

"A Union of lakes and a Union of lands, A Union of States none can sever: A Union of States none can sever; 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 18, 1865.

SWIFT JUSTICE.

The celerity with which the execution of the onspirators at Washington followed the approval of the sentence has attracted a good deal of attention. It is worth while to recall in this connection the proceedings in the case of Bellingham, the murderer of Mr. Perceval, prime minister of England, in 1812, especially as the assassination of Mr. Perceval has often been compared to the murder of Mr. Lincoln.

Bellingham committed his crime at about five in the afternoon of Monday, May 11th, 1812 .-His trial came on at the old Bailey on Friday, the 15th; he was at once found guilty, and was executed at eight o'clock on the morning of Monday the 18th,-a full week from the date of the fatal deed not having expired.

NATURAL.

The Reading Gazette (Democratic) says that as the Southern people are "restored to their former status" they will "naturally side with the Democrats." Of course they will. Haven't the Democrats sided with them all through the rebellion-and wouldn't they be very ungrateful not to maintain the alliance? Besides, they know the character of the Democratic party well enough to feel confidence in their ability to control it in the future as they have in the past in carrying out any unpatriotic schemes they may inaugurate. Yes, the Southern traitors, as they are restored to their former status, "will side with the Democratic party." No doubt of that.

COLORED PERSONS IN VIRGINIA. The protection of the laws is thrown around the colored persons in Virginia. General Terry has just issued an order declaring all laws pred icated on the slavery of the negro to be now obsolete, the slaves having become free; and it directs all military officers and military courts to disregard such laws, together with the regulations growing out of them, and to treat them as null and void. The negro is not to be called upon for a pass, nor if found unemployed, be treated as a vagrant merely because of his color. Negro testimony is also to be received in the military courts till the civil tribunals are established, as competent on all matters, whether touching white persons or black. These are important changes, and are clothing the negroes with the same rights that free colored person enjoy in the Northern States.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

The well-informed London correspondent of the New York Times is of the opinion that th claims against the English Government respect ing the captures of the Alabama will all be paid, notwithstanding the present blustering tone of the English press. The correspondent says:

In a few months a new Parliament is to be elected, and the whole kingdom is being canvassed for otes. England has traditions of pinck. It will not do for Ministerial candidates to go before the not do for Ministerial candidates to go before the people if they have the impression that something is to be done humilisting to English pride. I asked a gentleman who is supposed to be well informed in such matters, how it would be, and his answer confirmed my impression: "It will be paid," he said, "every penny I don't mean a preposterous aum, but four or fave millions. Some British claims will be put in, and there will be some haggling about the amount; but they mean to pay it. Anything for peace. It will be staved off until after the election—it wouldn't do to settle it before; but that once well over, the claims will be paid, and they will be giad to be out of it."

For the Independent Republican

retury arrived at Cario. He started out with the Missouri troops at the commencement of the war, and stuck with them until the "dog was dead" and never received a scratch. When the Colonel first saw him on dress parade, he ordered him to "get off that stump." This created great merriment among the men; "Get off that stump" became a byword with the Missouri rebels, and it will live no doubt as long as the Missourian.

-The Richmond Republican estimates the South-ern loss by the war as \$5,800,000,000.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK ase Destruction of Property-Barnum's m in Hains... Eleven other balling yed... Very Exciting Scenes in the Ma ... The Burning of Animals and Curi ... Loss over a Million and a Half.

From the New York Evening Post, July 13th. Shortly after noon to-day a terrible fire occurred in the American Museum, extending rapidly to the adjacent buildings on Broadway, Ann street, and Fulton street. The aggregate loss is probably one rullion of dollars.

At thirty-five minutes past tweive o'clock a fire aught beneath Groot's restaurant in Ann street, at he corner of the Museum building. In about two ninutes, the flames burst out in Jones' shoe store, Nos. 10 and 12 Ann street, with every indication of Nos. 10 and 13 Ann street, with every indication of an extensive configuration. The fire companies were immediately on the ground and promptly set to work, with apparent success; but the smoke was blinding, and for some minutes the whole Museum building was completely out of eight.

At 12% o'clock the flames burst out, in the second story of the Museum, just over the restaurant, and spread with amazing rapidity, fed by the light and combustible material. RAPID SPREAD OF THE FIRE.

In a moment the fire mounted to the third story, and at forty minutes past twelve burst out of every window on the Ann street side of the Museum. It gave way apparently on the two lower floors, but raged furiously in the two upper stories. Part of the roof fell in five minutes later, and the neighboring buildings on Ann street were attacked.

The firemen railled in great force, but the flames were fanned by a strong breeze, which swept them over the roots on the adjoining buildings of Broadway, and in a few minutes the fire had gained a hold in three upper stories of No. 214 Broadway.

This building was occupied by Rogers & Raymond clothiers, and by the billiard saloon of Wallace & Reeves. It was entirely destroyed, except the walls, which were still standing at two o'clock.

The scene at this moment was fearfully grand.—
Vast volumes of smoke poured out of the windows on the Broadway and Anu street fronts of the Museum; huge tongues of fames rose from the middle of the building, and smaller darts of fire caught the transparencies and signs; three dioors of the building, No 314 Broadway, were a mass of light flame; firemen and property owners were springing up and down ladders to remove such portable articles as could be passed out; a tremendous crowd filled the Park, the west side of Broadway, Vessy street, Barclay street, and every other place which commanded a view of the scene; while twothy steam and hand fire-rangines poured incessant streams of water upon the flaming mass. As the flames gained strength and volume the heat became intense, fording back the THE SCENE. rowd and subjecting the firemen to severe suffering

So far as can now be ascertained, none of the visit ors in the Museum, nor persons employed by Mr. Barnum, were injured. The alarm, caused by the discovery of the fire in the restaurant on Ann street, was the signal for a general flight, and it is believed that everybody escaped safely before the Museum canobi-

caught.

It was very fortunate that the fire occurred at midday. Had it taken place in the evening, when the Museum is crowded with visitors, and the theatre crammed with spectators, the limited means of egress would have proved lamentably insufficient.

The sudden leap of the flathers from floor to floor made it impossible to remove many of the curiosities contained in the Maseum, and the diving animals on exhibition were specifily destroyed. The "Happy Family" of cats, rats, pigeons, monkeys, and parrois, caged in the centre of the fifth floor, soon became very unhappy, and departed this life. It was impossible to save any of the poor creatures. The whales, also, came to an untimely end.

THE POLICE ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The Second Ward police report that the fire was first discovered at half past twelve o'clock, over the boiler in the basement of the Museum, under the Ann street entrance.

The Museum was in flames in a few moments, and before the names of the occupants of the first floor could be ascertained the building was in ruins.—From the Museum the flames communicated with No. 12 Ann street, occupied by Jones & Kennard, dealers in boots and shoes; G. Swift, bookbinder; Groot's restauraunt; and Nolan's sample room.—This building was consumed at half-past one o'clock.

THE POLICE ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

o'clock.

No. 14 Ann street, occupied by John Ross and others, was nearly destroyed at 2 p. m.

The flames extended to No 16, occupied by John Byrne, tailor, on the first floor. The upper floors were occupied as dwellings and printing offices.— At 2 o'clock the upper floors were in ilames, which was extending downward.

The roof of No. 18 Ann street, occupied by French & Wheat, trinters, and Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers, caught fire. BROADWAY

No. 216 Broadway, occupied by G. W. White, hatter, on the first floor; and Van Name's saloon in the basement, was totally destroyed.

No. 214, occupied by Bogers & Raymond, clothing the saloon occupied in the basement as the "Live and Let Live Saloon," and on the first floor by Knox, the hatter, was on fire on the upper floor at 1 o'clock, and will probably be entirely consumed.

B. H. Horn, manufacturer of opera glasses, the American Artican office, and Brown. Comba & Co., solicitors of patents, occupied the upper floors.

At three o'clock the firemen had checked the progress of the fire.

The flames were stopped at No. 18 Ann street, and at No. 147 Fulton street. The property between those buildings and Broadway, and that fronting on

at No. 147 Fulton street. The property between those buildings and Broadway, and that fronting on Broadway, between Fulton & Ann streets, has been entirely consumed. Only the walls of Knox's build-ing remain standing. The buildings destroyed were as follows: On Broadway, Nos. 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, and 222

On Ann Street, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 On Fulton Street, Nos. 147, 149, 151, 153, and 155

[Published by Request.] Letter From Mobile.

MOBILE, June 19th, 1865.

will be glad to be out of tit."

For the Independent Republican.

Copperheadism, Now and Then.

It is an inferesting as well as useful study at this in the control of the first of the control o

int. Our country's flag will still protect their lars. I am receiving four dollars per day for work, and public opinion.

NICK NETTLE.

A paralled rebel, seven and a half feet high, receiving arrived at Cario. He started out with the country arrived at Cario. He started out with the dissourd troops at the commencement of the war, which started out with the confederacy. My respects to all.

T. W. B.

The Patest Office.—During the last month the receipts of the Patent Office were thirty thousand three hundred and filly-six dollars, and expenditures twenty-one thousand also hundred and twenty-nine dollars, leaving a surplus of eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars, which, at this rate, will amount to more than one hundred thousand dollars annually. During the present year thirty-three per cent, more patents have been granted than in any former period for the same length of time.

Mrs. Surratt. IER GUILT—EVIDENCE PROVING HER CONNECTION
WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

As there have been some manifestions or expressions of sympathy for Mrs. Surratt, who has ignominiously paid the penalty of her crime in connection with the assaysination of President Lincoln, the following resume of the evidence clicited on the trial against her will prove highly interesting:

Mrs. Surratt, on whom the principal interest will concentrate, is a married woman, of about forty-five years of age. She has occupied a good position in society, and owns a tavern and farm at Surrattsville, thirteen miles from Washington City. This tavern is now notorious as the residence of Lioyd, the principal witness against Mrs. Suratt, and who was evidently a conspirator, and would probably have been tried, had it not been a necessity on the part of the Government to use him as a witness. For some time past Mrs. Suratt has resided on H street, been tried, had it not been a necessity on the part of the Government to use him as a witness. For some time past Mrs. Surratt has resided on H street, Washington City, in a respectable four-story brick house, which she owns and has used as a boarding house. Her residence has been the rendexyous for a select company of blockade runners of both sexes, one of whom was her son, John H. Surratt, and who also was one of the prominent actors, probably the financier, of the conspiracy which culminated in the assassination of the Freedent. Mrs. Surratt's house was also the rendexyous of the conspirators, of whom Booth was the leading spirit. Payne lodged them on two separate occasions. Atzeroth was proved to have been there, and Booth was a frequent and slaways welcome visitor.

there on two separate occasions. Atzeroth was proved to have been there, and Booth was a frequent and always welcome visitor.

Her household consisted of herself, her daughter, Miss Mary E. Surratt, Miss Honora Fitzpatrick, Mr. Holahan, and Louis Welchman.

All of these individuals have appeared on the stand as witnesses, with the exception of Welchman, who has been confined in the Old Capitol Prison. None of them have been suspected of complicity in the plot, though they are known to have been in sympathy with the Rebellion. The authorities at Washington heid Welchman as a prisoner, not being willing to believe that any man was permitted to know so much of a conspiracy without being intrusted with the whole. He was called to the stand four times on the part of the Government, and subjected each time to a rigid and lengthy cross-examination by the defense; but notwithstanding all their efforts to prove him a co-conspirator, from having been employed by Booth, John H. Surratt and Mrs. Surratt, it was shown, beyond doubt, that they availed themselves of his good nature and obliging disposition, without over entrusting him with the secrets of their scheme.

It is hard to believe that a woman, under the mask of a comely face and mild demeanor, could ever be guilty of complicity in a deed so foul and hazardous as the capture or assassination of the President and the heads of the Government; but this woman's history furnishes, perhaps, the only instance in modern times, of a spirit as wickedly capable and mallenant as Lady Macbeth. We are ready, however, to believe, for humanity's sake, that John H. Surratt first determined upon those terrible deeds, and that he availed himself of his mother's affection to draw ber into complicity.

That the plot of the lath was not the first attempt

mallynant as Lady Macheth. We are ready, however, to believe, ior humanity's aske, that John H. Surratt first determined upon those terrible deeds, and that he availed himself of his mother's affection to draw her into compileity.

That the plot of the lith was not the first attempt of these desperadoes, it is abundantly evident. Weichman testified that about the 20th of March, while in Mrs. Surratt's parlor, she manifested great excitement, and wept bitterly that her son John had left the city never to return. That afternoon John H. Surratt returned to the house in a state of great excitement, pacing the room more like a maniac than a sane man; he ilourished a pistol, and swore that his prospects were blasted, and his hopes grace, that he would shoot any one who came into the room. Shortly after Payne entered the room; he also was armed, and was laboring under great excitement; he was immediately followed by Rooth, who, also, was so much excited that he did not for some time notice the presence of Welchman. Observing him, however, at a suggestion from Booth, these complicators withdrew to an upper room, where they held a lengthened interview. It is evident that these parties left Mrs. Surratt's house that day intent on some foul plot of assassination: but, from causes which have never been fully explained, the scheme failed, and the guilty participators returned, foiled, reckless and enraged.

The principal witnessee against Mrs. Surratt were John M. Lloyd, the keeper of the Surrattsville tavern, and Louis Weichman. About six weeks before the assassination, Lloyd teatifies that Harold, Atzeroth and John H. Surratt came to Lloyd's tavern at Surrattsville, bringtime with them two Spencer carbines, formidable seven-shooting rifles, also an munition and a rone. Surratt wished the witness to cozeal these wespons, and he himself showed Lloyd where to coneal them, between the joists and the second floor.

On Monday preceding the Friday of the murder, Weichman was sent to Booth, to obtain from him the use of his horse quired of Weichman the direction the procession was taking, remarking that she had a great interest

Starvation of Union Prisoners.

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Our old friend, Henry S. Roote, who furnished us with many pleasant appleets for paragraps while he was acting the part of the dog in the manger at Richmond, now comes forward with some suggestions that are not so agreeable. It is manifest that Foote has nearly made up his mind that it is impossible to find "the acquestered spot where taxation is unknown," and that he has a hankering for the privilege of making his return of income to the United States assessor. Thus far he has not succeeded, but has been ordered twice out of the country, and has been compelled to "move on." Canada now holds him, but the climate is not congenial, and he would like very much to return to the United States. In the hope of doing so, he does not hesitate to reveal some Rebel secrets, and, perhaps, if he keeps on and makes a clean breast of it, Andrew Johnson may be inclined to remove the pains of banishment from him, with the charitable opinion expressed of neighbor Verges: "A good old man, sir; he will be talking; as they say, when the age is in, the wit is out." Foote finds that a topic of interest to every loyal citizen is the manner in which Union prisoners were starved to death in Southern prisons, and upon that matter he has something to say which is worth attosing to. In regard to this system of starvation, which was resolved upon at Richmond, he makes the same serious disclosures. Reforing to the report upon the treatment of Union prisoners, made to the Rebel Congress, which was induced by the charges made to the United States Congress by gentlemen who were appointed to investigate the circumstances of maltreatment of our prisoners, he says:

"Touching the Congressional report referred to," If have this te say: A month of two anteriors to.

"Touching the Congressional report referred to I have this to say: A month or two anterior to the date of said report, I learned, from a Govern ment officer of respectability, that the prisoner of war then confined in and about Richmond were affective according to the confined of the c "of war then confined in and about Richmond were suffering severely for want of provisions. He told me further that it was manifest to him that a systematic scheme was on foot for subjecting these unfortunate men to starvation; that the Commissions-General, Mr. Northrop, (a most wicked and heartless wretch,) had addressed a communicution to Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, proposing to withhold meat altogether from military prisoners now in custody, and to give them nothing but bread and vegetables, and that Mr. Seddon had indorsed the document containing this recommendation, affirmatively. I learned further that by calling upon Major Ould, the Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, I would be able to obtain further information on this subject. I went to Major Ould immediately and obtained the

"desired information."

Foote goes on to show that he introduced a resolution upon the subject in the Rebel House of Representatives, which was voted down. He did not forbear but tried it again, and succeeded in having a committee appointed, which made an exculpatory report, and endeavored to weaken the accuestions in the report made to the United States Congress by counter charges, which were founded on falsehoods. The important part of this statement is that which declares that this polley was determined upon with the approbation of Seddons, the Rebel Secratary of War. He says, further, that among the documents originally attached to the report were copies of Northrop's proposition, with Seddon's approval attached. They have not yet been published. This statement of Foote is important in proving that the acts of barbarity committed against the Union prisoners were not altogether personal exhibitions of malice on the part of the prison officers, although it is probable that crueit wretches were picked out to execute the service. It shows what has always been believed, that these barbarities were committed by superior command, and the whole crime comes home at last to the miserable man now confined in Fortress Monroe, Jefferson Davis.

Davis and Macbeth.

Everyone who has read the proceedings upon the trial of the conspirators at Washington, must have been struck with the evidence of Lewis F. Bates as to the declaration of Jeff. Davis, when he heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, that "if it were to be done, it would be better If it were well done," and the remarkable similarity of this declaration to a well-known passage in the tragedy of Macbeth, has also struck every intelligent mind. But everyone has not followed out the quotation and remarked how peculiarly it suited the case as applied to the chief conspirator himself. A quotation of the whole passage will exemplify this and fon of the whole passage will exemplify this and how how it applies pointedly to the whole plot:

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well It were done quickly. If the assassination Could trammel upon the consequence, and catch With his surcease, ancrease, that but this blow Might be the be-all, and be the end all here. But here upon this bank and shoal of time, We'd jump the life to come. But in these cases We still have judment here; that we but teach Bloody instructions, which belog tangith, events To plague the inventor: this even-handed justice Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice To our own lips. To our own lips. *

Besides this Duncan

Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against The deep damnation of his laking off: And Pity, like a naked new-born babe, Striding the blast, or beaven's cherubim, horsed Upon the sightless couriers of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, That tears shall drown the wind. I have no spur To prick the sides of my intent, but only To prick the sides of my intent, but only Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself And fall on the other.

Davis, when he fell into the Shak spearcan expression, as he gloated over the nows, had not time to follow out the whole passage. Had he done so, he would certainly have adopted some form of language which would not have provoked a full quotation which most strangely bears against himself.—Fhila.

only the decidention of the national victories; sac in quired of Weichman the direction the procession was taking, remarking that she had a great interest in that procession. She desired Weichman and the daughter, Miss Surratt, also Miss Fittpatrick, to pray for her intentions." These young people the proof of her intentions." These young people have a laughter and she excitcing had all off the house and rang the bell. Mrs. Surratt snawcred at the door. It was atterwards known that the proof who called was J. Wilkes Booth, who doubtless came to inquire the result of her visit to Lioyé haven, and to ascertain it the arrangements made were such that he might rely upon them.

The fact that Lioyd had the "shooting-iroos" ready in obedience to Mrs. Surratt's particulous, and that Booth and Harold, in their flight after their guilty deed, die call at Lloyd's tavern, and obtained on of the two carbines, Booth confessing his inability from his wound to carry the other, leaves no quit her proof of the guilty knowedge of such participation in the conspiracy.

Another proof the guilty knowedge of such participation in the conspiracy.

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Another proof the guilty and and solide garment, and the proof of the guilt of this woman is a procket own whom a ring at the door will be an opposed to the such participation in the conspiracy.

Another proof the guilt of his woman is a counted for his his batteries to justice. The Shratt house was no Monday milting the proof of the wound to the such participation in the conspiracy.

Another proof the proof of the proo

The Lantito Telegraph.

The Landon Twns say that shore the Grat. East, though the many many that the control of the cont

the Ther've Come!—One of our cotemporaries and the collowing style:

That's so—they've come—those peaky, peace disturbing, whereing, wheedling, never-to-be-caught, patience-trying, ever-vexing, sleep-destroying, deshipation, patience-trying, ever-vexing, sleep-destroying, deshipation of the roillans would follow the venerable's example, she would be free indeed.—

Chicago Tribuns.

That's so—they've come—those peaky, peace disturbing, wherein she will give are a little libertles the South has lost; and one if the remainder of her roillans would follow the venerable's example, she would be free indeed.—

Chicago Tribuns.

That's so—they've come—those peaky, peace disturbing, where the slide title slike the slot; and the libertles the South has lost; and now if the remainder of her roillans would follow the venerable's example, she would be free indeed.—

Chicago Tribuns.

That's so—they've come—those peaky, peace disturbing, where the slide the slot; and the slot; and the slot; and another course of institution to the three and should follow the venerable's example, she would be free indeed.—

Chicago Tribuns.

That's so—they've come—those peaky, peace disturbing, where the will give and the venerable's example, she would be free indeed.—

Chicago Tribuns.

That's so—they've come—those peaky, peace are all the libertles the South has lost; and not remainder of her roillans would follow.

Term will commence to anotance peak will give and shot; from the venerable will give and the venerable will give sa painful pecture of the present condition of the New World and aways-to-be-enapthing contracti

Lincoln Memorial Temple in Washington, D. C.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS OF AMBRICA.

At the recent Convention of the Young Mon's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces, held at Philadelphia, it was proposed that the Associations of the United States should purchase Ford's Theatre, in Washington, to be held as a memorial of Abraham Lincoln, and to be made a power of good among the young men of the land, who, from time to time, may resort to the Capital. The proposition was heartly and cordially approved by the Convention

At a meeting of the triends of the movement, which included most of the Delegates to the Convention, the following Board of Trustees was appointed to raise the requisite funds and secure the property, namely. pointed to raise the requisite funds and secure the property, namely:
Geo. O. O. Howard, Washington, D. C.; Gen. C.
B. Fisk, St. Louis; Geo. H. Stuart, esq., Philadelphia;
Henry D. Cooke, esq., Washington, D. C.; Edward
S. Tohey, esq., Hoston, Mass.; Wm. E. Dodge, jr.,
esq., New York; John V. Farwell, Chicago; A. E.
Chamberlin, Cincinnati; Geo. P. Hays, Baltimore;
Jeseph Albree, Pittaburg; J. B. Roberts, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.;
B. H. Stinemetz, Washington, D. C.; Z. Richards,
Washington, D. C.; W. A. Thompson, Washington,
D. C.

). C. The members of the board residing in Washing-on held a meeting, June 17th, at the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co., and organized by the choice of the tollowing officers: President, Gen O. O. Howard; Treasurer, Jay Tresident, den O. O. Howard, Treasurer, eng Cooke & Co.; Corresponding and Recording Secreta-y, A. K. Browne, esq. The Trustees, after full consultation, feel sure that The Trustees, after full consultation, feel sure that the money can be raised; and in order to secure the property, they have procured from Mr. Ford a contract, by which be binds himself to give a clear title to the same whenever they shall have paid to him the sum of (\$100,000) one hundred thousand dollars. This will be closed and possession given, if ten thousand dollars are paid by the first of July. Till them, the Trustees have an absolute written refusal from Mr. Ford. Abundant time is allowed for the balance of the payments. The property consists of the Theatre, with a wing containing twelve rooms; a three story brick building adjoining the Theatre, twenty two feet front and sixty deep; the furniture of the Theatre, the see simple of the land on which the Theatre stands, and a perpetual lease of the land on which the three-story building stands.

It is proposed to call the building the Lixcoln Memorial Temple.

The objects of purchasing it are:

To consecrate it henceforth as a memoria 1. To consecrate it nenceiorin as a monitoring building.
2. To make it the centre of a united Christian indiaence in the Capital of the nation—a home where young men from all parts of the country, coming to Washington, may find a cordial welcome—where a large Library and Reading Room will continually invite their presence.
3. To accure a large and convenient hall for proper meetings, lectures, and other kindred purposes, which will afford a source of healthy and profitable entertainment.

entertainment.

The building will be under the immediate care of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washing the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, subject to the control of the board of Trustees. A secretary will be employed, who shall devote his whole time to the development and execution of the pians and purposes above indicated. He will be especially charged to seek out all young men who come to the city, and bring them, if possible, into connection with the Association, and introduce them to such churches as may be most agreeable to them. It is intended to set apart one room as depository for all Christian memorials of the war which may be entrusted to the custody of the Association.

To purchase the property, make the necessary alterations, and have a fund to start the Library and Reading Room, it is proposed to raise at least

To purchase the property, make the necessary alterations, and have a fund to start the Library and Reading Room, it is proposed to raise at least (\$125,000) one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The Trustees, with confidence, appeal to the Christian and patriotic people of the United States to aid them in raising this smount. It is believed all parts of the country will be deeply interested in the success of this movement. Will not all help to rescue from profanction, and consecrate forever, the place where our great leader fell? And how shall we consecrate it better than by making it a home for the young men of the nation, where they may always tind friends to welcome them as they come to Washington.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, to the financial agent, Mr. John A. Cole, to any one of the Trustees, or to any one duly authorized by the Trustees or Mr. Cole. Written authority will in all cases be given.

e given.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General,
President of Board of Trustees.
A. K. BROWNE, Corresponding Secretary.
Washington, D. C. June 21, 1865.

Agricultural Machinery.

Agricultural Machinery.

The farmers of our Eastern States, compelled to till rocky and uneven lands, and used to small holdings, do not know, by experience, all of the changes which improved machinery has wrought in agricultural operations on the great western prairies. There machines do the labor of men to such a degree that the farmers heaviest toils are lightened, and one man is able to achieve, with ease, the work of half a dozen.

We saw recently a cornfield of one hundred and sixty acrea, on the Grand Prairie, in the plowing, pisuting and cultivation of which no man walked a step. A rotary spader, drawn by four horses and driven by a man on the box, plowed the field to a uniform depth of eight inches, and gave such thorough tilth that it was not necessary to use a harrow at all. A corn-planter, drawn by two horses, and driven by a man upon the box, next planted the seed. A cultivator drawn by two mules, one walking on each side of the kneet-high corn, and driven by men the between the corn, and ne walking on each side of the knee high corn, and riven by a man upon the box, completed the cul-are of a row at a single operation; and in the tool-onse lay another machine, also to be drawn by cores which will cut down the corn wheat it also.

horses, which will cut down the corn when it is ripe and lay it in regular rows, to be finally gathered by hand. But it is expected that by next year this ma-chine will be so improved as to gather up the corn also. also.

The farm of which the confield we speak of was The farm of which the confield we speak of was a part, has seven hundred acres in a single field of timothy. Of what use would this be if it had to be cut by hand? But half a dozen harvesting machines suffice to cut it all, in good time, and will do, without grouning, the work of half a regiment of men; patent horse-rakes gather it up; and two hap pressed upon the place compress it into bales fit for shipping. Seventeen and a half miles of board fence enclose a little more than half of this farm, which has, as a part of its furniture, comfortable sheds for ten thousand sheep, a corn crib, rat-proof, holding fifteen thousand bushels of corn, and extensive stabling for horses.

What machinery has thus done for the West it What machinery has thus done for the West It will do for the South, now that free labor Is substituted for that of slaves. There is no reason why the cotton and sugar fields of a great part of the South should not be tilled by machinery. These fields are, in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Indeed in atmost the whole of the cotton and sugar region, level and devoid of rocks, and these are only conditions necessary to the successful nee of the most valuable farm machinery. The slaves, ignorant, and careless because they had no interest in the work, used only the rudest and clumsicst tools; but in the hands of intelligent freemen the rotary spader, or the steam plow, or cultivator, can be used as well on the immense level, bottom lands of Louis lana, where sugar is grown, as on the prairies for

well on the immense level, bottom lands of Louis lana, where sugar is grown, as on the prairies for corn and wheat.

Yankee ingenuity, too, will presently set itself to work to devise new implements for the more economical and rapid prosecution of such labor as cotton-picking and cane-cutting. The next ten years will witness an immense revolution in the methods of cultivating the great staples of the South; and the fruits of that change will be a greatly increased production of cotton and sugar by the help of free labor, and—what the use of machinery always brings with it—such increased rewards for intelligent labor as will prove even to the most ignorant of the southern population the importance of schools and the pecuniary advantage of education.—N. F. Evening Post.

News Items.

-Nearly \$1,000,000 were realized at the sale of overnment vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard or —Abd-el-Kader, with his three wives, a number of his children, and a suite of thirty persons, were expected to arrive in Paris and become ilons.

—A strong military column is moving West, thro' Nebraska, against the hostile Indians. Also two expeditions are going West from the Red river; one from Shreveport, the other from Alexandria. —A Western editor complains that his poverty came very near being exposed to the world. A pick-pocket relieved him of his purse, but unexpectedly and considerately refrained from saying any thing about its contents.

—General Mowrie, after struggling through a mis-erable Carolina cypress swamp for several days, asked a long, lank, butternut-dyed native, how far it was to terra firma. "I hain't heern o' no such place about yer," was the cheering reply. -Mr. Peterson, proprietor of the house in which President Lincoln died, denies that he has presented any bill for damages, but alleges that divers and sundry persons who visited the premises have carried off spoons and tumblers to be kept as relics. —There are now three inmates for the cells recently occupied by Mrs. Surratt and friends, viz: Prof. McCullough, of the infernal machine and prison department; Col. Benton Harrison, Jeff. Davis's private Secretary, and Gen. L. L. Harris, colleague of McCullough.

—The horse of a Manchester (England) gentlems recently hung its head and refused tood. Som drops of blood were found in the horse's nostrill and a veterinary surgeon recommended bleeding.—The gentleman, however, decided to send the an mal out for a quiet exercise, andon its return to the stable a live mouse came out of its nostrils!

—At a featival of lawyers and editors, a lawyer gave as a toast: "The Editor. He always obey the call of the devil." An Editor responded: "The Editor and the Lawyer—the devil is satisfied with the copy of the former, but requires the original of the latter." -It has been stated that General Sherman would —11 mas been stated that General Shorman would probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohlo. The Ohlo Stateman says it is not the understanding, as the General is in favor of the election of his fellow soldier, Major-General J. D. Cox, the Republican nominee. The Democracy are hard up for a candidate.

-Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co

-An officer just from Richmond reports encou —An other just from Riemmond reports encour agingly in regard to negro affairs there. He states that 776 freedmen of both sexes are quartered in Government barracks, of whom but 15 draw rations, while of 156 destitute whites who receive shelter 55 are subsisted by the Freedmen's Burcau. There is but little vagrancy in the city, almost every one, whire and black, being industriously engaged in laboring for fit wages. for fair wages.

—Mr. Becretary Seward has so far recovered from all his hipries, as to attend the regular sittings of the Cabinet. His son, Frederick, who was so dan gerously injured by the assassin Payne, in his assault upon the father, and whose life had so long been despaired of, was enabled to visit his home in the interior of New York, last week. On his return to Washington he will resume his position as Assistan Secretary of State, in the place of his brother Clarence, who has been filling it temporarity.

ence, who has been filling it temporarily.

—Wm. Hutchins, of Penobscot, the only remaining veteran of the Revolution in New-England, participated in the celebration of the Fourth of July at Bangor. His mind remains clear, and his health is good. But three other Revolutionary patriots remain to welcome the return of our national anni versary, viz.: Samuel Cook of Clarendon, New York, whose age is unknown; Samuel Downing of Edinburg, Samulors County, N. Y., aged 100 years, and James Basham of Missouri, aged 102 years.

—Mr. Baker, the African explorer, has discovered what is described in a telegram from the British Consul-General in Egypt as "the second great source of the Nile-second, not in importance, but only in order of discovery, to the Victoria Nyanza of Speke." Sir Rederick Murchison surmises that the newly discovered lake "is the Lata Nzige, heard of by Speke and placed hypothetically in about its true poposition upon his map, but which he was prevented from examining." rom examining.

Irom examining."

—Internal Revenue Officers have been appointed for Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia, and the organization of these departments is to be effect ed as soon as possible. The idea of placing the burdens of the Government equally on the should ers of those who sought to destroy as well as those who fought to preserve it is to be made a practical matter as soon as possible, and the South will yet learn that the effort to destroy a good Government was very unprofitable.

—"Young" Gengary are and old Gengary too.

—"Young" Germany, aye, and old Germany, too, for that matter, are in ecctassics over the grand re union of the singing clubs (Saengerfest) at Jones Woods, N. Y., beginning on Saturday evening next, and lesting several days. The programme is on the most comprehensive scale, and if the thing is not a brilliant success it will not be the fault of the Committee of Arrangements, which includes Mr. Chas. Loosey, Austrian Consul, Jand many other well-known German merchants. The singing clubs of Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and other cities, will be dence, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and other cities, will be represented, to the number, probably, of five thou sand or more.

sand or more.

—An affecting incident occurred at the fire which consumed Boutel's Hotel, Bay City, Michigan, on Thursday morning last. A lady boarder who occupied rooms on the third floor, became somewhat excited when the alarm of fire was given and went down stairs to discover its whereabouts, leaving her infant child asleep in bed. In the confusion she forgot it until the flames had complete possession of the hotel. She then attempted to enter the building to rescue it, but was prevented. The fremen and others, in saving the furniture, threw the bed ding out of the window, and carried it with the other goods on the bridge, for safety. After the fire, in removing the goods, the little innocent was found, safe and asleep.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Brooklyn, Ps., July 17, 1865. __ Sw.

500 SALESMEN WANTED To solicit and fill orders for the LIFE AND TIMES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BY DR. L. P. BROCKETT.

THE EMBERT FIRE SOURCE AND DISTORMEN.

ALSO, NARTAIN'S MATCHLESS PORTRAIT OF ABR.

HAM LINGOLY, and other first class Books and Engrence.

Deeds of Territory given, guaranteeing exclusive right Apply personally, or address, R. H. CURRAN, Publisher,
Rochester, N.
General Office and Salestroom on Main Street, corner of Water.

ONE THOUSAND BOUNTY VOL-UNTEERS FOR MEXICO. Meeker's Plows are just the Thing. Shop at New Milford, Thop at New Jahlord,
Where you will always find the latch string out. Plows an
Advantage sold by stone & Co., Montrose, O. Payne, Barfore
and A.D. Thomas, one mile below Springrille Bollow.
Bring on your cid from and get a first rate Plow.
For further particulars call on
O. F. MEEK ER,
Mew Millord, Pr.
Rew Millord, Pr.

NOTICE.

W HEREAS, my wife Julia Ann, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JUHN S. BURDICK Dimock, July Stal, 1856.3-wp DISSOLUTION.

FIHE FIRM OF A & A. Miles is this day displyed by mutu-ic consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Aire Miles AIFSED at Lake. Dimock, July 5, 1865 ...wsp. AU-DERT MILES. AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE
NURSE & SPY.

THE most interesting and exciting book ever published, embra
Leing the extremites of a woman in the Union army as Nurse
Scott and thy, giving on the woman in the Union army as Nurse
Scott and they, giving the control of the war.
Teachers, indica, encretic young men paine of the war.
Teachers, indica, encretic young men paine of the citizened
and disabled officers and soldiers, in wan of prefubble employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have
agents clearing \$1/0 per month, which we will prove to any doubt
ing applicant. Send for circulars. Address.

N. E. corner Sixth and Minor Afrects, Philadelphia, Fa.

Joing S. 1803.—4wp.

Dissolution. THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. A. Davis, H. B. Ozgood & J. Curtis, under the name and style of J. A. Davis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Great Bend, July 10, 1865,--tf. Cultivation of the Voice.

PEGS leave to announce, by furticular request he will give another course of instruction in the ART of winding—Term will commence Monday, July 17th and continuous weeks. Pupils are expected to take lessons daily. Terms of tuition, 24 to som for 50. Persons taking less than 24, and obligate per lesson. During the content of the content

CARRIAGE SHOP, BLACKSMITHING, &C., At Friendsville, Pa., By J. W. Flynn & F. P. Ryan. A Li. kinds of work in our line well and promptly cone, Try us. Friendsville, June 26, 1865.—19.

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—Henry Winter Davis delivered an eloquent address in Chicago on the 4th. He took strong grounds in flavor of negro suffrege and the Monroe doctors.

Guffenberg Rosenbaum & Eo.

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

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE IS COMPLETE,

and they would respectivite invite their patrons and the public generally to call and examine the same. Knowing that our goods were selected with great care and every advantage in the trade, we are therefore enabled to off, great inducements to customers and are prepared to still pretty nearly all that are in want of

FANCY GOODS. PIECE GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS,

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

We invite all and every one of you purchasing, to call on us first eftere purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to your own interest to a so,

SPECIAL ATTENTION Is called to our large stock of

MILLINERY GOODS.

Spring Shawls, Cloaks, Basques, aud Capes Either in Cloth or Silk, cannot be excelled outside of the Cities, diner in styles or prices.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! CORSETTS! PARASOLS BY THE THOUSAND!

Hoon Skirts from 8 to 20 springs and from 40 cts, to \$2 a piece, e new and popular ELLICTIU included. Also several other we styles just introduced. LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, AND NAPKINS.

Fine Cotton Hose 1914 cts, a pair. Fine white Linen Handke-thlefs 16 cts, a piece. Extra fine Hair Nets, Houlery, and Gloves 2 creat variety.

For Gentlemen's Wear. WE STILL MANUFACTURE EVERY GAR.

MENT WE SELL. GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.

M. S. DESSAUER, Managing Parties

Wool! Wool! THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public get early that they are prepared to receive worl to manufacture in stars or by the yard. Also Wool Carding and (floth Dreak and in a good style Camptown Jone in a good style Jone 5, 103,—4f. JOHN BEADWOYT.

NEW MUSIC. FUNERAL MARCH TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM June 12. ODFISH, Mackerel, Tubs, Pails, Baskets,
Brooms, Coffee, Sugar, and Salt, just received and for raie;
June 12.

June 12. A LBUMS, Bibles, Testaments, School Books, Hymn Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c., just received and interactions & School Books, Co.

silk Sun Umbrellas AL WHOLESALE PRICES. LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY. Misses' Jockeys and Hats.

NEW and fine assortment, cheaper than ever, at LATHROP, TYLER & RILEYS Dress Goods. A NEW LOT just received. Beautiful patterns, new styles and low prices. Please call and examine them.

June 12, LATHEOP, TYLER & RILEY.

Zegal Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION.

usquehanna County ss. A LFRED PRATT vs. Margaret Jane Prait. In the Court of Common Piena of Susquehanna County.
To Betry Jane Prait: Whereas a bibipoma in Dirorce was based to January Term, 1505, which was duly returned non-relieventing, and theretone an ablas subtyrem was found in said case, we will also the representation of the product o urnable to Afril Term, 1955, upon the return of the was made that the eard Margaret Jane Pratt could not be found in Mrs and the Mrs and the Mrs and the African This notice is therefore to require you to appear before the "large of the raid Court on the third Monday of August next, to answind complaint, Sc. DAVID SUMMERS, Sheriff, Sheriff, Office, Montrote, July 17, 1856.

PROCLAMATION. PROCLASIACIUM.

Susquehinnin County se.

DENJAMIN E. HAWKINS vs. Lavim Hawkins. In the Count of Counton Pieces of Susquehinna County.

Susquehinnin County Susquehinna County.

Susquehinna County Susquehinna County.

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Susquehinnin County Susquehinnin County.

Susquehinnin Cou

which the said Lavina Howard come too.

Lall-wise.

This notice is therefore to require you to appear before the Joseph of the said Court on the third Monday of Adoptive test, in save said compilated, &c.

Sherid's Office, Montrose, July 17, 1863. Administrator's Notice. Administration of authorization of the Administration of the Admin

Mentrore, July 3, 1855 .- w6. Executors' Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands at cased, that the same most be presented to the understand rangement, and all persons induced to stude state are regime make immediate payment, PARLY P. SQUIRES. Lathron. July 8, 1865.

Lathrop, July 3, 1865. FQUERANNA COUNTY ES—In the matter of the poration of the Maple Wood Cometery Association. No by given that an application has been made to the County, to grant a charter of meories of the Maple of the

Auditor's Notice Alditor's Notice

Alditor's Notice

O Susquetamed, as auditor appointed by the Groban' of
the Susquetames county to distribute the funds of the rests

E. G. Tweksburry, decreased, into of the township of lattice
amongs the heles and legyl representatives of the said discributes
isto to state of their into account of the amount of the said ets
failing to Melless Tewkshury, the widow, (she having also afterrity gives notice that he will attend to the duties of he sape
ment, at his office in Montrose, on exturdey the 5th day of Montrol

and in the discription, and which time and place all persons intered
of in the discription, and which the said place all persons intered
of the discription of the same of t

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands aching decreased, that the same must be presented to be moderated for acting decreased, that the same must be presented to be moderated for acting mediate payment. W. M. TINGLEY, Admir. Lenox, June 19, 1865.

Administrators' Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands will the easily of Henry Potter, deceased, late of those substitution of the easily of Henry Potter, deceased, late of those substitutions, and all persons indebted to said estate are required make immediate payment. BYTHO O. MINNING. Aug. Choconst, June 19, 1854...dept.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE to hereby given to all persons having demands ag-the extact of Benl. C. Tourgie, late of Lenca (tow-p., decar that the same must be presented to the understaned for surge, and all persons indebted to said earlier are requested to make in-diate paryment. The latest two Markovicks and the pro-I the exists of Hen), (), Young that the same must be presented to and at I personal indebted to said a diate payment.

Lenox, June 19th, 1863, 6w Auditor's Notice.

THE understand, an anditor, appended by the Orphari Co of European and the American and Control and the American and Indian and American and A Executor's Notice.

NOTICE inhereby given to all persons having demant: 44th the estate of A. Williams, late of aprinciple, decased, the same must be presented to the underlayed for arrangement and all persons indebted to said estate are requested tomate interest the same of th

1865.