-A party of soldiers have arrived at Savannal en-ronie to Andersonville, to give a proper burial to the Union soldiers who have died there during the

The New York News is advocating suffrage as an inherent right. of the entranchined name 'inherent right' of the entranchised negro, and de-clares that this will be the sentiment of the South on the question. —General Grant's monthly pay, income tax deducted, is \$1,003,70. This sum is exclusive of commutation of quarters, &c., which amounts to nearly as much more.

—Among the colossal engineering projects of the present day, is a scheme for constructing a railway tunnel under the bed of Severn, for the purpose of connecting the South Wales Union line with the Principality. The tunnel will be about three miles long, and is estimated to cost £750,000.

—It is understood that the first message transmit ted over the new Atlantic cable will be the price of Confederate securities in London. The quotations are running down so fast that it is necessary to trans-mit the report by telegraph at the carliest moment or there won't be any to transmit.

-The device of the State seal of Virginia has bee altered by the new State Government. The old d vice is retained, but the words 'Liberty and Union keren by the new State Government. The old de-ce is retained, but the words 'Liberty and Union' rmount the Goddess of Liberty, 'trampling on the len tyrant, instead of the motto, 'Sic Semper Ty-nesis' —General Butler's resignation, which was sent or the first of June, has been returned, marked 'noi accepted,' and he has been sent for to Washington where he is likely to be assigned to duty connected with the Freedmen's Department.

-Encouraging accounts have been received in Washington of the prospects of restoration in North Carolina, and it is stated that a majority of the planters are purening a humane and judicious course toward their late slaves.

The papers of the Bouth seem to be adopting pretty much their old arrogant tone. General Terry has wisely given them a warning by his suppression of the Richmond Whig. Notting but military rule will keep the South in proper subjection to the laws, so long as the old Rebel citizens have a controlling majority at the polls.

—Neat cattle, on the hoof, can be bought in Toledo for four cents a pound. Prices have declined all
over the country and the rates at which fresh beef
are retailed in the East and West, is attributed to a
combination of the butchers to keep prices up.—
There is a good opening in our cities for men who
will purchase and sell at reasonable rates.

—A female rebel in Canada, who was coming to the States, attempted to smugglean alarm clock un-ther hoop-skirt. The waggish dealer in clocks, knowing her intention, set the clock so that it would strike the alarm just as sho was going through the Custom House, and while the officer was examining her it set up its wbr-r-r, and betraying itself, was captured.

—European emigration to America—from Germa ny, 1840 to 1860, 1,547,000; from France, 1820 to 18 60, 203,000; from Switzerland, 1831 to 1860, 24,000; from Belgium, 1831 to 1860, 80,000; from Italy and Spain, 1840 to 1880, 27,000. Sweden sent out 15,000 emigrants between 1831 and 1860—most of them to this country; Denmark lost only 6,000 by emigra-tion from 1840 to 1800, most of whom went to Utah as Marmons.

—Colonel Stodare, a necromancer, is giving exhibitions in London, and excites attention because he performs several of those mysterious feats of Indian jugglery which have so often been described. One is the rapid growth, in the presence of the audience, of a tree, which is presently covered with follare and fruit. In another trick a child is placed in a basket, into which a sword is thrust several times, the child shricking, but the basket is afterwards found to be empty.

The Resignated Resulting leans of the account.

ound to be empty.

The Springfield Republican is one of the pecuniarily successful papers of New England. The following are the incomes of the different members of the publishing firm. A good share of the profits of the establishment, however, are derived from the manufacture of siburus, and job printing, while Dr. Holland's literary labors have been liberally rewarded: Samuel Bowles, \$13,300; B. F. Bowles, \$3,99; C. W. Bryan, \$3,500; J. G. Holland, \$16,334; J. F. Tapley, \$4,622

Tapley, \$4,622.

—The following are the advertising receipts of some of the New York papers for the nine months conding March Slat last: Herald, \$453,123; Times, \$193,274; Tribune, \$190,674; World, \$116,691; Evening Post, \$156,826; Commercial Advertiser, \$56,473; Journal of Commerce, \$101,093; Newa, \$40,473; Express, \$48,863; Sun, \$71,182; Harper's Weekly, \$47,878; Independent, \$63,965; Observer, \$22,344; Evangeist, \$9,867; Army and Navy Journal, \$6,638; Scientific American, \$4,122. Probably the most profitable paper, after the Herald, is the Evening Post, its expenses being less than the so-called popular callies.

a lenent landlord. A.T. Stewart is sixty, thin, nervous, dignified, worth thirty millions. Cowmodore Vanderbilt is white-haired, red-cheeked, seventy years old, worth forty millions, drives a fast horse, and gives away his money very lavishly. August Belmont, twenty millions, coarse, stout, fifty years old, and very German. George Opdyke, five millions, fifty years old, but looks younger; an agreeable gentleman. James Gordon Bennett, five millions, seventy-three years old, dignified in manner, broad Scotch accent, benevolent to the poor.

broad Scotch accent, benevolent to the poor.

—In his report of the campaign in Georgia, after alluding to the destruction of railroads, Sherman says: We also consumed the corn and fodder in the region of the country thirty miles on either side of a line from Atlanta to Savannah, as also the sweet potatoes, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, and carried away more than 100,000 horses and mules, as well as a countless number of their slaves. I estimate the damage done to the State of Georgia and its military resources at \$100,000,000, at least \$20,000,000 of which inured to our advantage, and the remainder is simply waste and destruction. This may seem a hard species of wariare, but it brings the sad realities of war home to those who have been directly or indirectly instrumental in involving as in its city instrumental in involving us in its

The Independent Republican.



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

CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

At a meeting of the Union Central Committee held in Harrisburg on the 19th inst., a resolution was unanimously adopted providing for the as sembling of the Union State Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th of August.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The reports of the members from the differen parts of the State indicate an effective and tho rough organization of the Union men through out the State.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The officers of the United States Sanitary Commission have prepared an address to the branches and Aid Societies which have so lib erally sustained the Commission during four years of war. They return thanks to the kind citizens who have labored so zealously for the soldier, and particularly to the ladies, who, in city, village and neighborhood, have devoted their time and interest to philanthropic work .-The Commission specially acknowledges its obligations to every woman who has sewed a scam or knit a stocking in the service of the Sanitary Commission. The officers announce that the necessity of furnishing further supplies for the use of the army is over; that there is still a stock of provisions and clothing sufficient for the use of all soldiers in the field, and they request that while further collections of articles of use for the soldiers may cease, that the aid soc eties will, after settling up their local indebted ness, forward balances of money and unused goods to the parent society at New York. The soldiers yet in the field will be properly cared for; but the principal work of the Commission

-William B. Astor is sixty-five years old; worth fir millions; owns two thousand dwellings, and is the product of the control ket, is a waste of time, labor, and machinery. It is the business of true Political Economy to establish markets close by production. The Plow, Loom and Anvil should be brought together.-The blast-furnace should be moved close up to the barn-the cloth-mill should clatter within hearing of the reapers-the machine shop should rattle its bread-earning song to the bread-supplythrashing machine. Ships are useful things to ring ten and coffee across oceans—they are awfully wasteful institutions to carry wheat to be exchanged for cloth and iron. Farmers, insist on having the swap made at your own doors You command through Congress.

Mr. Cameron.

The resignation of Secretary Cameron soon after the war began, gave rise at the time to surmises hojurious to the character of that gentleman. A write

seems a hard species of warders, but it brings the need realities of war home to those who have been directly or indirectly instrumental in involving us in its attendant calamities.

—In answer to a reception address at the Burnett Bouse, Checkmant, on Friday evening, General Stert Edus, Checkmant, on Friday evening, General Stert Checkman, and the state of the state

Prison Life at Andersonville.

The Otsego Republican publishes a letter from Lewis M. Bryant, 2d N. Y. Henvy Artillery, lately a prisoner at Andersonville, Georgia, of which we copy the material portion. He is well known to E. C. Blackman, of this village, who sends the sketch for publication. It is a thrilling narrative of prison

On the first day of June about 8,000 of us were packed in hox cars as closely as we could stand, like so many cattle for market, and started for Andersonville. We were seven days on the road—the distance by rall is about one thousand miles—and we had but two rutions of food or water during the passage. On the 23th we arrived at Andersonville—The prison is a field of twenty-five acres, mostly of wet, mareby ground, surrounded by a fence or stockade as it is called, built up or square timbers, close and tight about twenty feet high. We found in it thirty thousand prisoners—the addition of our company making thirty-cight thousand. As we entered this place of cruelty, starvation, and death, I shall never forget the heart-sickening picture that presented itself as I cast my eyes over the twenty-five acres of filthy, ragged, naked, lousy, sick, and starving mass of still living human skeletons. Thousands were without hat or shoe; many without cost, vest, or eblirt, and others as naked as Adam before the fall. Some were shouting, some praying, some cursing, some crying for food, some weeping, and some, (whose sulferings had crazed the brain,) were fighting their comrades and giving orders for battle, under the supposition that they were charging on the order seen, a companion of mine, heart-sickening and trembling in every limb, looking up to me with tearful eyes, and voleenchaking with emotion, asked, for he had never before seen such a mass of pithable, suffering objects on earth. But he was not destined to entity loug in so loathsome a place, for a few weeks after, overcome by starvation and disease, he yielded his body to the malice of those barbarous rebels, and his freed, happy spirit secared to the home of the patriot on soll, to prepare to die. We were allowed after na—to thousands the gate of death. We were then left to make the acquaintance of our new associates, listen to their tales of horror, and as appeared to to sail, to prepare to die. We were allowed the native of the solutions once a day, and this co

ounces of corn meal to each man, and that ground with the cob—about half enough for one meal.— This was given to us raw and without salt or other teen inches long, with one stick of pine wood, about four teen inches long, with whileh to cook it. This meal we wixed with water, and sometimes succeeded in cooking, or rather, warning it, and other times are it entirely raw. The water was obtained from a slough or swamp in one end of our pen, where an old barrel had been sunk to keep out as much as possible the surrounding fifth and mire. The fifth, manure, and mire all about our "springs" or "wells," as we called them, being at all times kneed deep, and the water we drunk was always and undoubtedly flithy and full of worms and maggots.— It was not an uncommon thing in the morning, as we went for water, to find some poor fellow dead in this swamp, who had made an effort to reach the water and had sunk down in exhaustion, unable to ford the mire.

There was not a tree or hash in the whole dail.

ford the mire.

There was not a tree or bush in the whole field to shade us from the scorching sun, or shelter us from the storm. The fence or stockade might have not There was not a tree or bush in the whole field to shade us from the scorehing sun, or shelter us from the storm. The fence or stockade might have afforded a shade in the middle of the day to a free, but if a poor fellow, though he were sick and dying, approached to within twenty free of lt, he was without notice or warning, shot by the inhuman guard, who were constantly watching such opportunities from their stations on the stockade. Many provided themselves with shelter from the sun and cold night winds, by digging with their hands holes in the ground—something like a grave—large enough to receive them. I had the good fortune to be the owner of about one-half of an old blanket that fell to me on the death of a friend—Smith Cook, of New Berlin, Chenango county. I was considered a wealthy man on receipt of this, and was greatly envied by many of my companions. I turned this to the best account possible. As it would partially cover three persons I each night invited two companions to sleep with me. We then selected as dry a spot of ground as we could find unoccupied, hay together "spoon fination," our much covered blanket over us, and sild off into dreams of home, feather beds, and mother's mince pies. But my blanket was finality stolen from me, and I then knew what it was to be poor. Our first business in the morning after breakfast.

fithy, ragged, or maked, and swarmed with vermin. The limbs of many were palsied and stilf with scurry. Some of them were swollen by dropsy almost to bursting. Their bodies were zmeared all over with the excrement of their districts in which they were compelled to lie from sheer weakness. I have seen thousands whose bones pierced through the tightly drawn flesh—reduced by starvation—and sores formed at the hips, shoulder blades, &c., were tilled with slimy maggots, whose every motion was untold argony to the unhappy sufferers who had not the strength to remove them. They died by hundreds, to be buried like brutes. And all because they loved their country and fought for their flag. It is believed by the prisoners and sometimes admitted by our guard to be the policy of the rebels, to starve in prisons those that they cannot kill upon the field—that such as do not die in their hands, shall be so utterly broken down as not to be able again to lift their muskets against them. And it will never be better until the southern confederacy exprience religion, or our government adopt the system of retailation—two things not likely to occur. But I am making my letter too long.

On the 25th day of November, about seven thousand of the sick and those nearest starved to death, were paroled and taken to Savannah to be sent on board of our vessels, hundreds of whom died on the way. But when we came in sight of the glorious Stars and Stripes, there went up to heaven three as hearty cheers as were ever heard. Such as were too far gone to speak loud, whispered "hurrah?" and "thank God."

Work on the Pacific Railroad The Stars and Stripes, a paper published at Auburn, California, gives the following account of the rapid progress of the Pacific Railroad through the

Sierra Nevada mountains: Bierra Nevada mountains:

The Pacific Raliroad is now being constructed through this county with a rapidity almost unparableted in the history of railroad building. The hills are being cut down, valleys filled up, bridges erected, and all kinds of railroad work going on as last as 2500 able-bodied men, with a full complement of teams, can do it. It is astonishing to see how much such a force, when directed by able and skillful superintendents, and the appliances of modern engineering, can accomplish. We had hardly begun to realize that the work had commenced cast of Newcastle, before the steam horse was anorting on the

necring, can accomplish. We had hardly begun to realize that the work had commenced cast of Newcastle, before the steam home was snorting on the hill tops at Clipper Gap, in the heart of the mountains, 35 miles from Sacramento and 1800 feet shore the sea. Soon his shrill whistle will be heard at Illinoistown. We learn that the directors have fixed September let for that event, and if it can be accomplished in that time, it is sure to be done. The work is heavy, but the force is strong and the zeal is irrepressible.

Our citizens now fully realize that the Pacific Railroad is becoming a fixed fact, and not many years will elapse before the completion of this grigantic work will be celebrated, and what a celebration it will be. A continuance of the energy now displayed will soon carry the road over the mountains, and then for a rapid race for Satt Lake. The heavy work on the line west of Satt Lake, is right here in Placer county, and is now being vigorously attacked by the company. We never imagined the work would be so heavy, or that it could be completed so mpidly.

One of the most interesting excursions that can be made by sight-seers, is a trip on the rullroad line from Clipper Gap to Illinoistown. The cuttings are all to rock of greater or less hardness, and the boom of the powder blast is continually heard—frowning embankwents rise as if by magic—high trestic bridges spring up in a week. Let those who are skeptical about the construction of the work visit that portion of the road and their eyes will be opened.

Persons who have never seen the line before the work commenced, or while it is in progress, can

tion of the road and their eyes will be opened.

Persons who have never seen the line before the work commenced, or while it is in progress, can form no correct idea of the immense amount of labor required to construct the mountain line. But the company do their work well, and when finished it will be one of the greatest feats of railroad engineering in the world. Test, yes, twenty miles of valley road can be made as easily as one of this mountain line. Everything about the road is of the most substantial character. Travelers state that it is not excelled by any railroad in the Atlantic States. For one we are proud of this movement of California enterprise.

BARNUM ALL RIGHT.—Mr. Barnum is in nowise disterrenced by the destruction of his museum. He is promptly out with a card, thanking the people for their past patronage, and announcing that he will immediately creet a museum that shall be an ornament to New York and a honor to the country. He says that an experience of twenty-five years will enable him to duplicate in Europe and America every specimen of natural history that he lately possessed, while from historical societies end other country historical societies end other country and other relics which have been destroyed.

Internal Revenue Decision. The following decisions have been made by the

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Tobacco that has become monity may be cleaned or reworked, if done under the supervision of an Inspector, without rendering it liable to an additional duty, if a duty had been paid thereon, and if the tobacco is exampt from duty, it will not become liable to duty in consequence of such treatment.

Persons engaged in separating gold and silver from the sweepings of jewelers' adopt, are not thereby rendered liable to license duty or taration as manufacturers or assayers.

If a mortgage careented years ago is sealigned at the present time, the assignment must be governed by the law now in force. If the mortgage has been reduced by payments, the amount of stamp to be affired to the assignment depends upon the amount actually due on the mortgage whan the assignment is made, not on the sum secured by the mortgagor without regard to reductions made by subsequent payments.

payments.
A single license, if so applied for, will authorize

at re'all, at any price, or sold at wholesale at a price oxceeding ten cents each, they are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

All drafting having been stopped by orders from the War Department this office is of the opinion that Collectors may now be justified in granting peddier's license to any person who may desire the same, without inquiry as to his caroliment.

Tobacco manufactured prior to September 1st, 1863, and sold, but never removed from the place of manufacture, is liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act now in torce.

Tobacco made subsequent to September 1st, 1863, and prior to June 30, 1864, if it has been sold, will be liable to rates of duty imposed by the act of July 1st, 1863, whenever it is removed beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States. If it has nover been sold, but still in the hands of the manufacture, then it will be subject, when sold or removed, to the rates of duty imposed by the law now in force. Manufactured tobacco in the insurrectionary States, made prior to April 1st, 1865, and not owned by the manufacturer, when sold, either to be consumed in an insurrectionary States, when sold either to be consumed in an insurrectionary State, or to be carried out of said State is liable to the try imposed by the law the in an insurrectionary State, or to be carried out of said State, is liable to the tax imposed by the law

Bates, without the payment of the tax.

The tax would accrue on tobacco manufactured by a firm, should said firm, on being dissolved, divide the stock on hand of manufactured tobacco among the indivani members of the firm. If a sale of said tobacco should afterwards be made, to be carried beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States, the rate of tax would be determined by the time when such first sale was made.

In all cases where any party shall make claims to have his goods assessed at a different rate from the current rates under the law now in force, it will be incumbent upon him to show to the entire satisfaction of the assessor that the precise time when the sale was made entitles him to the lower rate of duty.

The Mormons.

Mr. Bolles of the Springfield Republican, who is one of Speaker Colfax's party, thus describes in one of his entertaining letters to the Springfield Republican, some of the chief men in Salt Lake City:

soliders yet in the field will be properly cared for; but the principal work of the Commission, until the final close of its affairs, will be the completion of its work for the collection of the pensions and back pay of soldiers, for which work one hundred and twenty-seven offices have been established in various parts of the country. In a few months the labor of the Commission will be closed, but its work will be a household legend in many a soldier's family. It was organized for a great task of philanthropy, which it has greatly performed. All who have been engaged in its altors deserve the thanks and gratitude of their countrymen.

FAR FETCHED, DEAR BOUGHT.

There is an inveterate opinion abroad that the profits of labor and the resulting wellth of a nation can be realized, only through foreign trade; that a State grows-rich only upon the profits of its traffic with some other States, and the greater the distance between them the better. The doctrine strengthens in proportion to the size of the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must infer that the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and a fortiori, we must inf grandiathers, and made no improvements; gone to the same church, and sat in the same pew, without cushions; borrowed the same weekly newspaper for forty years; drove all their children to the 'West or the cities; and if they went to agricultural fairs, in-sisted on having their premiums in pure coin."

Home and Family of Henry Clay.

Home and Family of Henry Clay.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial tells a melancholy story of Ashland, the late homestead of Henry Clay, and gives the history of his descendants. The old homestead of Henry Clay, it seems is now occupied by the family of Hon. Thomas Clay, noe of his sons, and present Minister to one of the South American governments. It is owned by the helrs of James B. Clay, who, it will be remembered, died in Canadia about a year ago. The house in which Mr. Clay lived when at home, was forn down some years since by James, and a magnificent structure creeted on its site, and there is nothing now about the place to remind one of him who once owned and honored it, except the family burgy in which the old man and his wife used to drive about, and the oak trees in front of the home, beneath which he used to sit and talk with his family and friends.

Mr. Clay had five sons. Four of them survived him. One, who bore his father's name, was killed in the Mexican war. Thomas, as I have said, is now a government minister. John is living on one-balf of the old homestead, now divided into two farms. James died a fugitive in a foreign land, and Theodore (the oldest of the family) is, and has been, for twenty-five years, an inmate of an insane asy lum, still arowing to every one with whom he converses that he is the original George Washington, and refuses to respond to a call by any other name. Mr. Clay had no possessions of any kind at the time of his death, with the exception of Ashland, which was, of course, worth a considerable sum; but even that was heavily mortgaged, and he thought at one it time he would be compelled to abandom it to its creditors, until, one day, when he entered the bank to pay one of his notes, he was told that he did not owe a cent. Kind and gifted the pecuniary burden from his shoulders.

Just So!

The Norristown Herald has a department called "Funnyorama" in which occurs the following:
Two or three weeks ago, under the caption of the "Split Coming," the anything-lese-but-loyal Register predicted an "Open Rupture"—if you know what that is—in the Union perty, and concludes the milk-and-water erticle with the adage:
"When knaves quarrel, honest men come by their own."

"When knaves quarrel, honest men come by their own."
That's so!
About five years ago there was a convention held at Charleston, S. C.
It was a Democratic Convention, too.
It was composed mainly of the greatest Knaves in or out of creation.
They Quarreled!

They Quarreled!
And then Honest men came by their own.
And here is where the laugh comes in—they mean
to keep their Own!

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A private letter from Cyrus W. Field states that all the representatives of the press of England, America and France are to be excluded from the Great Eastern during the laying of the cable, the Telegraph Construction Company, having charge of the undertaking, believing this course necessary, as some members of the press might enter into conversation with the engineers, and thus distract their attention from their highly important duties. might enter into conversation with the engineers, and thus distract their attention from their highly important duties.

A journal of the trip and its results will however to furnished the Associated Press immediately upon the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content, and the connection being made with the shore at that terminus of the line.

As the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, before the cable Breton and Newfoundland, is now seriously deranged for the first time in seven or eight stars, it is probable that messages to and from the cable will have to be sent across the gulf by a steamer, which will delay the press report from from four to cix hours. Should there be enough of the Atlantic cable left to stretch across the gulf, eighty miles, which is confidently expected, it will, we understand, be immediately laid, and thus, in a few days, not only restore the continuity of the New York and Newfoundland line, but place the two continents in uninterrupted telegraphic communication.

The United States Sanitary Commission.

PAREWELL ADDRESS.

The following address has just been issued: WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1865. To the Branches and Aid Societies of the United States

In a circular (No. 90) issued from this office May

ith, you were called on to continue your labors in dilecting and forwarding supplies up to the present ate. For the alacrity you have shown in complycollecting and forwarding supplies up to the present date. For the alacrity you have shown in complying with this request under circumstances so unfavorable to zeal, we tender you special thanks. Your continued support has enabled us to extend a generous assistance to our armies gathered at Washington, Louisville, and elsewhere, before being finally mustered out of service. When you have forwarded to our receiving depots such supplies as you may now have on hind, we shall find our storehouses sufficiently recruited to meet all remaining wants of the service. In the Eastern Department our work of supply is substantially done, with the exception of a small service still required in the neighborhood of Washington. In the Western Department it may continue, on a very diminished scale, a couple of months longer. In Texas and the Guif possibly the surply service may last all summer. But by economy of our stores in hand, we feel authorized to say that after collecting what is already in existence, we shall be able to meet all just demands made upon ds.

We, therefore, in accordance with our promise, notify our branches, that their labors in collecting supplies for us may finally cease from this date. We shall make no further requisition upon them, except in regard to supplies already in their hands or on their way to them. We hope our branches will use all diligence in forwarding to our receiving depote, through the accustomed changels, whatever stores may reach them from their Sanitary Add Societies, or any they have on hand. All balances in cash left in the branch treasuries, after settling up their local affairs, will be forwarded to G. T. Strong, esq., Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission. So far as any of our branches are engaged in other portions of our work in collecting and forwarding to other portions of our fork in collecting and forwarding to other portions of our order to deep the portions of our order to deep them.

affairs, will be forwarded to G. T. Strong, esq. Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission. So far as any of our brunches are engaged in other portions of our work in collecting and forwarding supplies, their labors will continue so long as those of the Commission itself may last. But the supply work is over, and the characteristic labors of the women of the land in furnishing hospital clothing and comforts for sick and wounded soldier are completed. Henceforward, during the few months of existence still silotted to the Sanitary Commission to complete its work of collecting the pensions and back pay of the soldiers, in which it has 127 offices established, to make up its scientific record and close up its widely extended affairs, there will be no probable necessity for addressing the women of the country, and this circular may be our last opportunity until the final report of the Commission is made, of expressing the gratitude of the Board for their patient, humanejand laborious devotion to our common work.

For more than four years the United States Sanitary Commission has depended on its branches, mainly directed and controlled by women, for keeping allve the Interest in its work in all the villages and homes of the country, for establishing and banding together the Soldiers' Ald Societies which in thousands have sprung up and united their strength in our service. By correspondence and by actual visitation, as well as by a system as carvassers, you, at the centres of influence, have maintained your hold upon the homes of the land, and kept your storehouses and ours full of their contributions. By what systematic and business-like devotion of your time and talents you have been able to accom-

your hold upon the homes of the land, and act, your storchouses and ours full of their contributions. By what systematic and business-like devotion of your time and talent you have been able to accomplish this, we have been studious and admiring observers. Your volunteer work has had all the regularity of paid labor. In a sense of responsibility, in system, in patient persistency, in attention to wearisome details, in a victory over the fickleness which commonly besets the work of volunteers, you have rivaled the discipline, the patience and courage of soldiers in the field, soldiers enlisted for the war. Not seldom, indeed, your labors continued through trosts and heats, and without internissions for years, have broken down your health But your ranks have always been kept full, and full, too, of the best, most capable and noble women in the country.

the counity.

Nor do we suppose that you, who have controlled and inspired our branches, and with whom it has been our happiness to be brought into personal contact, are, because acting in a larger sphere, more worthy of our thanks and respects than the women who have maintained our village Boldiera' Aid Societies. Indeed, the ever-cheering burden of your communications to us has been the praise and love inspired in you by the devoted patriotism, the self-sacrificing zeal of the Aid Societies and thair individual contributors. Through you we have heard the some glowing and tear-moving tales of the sacrificing zeal of the Aid Societies and thair individual contributors. Through you we have heard the some glowing and tear-moving tales of the sacrificies made by humble homes and hands in behalf of our work, which we so often hear from their comrades of privates in the field, who throughout the war, have often won the laurels, their officers have worn, and have often been animated by motives of pure patriotism, unmixed with hopes of promotion or desire for recognition or praise, to give their blood and their lives for the country of their hearts. To you, and through you to the Soldiers' Aid Societies, and through them to each and every contributor to our supplies, to every woman who has sewed a seam or knitted a sock in the service of the Sanitary Commission, we now return our most sin terrand hearty thanks; thanks which are not ours only, but those of the camps, the hospitals, the transports, the prisons, the pickets and the lines, where your love and labor have sent comfort, protection, reliet and sometimes life itself. It is not too much to say that the army of women at home has fully matched in patriotism and in sacrifices the army of momen in the field. The mothers, sisters, who were tighting their battles. After having contributed their living treasures to the war, what wonder they sent so freely after them all cise they had? And this pre-lous sympathy between the fire-ides and the camp tires, between the bay Nor do we suppose that you, who have control branches and with whom it

they had? And this precious ay most by between the fire-sides and the camp tires, between the bayonet and the needle, the tanned check and the pale face, has kept the nation one; has carried the homes into the ranks, and kept the ranks in the homes, until a sentiment of oneness, of irresistible unanimity, in which domestic a'd social, civil and religious, political and military elements entered, qualifying, strengthening, priching and sanctifying all, has at last conquered all obstacles and given us an overwhelming, a profound and permanent victory. It has been our precious privilege to be your almoners, to manage and distribute the stores you have created and given us for the soldiers and saliors.

We have tried to do our duty impartially, diliwe have tried to do our duty impartially, dili-gently and wisely. For the means of carrying on this vast work, which has grown up in our hands, keeping pace with the growing immensity of the war, and which we are now about to lay down after civing the American public as account of an extent keeping pace with the growing immensity of the war, and which we are now about to lay down after giving the American public an account of our stewardship, we are chiefly indebted to the money created by the fair's which American women in angurated and conducted, and to the supplies collected by you under our organization. To you, then, is finally due the largest part of whatever grattinde belongs to the Sanitary Commission. It is as it should be. The soldier will return to his home to thank his own wife, mother, sister, daughter, for so tuderly looking after him in camp and field, in hospital and prison; and thus it will be seen that it is the homes of the country that have wrought out this great salvation, and that the men and women of America have an equal part in its glory and its joy. Invoking the blessing of God upon you all, we are gratefully and proudly your fellow laborers.

Henry W. Bellows, President; A. D. Bache, Vice President; T. L. Oimstead, George T. Strong, Treasurer, &c., of the Standing Committee; Elisha Harris, W. H. Van Buren, Standing Committee; Elisha Harris, W. H. Van Buren, Standing Committee; Walcott Gibbs, Standing Committee; S. G. Howe, C. R. Agnew, Standing Committee; J. P. Newberry, Secretary of the Western Department; T. M. Clark, R. M. Burnett, Mark Skinner, Joseph Holt, Horaco Binney, Jjr., J. H. Heywood, J. Huntingdon Wolcott, Charles J. Stiles, Standing Committee; Ezra B. McCagg, John S. Biatchford, General Secretary.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE SCHUYLKILL.—The heavy black clouds which hung over the city on Sunday afternoon, but which only treated us to a grateful and pleasant shower, poured their contents upon the earth with the utmost fury in the neighborhood of Norristown and Conshohocken. The hardest rain which has occurred for many years, burst upon those towns and the vicinity, and continued for several hours, inflicting terribie damage on property along the river, and there is every reason to suppose causing loss of life in one or two instances. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known, and we have no means of estimating the pecuniary loes. On Sanday night the river began to rise, and before morning it poured along in a resistless and overwhelming torrent, above the banks, awceping verything before it. There has been no freshet as sudden in its rise, or as disastrons in its results, since the spring when the Tumbling River Dam was carried away.—Some of the scenes along the river on Banday night were of the most infilling character. Houses, legs, trees, canal boats, and whole lumber yards were hurried down by the current, carrying away everything which they struck, and strowing the river bank for miles with debris and pleces of wreck. One man was swept away at Norristown, and was supposed to be drowned, but was found, yesterday inorning, allve on an island in the river.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Great Persion List.—It has been many times said, now that the war is over, we must set about paying the expenses. The national debt will soon be placed in a position to be constantly diminishing by the method of taxation now in use. But there is one obligation which we cannot so readily discharge, which will be valid sgainst the nation for many years; and that is, the obligation to pension those who have deserved well of their country. We can hardly judge of the extent to which this will reach, but since the war has closed, the claims are rapidly accumulating and are arranged as fast as possible. It is stated that since the war begun 64,000 pensions have been issued: 34,000 to invalid soldiera, and 50,000 to widows, mothers, and minor children. The payment to pensioners the past year have amounted to \$5,000,000, and when all pensions arising from the war shall have been granted, the annual expense will be about \$13,000,000.

cases of runaway lovers, and are thus:

"Miss Anna Brainard is not yet fifteen years old. John Vinton is accrety intercen. Now these young and tender children contracted great admiration for each other, until their loving demonstrations became obnoxious to the parents of the former, and they issued orders that Vinton should no longer visit their premises. This interference, as usual in such cases, only served to strengthen the bonds of affection between the youthful pair, and the smitten 'young lady' resolved to curb her 'cruel parents' of their will. At night the lovers met by moonlight—a horse and carriage had previously been provided and was in waiting—and with bag and baggage left the town in great haste. They proceeded to Essex, and it is there supposed took the river bont to New York.

"There were two persons who were knowing to the intentions of the clopers, and made arrangements to accompany them, but by an unfortunata circumstance to them were prevented. These were

A Juvenile Elopement Case:

elopement which took place recently at that place.
The facts have very much the same ring as in all

cases of runaway lovers, and sre thus:

The Hartford Courant gives the particulars of an

"There were two persons who were knowing to the intentions of the elopers, and made arrangements to accompany them, but by an anfortunate circumstance to them were prevented. These were stephen Kingsland, aged about nineteen, and Phobe Rye, aged sweet sixteen or thereabouts. They agreed to meet the lovers at Essex, and left Middle-town early in the evening by private conveyance. After riding two or three hours, they stopped at a house to inquire the distance to their journey's end. 'How far is it to Essex ?' asked Kingsland. 'Twenty-six miles,' was the reply. 'How's that?' They told me it wasn't but twenty-six miles when I left Middletown. 'But you are not out of Middletown yet,' and sure enough they were not. Kingsland has been arrested for falsely representing to the owner of the horse that he was going to Guilford."

A later account gives the sequel of the affair:

"After reaching Essex, Friday night, instead of taking the hoat for New York, as was supposed, the elopers proceeded to Lyme, and took the night train on the Shore Road for New-London. Here they crossed the river to Groton, where Miss Annie

train on the Shore Road for New-London. Here they crossed the river to Groton, where Miss Annie Brainard was made Mrs. John Vinton in a legal manner. Fortified with a marriage certificate the youthful lovers started homewards, and now back to Middletown, ready to receive the forgiveness and blessing of all whose 'gay deceivers' they have been."

The Golden Circle. The Golden Circle.

Nearly five columns of the New York Times of the 18th inst. are taken up with an official proclamation to the members of the order of the "Golden Circle" and an explanation of the purposes of this mysterious organization. Both these documents purport to have been promulgated by Dr. George W. L. Bickley, the president, who has been for two years a prisoner, and is now in Fort Warren. By the proclamation—which is fashioned very much like those of the President of the United States, with the usual repetition of "whereas" and the "now wherefore"—Dr. Bickley orders—"1. That the order No. 7-6-15 remain in force, and the suspension of the labors of the several departments of the Golden Circle be continued till July 1st, 1870, when the executive officers of the several departments, and the legitimate members of the departments, and the legitimate members of the Congress of the Order will assemble in Wahington City, D. C., and with open doors proceed to dispose of such business as may be brought before

pose of such business as may be brought before them.

"2. Immediately on the termination of the session of said congress, it will be assembled at the chosen locality, to publicly lay the corner-stone of the Saxon University, and to ratify the appointment of the Board Trustees and Faculty of the same."

And so on. We imagine that after our readers find that the labors of the Circle are to be suppended, they will not care to know much more. We are not in the secrets of the Circle, and the explanation that the object and alm of their existence is to make 'Saxonism triumph over Latinism' may be correct, but we suspect that to the general reader it would seem that the whole story is a very tiresome hoar, or else that the long captivity of the [doubtless] worthy physician has somewhat shaken his understanding.

A Novel Enterprise.

Leavenworth, Kansas, papers contain an advertisent of the American Union Cattle Association acting under orders of the Sceretary of the Interior inviting one-hundred and fifty volunteers to join th Society for the purpose of going on the Plains apture a herd, and tame not less than five thou capture a herd, and tame not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand buffaloes, with the ultimate object of driving the animals to the markets of the States. The Expedition is under the superintendence and command of a gentleman who is said to have had the most thorough experience of prairic life. A good deal of money is supposed to be in the enterprise, and no little amusement and physical invigoration; but the propriety of this wholesale method of killing off the wild herds of the Plains may be well doubted. They are the main support of the Indians, and their destruction can only lead to heavier Indian appropriations, and the in-reased robberies and murders, superinduced by the want and revenge which must follow.

North Carolina.

The Raleigh Progress says there is not a solitary case of yellow fever at Wilmington. The Progress speaks in the highest terms of the administration of Governor Holden, and says it is growing vastly in public favor. It also glowingly sets forth the great benefits that Newbern has received from the influx of northern business men.

The editor says that in 1858 it was deemed impracticable to run a line of steamers to Now-York, but now the northerners have established two lines, and one or two to Baltimore, while there is a larger trade for sailing vessels than ever before. The norand one or two to Baltimore, while there is a large trade for sailing vessels than ever before. The nor thern element is largely in the ascendant at New bern, and will remain so. The best of feelings exist between them and the natives. The travel between Newbern and Palairb Lawren?

LIGHTNING PLAYING CURIOUS FREAKS ON HORSE RAILROAD TRACKS.—The Chicago papers give interesting accounts of what they call a strong storm, last Saturday, revealing peculiar natural phenomena. They say that the fiery element flashed and shot hither and thither all over that devoted city. On the North and South Division street cars all was wild excitement. The electric fluid took to the rails, and ran up and down the track regardless of stations, and far shead of time. Conductors became frantic; passengers looked desparingly around for an avenue of escape. Without the crowded cars poured the descending river; on the rail came the element they dreaded so much more. The scene became exciting. Some rushed from the cars into the street, and were drenched to the skin in a moment; others, more regardless of consequences, watched the zigzag lightnings play upon the rails. The philosophically inclined were in their element; the practical people who saw no beauty in the threatening lightening, had left the cars, and were cipojing free baths in the streets. Locomotion was an impossibility; tic horses would not go. The lighting playing shead of them on the rails was a novelty which they preferred to stand still and watch.

Join C. Breckinhide.—This man has been favored by a British steamer with a passage from Havana to Europe. The captain of the steamer Conway is a very obliging man, and detained the ship for an hour beyond the time of sailing, in order to allow one Major Helm to settle a little difficulty with the Spanish Courts, caused by the arrest of the latter for a small debt which he owed a fellow Secessionist. The ship was kept back so that it might not lose the company of the distinguished exite, and cre long he will be relating to Mason the particulars of the burning of Richmond by his orders. It will be a notable meeting, and as Slidell is now functua officio in Parls he may run over to London and enjoy an interview with his renowned colleague. It will be a nice party, and all the harm that we wish the distinguished trio is that they will stay where they are, and that this country will never see them again.—Philadelphia Inquirer. ----

BAD FOR GEN. LER.—A Rebel war department dispatch, lately discovered in Richmond, adds force to statements heretofore made to the effect that Robert E. Lee, recently commander of the Robel Army of Northern Virginia, is the person really responsible for the burning of cotton and tobacco in Richmond, and setting fire to that city at the time of the robel hegira. It also shows that the evacuation was contemplated at least six weeks before it took place. The dispatch, which is dated February 22nd, is from Breckluridge, then Rebel Secretary of War, to General Rwell, and advises Ewell to see General Lee for the purpose of receiving definite instructions regarding the latter's order for the burning of cotton, tobacco, &c.

Thoors Sent North.—Since May 30th, when the disbanding of the armies commenced, 208,637 men have been sent to their homes over the Baltimore and Obio Raliroad from Washington. During the same period 11,813 horses and 6,530 mules have been transported over the same road.

Aew Advertisements.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN HAVE BEEN TO THE WAR AND HAVE SERVED MY Country, now lean serve any non who is building or repairing, and dail kinds of MASON WORLE. Laying Bricks, askering, Building Fucco Work, Ac. Who shall rerve? Boatroe, 1919, 34, 1652—187. J. HAMLIN, JR.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain BY MEANS OF . NITROUS OXIDE. OB, LAUGHING GAS:

derstand, be immediately laid, and thus, in a few days, not only restore the continuity of the New York and Newfoundiand line, but place the two continents in uninterrupted telegraphic communication.

"KEEP THEM OUT.'—The New York Herald cortainly uninterrupted telegraphic communication.

GREAT WATERFALL.—A reporter writes that he saw one public spirited lady at the International Hotel, who was determined to be even with the Canadians, as she sported a waterfall by the side of which Niegara is nothing but an insignificant cases cade. This exhibition was free. The lady asked no quarters.

The work of the modern and the short of the ring—that may be set down as a fixed fact. This crows a limited number of cosess at time, so that persons withing it will kill any party."

BINGHAMTON BEEHIVE BEING destrous of CLOSING OCT their large and extensive stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS. CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS. EMBROIDERIES,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &c.,

re offering their entire assortment, comprising the handsomest and ichest goods ever introduced in this market, at a trifle shore NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES,

in order to reduce their stock previous to their semonal into their new store.

If you wish to secure bargains, call at HINSOHMANN BRO'S.

No 20 Court birect—high of the Beehive.

Binghamico, July 24th, 1876.

FOR SALE.

FINE two year old Coll, (mare) durk bay, with black mare and tail—of Margan stork—flow style. Also, in three year old ciding, broke to harnes—flow tayle, the total to farm work. The trade of the collection of t 500 SALESMEN WANTED

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

THE EMBERT PRICESPIES AND METORIAN.
LSO, SARTAIN'S MATCHLESS PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and other first class Books and Engam. Decks of Territory given, guaranteeing exclusive right of Apply personally, or address, R. H. CUBRAN, Publisher, Rochester, R. Y. General Office and Salesroom on Main Street, corner of Water.

1,000 BOUNTY VOLUNTEERS FOR MEXICO.

MEEKER'S PLOWS ARE JUST THE THING! Shop at New Milford,

W HERE you will always find the intensities out. Flows and Castings sold by stone & Co., Montrose, C. Payne, Harford, and S. L. Thomas, one mile below Springville Hollow.

Bring out or old from and get a first rate Flow. MEEKER, July 17, 1852.

New Millford, Pa. NOTICE.

WHEERAS, my wife Julia Ann, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or treating her on my account, as I will spy on debts her contracting arter this date.

JUMOS, July tub, 1850.-2wp

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM OF A & A. Wiles is this day dissolved by mutual b. consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Alfred Miles.

Dimock, July 5, 1835—web.

ALBERT MILES.

AGENTS WANTED NURSE & SPY.

THE most interesting and exciting book ever published, embra-cing the adventures of a woman in the Vision army as Nurs, Scott and Ery, giving a most wivid inner pleam of the wire. Teachers, Indica, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and salders, in want of profitable employ-ment, will find it necessary adapted to their condition. We have agents cleaning 800 per month, which we will prove to any doubl-ing applicant. Send for direction 100 NEA, BROSL & CO., N. E. corner Sixth and Minor Streetz, Philadelphia, Pa. July 10, 1865.—48p.

Dissolution.

FIGURE conartness by heretofore existing between J. A. Davia H. B. Oagwod & J. Curtis, under the name and style of J. A. Davia & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A DAVIS, H. B OBGOOD, J. CURTIS. Great Bend, July 10, 1865,-tf.

Cultivation of the Voice. PROF. TILLOTSON

DEGS leave to announce, by particular request he will give another course of instruction in the ART TP WINGING.

Term will commance Monitory, July 17th and continue of weets Pupils are expected to take leavons daily. Terms of indice, it reasons for 50. Permins taking least than 31, one olding per rescon. All destring to take lessons will apply before term commence. During absence of Pert. will apply before term commences. During absence of Pert. will apply before term commences. The state of th

THIRTEEN YEARS OF CLOSE APPLICATION TO HAMMERING demands a vacation. In retiring for a season, I would make my best low to my irleads, hoping they will call and see me as soon as conversely.

A.J. BREWSTER.

CARRIAGE SHOP, BLACKSMITHING, &C., At Friendsville, Pa., By J. W. Flynn & F. P. Ryan. A LL kinds of work in our line well and promptly done. Try us Friendsville, June 26, 1965,—17.

tween Newbern and Raleigh is large and constantly increasing. Cotton has begun to blossom in North SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE Carolina, being two weeks earlier than last year.

1865.

Guffenberg Rosenbaum & Co.

FILE E pleasure in informing the Public that their stock of Goods for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE

IS COMPLETE, and they would respectivily invite their pairons and the public generally to call and examine the same. Knowing that our good were selected with great care and every advantage in the trade we are therefore examined to offer great inducements to consomers an are prepared to tails pretty many 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 pure easing to call on us in before purchasing elewhere, as it will be to your own interest of so, SPECIAL ATTENTION

MILLINERY GOODS. Riraw Goods, all styles of Hats and Bonnets, El bots of all ors and startes, fulficial Flowers and fancy Gramments in ced-wartsy, Graps Blunds, Laces, &c. &c. We are enabled to a satus inducements in this line to Milliners, and all orders will promptly attended to. Our line of

Is called to our large stock of

Spring Shawls, Clonks, Basques and Capes

Either in Cloth or Bilk, cannot be excelled outside of the Citienther in styles or prices. HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! CORSETTS!

PARASOLS BY THE THOUSAND Hoon Skirts from 8 to 30 springs and from 40 ets, to 22 spice the new and popular Editar Till included. Also several of new styles just introduced.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, AND NAPKINS.

Fine Cotton Moso 1914 cts, a pair. Fine white Linen Handle chiefe if ets, a piece. Extra fine Hair Nets, Houlery, and Gioval great variety. For Gentlemen's Wear.

WE STILL MANUFACTURE EVERY GAS MENT WE SELL.

GUTTENBERG, ROSENDAUM & CO.

1M. N. DESSAURI, Managins Parts

Montrose, May, 1865.

DR. A. D. TEWKSBURY, Physician and Surgeon, I AVING spent one year as Eurgeon in the United Start
Army, has again located at Auburn Centre, and will sure
all calls in the profession, June 54, 1887,—1895.