The log cabin which was the headquarters of General Grant, at City Point, has been brought to Philadelphia, and will be placed in one of the public squares of that city. As may be expected, it is an unpretending building, shabby both within and without

window.

—In Connecticut it is proposed to disfranchise all who ran away to escape the responsibilities of the draft. The practical operation of a similar proposition in Pennsylvania would Republicanise two-thirds of the copperhead counties in the State.

—Two trains going opposite ways tried to get by each other on the single track of the Shore Line road, at New Haven on Tuesday. Both engines were badly damaged, two cars were amashed, and one brakeman was seriously hurt. Loss, \$5,000.—Carse mismanagement. mismanagement.

Cause, mismanagement.

—General Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued an order on Saturday to the effect that if the planters of Lower Maryland do not cease turning off their old slaves to starve, or neglect to employ them, the government will seize their tarms and put freedmen to work upon the

A citizen of Quebec recently locked up his daughter because she wanted to marry a young lawyer. The young man, however, though poor in purse, was fertile in resource, and sued out a writt of habeas corpus for his beloved. As she was of ago to decide for herself, she was produced, and the couple were married and went on their way rejoicing.

—Miss Mary Preston, of East Horner, N. Y., went one day last week to feed a bear belonging to a member of her sister's family. Not returning as soon as she was expected, another member of the family went for her, and found her dead. In some way or other she came within reach of the bear, whose thirst for blood led him to take her life. She was considerably mangled when found. The bear was immediately killed.

was immediately killed.

The Seven-Thirty Loan closed on Wednesday.
Mr. Cooke has the right to reflect with eathsfaction upon the efficiency of his agency through which seven hundred millions of the whole series of \$8.30,000,000 bave been disposed of. And it is fortunate for the country and the Treasury Department that the work fell into the hands of a gentleman of so much financial ability, who has, in so brief a period, effected so large a loan at a time whea the money was imperatively needed.

—An Irish correspondent of the Chicago Tribune having claimed that four-fifths of the Union Army during the late war were Irishmen, that paper declares that a careful inspection of the army rolls will show that not exceeding 50,000 men of Irish mativity fought in the Union ranks. Of the whole L500,000 names on the rolls, 80 per cent. are native born.

—Mary E. Surratt, the Murderesa, is thus spoken of in a Boston paper: "Mary E. Surratt was a South American woman, who was brought to the United States when a child. She kept a resort for robels and persons engaged in blockade-running. She was not only a robel spy of the most dangerous type, but she has been in conspiracies of one sort and another all her life. She has long borne the reputation of a very dangerous as well as a very had woman. She wielded a wonderful power over dissolute young men."

—The New Hampshire Superior Court has decided that an express company delivering a parcel marked with the cabalistic "C. O. D."—collect on delivery—may allow a person to whom it is consigned reasonable time to open the package and determine whether he will receive it or not The rule heretofore has been that no examination could take place—the receiver must take the package and determine whether it contained what he ordered or not. This decision of the court is both legal and sensible, which cannot be said of all legal decisions.

Reports from Northerners now traveling in the southern States relative to the evidences of undeveloped wealth presented on every hand in those States are continually received. The following letter received at the Land Office from Arkansas, a few days ago, is but a fair sample of the confident expressions in this regard: "The mineral resources of this State are enormona. Coal, lead, sliver, and gold are all represented liberally, and the abundance of petroleum is undoubted. Results will soon be developed that will stonish all. Hitherto this wealth has been hidden under a cloud."

-A Rochester (N. Y.) paper of late date had —A Rochester (N. Y.) paper of Jate date had the following: "Last evening a colored man by the name of David Cunningham, who resided on the corner of Spring and Fitzhughe streets, died of typhus fever He was one of the men concerned in the John Brown raid in Virginia, and at the time of the arrest of the great Old Dominion-terrifier he fied to Pennsylvania. He afterward went to the West, working in several different States, and a few years ago came to this city, where he had been employed mostly cooking for the soldiers. Latterly he has been at the camp on the Fair Grounds. He was a man of great physical strength."

—What a Little Girl Said to General Grant.—When the Licutenant General reached Ashtabula, as he was running the gauntlet to Chicago, they made a bouquet holder of a little girl of six, and passed her along from hand to hand over the heads to the arms of the General. Safely arrived, the little creature made a speech: "I want to thank Gen. Grant for ending the war and letting Uncle Tom come home." That speech, brief as a provert, was the sum of all welcomes pecked in a sipule sentence come home." That speech, where as ingle sentence the sum of all welcomes packed in a single sentence and uttered in a breath. "It he honorable gentle-

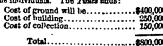
The report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, on General Butler's Fort Fisher expedition and failure, has been made public. A large mass of testimony was taken, after sifting which the members came to the conclusion that, considering all the circumstances, the General was justifiable in withdrawing his forces without attempting to capture the Fort. The committee, though only required to investigate regarding the first expedition, extended their examination in some degree to the second and successful one, under irst expedition, extended their examination in some degree to the second and successful one, under General Terry, and instance, as one important cause of its success, a cordiality of co-operation between the army and the navy which they say was lacking on the first occasion.

on the first occasion.

—The Dunderberg—said to be the largest ironclad ever constructed—was launched at New York
on Saturday. She was constructed especially for
esa going purposes. She has two engines of 5,000
actual horse power, finely finished, horizontal backaction condensing, with 100-luch cylinders, and 45
inches stroke of piston. The propeller is 21 feet in
diameter, and has a varying pitch of from 27 to 30
feet, and weighs 34,580 pounds. Her armament will
consist of 4 15-inch Rodman guns and 12 or 14 11
inch Dahlgren guns. The principal dimensions of
the hull are as follows: Length, 330 feet, 4 inches;
beam, 72 feet, 10 inches; depth of bold, 22 feet, 7
inches; hight of casemate inside, 7 feet, 9 inches;
length of ram bow, 50 feet. Her draft, when ready
for sea, will be 21 feet, her displacement being, as
already reported, 7,000 tons. Her registered measurement is 5,030 tons. The iron armor will weigh
about 1,000 tons. Bhe was built by Wm. H. Webb,
under the general supervision of Rear-Admiral F.
H. Gregory, United States Navy.
—Some items concerning the Royal family will

under the general supervision of Rear-Admira r. H. Gregory, United States Navy.

—Some items concerning the Royal family will please American readers. From late Court Intelligence we learn that the Queen is now "rusticating" at Balmoral, in Scotland. She affects to be still mourning for her Boyal Comort, Prince Albert, who died several years back. All the onerous duties of the Sovereign are now performed by the Frince of Wales. Victoris, be it known, annually receives, for doing nothing, £380,000, or nearly \$2,000,000 in American money. Besides this, all her children are salaried at corresponding high rates. The Prince of Wales has lately requested an increase of £50,000 (\$389,000) to his scan aunuity of twice that sum.—Verily, Great Britain pays most handsomely for the luxury of a Royal family. The infant prince, now ten days old, appears likely to live to claim his share of the public money. The Court physicians have amounced that "mother and son are doing perfectly well," whereat there is great rejoicing. Much powder has been wasted, and obsequious resolutions, cut and dried for the occasion, have been brought forth and adouted. Queen Victoria is expected to go to Germany in August, where there is to be a family meeting, and the inauguration of a statue to the late Prince Albert, for whom, as a London high class journal eaid the other day, "she is still pleased to mourn." This is very much like the expression of the lady who said she "enjoyed very poor health."



The Judependent Republican.



CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

THE CRY OF "NIGGER."

For more than ten years past the "nigger lodge has been the chief stock in trade of those whose business it is to keep the consciences and manage the voters of the "Democratic" masses When the popular mind of the North, in 1854, revolted against the scheme to surrender Nebrasks and Kansas to the slaveholders, the "nigger" phantom was evoked to awe the masses in to acquiescence. In 1857 and 1858, when the best men of the country were trying to save Kansas to freedom, the cry of the "Democratic" lenders was the same. The party, as a body, stood by Atchinson and Stringfellow, apologiz ed for the massacres perpetrated by the borderrufflans, and defended the outrageous rascality by which they sought to force slavery down the throats of the people. All remonstrances were net and refuted by the one ephithet of "nigger." In 1860, when the honest freemen of the North had determined that the country should no longer be ruled by the Southern oligarchs in the interests of slavery, if they could help it, the only vespon used against the election of Abraham Lincoln was the cry of "nigger." And so throughout the war which the baffled Southern leaders made upon the Union and the Constitution, for the sake of perpetuating human bondage. They were met at every point by their Copperhend allies upon the common platform f"the nigger." The Copperheads insisted that the war to put down the rebellion was a "nigger war;" and at their Chicago Convention they de manded that the war should cease, so that their Southern friends might be let alone to destrov the Union and enjoy their "niggers" in peace.

Having harped upon this single string for so nany years, unprofitable as its results have been, it is very hard for the whippers-in of the Copperhead party to give it up. Despite all their sympathy, as expressed in deeds and words, heir southern brethren have been fairly beaten. and forced to yield submission to a Government which no longer recognizes the relation of master and slave. But the Copperheads, North and south, are not yet done with the "nigg." He is pretty well worn out, it is true, by this time, but perhaps he can be made to help them carry

negro suffrage.

LETTING ALONE.

A familiar cry is heard from the unorganized States. It comes from orators and papers which have been heard before. "Just let us alone.-That is all we want. As for the negroes we know them better than anybody else, and we must be permitted to manage them."

Except for the seriousness of the situation there would be something exquisitely humorous in this grave assertion. It is exactly what we have heard for the last-twenty years. When it was perfectly evident that the spirit and policy of slavery were endangering the welfare of the country, a firm and vigorous protest was raised by sagacious citizens who did not mean to con nive, under any pretense whatever, at the national rain. Then came the answering should from the party of slavery: "Let us alone. It is our affair. We know the negroes and understand how to manage them. Let us alone." And many honest minds were deceived by the

appeal ' Then came secession. The men who had cried so lustily "Let us alone" while they were plotting, cried still more solemnly " Let us alone" when they were ready to consummate the crime. Their armed effort has been abortive but bloody. It is necessary for them to recur again to arts and intrigues, and so we hear the

same old cry,"Let us alone. Let us alone."
And who echo this cry? Those who in 1860 said that the Government had no right to maintain itself by force of arms. Those who in 1861

that, when the war came, every one of the people they "know so well" instinctively turned against them, and hailed the enemies of their masters as, for that reason, their own best triends. A society which is so ignorant of human nature, of history, of divine justice, and of the laws of political economy as to suppose i can treat half of its members as brutes without danger to the general welfare, when its foolish uption has ended in its own blood and ruin might at least affect modesty of opinion if it did not feel it. There was never a class in the world which knew so little of another as the slaveholding class at the South knows of the slaves. Its ignorance has cost us a civil war

but it has also fortunately apprised us that such ignorance is a mortal peril.

And what are the late slaveholding class now doing to show us how perfectly they understand the negroes? The Southern States are paralyzed. They can be reinvigorated only by lahor. The negroes are the laboring population. They are native to the soil and the climate, and they are free. Common sense indicates the only policy. The inevitable facts of the case should be cordially accepted. Liberal wages should be naid. Honest contracts made. Just measures adopted to provide education and equal rights for the most substantial part of the population. In a word, the public prosperity should be secured and public peril avoided by the simplest and most obvious equity. But, instead of this, farmers are offering five dollars a month to freeen who, as slaves, could hire themselves and make fifteen dollars a month. White people are gravely enacting that colored people shall not testify; shall not control their own children; shall not bear arms; shall not vote; and are surrounding them with disabilities for which ere would seem to be no legal redress. And all the while the class at the South which has made educating slaves a crime protests against the fearful ignorance of the colored people; and ose who have disgraced labor and degraded the laborer, and have themselves never lifted a finger to work, now complain that the negro is a dreadfully lazy fellow, and will work only up-

In truth the class which wished to be " let done" in its assault upon the Union and Government, unchanged and unsubdued, now wishs to be "let alone" to reorganize itself upon its bsolete, inhuman, and dangerous prejudices and passions. It hates the Union; it hates free labor and free society; it believes in its interpretation of the Constitution and in State soveeignty as much as ever. The spirit of this class is the cancer of the country. If the country wishes peace it will not let it alone.

For the Independent Republican Nominating by Conventions.

Nominating by Conventions.

Among other things that need reforming in our political system, is that of nominating candidates by convention. By means of a convention the choice of officers is taken from the people and placed in the hands of an irresponsible set of wire-pulling politicians, who in reality do the electing of the officers, though the people generally go through with the form of ratification. By such means men are elected to fill responsible stations, who labor, not for the good of the people, but for the interests of those in whose hands lies the power of re-nominating and thus re-electing them. If by any means a man is sent to the Legislature, or placed in any other responsible place, and does not act and vote for the private interests of those who nominated him, he is quietly laid away on the shelf to reflect at leisure on the unprofitableness of integrity in office, while a more pliable man is sent to fill his place.

But some may ask, are not the people represented by their delegates in the convention? This, I believe, is the general apposition; but it is supposition only.

but perhaps he can be made to help them carry a few local elections this fall in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. So the whole pack are again in full cry, from the big bull-dog that sets the tune through the daily press to the whiffet whose piping accents are once a week heard in the rural districts.

Negro suffrage is the great bugbear before which the people are now expected to shrink and shudder. That loyal black menshould have an equal voice with, white traitors in reconstructing the Rebel States is an outrage too great to be tolerated. It is nearly certain that the "niggers" would look at things differently from their late masters, and might help to destroy the Copperhead majorities that are expected from that region. There is no risk in asserting that if the "Democratic" managers believed that the "niggers" would vote their ticket if they had a chance, every man of them would be in favor of neerro suffrage. eve, is the general supposition; but it is supposi on only. Not one tenth part of the voters, espe the members have been sufficiently instructed and drilled, and the Ring is got in good working order, an honest man outside standsabout the same chance of being nominated for office as he does of being struck by lightning. When the day for holding the convention arrives, if there is any doubt about the result a few substitutes are procured; which is done in this manner: The township of A is not represented, but Mr. Sam Jones and Bill Smith from that town are here on business. Mr. P. B., (Political Bummer,)... interrogates Smith and Jones as to what candidate they are in favor of; intimating that if they are in favor of Mr. Bunkum he will procure them a seat in the convention. Smith and Jones have not thought much about the matter, but would as soon support Mr. B. as any on. Accordingly they are introduced to the Right Honorable Mr. Bunkum. who of course invites them to "take something." When the lown-hip of A. is called in the convention, and no one responds, Mr. P. B. happens to notice that Smith and Jones from that place are present, and motions that they should be substituted for the delegates who should have been sent. Of course the motion is carried; no one supposing that Smith and Jones are st all blased. A., B., and C. are duly nominated, and generally express to the people in a speech, or letter of acceptance, their gratification at the entirely unexpected honor of the nomination. The people generally express to the people in a speech, or letter of acceptance, their gratification at the entirely unexpected honor of the nomination. The people generally express to the people in a speech, or letter of acceptance, their gratification at the entirely unexpected honor of the nomination. The people generally express to the people in a speech, or letter of acceptance, their gratification at the entirely unexpected honor of the nomination. The people generally neet sometime in October and endorse the nominations; but the condity. It is the that has made New York the most expensive and the worst governed city in

The History of the Right of the Elective Franchise as Exercised in the Different States.

The History of the Right of the Elective Franchise as Eyercised in the Different States.

The question of extending the right of the elective franchise to a class of people just emerging from the bonds and tortures, and the suffering of elavery to the light and hissing of freedom, is exciting in much interesting discussion throughout the country. With no purpose to add to or detract from what we have already written and printed on the subject of immediately extending the right of the elective franchise to the treed blacks of the South, we propose, as briefly as possible, to show that, should that class be at once enfranchised, it would be no innovation upon that grand right of the free men, no violation of the precept that the Government alone exists on the consent of the governed.—Let us refer to a few brief facts in the history of the governments of the States, which seem to have been illittle studied by those who have taken issue on this all-important question.

At the date of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, South Carolina was the only State of the original thirteen in whose Constitution there appeared a clause refusing the right of 'n-elective franchise to the black man. Some of the States made freedom, others property qualification, a requisite, but none save South Carolina made color a prerequisite. In addition to the distinction of unitary discrearding the claims of the black man to the privileges and the blessing of civil liberty. South Carolina enjoys the infamy of being the foremost State had but one vote, and cleven States voted on the question, one State heavy of the Government, making colors. When the 4th Article was under consideration in the Congress of Confederation, June 25th, 1788, the delegates from South Carolina moved to insert between the words. "Free inhabitanta," the word "white, thus, for the first word of the surface, and the constitution as the surface of the surface, and the constitution as the surface of the surface, and the created of the aristoration, one State heavy Sta

THE VIEWS OF A LIFE LONG DEMOCRAT—An Hon-est Convert.

Negro Suffrage. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.] [Correspondence of the Philadeliphia Press.]

MOBILE, Alabama, June 21st, 1865.

I have come down to this part of the country with the intention of casting my lot with it for the future, and feel impelled to send you a line to tell of my impression of the people. I have been, for some six weeks, in daily contact with Southern people of all philiteal shades, and though I am a poor talker. I am a good listner, and to a very bad hard at forming conclusions from a great deal of hearing.— I came to the Gulf States full of very fine theories about the necessity of educating the negro before we could extend to him the privilege of suffrage.— He was ignorant: he was bigoted; he was prejudined; he could not be trusted with the privileges of a voter until he had attained a certain standard of education. Well, sir, I was never farther away from the truth in my life. I have listened by the hour to the inmiliar, social, unrestrained taik of Southern people; and I have been sorry to conclude, from all that I have heard, that the damnable hereay of the Stateright doctrine, upon which, with imagined crils threatened to the institution of slavery, they flased their nots of secession and rebellion, is as desply rooted in their convictions as it ever was.— They have failed to establish the success of their principles at the bayonet's point and the cannon's mouth, but those principles lies a near to the hearts of the great mass of them as ever, and true loyalty to the Government, as constituting a principle with the mass of people at the North, is entirely foreign to the breasts of the masses in the South. The same hostility that was openly displayed in arms exists secretly in the breasts of the Southern people, and is ready at any time to exert itself, no longer in over acts, but in every possible way to thwart the unity and the progress of the Republic.

On the other hand, the negro has but ous principle and one affection. His principle is devotion to the Union; his affection, heart whole for the cause that has restored him to m MOBILE, Alabama, June 21st, 1865. the Union; his affection, heart-whole for the cause that has restored him to manbood. No doubts of the justice of the cause cross his mind. No clouds of casulsts' raising obscure his vision. His instincts alone point out to him the path he is to tread as a freeman, and point it out unerringity. Who so safe to trust with the ballot of a freeman as he? Can demagogues lead him astray with arts and sophistics? I trow not. He may not know so much of book learning as his paler-skinned brother, but he is less likely to be decreted in what pertain to the advancement of all members of the human family, himself included. And if you could see, as I have seen, the colored people of these Southern cities, sitting at their door-steps, in the moonlight, on hot evenings, teaching each other to spell and to count, regardless of the comments of those who passed by, you would not be slow in coming to the belief that cyn the supposed amount of education necessary to enable them to vote intelligently will not be long wanting. I, for one, contrary to all my previous expectations, am fully convinced that the only safety for the South is in the extension of free suffrazio to the people of all colors, and I mean to throw my: self into the advocacy of this cause with all my energy. Far better is the instinct that teaches loyality to the Union men than the false education that makes State-rights traitors. Shall we trust the future of our country to the insainet that inevitably leads to the right, or to the educated cophistry that inculcates what is false and rulmous?

We am't by no means ready for a reconstruction under the domination of defeated but unconvinced traitors. We have had a terrible war; let us cast away its froits. Let us have military government in the Bouthern States until the sentiment of true loyalty begins to be felt; or, if we must have civil governments reconstructed, let those who have every cause to love the Union not be put asside, while its interests are confided to the hands of those who have every cause to love

The Next Congress.

nave been its open enemies.

A subject about which some concern has been fel by Union men in the North, is thus discussed by the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Independent : "It has been suggested in one or two tuffuential

journals that the clerk of the old House of Representatives (who holds over under the law till the new House is organized) will place upon his officia

The bytes regarded to easy the planting high half. The planting high half. The planting high half were found of any three who is 1854 and the planting high half were the state of the planting high half were the planting high h

In the last Congresss he required every member, be In the last council to the council to the last council to take the stringent oath of loysity. He will again, next winter, demand that every member shall take this oath, and even if the clerk were faithless the conspiracy would fall, as the Republicans have the power to elect their candidate for Speaker even if all the Southern members were placed upon the roll and participated in the election. Under any concivable circumstances the organization of the ner use in a just manner is secure. What we have t fear is that a reconstruction possible deliberately adopted by the Republican Congress. This can only adopted by the Republican Congress. This can only the revenue to representatives that their

Central and South America.

almost Universal War in those Countrie Daring and Decisive Movement of the President of Ecuador—A Battle in Peru Between the Rebels and the Government Forces-Terrible Sufferings of the Crew of a Wrecked British Ship-They live a Year and Ter Days on a Descried Island.

New York, July 24, 1865.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1865.

The steamer Ocean Queen, which arrived at this port this evening from Aspinwall, brings the following interesting intelligence:

At Guraquil, Ecuador, the President, Garcio Morno, seized an English steamer of the Paclife Steam Navigation Company, which was loading, drove the officers and crew ashers at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannons and munitions of war aboard, and steamed for the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor in vessels scized from the Government. He ray into one of these steamers, cutting her amidships to the water's edge, and sinking her, after a short engagement. The other steamer surrendered, the bulk of the people aboard, including the leader, Urbina, making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guyaquil, and twenty-seven of them instantly shot.

After this Moreno started for Tunibes, where he expected to capture more victims. If so, they will alhare the same fetc.

After his Moreno started for Tunibes, where he expected to capture more victims. If so, they will alhare the same fetc.

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After his moreno started for Tunibes, where he expected to capture more victims. If so, they will alhare the same fetc.

After this return to Guyaquil, the President returned the steamer to the explain, who received he under protect, and got at the same time the sam of \$20,000 for the three days service of the vessel. It is till an open question, having been referred to the managers of the company at a collano. The President holds that, under some old law spoken of by Vattel, he had a right to take the vessel is still an open question, having been referred to the managers of the company as a collano. The President holds that, under some old law spoken of by Vattel, he had a right to take

were successiui; taking as prisoners 100 men and 25 officers. A number were also killed.

A few days previous a mutiny broke out aboard the flagship Amazonas, blockading the port of Africa. The mutineers gained possession of the ship under the direction of the officer of the deck. The Admiral General, Paulco, was shot in the cabin and sflerwards hanged from the yard arm.

The mutineers afterwards decoyed the captain of the America, and captured its vessel. This was the ship recently sent out from England. They also captured the Tumbes, leaving the Government only two vessels to read service.

Chill is still in trouble with Spain.

Business at Valparaiso is unusually quiet. The price of Copper is improving. Nitrate is firm and advancing.

From Central America we hear of the capture.

price of Copper is improving. Nitrate is firm and advancing.
From Central America we hear of the capture of Ex-President Barrios, of Salvador, who left Panama recently in a small vessel, expecting to find the party successful who revolted in his favor in Salvador. On reaching Fonceae, however, he found his party benten and dispersed at La Union, and endeavored to return; but a stroke of lightning happening to shiver the masts of his vessel, he was confiscated and all on board were made prisoners. Barrios will probably be handed over to the Salvadorian Government and summarily shot. The schooner is Ecuadorian built, but having been bought by naturalized Americans, and having procured papers from the United States consuls at Panama and Gyaquil, it is claimed that she is entitled to American protection. The authorities reized her on the ground that she had no legal maritime paper; that the papers she had were forgeries, as the signatures of the consul at Panama, attached to two of the documents, were in entirely different hand writings, and that the vessel had contraband of war and suspicious characters abroad—in all of which the United States consul at Realege coincided, and in consequence refused to acknowledge Captain Losada or his vessel as entitled to any protection from the United States Government.

The 4th of July was becomingly celebrated at

had were forcries, as the signatures of the constant of Pannans, attoried to two of the documents, were an operation during the year 6,300 miles of militime setting and the control of the documents which are also as a process of the signature of the constant of the signature of the signature of the constant of the signature of the signature of the constant of the signature of the sign

prospects are very encouraging. Sugar, cotton corn and rice are looking well. With the excep tion of apples, all Eastern crops at this time promise well, and the hay crop will be one-third larger than

that of last year

Becretary Stanton's Report.

During the war, one of the most difficult things to learn, says the Philadelphia Ledger, was the precise extent of enlistments, and the number of the military force we had in the field. Secretary Stanton has just implied a report which lets a little light into the popular darkness on this subject. There were enlisted for the army from November 1st, 1833 to November 1st, 1864, 403,698 white and colored troops. Colored volunteers enlisted in rubel States from January ist, 1864, to October 18th, of the same year, 22,143. In the same period the recruits for the regular army were 13,871. Veterans and re-enlisted before the expiration of their service, between November 1st, 1863, and November 1st, 1864, 130,507. Drafted and substitutes, 74,006. For the naval service and marine corps, from February to November, 1864, 24,033; making a total of 675,482. The report says:

In estimating the number of troops called into the service, it has been the care of the Department to take into account the whole number of men mustered, without regard to the fact that the same persons may have been previously discharged after naving been accepted and credited on preceding calls.

A large part (near two hundred thousand) of the Secretary Stanton's Report.

Number held to personal service. 13,348

Number furnished substitutes. 13,348

These facts, adds the *Ledger*, clearly show that, as a means of recruiting the army, the draft was entirely inadequate. Those who were exempted, those who ran away from the draft, and those who paid commutation, awallowed up nearly the entire number drafted. The number held to personal service was but a small portion of the whole amount. This proves that volunteering, however expensive it may be, is the most popular, surest, and speedlest means of raising an army, and of making satisfied and willing soldiers. The average measurement of the chest, at inspection of the recruits was, \$5 is inches. The average height was 5 feet 6.44 inches. Vermont troops showed the greatest number of inches around the chest and the greatest height; but Pennsylvania recruits were close upon Vermont—for her men measured an average of 5 feet 7.08 inches, against Vermont's 5 feet 7.62. In the measurement around the chest the men of Pennsylvania were 1.55 inches less than Vermont. The Veteran Reserve Corps shows that nearly every jourth man has been transferred to it on account of disability from honorable wounds. The horses and mules in the army amounted to 300,000. During the first eight months of the year 1804, the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was supplied with two remounts—nearly 40,000 horses.

tomac was supplied with two remounce—nearly 000 horses.

The expenditures for the Ordnance Department during the year were \$38,502,822, and there remained in the arsenals on the 30th of June last 2,637 field cannon and seige guns, 1,304,947 small arms, and 1,831,853 pounds of artillery ammunition. There were in operation during the year 6,500 miles of military telegraph, of which 70 miles are submarine. One million eight hundred thousand telegraph mes sages were transmitted during the year, at an average cost, charging the whole yearly expense of construction, maintenance, and operation to them, of only desired the same and the same arms. There were purchased during the

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Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa. N. BRONSON is constantly receiving HARDWARE in great varieties.
The renowned Hubbard Mower, Horse Hay Forks, Iron, Steel, Jarriage Trimmings, &c &c. Come and see for yourselves, Orwell, July \$1, 1255.—1yp. B. CHASE.

Chase. Chandler & Co., BANKERS, Great Bend, Pa.,

LAVING OCCURS DESIGNATION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF T

STRAY COW. (AME into the enclosures one mile from Montress Derect, about the 13th of July, A PALE RED GOW—one lop hom with mine button on it, and about 14 years of age. The owner in pure the contract of the prove property, pay charges and take her away.

W. R. PALES

Montrose Depot, Pa., July 31, 1865,-w8p BLACKSMITHING.

THE subsyster carries on Blacksmithing in all its branches in Henry Ulcinoms's Shop in Montrose, where he will be gize a state in the public. Horse-shoeing done promptly in a workmanike manner.

GEO. W. PETTIS.

HAYE BEEN TO THE WAR AND HAVE BERVED MY COUNTY, now I can serve any one who is building or repairty, can do all kinds of MASON WORKS, Laying Brich, elacting, Building stucco Work, dc. Who shall serve? Montrook, July 25, 1950.—3w.p. J. HAMLIN, JR. Teeth Extracted Without Pain BY MEANS OF

NITROUS OXIDE. OR, LAUGHING GAS! DR. O. S. WEEKS. Dentist, of New York City, will be a Montrose August 5d and remain until the 26th, prepared to administer NITRUUS OXIDE and extract teeth. Over two year experience in the use of this Gas for this purpose has proved a safe and reliable. It is brached first the six, is composed of the same log-edicate, only with twice the proportion, of Oxyde, the sustaining principle. The semantics while inhaling it is

Hours from 8 a. m. till 5 p. m., Thursdays, Fridays, and Samdays of each week. On other days and at other hours will be prepared or absent, unless a previous engagement is made of N. B. The Gas cannot well be made oftener than once a day us but a limited unmber of Coses at a time, so that persons withing a had better embrace their first opportunity, for there may not be time towards the last to extend to all.

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NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, ew store
If you wish to secure bargains, call at
HIRSOHMANN BRO'S.
No 20 Court Street—Sign of the Benire
Binghamton, July 24th, 1875.

FOR SALE,

FINE two year old Colt, (mare,) dark bay, with black may
and tall—of Morran stock—fine style. Also, a three year "telding, broke to hances, light bay—suited to farm work. In
atter will be sold cheap. Any one wining to precise will
the property of the pro

Brooklyn, Pa., July 17, 1865....................... AGENTS WANTED

NURSE & SPY. THE most interesting and exciting book ever published, ran-cine the adventures of a woman in the Union series a bra-sont and top, giving a most wind immediate series as a contract of the series of the series of the series of the old devalved officers and soldlers. In want of profitable only the series of the series of the series of the series of the contract of the series of

ment, will find it recultarly scaped to their condition. We ke agents cleaning \$100 per month, which we will prove to any docting applicant. Send for circulars. Address. BROS. & CO., N. E. corner Sixth and Minor Streets, Philladolphia, R. July 10, 1855.—4wp. SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE 1865.

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IS COMPLETE. and they would respectfull sinvite their pairons and the post-generally to call and examine the same. Knowing that our god were attended with great care and every advantage in the track or are therefore enabled to other great inducements or containers at any prepared to suit pretty nearly all that are in wan of

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And have therefore superior advantages in this branch of We would again say look at our clothing FIRST. We of will satisfy you both nettle and quality and may put at 10 per cent bendes. Call and coavines yourselves of the for-amountant of Frondcloths and Casaitmers for continue with we take measures and makes filothing to order as formerly guarantee salishchion. In Formathing Goods, we have a fill of viction and Figure 18-11th Collars Weetling, Superchards et al., Vallessand Trunks. IN TOY OF UPTILING keep as me. GUTTENDERO, ROSENBAUM & CO.

HM. S. DESSAUER, Maraging Paris

Montrose, May, 1848.

DR. A. D. TEWKSBURY Physician and Surgeon,