



The reader will find, on the first page, President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation, and his Proclamation for the reconstruction of North Carolina. Both documents will well repay an attentive perusal.

The 198th Regiment, P. V., passed through Baltimore on Tuesday, and reached Philadelphia yesterday. To this Regiment Company M, enlisted under Capt. Florey, is attached. The Regiment will probably be held together until after the reception parade to be given to them by the Philadelphians, on Saturday. We may look for the Company home the fore-part of next week.

The suppressed testimony, taken before the military Commission, which is engaged in trying the conspirators at Washington, D. C., is now being published. It establishes, we think, without the shadow of a doubt, the complicity of Jeff. Davis, and the leading rebels, Brockinridge, Thompson, Clay, Tucker, &c., &c., in the assassination of the President; and clearly settles the point that not a devil of them will have full justice measured out to him until six foot of hemp has swung him as a ghastly spectacle for the world to look upon. We will publish a portion of the testimony in our next.

Returned.

Company G, 142nd Regiment, P. V. returned home, under honorable discharge, on Monday last. This company was recruited under Captain Haviland, from Monroe and Pike counties, and marched to the seat of war in August, 1862, from Harrisburg. Eighty-five men strong. Its first brush with the enemy was at Fredericksburg, under Burnside, where it came out of the contest with nineteen sound men, the rest having been killed wounded or taken prisoners. Since that unfortunate affair it has been in every battle and considerable skirmish, in which the army of the Potomac, to which the Company was attached, took part. At the battle of Gettysburg, the Company marched in nineteen men strong, and came out with but three men. Since that fight the number of men was augmented by the exchange of prisoners and by recruiting, so that when mustered out of service last week, some twenty-three men answered to roll call. In every engagement in which the company participated it seems to have been its lot to stand the brunt of battle, for it lost heavier, in each, than any company from this section of country.

The return of the company brings joy to many a household. Warm greetings, long held in store for the loved ones will gush forth to bid them a hearty welcome home. But its return also brings undescribable sadness. Of the eighty-five stalwart men who marched forth with all the bright anticipations engendered by youthful patriotism, a large, a very large, proportion remain behind to enrich the flower beds which nature's God causes to spring up to hide the spot where man met man in strife. Many a household will miss the form it so long hoped to welcome, and many a heart will be bowed down in sadness at the fate of those so loved, but now lost to earth forever. But it will be a mitigation even to these that so many were spared amid the dangers of battle; and all will unite in bidding the returned a God's speed and a prosperous voyage o'er the peaceful sea of life.

It is a pleasant privilege to us, to be authorized to say that in every position in which it has been placed, Company G has faithfully performed its duty. Its men in the start, were filled with a patriotic desire to suppress rebellion and restore the country in its integrity; and in every step through the unparalleled war which has just closed, each man acted as though he felt that on him, in a great measure, depended the result. Where all were so faithful it would be invidious to particularize. Suffice it to say that all were patriots, all were heroes, and that each man proved himself a worthy soldier under the glorious Stripes and Stars of our country.

Until such time as a more fitting testimonial of regard for the men, and appreciation of their services, can be arranged by the people whom they have so nobly represented on the battle-field, and served, we bid them a most hearty welcome home.

Lieutenant-Gen. Grant will visit West Point this week during the examination of the cadets, and proceed thence to Chicago, to attend the Great Fair.

It was admitted during the assassination trial on Saturday by the prisoner's counsel, that the real name of the prisoner known as Payne, is Powell, and that he comes from Florida.

The Fourth of July.

In a little over three weeks the birth day of our national independence will be here. What are we of Stroudsburg, and its vicinity, going to do about it. In many sections of the country, as we learn from our exchanges, preparations are making to make the celebration of the coming 4th, the greatest, most becoming and grandest of them all.—And why not? Under the auspices of the matchless deed performed by the fathers, in the Continental Congress, the Fourth of July is but little, if anything, less a day of importance than the Christian Sabbath. It is the birth day of our liberty; it is the birth day of our existence as a nation; it is the birth day of those great principles which, operating through our prosperity and happiness, have opened the eyes of the world to the fallacy of the doctrine of "the Divine right of Kings," taught tyrants to tremble and led men to know and to protect their status; it is the birth day of that untiring patriotism and energy which led us to determine upon, and persevere in, the suppression of the greatest and most disgraceful rebellion that ever cursed a nation. Certainly there are reasons abundant why we should give due observance to the annual approach of the day.

If we had reason heretofore to give token that we remembered and venerated the day, how much greater the reason now, when the work of 1776 has just been so gloriously vindicated in this our second struggle for independence. The fathers did much for us. They suffered, bled and, many of them, died for us, that we might be free; and, in doing this, they furnished us the examples which led us to make Vicksburg, and Gettysburg, and Atlanta, and Savannah, and Charleston, and Petersburg, and Richmond, memorable in a contest for the preservation of that freedom; yea, more—which led us to extend the area of that freedom, so as to embrace all of God's creatures within the bounds of the land. True the deeds of this day are those of a different era, and of another generation; but the spirit which begot them was engendered on the 4th day of July, 1776, and they form as much a part of the history to which the deeds of 1776 gave birth, as does the Declaration of Independence itself. In the course of things we can have but one natal day; but we can make the celebration of that day all the more earnest and acceptable, because of the good things God vouchsafed to us in the contest just closed.

But how shall we celebrate the day? We answer rationally, and as become the intelligent citizens of the greatest country in the world; not in rioting and debauchery, but in reason, in sobriety and in thankfulness.—In this connection our mind reverts back to the 4th of July of our boyhood, when the booming of cannon, the soul-stirring reveille, and the ringing of bells announced the dawn of our Independence day. At a fixed hour the citizens and military would form in procession and march to the largest church in the place, where songs of praise and prayers of thanksgiving would be offered to Almighty God for the return of the day, and for his watchfulness over us during the national year just closed. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an oration usually formed part of the ceremony. When the services at the church were concluded the audience dispersed to celebrate the remainder of the day as each one thought best. In the evening fire-works, bon-fires, the discharge of artillery, and general enjoyment on the part of the people closed the day. It was the elder Adams who suggested this manner of celebration; and it is worthy of remark that until it became too old fashioned there to celebrate, the words disunion and secession were scarcely known in the land.

We design this article to be suggestive altogether. We would not dictate, but we would ask, in all seriousness—Is it right to permit our National birth-day to pass by without recognition, and without public exhibition of thankfulness for the great boon which grew out of the event which made it memorable? Citizens of Stroudsburg, and vicinity, shall we have a celebration? If so we should be stirring about it. The time is full short.

Editorial Change.

Our old friend, C. B. Cotter, Esq., has retired from the editorial charge of the *Mifflord Herald*. Mr. E. Harold Mott succeeds him. We part with friend Cotter with considerable regret. It is true he was rather coppery for comfort, but we always looked upon that rather as a misfortune than a fault; for, as with our neighbor, the "Squire," in his support of Buchanan and the Lecompton swindle, he thought he had to outrage conscience to save "the party." We always regretted the fix in which Cotter's ambition to serve the party placed him, though we could not resist the desire to have a little fun with him. In whatever vocation he may choose to settle himself, we wish him a full measure of pecuniary success. To the new editor, Mr. Mott, we extend the right of fellowship, and a cordial welcome into the ranks of the fraternity. The get up of the paper, and the ability displayed in its editorial department prove that the *Herald* has a master hand at the helm. In every thing save its politics it is a model paper; and in every thing but its politics we wish it the most abundant success.

The Sixth Army Corps, Major-Gen. Wright commanding, which has gone into camp at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., is to be reviewed during this week, preparatory to the mustering out of the troops, whose term of service expires prior to October 1.

President Johnson has within the last few days received a violently threatening letter, mailed in Washington and signed "Grape-vine." It has been turned over to the proper authorities.

A Deserved Promotion.

We are pleased to learn that Lt. Col. John Schoonover has been promoted to a Brevet Colonelcy of United States Volunteers, by the President, for conspicuous gallantry in the campaigns before Petersburg, Va.—The promotion to date March 13th, 1865.—Col. Schoonover entered the army, early in the war, as a Lieutenant in the 11th N. J. Volunteers. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and he participated with it in nearly all the battles of that grand army, conducting himself with conspicuous bravery in each. He was twice before promoted for meritorious conduct on the field; and the only regret of his many friends is, that this last promotion did not go as far as justice indicates it should—to a Brigadier Generalship. The Col. has proved himself an honor to his native Monroe.

I. O. O. F.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows held its annual session in Philadelphia last week—commencing on Tuesday morning, and closing on Friday. On Wednesday, the following officers, elected for the ensuing year, were installed: M. W. Grand Master, John M. Crosland, of No. 53, of Pottsville; R. W. Deputy Grand Master, George Fling, of No. 10, Germantown; R. W. Grand Warden, Richard Watson No. 193, Doylestown; R. W. Grand Secretary, William Curtis, of No. 28, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muekle, of No. 46, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Representative to Grand Lodge of the United States, J. Alexander Simpson, of No. 110, Philadelphia.

Continued developments resulting from the trial at Washington, go to show that the assassination of the President was part of a general plot, springing from a systematic arrangement with the whole set of rebel agents in Canada, and their associates at Richmond, to destroy the lives and property of the people of the North. It was originated in Richmond and arranged in Canada, and there is no doubt but that all the prominent actors in the rebellion were cognizant of the various schemes of arson, murder, &c., that were attempted against us. The great plot to burn the hotels in New York, the St. Alban's raid and other movements started by the "detached service" system, all are doubtless chargeable to the same source. The investigation in the yellow fever conspiracy, in Canada, affords material evidence of the complicity of the leading rebels in these villainies. Blackburn appears to have been the daily associate of Clay, Tucker, Sanders and Thompson, and Hyams, the man who was the instrument to carry out the terrible plot by inflicting him with a fatal disease, and although different from the plan taken by Booth, was not less atrocious than the act of the latter. These wretches, schooled amidst the evil influences of slavery, for the maintenance and support of which they had betrayed the country which had always nurtured and protected them, had become so sunken in depravity by their crimes that nothing seemed too black and horrible for them to do, which would enable them to accomplish their purpose. Guilty of every other crime, it is not at all singular that after agreeing to give Hyams \$100,000 they should cheat him out of all of it but \$100, which they paid him.

Jeff. Davis, as appears from the evidence taken at the trial of the conspirators last week, expressed his gratification at the assassination, and said that if "Andrew Johnson, the beast, and Secretary Stanton had also been killed the job would have been complete." Jeff. appears to have a bad opinion of Stanton, in which respect there is striking resemblance between him and some of the Copperhead newspapers. As the evidences of the rebel leaders accumulate, and the enormity of their crimes day by day becomes more manifest, these papers are redoubting their cries for mercy and magnanimity towards these outlaws, and even go so far as to charge the universal popular feeling of our people which demands their punishment, as being one of vengeance and blood-thirstiness. This is humiliating and well calculated to arouse serious apprehension for the future, if such sentiments should be allowed to prevail. Of what avail is law, and what security have we for our persons or property or even for our National existence if crimes such as these shall go unpunished?

Horse Flesh Coming Down.

The sudden stopping of the cause of the immense consumption of horse flesh has produced a great stagnation in the horse flesh market, and prices have fallen off twenty-five per cent. within a week.—Horses valued a week ago at \$150, can now be bought for \$110 to \$120, and artillery horses, for which the Government paid \$190, can now be had at \$120. This reduction in prices mainly applies to the class of horses usually sold for army purposes. Fast horses run at higher figures; but coach horses are lower than they were two weeks since.

Watch Them.

A ticket agent, attached to a circus which exhibited at Carbondale a few weeks since, took occasion to supply the town well with counterfeit postal currency.—He was arrested, and after an examination, was held to bail in the sum of \$500. In default of bail a commitment was issued and placed in the hands of a Constable; but he seems to have been a slippery individual, and evaded the vigilance of the Constable and escaped. Our citizens should be on their guard when exhibitions of this class make their appearance here, lest they be served as the people of Carbondale were.

The Savannah Republican of May 31 announces the arrival there of Mrs. Jeff. Davis and four children, with Mrs. C. C. Clay and Miss Howell. The party had taken rooms at the Pulaski House.

NEW FEE BILL.

We print below, from the *Record*, the provisions of a bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, increasing the fees of Aldermen, Justices of the Peace and Constables:

Table with 2 columns: Description of legal services and fees, and Amount in dollars and cents. Includes items like 'Information or complaint, on behalf of the Commonwealth', 'Docket entry on behalf of the Commonwealth', 'Warrant or mittimus on behalf of the Commonwealth', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description of legal services and fees, and Amount in dollars and cents. Includes items like 'Notifying plaintiff where defendant has been arrested on capias to be paid by plaintiff', 'Executing landlord's warrant or serving execution', 'Taking inventory of goods, each item', etc.

What Will be Done with Leading Rebels.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:—It is believed that the further intention of the Government on the amnesty question, as far as it has taken form, is to indict for treason all or most of the persons excepted from the proclamation, and when they are arrested to try them for treason, and on conviction to sentence them severally to be hanged by the neck until dead. It is also proposed to keep a vigilant eye on those embraced in the amnesty who shall make themselves exceptions to it by refusing to take the oath which it prescribes, and when such persons shall become obnoxious and mischievous, they will be arrested and tried for treason in a manner similar to the above mentioned class, and, like them, sentenced to death. It is believed that when such persistent rebels shall have been convicted, and sentenced to die a felon's death for treason, they will be deprived of all power to make themselves dangerous, even if the President should see fit to pardon the most of them, or remit the penalties against them. A convicted traitor, who is at large by favor of Executive clemency, will be a very harmless creature, it is argued, whereas many of the returning rebels are more pompous and self complacent than before the war, refusing to speak to old friends who have been Unionists, and organizing into political factions to resume control of the Southern States in the name of State sovereignty and slavery. These heresies are not yet given up, but they form the nucleus of partisan leagues throughout the border States, which are full of danger. They not only vote against the policy of the Administration, but, as in Virginia, combine through three-quarters of the State to ignore the Government, and defy and violate the law. The trials and convictions spoken of as included in the prospective policy of the Administration, will take place in the District Courts of the border and Southern States as fast as they are organized. This will probably be their first work; and it will be prosecuted with no feeling of malice or revenge, but solely to vindicate law and restore order in the land. Some of these trials will soon take place in Virginia, where they are needed, and where the outrageous conduct of the traitors has already convinced most of the clearest-headed men that the return to civil government has been premature.

The proposition to pay off the national debt by voluntary subscription, which was first originated about two months since, seems to have again taken possession of the minds of some of our rich men. They look upon the proposition as really one of pecuniary advantage, since, by a present outlay, it would relieve them from the heavy burdens which they will have to bear in the shape of taxation for many years, and which will very soon amount to much more than the sums originally subscribed by them. The plan is to divide the shares, into, say, 300,000, at \$10,000 each. Of course money shares will be taken by a combination, several persons uniting to secure one. The idea is to obtain all the subscriptions before anything is to be paid, the motto being "the whole or none," and there being no intention that stingy men perfectly able to subscribe shall hold back under the hope that the debt will be partially paid off for their benefit. The list is headed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, whose wealth amounts it is said to twenty millions of dollars, who has subscribed \$500,000. Bonner of the New York Ledger, has subscribed \$40,000, and Bennett of the *Herald* the same amount. In Philadelphia there are several \$40,000 subscriptions, amongst them that of George W. Childs of the Ledger, Jessup and Moore and others.

Rate of Interest.

At the last session of the Legislature it was enacted that it is lawful for a party to take, in addition to the six per cent. interest on money loaned, an amount sufficient to pay the taxes assessed on moneys at interest. This is only fair. Heretofore, and now, on every merchantable article the purchaser was and is charged the additional of all taxes levied on such productions. Hence it is no more than right that financiers and bankers should have equal privileges with manufacturers and merchants.

During the guerrilla robbery on the cars at North Bend, Missouri, recently, a gentleman and his wife cogitated upon the best mode of saving their valuables. Finally the lady hit upon an idea. She unrolled her hair, placed her fine gold watch, rings, ear-rings, and two thousand dollars therein, and rolled the hair up again. The "conductor" came round, and all that could be found on them was a few dollars in small change.

The provost marshal of Richmond punishes persons convicted of selling liquor to soldiers by compelling them to sweep the streets.

Citizens no longer need pass to go to Richmond. The fare from Baltimore is \$8.

One of the London papers devotes twelve columns to a sketch of Mr. Lincoln's life.

One Senor Pezel, a shoemaker by trade, has been elected President of Peru.

More than half the voting population of the State of Minnesota went to the war.

There is a suit before the Supreme Court in New York, involving the title to a guano Island worth five millions of dollars.

The Emperor of Russia has generously conceded the privilege of smoking in the streets to all who wish to do so.

The Turkish Sultan has appointed as Minister of Public Instruction a man who can neither read nor write.

The War Department has received from Richmond two large trunks filled with private correspondence of George N. Sanders.

The California Branch Sanitary Commission has recently remitted to New York \$14,000 in gold.

It is now decided by the Washington authorities that the troops mustered out there are to be paid up to the time of their arrival home.

The population of Paris, this year, is one million six hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-one souls, exclusive of a garrison of twenty-eight thousand men.

Sad Calamity.

A fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Mayberry, about five miles west of Carlisle, Pa. on the evening of the 25th ult. by which seven children, the oldest fifteen years and the youngest six months, were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry, the parents, were also severely burned.

Congressman Harris has been found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment and the forfeit of all political rights. The President approved the finding but remitted the penalty, and Harris has been released.

President Johnson's courteous refusal to accept the carriage and horses tendered him by New York merchants will be universally approved. The custom, to which he declines to conform, is subject to great abuses, and it is well for him to check it by such an example.

Davis and Stephens being in captivity, the Presidency of the "Southern Confederacy" devolves upon Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, Speaker of the Rebel House of Representatives, and who was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, during the prolonged contest at the opening of the Thirty-sixth Congress.

A gentleman who visited General Joe Johnston, at his home in Charlotte (N. C.) last week, reports that he asked Johnston if he had seen the proclamation offering a reward for the capture of Davis, Sanders and others? "Yes," he replied; "and knowing, as I do thoroughly well, the character of Clement C. Clay, I do not believe that he was in any manner concerned in or privy to the assassination."—A sharp cut at Jeff. & Co.

One of the most intelligent politicians of Tennessee, just arrived from Nashville, states that a strong feeling in favor of allowing the intelligent colored men of the State to vote is growing up. He recalls attention to the fact that Cave Johnson was once elected to Congress, after a warm canvass, by the votes of the colored men in his district. They enjoyed the right of suffrage up to 1835, and did so, I believe, upon a small property qualification, but a law was passed, after the commencement of the anti-slavery movement, depriving them of this privilege.

One of the earliest reforms introduced into the cities of the South, when our armies take possession is cleanliness.—General Butler drove away the yellow fever from New Orleans by the simple process of cleaning the city; Charleston had its rubbish cleared away by the laborers whom our military commanders set at work; Richmond is in decent order for the first time in many years; and in the course of time the Southern people will learn by these examples how to avert pestilence by cleanliness.

The late head of the Rebel Confederacy, says the Boston *Herald* of the 20th inst. was some years since made an "L. L. D." by Bowdoin College; that when he was thought to be a man. On Wednesday morning Jeff was found hanging from a tree in the college grounds, dressed in petticoats, with a dirk knife in his hand. He was taken down, and in the evening placed upon a stretcher, labelled "Jefferson Davis, L. L. D." and was borne upon the shoulders of four of the students, followed by the other students in procession, each having a white handkerchief tied on the left arm as a badge. After parading the principal streets, they stopped in front of the post office, where an appropriate speech was made, after which the body was committed to the flames.

Counsel for Jeff Davis.

A. Gillette, a Democratic lawyer of Saratoga, N. Y., has sent to Washington for a copy of the indictment against Jeff. Davis, saying that the friends of the latter have chosen him (Gillette) to aid in the ex-President's defense.

Since the 3d of April last, 14,357 citizens, soldiers, and ladies have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the City of Richmond.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Capt. Wm. K. Haviland, and Miss Carrie M., daughter of Robert Boys, Esq., all of Stroudsburg.