



The Jeffersonian,
THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

The Express Train, on the D. L. & W. Railroad, which commenced running on the 22d ult., is a great convenience to the public, and promises to be a complete success. The train going South passes the Stroudsburg Depot at 6:48 p. m., and the train North at 8:53 p. m. Passengers reach New York by 10:30 p. m. We learn that arrangements are about completed for a close connection with trains to Philadelphia.

The wires for the new Telegraph to this place are all up, and communication with the outside world was established yesterday. It is the United States Telegraph Company under whose auspices the line is erected, and not the American, as we mentioned a week or two ago. The thanks of our citizens are due to the Company, as well to Mr. H. A. Clute, the efficient superintendent, for the early completion of the line.

Woolen Factory Burned.
The Woolen Factory of Proctor, Kerr & Co., at Maple Grove, in this county, together with all the machinery, &c, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. We have not heard the loss, which must be heavy, estimated. There was no insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.

We have heard rumors, for a couple of weeks past, of efforts being made to establish a cotton or woolen factory on a large scale in our borough, under the joint auspices of home and Eastern capital. We hope the matter will not end in mere rumor. Nothing would tend so much to build up our borough, and the country, as the establishment of factories here. We have splendid water powers, and every facility of transportation, with nearness to market, to make this one of the most important manufacturing points in the State. All that is wanting is vim and enterprise on the part of our capitalists.

The trial of the conspirators, engaged in the assassination of President Lincoln, &c., is still progressing. For a week past the Court has been engaged in examining witnesses for the defence.—The evidence for the prosecution is altogether damaging to the prisoners, while that for the defense goes but a little way in mitigation of the crime charged against them. It is supposed that the evidence will be closed and the argument commenced to-day. A few days, at most, will settle the fate of the prisoners.

Terrific Explosion in Mobile.
On the morning of the 24th of May, the main Ordnance Department, in Marshalls Warehouse, at Mobile, blew up, with a terrible explosion. Eight squares of buildings were destroyed, five hundred persons were buried in the ruins, eight thousand bales of cotton were burned, and two steamers, with all on board were destroyed. The city was generally injured by the explosion. The loss is estimated at \$8,000,000. The cause of the explosion is not certainly ascertained.

Amnesty Proclamation.
President Johnson has issued his proclamation setting forth who may and who may not, among those engaged in the rebellion, come into full citizenship on taking the oath of allegiance. Those rejected by the Proclamation, are divided into fourteen classes, and can only secure pardon and the restoration of property rights, upon special application. Restoration of property in Slaves will not, under any circumstances be allowed.

The President has also issued a Proclamation looking to reconstruction in North Carolina. The Hon. W. W. Holden has been appointed Provisional Governor, and a convention of loyal citizens is to be called. In the election of Delegates to the Convention, none but those who have taken the regularly prescribed amnesty oath can take part either as voters or candidates.
We will publish both Proclamations next week.

We do not believe in "cure-alls" until we tried Ayer's inimitable Pills, and now we think the whole secret lies in the fact, that purgatives are the natural remedy for disease, and Dr. Ayer has made the best of purgatives. They cure all our complaints.—[Logan, O., Press.]

Reopening of Post Offices in the South.
The principal post offices in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina are at present managed by special agents.—No appointments of postmasters will be made until the post routes are re-established and a suitable opportunity occurs for consulting the public interest and the wishes of the respective communities upon the subject.

Trial of Jeff Davis.
Mr. Carrington, the District Attorney, has notified the proper authorities that the Circuit Court is ready to proceed with the trial of Jefferson Davis, on the indictment already found.

A Presidential Guard.
The Union Light Guard, Lieutenant Jamieson, body guard of the late President, will be retained in the same capacity for President Johnson.

Peace.

The surrender of Kirby Smith's army, which is officially announced, takes the last sting out of the tail of Rebellion, and insures to the country, what all have so long, and so earnestly, prayed for—Peace. Thank God for the boon. Bravely has the country fought for it. Through months and years have we suffered all that it was possible for men to suffer that the happy end might come, and we have not endured in vain. The day has come at last; and we shall have peace, with a whole country, and an undivided Union to present for the admiration of the world. There is indeed joy in the land over this glorious result; and not only in the land, but throughout the whole range of God's Universe. Kings, and despots may deplore the result. They have prayed that we might come out of the contest a disrupted country, with a divided people. But the masses—the ruled and tyrannized over millions—the men created, in God's own glorious image—free, but compelled by circumstances over which they have no control, to succumb to the dictation of Kings and despots, these will rejoice with an exceeding great joy. The leaders in rebellion, too, may deplore the result—these and they who aided and abetted them in their treason, in hopes of making out of the division of our country, will sadly mourn over hopes deferred, and mad ambition groveling in the dust of defeat. But the bone and sinew of their armies; the men who fought and bled, and suffered, will most heartily rejoice at the prospect of a speedy fraternization again, under the old flag and the old government, with their long-time brethren of the glorious North.

Yes, we shall again have peace. As soon as the smoke and dust of battle shall have blown away, we of the North and they of the South—become more firmly one under the influence of the baptism of blood through which we have gone—will again basque in the sunshine of a most glorious peace. And it will be a permanent peace, because founded on a more perfect liberty, than we have yet felt willing to recognize. It will be a peace in accord with the principle that all men are created free and equal, and one which will no longer stamp the Declaration of Independence as a flaunting lie and a collection of glittering generalities. It will be a peace founded on the glorious certainty that in this land of the free and the home of the brave, the clanking of the chains of slavery shall be heard no more forever; but that every man, everywhere, north or south, will be called upon to acknowledge no master but God, no allegiance but to the laws and government which make him free indeed.

Sad was the necessity which required the employment of war to bring order out of chaos, quiet out of confusion and peace out of discord. Immense the mourning which war's red hand fastened upon the country, and the suffering which it compelled all to endure; but the Union, the liberty, the peace and the prosperity which is sure to follow, will yet make us recognize that our sacrifices were as nothing compared to the great, the glorious and the lasting good which all mankind will experience from the settlement of the questions—that the people are not only capable of self government, but that they know how to protect that government from the hand of the despoiler.

We have taught the world that we know how to govern and how to make war.—We are now about to teach that same world that we know how to enjoy peace.

SURRENDER OF KIRBY SMITH'S ARMY.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Canby.—The Last Ditch found.
WASHINGTON CITY, May 27—8:30 P. M.—Major-General Dix:—A despatch from General Canby, dated at New Orleans, yesterday, the 26th inst., states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Arrest of Mrs. Beverly Tucker and Daughter.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Yesterday morning Col. Woolley received instructions from the Secretary of War to arrest Mrs. Beverly Tucker and her daughter, Miss Maggie Tucker and Mrs. McGill, who were arrested here at an early hour on the steamer for Richmond. The ladies named were arrested as ordered, and placed in Barr's Hotel, corner of Camden and Bay streets, under guard, and at five o'clock yesterday afternoon they were sent back to Richmond, by the Bay line steamer. Mrs. Tucker is the wife of Beverly Tucker, late of the Rebel Government in Richmond, and who is now in Canada, charged with being one of the plotters in the assassination of the President.

The Soldiers National Cemetery.
The corner-stone of the monument at the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, will be laid on the 4th of July next, with military and civic ceremonies. The oration on the occasion will be delivered by Major-General Oliver O. Howard, lately commanding the army of the Tennessee.—General Howard, it will be recollected, bore a conspicuous part in the victory at Gettysburg.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The May Term of the several Courts of Monroe County, commenced on Monday the 22nd ult. Present, the Hon. George R. Barrett, President Judge, and the Hon. Abraham Levering and the Hon. Jeremy Mackey, Associates. Maj. Reuben Gregory was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury.

The first case tried was Elizabeth Green-sweig vs. Adam Christman. Plaintiff claimed a certain amount of dowry. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff.

Commonwealth vs. Moses Cosler. Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Susannah Courtright. The Court sentenced the Defendant to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution, and pay to Susannah Courtright thirty dollars for lying in expense, and the maintaining the child to present time, thirty-six dollars. For support of child for two years and one month, seventy-five cents per week, and for four years thereafter sixty cents per week, to be paid quarterly, and to give bond to the overseers of the poor of the township, in three hundred dollars, to keep the child from becoming a public charge.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Skelton, Sarah Drake, Ellen Drake, Susan Kutzler, Susannah Rouch and Jane Nixon. The Grand Jury returned a true bill for open lewdness. Mary Ann Michael vs. Robert W. Swink, Executor of the Estate of Mary Frederick, deceased. This was an action for wages due plaintiff by deceased. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$161 12.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Brodhead.—Indictment, fornication and bastardy. Verdict guilty. The evidence in the case was very conflicting, and a motion for a new trial sent the case over to the next term.

Charles Trach vs. Andrew J. Durling.—Verdict for Plaintiff for \$26 16.

In the case of Rufus Labar vs. Marietta Labar, a decree of Divorce was granted.

James Henry and John J. Price were appointed Overseers of the Poor of Price township.

Licences were granted during the term, as follows, viz:

Tavern Licences.

Wilkinson Price,	Barrett
John W. Yothers,	Coolbaugh,
Elenora Moyer,	"
Samuel Case,	"
Elizabeth Kresge,	Chesnuttill
John Merwine,	"
Jacob K. Shafer,	"
Jerome Kresge,	"
Linford M. Heller,	"
Butz & Altemose,	"
Nelson Heflinger,	Eldred
Thomas Mixsell,	"
Joseph Hawk,	"
Valentine Houser,	Hamilton
Thomas E. Heller,	"
Charles Bossard,	"
Samuel Dennis,	"
Josiah Fenner,	"
Charles Saylor,	"
John R. Oosterhoudt,	Jackson
James Place,	M. Smithfield
Jacob H. Place,	"
Charles Henry,	Paradise
Abraham Gish,	"
Charles Brown,	Pocono
Manassah Miller,	"
Jerome Fetherman,	"
Daniel Kerchner,	Polk
Jacob W. Kresge,	"
Joel Berlin,	"
Joas Snyder,	"
Henry Roth,	"
Mary Potter,	"
Lewis Long,	Price
Thomas Brodhead,	Smithfield
Luke W. Brodhead,	"
Isaac Labar,	"
Daniel L. Kortright,	Stroud
Sarah Lessig,	Ross
Jacob H. Stocker,	"
Reuben Hartzell,	"
Benjamin F. Shafer,	Tunkhannock
Isaac Stouffer,	Tobylhannock
Henry Stoddard,	"
Jacob Knecht,	Stroudsburg
Barnet Mansfield,	"
Charles Troch,	"
Emanuel G. Miller,	"

Liquor Stores.

Dreher & Brother, Stroudsburg
James Kintz, Paradise
Jerome S. Williams, Stroudsburg

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING.

A Bogus "Mexican General," and his operations in this City—Confiding Hotel-keepers and others victimized— Mines of Gold and Oceans of Wealth Promised to Everybody—Select Dinner Parties of Unsuspecting Dignitaries—Tremendous Specimen of "Cheek and Human Credulity"—Mexican "Emigration" and More too—&c., &c., &c.

A curious case of alleged swindling on the wholesale plan has just come to light. It appears to have been conducted in a manner such as few rascals have the assurance to carry out, and is, in fact novel in its details. The Trenton Gazette publishes a statement of the matter, from which we extract the gist of the story, as follows:
"Some few days since, Governor Fenton, of New York, forwarded a requisition to Governor Parker, of New Jersey, for the corpus of one George Coolbaugh, sometime a resident of New York City, but now domiciled in Hudson county, State of New Jersey. The requisition was issued upon the prayer of Joseph S. Stebbins, who keeps the Courtland street House in New-York. The taken-in-and-done-for Stebbins recites in his complaint and grievances of sufficient enormity to bring tears into the eyes of a grindstone. Let us abbreviate.
"On the 4th day of March, 1865, said George Coolbaugh and wife, or a woman he addressed by that endearing title, took a suite of rooms at the Courtland House. He claimed to be an agent of the Mexican government, and that torrents of gold could be made to flow at his magic command. His wife rustled in silks and blazed in diamonds. Coolbaugh assured the delighted Stebbins that he had an investment of \$100,000 in the 7-30 loan, and \$40,000 in gold deposited to his credit in the East River National Bank. The magnificent Coolbaugh gave luxurious suppers, at which Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, and ex-minister of the Gospel, C. Chauncey Burr, of this State, were the principal guests. On one of these occa-

sions the complainant states that Coolbaugh inquired the amount of his bill for that night's indulgence. "One hundred dollars," said Stebbins in his blindest manner.
"Pool! pool!" said the Mexican agent. "that's not enough—make it \$200—it all comes out of my government."
Stebbins made it \$200.

But all this time Stebbins had not seen the sign of his magnificent guest's money. His indebtedness for wines and suppers was piled up to fifteen hundred dollars. In addition to this he had succeeded in borrowing seven hundred dollars in cash from his host, on the strength of a thirty thousand dollar farm he owned in New Jersey, and forty thousand dollars in gold deposited in the East River National Bank.

One beautiful morning, about two weeks bygone, landlord Stebbins arose from his luxurious couch in his own hostelry, and went straight to the rooms of the agent of the Mexican government, (for his heart was troubled within) determined to insist on the immediate liquidation of his claim. Alas! the chambers were vacant. Mr. and Mrs. Agent had mysteriously disappeared! The cunning of a diligent detective traced them to Jersey City.

Some additional facts were learned yesterday from a Mr. Sloan, of this city, who was also "sold" to some extent by this adventurer. Mr. Sloan states that he was formerly employed in Mayor Gunther's office, but he became acquainted with this bogus "General" Coolbaugh, being referred to him by one or both the members of the firm of Messrs. Brown and Chatfield, lawyers of this city, who do not appear to have suspected at that time but that Coolbaugh was all he represented himself to be; Coolbaugh made essentially the same representations to Mr. Sloan; that is, that he was a general of the Mexican liberal army, and engaged him for his secretary, promising him also the commission of first lieutenant on his staff when they should get to Mexico. Coolbaugh had on a Mexican general's uniform that he showed as a part of his credentials, and claimed to be on intimate terms with Ortega; Coolbaugh lived in the most expensive manner on "tic," and borrowed money; he borrowed a great deal of money from various persons who, doubtless, are very anxious to see him about this time; Mr. Sloan states that Mayor Gunther was among the invited guests at one of the grand dinners, and attended with several other dignitaries, some of whom, it appears, took the trouble to inquire effectively about him beforehand, and are consequently, to a certain extent, among the "sold" fraternity. Coolbaugh promised Mr. Stebbins a gold-headed cane that he said he was having made for him, and told Stebbins that he must get a new coat to wear when he carried it. Mr. Stebbins, accordingly, procured a new coat, and occasionally, when Coolbaugh would come down in the morning, he would say, "Have you got your new coat? the cane is almost finished." It is almost needless to say that Stebbins never saw that cane. Coolbaugh found that Sloan knew some men at Bull's Head, and got him to introduce him to them. On the strength of that and his own representations, Coolbaugh selected a fine team of carriage mares, at two thousand dollars, and a nice saddle horse at eight hundred dollars, engaging to buy them. He said he would send Sloan for them next morning, for he wanted them delivered at White House, New Jersey, where he pretended to own a large tract of land. Next day Coolbaugh wanted Sloan to go up and get the horses, and pay for them with some papers he showed, but Sloan not liking the appearance of the papers declined to do so. Sloan says Coolbaugh obtained from a man named Redpath, living in Eighth avenue, all the money he had, and his wife's money too; that he engaged to buy of him a large tract of land in Hamilton County, giving him for it six thousand dollars in bogus bills of exchange. Another man by the name of Cozastock, down town, is mentioned as a victim. There was another man at the hotel known as "Captain," to whom Coolbaugh promised the control of a large line of steamers that he pretended he was soon to establish between some Mexican port and some port on the Orinoco river. Mr. Sloan claims to have first suspected that Coolbaugh was an impostor, and told Stebbins he had better collect his bill.—He did so, and Coolbaugh sat down, wrote an order on General Ortega, gave it to Sloan, and told him to go up and get the money. When Stebbins left the room, however, Coolbaugh took the order back. Sometimes Sloan would suggest that his finances were going on loosely, and he better settle up all round, when Coolbaugh would say, "Well, I'll send for my Mexican gold to-morrow." There were always plenty of people who had heard of the "General" waiting in the bar-room to ask his advice about emigrating to Mexico or other subjects. He had a quantity of bogus bills of exchange, with names printed on them by means of such type as is sold on the street corners for marking linen. Mr. Sloan considers himself sufficiently victimized, as he lost a good position of railroad conductor that he was about to take, and never got any pay from the "General," and whenever he commences to talk of any fine project for the future, his wife has an aggravating way of reminding him, "Oh? you're a first lieutenant on General Coolbaugh's staff, you know."

The detective police is after the "General," and Mr. Sloan has been assisting them.
Coolbaugh is said to be a Pennsylvanian.—New York World.

[We learn that about the time this wholesale "doing" was being "done" in New York, a stray "Gold-Headed Cane" figured pretty extensively in this section of country. We have a dim recollection of the flourishing of a glittering caudal appendage to sundry puffs, laudatory of an immense Mexican Brigadier, but the thing has vanished, and will probably be seen no more forever." Perhaps our neighbor of the Democrat could throw some light on its whereabouts.]

GRAND REVIEW.

FINE APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

THE REVIEW ON TUESDAY.

A more beautiful day has hardly been witnessed this season. The sun shone out brightly, and the air was clear and cool. Business was entirely suspended, and the whole population of the city was in the streets, together with at least fifty or sixty thousand strangers, to see the great review.

Pennsylvania Avenue was lined with people from pavement to house top; flags were displayed all along the route, and the scene was one of the most brilliant and imposing ever witnessed in Washington. The Avenue was swept from curb to curb, and guards posted at each alley and street, so as to prevent any one from intruding outside the curbstone on the Avenue. In front of the President's house, long before 9 o'clock, the scene was magnificent indeed. The long terraced rows of seats on each side of the street were occupied by thousands of ladies while four stands were for distinguished people. At stand No. 1, the President and Cabinet, Lieut. General, Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Meade, Gen. Logan and others, were seated. Their first appearance was greeted by long and continued shouts of thousands, interspersed with waving of flags, handkerchiefs, &c. At nine o'clock precisely the grandest review ever witnessed on this continent commenced.

The column commenced moving at 9 o'clock, Gen. Meade being the first officer, followed by his staff. He was enthusiastically cheered all along the route, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.—At the Capitol the children of the public schools were assembled, who distributed bouquets and loose flowers to the gallant men as they passed. The soiled and tattered flags were proudly borne amid the cheers of the lookers on.

The cavalry was the first in order to pass, under General Merritt. General Custer bore a beautiful wreath in his arm, presented to him at the Capitol. In the vicinity of the stands at the President's house a dense crowd was congregated, through which it was impossible to pass. The arsenal was cleared of everything, the march was uninterrupted.

All along the Avenue the advance of the cavalry was greeted with cheers. The horses were gaily caparisoned and marched with the regularity of veterans. First came the 3d Cavalry Division, commanded by General Custer, who rode a little in advance of his column, literally overwhelmed with wreaths of flowers presented by the ladies on the route. Bands were playing for every brigade. Sheridan's cavalry were two hours passing General Grant's stand. Gen. Sherman and staff rode up Pennsylvania Avenue beside Custer's division to the stand at the White House. Whenever he was recognized he was received with intense enthusiasm.

Next followed the second and first cavalry divisions, commanded respectively by Brevet Major General Davies and Brigadier General Devin. The horse artillery brigade, the Provost Marshal General's brigade, and the Engineer brigade. The troops composing these bodies were for the larger part from New York, West Virginia, Vermont, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan.

Ninth Corps, Major General Parke, commanding. The first division commanded by Brevet Major General Wilcox, the second division by Brigadier General Griffin, and the third division by Brevet Brigadier General Curtis. These troops were from Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Next followed the division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Dwight, including an artillery brigade, the troops being from Maine, New York, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The Fifth Corps, Brevet Major General Charles Griffin commanding, and the first division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Chamberlain; the Second by Brevet Major Gen. Ayres, and the Third by Brevet Major General S. W. Crawford. These troops were composed of volunteers from Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, Delaware and Wisconsin, with the United States artillery. Next came the 2d Corps, Major General Humphreys commanding. This was composed of the 60th, 109th, 48th, 46th, 47th, 209th, 208th, 200th, 205th, 211th, Pennsylvania troops, and elicited the admiration of all by their firm marching.

The first division was commanded by Brevet Brigadier General Ramsey, the second by Brevet Major General Barlow, and the third by Brevet Major General Mott. The troops were principally from New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine and Indiana. The troops as they moved along Pennsylvania Avenue, presented a grand appearance, all arms of the service being represented in full force. The occasional inscription of a body of Zouaves served to relieve the sameness of the dark and light blue uniforms, and gave life effect to the spectacle.

Looking up the broad Pennsylvania Avenue, there was a continuous moving line as far as the eye could reach of National, State, division, brigade, regimental and other flags. Some of them were new, the stars of gold leaf glittering in the sun; and these contrasted strongly with the flags borne in the procession tattered in battle to mere shreds. Other flags were thickly covered with the names and dates of battle-fields where victories were won by these proud veterans. The spear-head of the flagstaffs were decorated with flowers, and very many bouquets protruded from the muzzles of muskets.—These troops did not as to dress present a warworn appearance. They were all well and cleanly clad, and their fine marching elicited praise from every tongue.

On the south side of the avenue, fronting the Executive Mansion, a stand was erected, handsomely and heavily festooned with national flags. At various points

were the inscriptions, "Atlanta," "Wilderness," "Stone River," "South Mountain," "Shiloh," "Vicksburg," "Savannah," "Richmond," "Petersburg," and "Cold Harbor." This stand was in part occupied by President Johnson, members of the Cabinet, Gen. Grant and Sherman, and other distinguished army officers.—On the left were members of the diplomatic corps and their families, two hundred tickets having been issued to this class of spectators.

The general idea is that the number of troops composing the Army of the Potomac, reviewed to-day, was about 75,000. No colored soldiers were in the procession.

THE REVIEW ON WEDNESDAY.

The sidewalks of Pennsylvania Avenue and all elevated points were on Wednesday, as the day before, occupied by deeply interested spectators. Fresh arrivals in the morning augmented the already large number of strangers who had especially visited Washington to witness the grand military parade.

The tastefully decorated stands near the Executive Mansion were again occupied by President Johnson, the members of the Cabinet, and Lieut. General Grant, together with distinguished Army and Navy officers, Chiefs of the Executive Bureaus, the Diplomatic Corps and their families, and other personages.—The vicinity of the reviewing point was densely crowded over a larger area than yesterday, this locality being the most attractive.

The Army of the Tennessee moved from the Capitol at 9 in the morning, and proceeded toward the Executive Mansion. At the head of the column rode Major General Sherman, who was vociferously cheered all along the line, while many clapped their hands and others waved handkerchiefs and miniature flags. The greeting of this hero was in the highest degree enthusiastic. He had been presented with two large wreaths of flowers, one of which was placed around his horse's neck, and the other resting upon his own shoulder. Major General Sherman was accompanied by Major General Howard formerly in command of the Army of the Tennessee. Next followed Maj. General Logan, with his staff and escort. He on the previous day assumed command of this army.

Major General Hazen appeared at the head of the command. This corps is composed of troops from Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The Seventeenth Army Corps was preceded by its commander, Major General Blair, with his staff, followed by the headquarters escort. The troops of this corps are from Illinois, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.
This was succeeded by the Fourteenth Army Corps, Brevet Major General S. C. Davis commanding. It was composed of volunteers from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Minnesota and Kentucky.

The respective commanders of the armies, divisions and brigades bore upon their persons profusions of flowers which had been bestowed in acknowledgment of their heroic deeds, and as they passed along the line cheers were given and handkerchiefs and flags were waved by those who chose this mode of testifying their gratitude for the gallant service of both officers and men.

The armies represented all branches and divisions of the service, cavalry and infantry, with sufficient variety in trimmings and appointments to relieve the general sameness of uniforms, several regiments of Zouaves contributed to produce this effect. There was an extensive flashing of drawn swords, bayonets and polished brass cannon in the clear sunlight; sections of ponton bridges, and ambulances, and stretchers, and even heavy wagons, were features of the procession. There was also a fair representation of the spade and axe department, the implements being carried on the shoulders of both white and black soldiers.

Much amusement was occasioned by a display of pack horses and mules. They were all heavily loaded with commissary supplies, including chickens. A coon, a dog and a goat was comfortably fastened to three of the saddles. Those were the pets of the soldiers. The appearance of two black soldiers of the largest size, riding on very small mules, their feet nearly touching the ground, was regarded as a comic scene in connection with this part of the display, and occasioned general laughter.

Secretary Seward, notwithstanding his severe physical affliction, took a deep interest in the review. Gen. Azur made him comfortable, and furnished him with a good position at Headquarters at the defenses of Washington, so that he might witness the grand military display.

The Armies of Tennessee and Georgia occupied six hours in passing, the same length of time that was required yesterday for the review of the Army of the Potomac.

Postal Matters.

The Post Office Department has contracted for the conveyance of the mails daily and back, on the route from Lincoln, California, to Portland, Oregon, including intermediate points, the service to commence on the 1st of July, at a compensation of \$225,000 annually.

A Present from Peru.

A gold medal, sent by the President of Peru, commemorative of the inauguration of the South American International Congress, was presented to President Johnson, recently, by the Peruvian Minister.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride, on the 27th ult, by M. M. Burnet, Esq. Mr. Peter Shook, of Stroudsburg, and Mrs. Ann Durling, of Stroud township.

DIED.

At Standing Stone, Bradford County, Pa. on the 21st ult., Mrs. Harriet D. Shackleton, aged 56 years, 8 months and 24 days.