susquehama county to distribute the funds of the estate of
L of Susquehama county to distribute the funds of the estate of
L of Susquehama county to distribute the funds of the estate of
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set, at 10 close a p. m.a.t which time and place all prems sintered
eith me distribution of the said fund are desired to a stepd, or forever after the closured from coming in on said fund.
Montross, July 3, 1855...4w.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is heaver given to all persons having demands against the estate of Augustes A. Bowerman, late of Lenox township, deceased, that the same number presented to the understreed sprattlement, and all persons indebted to salt estate are requested to make immediate parment. W.M. TINGLEY, Admy. Lenox, June 19, 1863.

Administrators' Notice.

Executor's Notice, NOTIUE is hereby given to all persons having simands again. It is extate of Henl. C. Trairic, tate of Long-dior strangers. It is the extate of Henl. C. Trairic, tate of Long-dior strangers and all persons indebted to askir state are reason make immediate paymond. atopayment. Tenox. Juno 19th, 1525......

Auditor's fotice. THE understand, an auditor, scholard by the Orphana Count of Sugressian county, scholard by the Orphana Count of Sugressian county, scholard by the Carbon county in the Administrator of the research are at the superstanding the said specific successful attend to the dutless and seal and so the superstanding the said specific said successful attend to the dutless and said out of July, at 10 clock p. m. of Montrose, or Sturissian in said out of July, at 10 clock p. m. when all persons inter-characteristic successful processing the said superstanding the said successful present inter-characteristic superstanding the said superstanding the

Axecutor's Notice. OTIOR dereby given to all persons having demands agrained the Office of A. Williams, late of Syringlie, decreased, that its annual heavy the agrant of the carrier of the same designed for arrangement and elements in the same of the sa

Administrators Notice. Aubert Centre, May, with 1949 et all survey of the Aubert Centre, May, with 1949 et all survey of the May of t

lile, Jane 12, 1865.—pd

WUST opening at the lowest prices. J. LYONS & M. L.