

Mr. John Bossard offers a valuable property, near Bossardville, for sale. Persons desiring to invest in real estate should read the advertisement, and then examine the premises.

We would call attention to George P. Heim's advertisement in another column. George has a very pretty stock from which to make a selection, and we have no doubt will sell at prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

The Court House was decorated and beautifully arranged last week, on the occasion of the Children's Festival, held under the supervision of the Ladies Soldiers Aid Society. The children displayed much zeal and taste in its "getting up," and deserved the success they secured, viz:—the adding of ninety dollars to the Society's Treasury. The thanks of the Ladies are hereby tendered to them for their earnest and patriotic efforts, and to the public for its liberal patronage.

The Closing Campaign.

CAMP PAROLE NEAR ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 4th, 1865.

Editor Jeffersonian:—I wish to say a few words through the columns of your valuable paper. First, then, I would say that events are crowding upon us with unexampled rapidity. The breathless attention of the country has been concentrated upon a series of military operations, whose scope we hardly yet fully appreciate, and whose results we hardly realize. We are bewildered by their magnitude, whilst we are filled with admiration of their crowning glories. We are confused by the extent and variety of the battling and skirmishing; the repulse and the rallying at one point, and the undisputed advance at another; here the stubbornly opposed attack, and there the irresistible sweep of veteran campaigners. But beyond the smoke of these many conflicts we have been enabled clearly to discern the end. If the engagements have been fierce and bloody, they have not been fought in vain. They have proved the gallantry and invincibility of the Army of the Potomac, the impregnable nature of our lines, and our offensive strength. They have indicated Lee's inherent weakness, and his utter inability to turn the tide of ill-fortune, which has set in so strongly against him. They showed that Richmond was within our grasp, and that nothing, but blunders of the most inconceivable character, could prevent its speedy occupancy.

The promptitude with which Lee's attack upon our lines at Fort Steadman was repulsed, conclusively proved his miscalculation of the strength of our position. Doubtless this was the long intended movement with which Lee was to astonish the world. Its failure has been followed up with a series of reverses which have probably astonished him. The loss of twelve thousand prisoners must have painfully demonstrated to him his increasing incapacity for resisting the assaults of Grant. Whether the advance of that energetic leader was precipitated by Lee's temerity, or whether it was consistent with his plans before the grand council of war was held at his headquarters, it is at present immaterial to inquire. We are hurried along with such velocity by the march of events, that we must defer minor considerations to a more convenient season. We can at present afford to hastily glance beyond the means, in the contemplation of the end.

And what a grand consummation; what a brilliant achievement; what a magnificent victory has crowned the efforts of our noble leader, and gladdened the hearts of our great people, who have waited with anxious and patient expectancy for this hour of triumph, and glory, and fruition. First, Petersburg—then, Richmond, the Rebel Capital is ours. The strong-hold of rebellion is captured.—Richmond is restored to the Union. What a world of meaning lies in these few words. They tell us of treason crushed; of rebellion vanquished; of the wretched conspirators fleeing for their lives; of immense fortifications won by bloodless strategy; of the flag of the Union floating in majesty over the nestling places of traitors. They declare Lee has found his Waterloo; they ring out the clarion tones of Peace; they proclaim a restored and re-united country; they are beaming with promise, overflowing with joy, and redundant with gladness. Therefore, I say, Let the whole Earth Rejoice.

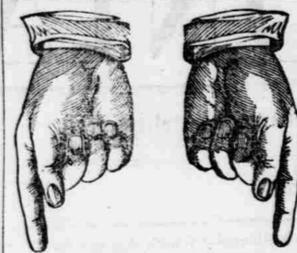
Very Respectfully Yours, &c.,  
C. RINKER.

The New Coin.

The act authorizing the coinage of three cent pieces which passed Congress just before its adjournment provides that such coin shall be composed of copper and nickel; that it shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of sixty cents; that the one and two cent coins shall not be a legal tender for any payment exceeding four cents in amount, and that in addition to the devices and legends upon the gold, silver, and other coins of the United States, it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the motto "In God we trust," to be placed upon such coins hereafter to be issued, as shall admit of such legend thereon.

The Great Rebellion is dead.

JOYFUL NEWS



SCREAM, O EAGLE!



Liberty, All Hail!



The Rebellion Dies.

The joy of our loyal people, says the Bucks County Intelligencer, raised almost to the highest reach by the glorious successes of our armies at Petersburg and Richmond, is now made perfect by the news of further victories, and surrender of General Lee and his whole army to the forces under General Grant.

This great event, which will be memorable while nations shall exist, took place on Sunday, at a point near Burkesville, some fifty miles west of Richmond. After deserting Richmond and its defenses, Lee marched rapidly to the westward, hoping to evade Grant and join his army to that of Johnston in North Carolina. But the vigilance of our glorious commander in the field never sleeps, and the last gun had not been fired at Petersburg before the cavalry of Sheridan and the infantry of Meade were in full pursuit of the flying foe. On Friday the two columns came into collision, and a splendid victory was won over the disheartened fugitives. Beaten back from their path, and threatened with fatal danger on every side, the Rebel leaders at last threw up the sponge and bowed to the inexorable decree that has been pronounced against them by the loyal nation.

From General Grant's dispatch we learn that the surrender was absolute—that the Rebel arms, artillery and public stores of every kind were given into our possession. The officers only retained their swords. The men were paroled and sent to their homes, from which we may be certain that they will never be called again to fight under a traitor flag. The surrender was upon the terms proposed by Grant himself, which proves the act to have been one of imperative necessity on the other side.

We cannot find words that are adequate to express the outpouring of public feeling that is now going on. It is something so new in our history that it has found us unprepared. So much joy has never been ours before. The knowledge of our power as a people is now brought home to us; and while we reverently and joyfully thank God for the triumph he has vouchsafed to the cause of Liberty and Union, we must guard against an intoxication that may plunge us into yet further calamities.

But for to-day let us rejoice with free and glad hearts, for the cup of national bitterness which for four years, has been pressed to our lips is now broken and forever destroyed.

It appears that while the fish are decreasing in numbers, in many of the most famous fishing grounds of the ocean, they are rather increasing than otherwise in the great lakes of this continent. The principal fishing ground near Sandusky Bay, furnished, in the months of April and October, in the year 1860, about thirty tons of fish a day. For the two years next succeeding the lakes were increased about five tons per day in each year; that is to say, in 1862 they were forty tons a day. The next year 1863, they increased ten tons, reaching fifty tons, a day; and last year, the lakes averaged fifty tons, and a little over, per day, during the two months named. The fish are principally bass, pike and pickerel. Further west, in the deep, cool waters about Thunder Bay, in Lake Huron, the delicious and delicate white fish are caught in very large quantities.

A Mammoth Heifer.

A. S. RILEY, Oxford, Grafton County, N. H., has a heifer which will be four years old April 4, 1865, of which he writes March 20: "We took the heifer to the scales this morning and she weighed 1,312 lb. Was there ever one in Gotham or anywhere else that beat this?" No, sir, nowhere. This beats Gotham and all parts adjacent. Mr. R. thinks that by the time his heifer is four years old she will weigh 2,450 pounds, as "she has gained 340 lbs. in the last six months."

VIRGINIA!

Lee Surrenders.

THE REBELLION ENDED.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. LEE DESIROUS OF PEACE.

Mauily and Patriotic Letter from General Grant.

The Rebel Leader Must Lay Down His Arms.

HE CAPITULATES ON GEN. GRANT'S OWN TERMS.

The Officers to be Paroled and sent Home.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

War Department, Washington, April 9, 1865, 9 a. m.

To Major-Gen. DIX, New York: This Department has received the official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his army to Lieut. Gen. Grant on the terms proposed by Gen. Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Hdqrs. Armies of the United States, April 9, 1865, 4:30 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General. April 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket-line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Armies. April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. LEE, Commanding Confederate States Armies: Your note of this date is but this moment, 11:50 a. m., received.

In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road to the Farmville and Lynchburg Road, I am, at this writing, about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General. Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A. In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General. Hdqrs. Army of Northern Virginia, April 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.: GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieut.-General Grant and Gen. Lee referred in the foregoing telegram to the Secretary of War: Clifton House, Va., April 9, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War: The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A. GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate Southern Army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding Armies of the United States. April 7, 1865.

GENERAL: I have received your note

of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore before considering your proposition ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender. R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States. April 8, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding U. S. A. GENERAL: Your note of last evening in reply to mine of the same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is just received.

In reply I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged.

I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging terms upon which the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia will be received.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding Armies of the United States. April 8, 1865.

General: I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday.

I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender.

But as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end.

I cannot therefore meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but so far as your proposition may affect the C. S. forces under my command and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m. to-morrow on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General C. S. A. To Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States. April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: General: Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 a. m., to-day, could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself; and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood.—By the South laying down their arms they will hasten the most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.

Thanks To Gen. Grant. War Department, Washington, D. C., 9:30 p. m., April 9, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant: Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command.

The thanks of this Department, and of the Government, and of the People of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Celebrating the Victory. War Department, Washington, D. C., April 9—10 o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point on the day of the receipt of this order in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieut. Gen. Grant and the Army under his command; report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant-General, Washington.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. Internal Revenue Receipts. A Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says:

"The total receipts from July 1, 1864, to last Saturday, March 25, 1865, were \$156,664,816 84. As the increased taxation commences on the 1st of April, and as the returns of the income tax will reach here in June, it is safe to estimate that the receipts of internal revenue, for the present fiscal year, will exceed \$200,000,000. This is somewhat over the sum total realized in Great Britain in 1864, from excise duties, stamp taxes, and it will more than pay the interest on our public debt, which has been estimated at \$180,900,000. The other expenses of the Federal Government for the present fiscal year, have been estimated at \$465,000,000. In round numbers there will be \$445,000,000 to be provided for by some other means than home taxation."

A rich Russian in Paris who was troubled by the presence of two poor relations, lately gave them \$1,200,000 each to clear out and never come to Paris again. If any rich relation of ours would give us half that sum we think we would agree never to go anywhere again.

A Boston storekeeper the other day stuck upon his door the laconic advertisement: "A boy wanted." The next morning, on opening the store, he found an urchin in a basket, labelled, "Here he is."

A Big Calf.

Down East is great for big calves.—The last is by Luke Dinsmore, Solon, Maine, which weighed 110 lbs. at two days, and girted 2 feet 7 inches. The cow was under medium size.

About two thousand Germans, who have recently arrived in this country, are on their way to Atchison and from New York, to work on the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad. The Company agree to pay them partly with twenty acres of land apiece.

The Missouri Republican, of the 6th instant, says:—A letter has been received from a member of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, stationed at New Orleans, stating that all but one hundred and seventy of that regiment perished in a storm on the 28th ultimo, while on board a transport in the Bay of Mobile.

The Legislature of Ohio has removed the last restriction upon black suffrage in that State. Henceforth the negro of Ohio will go to the polls on the same terms as the white man. We noticed in the Summary, a few days since, the similar action taken by the Legislature of Minnesota.

"John Brown's soul is done marching on."

As old winter's hastening on, And may in a short time be gone, An important question will Soon the minds of many fill. Think ye, 'tis when will war cease, And our land enjoy sweet peace? Will Old England brave the whip (She in foretimes vainly strove to slip) By interfering 'gainst the powers Of "Might and Right," which still are ours? Will wily Nap—of hoodwinked France, Against justice dare to hurl a lance? Will oil stock remain at par? Or, will some freak of future war The greaseful projects of the many, Counting larg-ly, on the golden penny? Questions somewhat important those Second howe'er to, where clothes Suited to Springtime be procured, Of which men may be well assured, They're neatly fitting and of latest style? We reply to this—of R. C. PYLE.

QUESTIONS. We are closing out our heavy winter stock, at greatly reduced prices. We have also on hand a splendid stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, just purchased which our friends will do well to take a look at.

MARRIED. On the evening of the 9th inst., by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Hiram Evans, of To-byhauna, and Emmeline Dull, of Kellersville.

Ayre's Ague Cure. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spine, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. Ayre & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Wm. Hollinshead, Dreher & Brother, in Stroudsburg, and by dealers in medicine everywhere. August 4, 1864.—lyce2m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers at private sale, his valuable Farm on which he now resides, situated in Hamilton township, Monroe County, Pa., six miles west from Stroudsburg, and near Bossardville, containing

Ninety Acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereon.

ALSO for sale a one Acre Lot, with all the improvements, and adjoining the Farm. Persons desiring to view the property, can do so by calling on the undersigned residing thereon.

JOHN BOSSARD. April 13th, 1865.—2t.\*

Auditor's Notice. Estate of HENRY ELLENBERGER, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said Estate, to and among those entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 21st day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Samuel S. Dreher, Esq., in the Borough of Stroudsburg, when and where all parties in interest may attend or be debarred from coming in for their distributive shares of said fund.

S. HOLMES, Jr., Auditor. Stroudsburg, March 23, 1865.

A GRAND CELEBRATION

OF THE RAISING OF THE OLD FLAG ON FORT SUMTER, THE CAPTURE OF

Petersburg & Richmond, AND THE SURRENDER OF LEE AND HIS ARMY, Will take place

IN STROUDSBURG, ON Friday, April 14,

With a civic and military procession in the afternoon, and a GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION AND FIRE WORKS in the Evening.

THE BELVIDERE BRASS BAND has been engaged, and will positively take part in the ceremonies. Turn out Patriots of Monroe, and assist in the noble work. The occasion is only second in importance to Peace itself, which must soon follow the glorious deeds of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and their gallant armies.

Stroudsburg, April 13, 1865.

The Rebellion Gone Under. New Goods AT THE OLD STAND.

The undersigned, would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock he will now keep for sale a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., which he will offer as low as the market can possibly afford. His goods will always be selected with a view to give his customers their money's worth, and will comprise LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, in great variety, Shirts, Sheetings, &c., &c. Persons desiring to purchase

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,

or, indeed, anything purchasable in a country Store, will best study their interests by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

It is not the intention of the undersigned to make a blow about low prices, but believing that "the proof of the pudding is the eating of it," he cordially invites a call from the public. Goods cheerfully exhibited.

GEORGE P. HETM. Stroudsburg, April 13, 1865.

List of Letters

Remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, Stroudsburg, State of Pennsylvania, 13th day of April, 1865.

- Agerath, Mr. Morter, Joseph
- Apple, Miss Len N. Miller, Charles J.
- Baily, Marshall Morris, Samuel
- Brown, Arthur McFall, Zwingle
- Bloomfield, Edward Moore, George
- Boland, Captain Nye, George
- Brown, Wm. H. Nauman, Frederick
- Bickering, Emily Orvis, Lieut. C. P.
- Burn, Mary Jane Phillips, William
- Butler, Miss Francis Patterson, John
- Clear, David Riverton, Harry
- Conlon, John Sknover, Jul.
- Conner, Thomas Smith, Mrs. Sarah S.
- Cramer, Matilda Shiffer, Mary A.
- Caill, James Staples, Miss Ann
- Dennis, Violet E. Searle, Mary A.
- Eenner, Jerome Shaffer, Mary
- Fetherman, Susan Stucker, George
- Fellencser, Susanna 2 Stucker, George W.
- Ginty, James Smith, Wm. H.
- Gulick, Wm. J. Smith, P. H.
- Henry, Charles Schafer, H. D.
- Hilgert, Elna Shoover, Map
- Hooke, Rev. Alban Trible, Amanda Jane
- Heaney, Miss G. A. Thomas, Susan A.
- Hollinshead, Maggie Taylor, Benjamin
- Heller, Hanna Stranuse, Mrs. Louisa
- Johnson, George Ullen, E. A.
- Keller, Miss Sarah Welwise, Samuel
- Ketterer, G. Williams, Joseph
- Loftus, Thomas White, Miss Ann
- Lee, Amos Yantion, Lydia
- Meekie, C. Yoher, Wm. H.
- Moser, John L. Zimmerman, M.
- Marsh, S.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. THEODORE SCHOCH, P. M.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Samuel Rees, Sr., deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe County to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Rees, Sr., dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Prothonotary's Office, in Stroudsburg, at which time and place all persons having any claims or demands upon said fund will present them or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

T. M. McLLHANEY, Auditor. Stroudsburg, April 13, 1865.

In the Orphans' Court of Monroe Co.

In the matter of the Account of E. H. Gussauls, Administrator of Samuel Gussauls, dec'd.

And now March 2, 1865, by agreement of parties, Charlton Burnett is appointed Auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of said Administrator.

By the Court. The undersigned will discharge the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office in Stroudsburg, when and where all parties in interest are required to attend and present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

CHARLTON BURNETT, Auditor. March 30, 1865.