

The attention of the public is directed to the card of Doctor Josephus Williams, in another column of this paper.

We have heard that both the Lumber Mills at Naglesville, belonging to W. E. Dodge, & Co., were consumed by fire on Sunday evening last, but have learned no particulars.

WAYNE G. DRAKE has been appointed Collector, by the Town Council, of Bounty Tax and Ordinary and special Borough Taxes; and those paying said taxes by the first of September next, shall be allowed a deduction of 5 per cent. on the same.

We received on the 13th inst., from Lieutenant Col. Peter Marsh, of the 67th Regiment P. V. I., stating that orders for mustering out of that Regiment had been received, and that members of said Regiment, from this County, intended to return to Stroudsburg in a body.

Our young friend, Dr. Arthur H. Davis, of this place, we are gratified to learn has recently commenced the practice of medicine in Tannersville, this County.

The Doctor was a faithful student, and graduated at one of our best medical institutions, and therefore has every facility so far as education is concerned, to prosecute his profession successfully.

We doubt not that the Doctor is fully impressed with the responsibility resting upon him, and that he will put forth every effort to commend himself to the favor of the public.

Young Doctors well know that they have their reputations to make—hence the public lose nothing in earnest care and attention, in employing them.

Liquor Store. By reference to another column it will be seen that J. S. Williams, & Co., have opened a new Liquor Store in R. R. Deputy's store room, in this place, where they have a full supply of the best pure Liquors, such as Brandies, Wines, Gins, Whisky, &c., which they will sell at from 25 cts. to \$1 less per gallon than the same qualities can be purchased at in the cities. They are provided with one of the best rectifying apparatuses we ever saw, which is under the management of an experienced rectifier, whose special desire is to get up everything in their line in the very best style.

In the way of light and pleasant drinks they have a good supply of Raspberry and Strawberry Syrups, which the experienced know are just the thing for this season of the year.

Williams & Co. are able to sell the same qualities of goods cheaper than city dealers can afford to, simply because they are comparatively at but little expense in driving their establishment.

Our Land Lords, and all others, in want of anything in their line, will undoubtedly find it to their interest to give them their patronage. Try them.

Who shall pay the \$20 Per Capita Bounty Tax.

The following is a part of a supplement to the Act of the Legislature approved the 25th of March, 1864—which supplement was approved the 15th day of March, 1865, and which is the last act of the Legislature bearing on the subject. The portion of said supplement relating to the per capita Bounty Tax reads thus:

Provided, That the authorities mentioned in the act, to which this is a supplement, and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect, a per capita tax, not exceeding twenty dollars each, upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able-bodied male taxable inhabitants, not liable to military duty, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years: Provided further, That non-commissioned officers and privates, now in actual service of the United States, or of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service, who were permanently disabled in said service, shall be exempt from the per capita tax, herein specified, and the property of widows, and minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers and privates, who died in such service, is hereby exempt from the payment of a bounty tax:

Thus it will readily be seen that all able-bodied male taxable inhabitants between the ages of 21 and 45 years, who were not in the military service of the United States nor of this State on the 15th of March last, are liable to pay said tax. Such is the law controlling this matter.

Gold is still at a high premium, and likely to remain so for a little time, until cotton comes more freely forward, and some contraction of the currency takes place. The amount of specie in banks and sub-treasury on the 1st of July was \$44,099,101.

Bible Meeting. At a meeting of the friends of the Bible cause in Monroe County, held on Monday, July 17, in the M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Rev. R. Pitts was called to the chair, and Rev. B. S. Everitt, elected Sec'y. The Rev. J. H. Torrence, Bible Agent for Eastern Penn., addressed the meeting; after which a report was read from the Monroe Co. Female Bible Society. It was then resolved to change the name to "The Monroe Co. Bible Society." On motion the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows:

President, REV. ROBERT PITTS. Vice Presidents, REV. E. J. PIERCE and C. D. BRODHEAD. Secretary, Miss A. M. STOKES. Treasurer, Mrs. ROBERT BOYS. Keeper of Depository, Mr. R. BOYS. Managers Miss RACHEL STOKES, Mrs. ROBERT DEPUY, Mrs. C. D. BRODHEAD, Mrs. B. S. EVERITT, Mrs. ROBERT PITTS. On motion,

Resolved, That Messrs. R. Boys, Paxson and Everett, be appointed a Committee to procure a suitable case and sign for the Depository. Resolved, that the Officers of the Society be Et Officio members of the Board of Managers. Resolved, That as soon as possible, the Board of Managers to procure the services of a colporteur, to visit every family in the County, and supply the destitute with the word of God.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers meet on Friday afternoon, next, at 3 o'clock, at the house of Miss A. M. Stokes, and that the clergy of the County be cordially invited to meet with them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the County papers. No more business, the meeting adjourned.

B. S. EVERETT, Sec'y.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Somerville, N. J., July 17, 1865. A heavy storm set in here yesterday afternoon, causing the most extensive flood known in these parts since the year 1811.

Along the line of the Raritan River fields of grain and meadows are completely flooded, and the damage must be unprecedentedly great. Houses and barns are nearly submerged, and fences and highways are completely lost to sight. At Middlebrook a bridge was completely undermined and caused the smashing up of a freight train at 1 o'clock this morning, on the New Jersey Central Railroad. In consequence of this disaster twelve 120 pounders were emptied into the flood, and a number of cars containing cattle, sheep and hogs were piled into one another in ruinous confusion.

Many of the animals were saved from the wreck only to find a watery grave. The flood at present prevents the employees of the road from clearing away the debris and the bridge remains impassable. About 200 feet of the road-bed of the South Branch Railroad, near the bridge across the Raritan, is washed away by the freshet, causing a suspension in the running of the trains.

New-Brunswick, N. J., July 17, 1865. We have been visited by a heavy freshet in the Raritan River.

The lower part of this city is under water. The rise in the river began about 2 o'clock this morning, and it quickly rose ten feet above high-water mark, but is now slowly falling again. The Delaware and Raritan Canal is broken at several places, and several days must elapse before navigation can be resumed on it again.

A number of boats, barges and lumber-rafts have been carried away. The amount of the damage cannot be very well estimated at the present time, but it will be considerable. The boat-yards have also suffered considerable loss by the freshet.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 17, 1865. The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill River, causing great destruction of property.

A number of small houses on the banks of the river have been carried away. The Almshouse Meadows are overflowed. The trestle-work on the western side of the Chestnut st. Bridge is carried away.

The Schuylkill Canal is badly damaged. Several bridges along the Wissahickon have been carried off. The streets of Manayunk are flooded. Several mills are flooded and a number of canal boats wrecked. The track of the Norristown Railway is under water so that the trains cannot run.

The Petersburg Express says the month of June was the hottest experienced in Virginia for many years. During thirty days, the thermometer did not fall below eighty-six, and most of the time it was among the nineties.

A John Bull conversing with an Indian asked him if he knew that the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions. "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. "Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the dusky savage's reply.

The only New England soldier of the war of 1776, Mr. Wm. Hutchings, of Penobscot, Maine, who has grand children and great grand children, was present at the celebration of Independence in Bangor in that State. He is more than a hundred years old, but still in good health and mind. A revenue cutter was sent for him, and in passing two forts in reaching Bangor, salutes were fired in his honor.

Arrest of Robbers.

On Saturday morning last before daylight, four men, named Charles Conway, Thos H. Stevens, Geo. Lippencott, Chas. Laubentine, were committed to the Bucks Co. jail for various larcenies and robberies they had committed at Bethlehem and Quakertown. They were in Bethlehem on Wednesday the 5th, where they commenced their depredations. That night they entered the counting room of S. M. Lilly, flour merchant, whose fire-proof they blew open and took therefrom eight or nine dollars in money and a pair of pistols. They then entered the Sun Hotel, but it is not known that they took anything from it. Thence they extended their campaign to Quakertown, Bucks county, where they commenced operations by entering the office of Messrs. Roberts & Himmelwright, lumber merchants. They also opened their safe and took from it a gold pencil and holder, and some articles of jewelry. From there they went to the store of Tobias Shive, also in Quakertown, which they entered, blew open the safe and stole from it sixty-seven dollars in currency. With their booty they made off and started down the North Penna. Railroad track, evidently going to Philadelphia. Several of the citizens of Quakertown hearing they were down the road started down in pursuit of them on a gravel train and overtook them about Saundersville, just before they had crossed the Montgomery county line. Two were along the road and two in a woods near by. There were a dozen men in the pursuing party, and they were captured without resistance. They proved to be from Philadelphia, and evidently belong to a regular gang of rogues who infest that city.

Brutal Murder.

Cambridge, Washington county, was the scene of a brutal murder on the 4th of July. There was a picnic at Baker's Grove, followed by a savage fight. Three of the ringleaders, Michael Loftes, John Maloy, and Thomas Welch, were arrested by the authorities and fined fifteen dollars each by Justice Martin. Subsequently to this, about half-past seven o'clock P. M., Thomas Cornelle, who resides in the town of Jackson, and who appeared as a witness against Welch, started to return home. When crossing the bridge at the steam sawmill he was attacked by four persons, said to be named Thomas Malony, Mary Malony, and Thomas Welch, all relatives—two brothers, one sister, and a cousin. They beat him in such a terrible manner that death ensued at two o'clock A. M. of the 6th. Cornelle, soon after being picked up, became unconscious, and was carried to the office of Dr. William Stevenson, where he died. The four assailants are under arrest. [Albany Argus, July 8.]

The Cotton Trade in France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "The great mill-owners are beginning to calculate what quantity of cotton they will receive from the U. S., and the price. Opinions are far from being unanimous on the subject. Some believe that even if the quantity received from America be not large, that sent from other quarters will be sufficient for the consumption, and that the price will be moderate. Others calculate that all cotton sent to Europe for some years to come will not be sufficient for the consumption. They say that even at present the United States have not much to dispose of, and it is moreover, very uncertain whether the southern planters can find the means, or whether the negroes now emancipated will assist in the cultivation of the land. Each party quotes facts, those, however, who feel confident in the future are in the majority, and are preparing to extend their operations. There is a regular demand for cotton at Havre, and prices are firm. The sales last week amounted to several thousand bales, of which a large portion were for immediate delivery."

Freak of Lightning.

We were shown a few days ago the marks left by a flash of lightning that had struck in that place some weeks previously. It had first struck a cherry tree on the premises of Enoch Robbins, near Clarksville, in this county, searing and killing the leaves and twigs on one side, but not breaking or even searing the bark or a branch. Nearer the ground it seemed to have passed through and killed a small sucker from the root of the tree. Near this shrub the lightning struck the ground, tearing up a furrow four to six inches deep, and about two feet long; running out to the surface again, it passed into a field of oats, where it divided into three separate branches, turning in each a path from 1 to 2 feet wide through the oats. One of these paths was about forty yards in length, another twenty-five, and the third ten or twelve. The lightning seemed to have spent its force quite gradually, and the paths became narrower until they could no longer be distinguished. [Trenton Gazette.]

Who May Vote in Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, attorney general of Virginia under Governor Pierpont, has submitted an opinion regarding who will be qualified to exercise the elective franchise at the approaching election in that State, in which he says that all adult white citizens, six months resident in a county, who have not held office under the rebel government and who are not excluded by the President's amnesty proclamation, may vote on taking the oath of allegiance. In one county of the State a man has offered himself as a candidate for sheriff who urges as a recommendation in his favor that he served four years in the rebel army.

One hundred and eighteen Mormons passed through Quincy, Ill., one day last week. They had been detained at New York for want of funds to enable them to reach the promised land. The young girls of the party sold their finger and earrings and other articles of jewelry and even a portion of their wardrobes, to raise the wherewithal to make the journey.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Mrs. Surratt—Her Protestations of Innocence—Efforts of Mrs. Douglass to obtain a Reprieve—Indignation of the Catholics. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, July 10, 1865. When about to rise from her chair for the purpose of being pinioned, Mrs. Surratt inquired of her spiritual adviser what she should say on the scaffold, and upon being answered, "O, nothing—what do you desire to say?" replied, "That I am innocent."

Mrs. Douglas, the widow of the late Senator, made two personal attempts to obtain from the President a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt, but in each case was firmly but courteously denied.

A very bitter feeling in relation to her summary execution exists among quondam Rebels, and particularly among the Catholics of the city, who, it is rumored, intend to call meetings for the purpose of denouncing the action of the Military Commission and the President.

Statement of Rev. Dr. Gillette—Last Words of the Condemned—Sixteen Hours in the Cells.

From the Washington Chronicle. The Rev. Dr. Gillette, pastor of the First Baptist Church, improved the solemnities of the past week by an appropriate discourse, especially to young men.

He had never been more impressed with the importance of this duty than during the sixteen hours which he passed with the convicts in the penitentiary between Thursday afternoon and that of Friday.

On Thursday Dr. G. was called upon by Assistant Secretary of War Eckert, who invited him to visit the cells of the doomed convicts for the purpose of administering to them such spiritual consolations as were needed. Stepping into the Secretary's carriage, he at once accompanied him thither. On their arrival Mr. Eckert introduced him to officers, and then to the convicts.

The first call was upon Payne, whose real name he soon ascertained to be Lewis Thornton Powell, his middle name being after the Rev. Dr. Thornton, a Presbyterian clergyman of Charleston, South Carolina.

Powell welcomed him, and at once proceeded to relate his early history. His father was a Baptist minister. The convict had been from infancy brought up under religious influence. At 12 years of age he was by his own father consecrated to God in baptism, and became a member of the church. In direct opposition to the wishes of his family, he entered the rebellion. For a time he endeavored to retain his religious character, but became connected with Gilmor. This was his second great step downward. That was followed by his getting into Mosby's gang, which was far worse. His next companion was Booth.

Dr. Gillette found Powell to be a young man of cultivated mind, ingenious, frank, candid, and an earnest supplicant for Divine favor.

In conversation, he referred to his mother and wept bitterly—to his sisters—to the pleasant seasons once enjoyed by him in the church, the Sabbath-school and the social circles.

Powell frankly stated his conviction of the enormity of his crime. The moment he fled from the house of Secretary Seward and leaped into the saddle of his horse, his mind was weakened into a realizing sense of the horror of the damnable deed which he had perpetrated, and he became miserable, wretched—life itself became loathsome.

The Doctor here corrected two points in the published statement. It was reported that he wore a "jaunty hat." That hat was placed upon his head by the advice and hands of Dr. G., when Powell's hands were pinioned behind him. Dr. G. suggested the hat on account of the intense heat of the sun.

Secondly, it was said on the morning of his execution he ate heartily, &c. On that morning he positively declined taking any food, and he was equally persistent in refusing stimulants of any kind.

His last prayer was, as suggested by his friend, the Doctor, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

Dr. Gillette here addressed his audience with deep feeling, referring to his own sons, to the sons of his congregation, to the young men of this city who habitually visit drinking houses, restaurants, &c.

The preacher then visited Harrold, and his description correspond with those already published. With great eloquence he described the scene in which Harrold's sisters were present. One of them read to him from her prayer-book; and after Dr. G. had offered prayer, the same sister followed in an invocation to the Throne of Divine Grace on behalf of her brother, which affected all present.

His next call was on Atzerodt. He at once commenced remarks which criminated Mrs. Surratt, but was gently reminded that higher duties now devolved upon him—a preparation to meet his God.—In this he acquiesced. For 29 years, he acknowledged, he had been steeped in sin; the victim of his base passions, and of the wiles of artful, designing men.—His wonder was, if his soul could be saved!

The Rev. Mr. Butler, the Lutheran preacher, soon arrived, and attended him most faithfully. From the latter clergyman we learn that he professed to have found peace with heaven. The peculiarities of the Catholic Church prevented him from offering any assistance to Mrs. Surratt, for she was well attended by the Rev. Fathers Wiget and Walter. Dr. G. described the scene of the daughter's hasty return to her mother's cell—the anxious inquiries of that mother, "Is there any hope?" She replied, "Hope is gone! Oh, Fathers Wiget and Walter, prepare my mother for death!" In her agony, she fell against the speaker in the doorway, and said, "Hope is fled."

The Doctor stated that these remarks were made strictly in a religious point of view, that being the place for none other. The congregation was very large and attentive.

The Liabilities of Landlords.

Quite an important case bearing on the liability of hotel proprietors for property stolen from guests was decided in the New York Superior Court on Tuesday. The plaintiff deposited a package containing twenty five thousand dollars in the safe of Earle's Hotel, induced by the customary placard on his door. The money was lost, and the plaintiff commenced action to recover the full amount. Two issues were presented to the jury, what sum of money was lost, and what would have been a reasonable amount for the traveler to carry with him for expenses. The jury replied \$25,000 to the first question, \$1000 to the second, and gave a verdict for the larger sum. The judges held however that an innkeeper is only liable for such sums of money as the circumstances, the objects and the purposes of his guest would warrant as a reasonable sum for traveling expenses. The verdict of the jury was therefore reversed, and a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1000 sustained.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The following letter from Hon Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is important, as it announces that stamps are not required to be placed upon receipts given by tax-collectors to tax-payers.

Washington, June 27, 1865. Sir—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., in relation to the stamp duty on receipts issued by the State and county tax collector, I have to say that all instruments issued or used by a State, county, city or town, are exempt from stamp duty, because the use of stamps in such cases would be a charge on the public treasury.

It was not the intention of the law to tax the exercise of municipal powers and functions, and therefore whenever the use of stamps would be a charge upon the State, county city or town treasury, none will be required.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner. W. H. FAHNESTOCK, Deputy Collector 14th District.

Summer in Australia.

The Australian summer, which is now over, has been one of the driest on record. February 27th, which would about correspond in point of season with the same date in our August, has this year earned the name of "Black Money," from the fearful devastation caused by the heat.—Throughout the colony of Victoria the thermometer stood at 98 degrees to 106 degrees in the shade, the atmosphere was loaded with dust, and a hot wind swept over the land, carrying destruction with it. Fires burst out simultaneously over hundreds of miles; forests were reduced to ashes, crops and grass destroyed, and a great number of houses burned. The damage is estimated at between two and three hundred thousand pounds sterling, without taking into account the timber consumed. The Victoria Parliament has voted \$50,000 as a partial relief to the sufferers.

At the present rate of subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, the amount authorized by law cannot hold out more than two or three weeks more. This is the only loan authorized by Congress that remains in the market, and after it is exhausted there can be no more until after the next meeting of Congress. As our national expenditures will be much reduced before that time, the loans then authorized, if there be any, will probably run for a long term of years, and will bear interest at the rate of not more than five per cent. There will never be another time like the present for investing in government stocks.

Owing to the liberation of prisoners and the discharge of the army, the number of applications for pensions in the month of June was greater than ever before. Since the war began 84,000 pensions have been issued; 34,000 to invalid soldiers, and 50,000 to widows, mothers, and minor children. The payments to pensioners the past year have amounted to \$9,000,000, and when all pensions arising from the war shall have been granted, the annual expense will be about \$13,000,000. The Pension-Office is now in excellent working order.

An extraordinary incident is related as having occurred at the fire which consumed Boutel's Hotel, Bay City, Michigan, recently. A lady, who occupied rooms on the third floor, became somewhat excited when the alarm was given, and went down stairs to discover where it was, leaving her infant child asleep in bed. In the confusion she forgot it until the flames had complete possession of the hotel. She then attempted to enter the building to rescue it, but was prevented. The firemen and others, in saving the furniture, threw the bedding out of the windows. This identical bed was rolled up, thrown out of the window, and carried with other goods on to the bridge for safety. After the fire, in removing the goods, the little innocent was found safe and asleep.

A horse stealer, on his way to the Iowa State Prison, while on a steambot, threw his manacled hands over the neck of the man who was guarding him, and making a desperate leap forward, threw himself and the man into the river. Both were drowned.

A wild man is exciting the inhabitants of Niagara county, N. Y. Organized bands of men have been out to take him; but hitherto, by his fleetness, he has eluded them.

A man in Humberton, C. W., committed suicide. A few hours before the act he told his wife that the devil had offered him \$150,000 for his soul, and he had concluded to accept the offer.

It took one hundred and twelve hunters to wound and kill a bear in a piece of woods in Peru, Vermont, last week, and as the carcass sold for \$16.50 they got about fifteen cents each for their pains.

No less than seven wars and revolutions are now progressing in South America.

Gold mining in Vermont averages about four dollars per day.

One sweep of the cholera in Turkey carried off 45,000 people.

The wheat harvest has commenced in western New York. The crop is abundant and fine.

The Soldiers' Fair at Milwaukee has earned over \$88,000.

Ninety-three whales were captured one day last month off the coast of Scotland.

Seven-Thirties were sold on Saturday to the amount of \$19,331,300.

There are 1,704 woolen factories in operation in the United States. The present crop of wool is about 95,000,000 lbs. The demand exceeds the supply.

They punish people queerly in China. For robbing a peddler, a person was lately put into a mortar (cannon) and fired against a stone wall.

Fifty thousand guns will be shipped this week, from the Springfield arsenal, to the Columbus Ohio, arsenal, for storage.

The Virginians like Yankee emigrants as little as Yankee bullets. They are afraid of the progressive spirit both bring with them.

Geo. F. Robinson, the brave Maine soldier who saved the life of Secretary Seward, has been given a clerkship worth \$1,200 a year.

The work on the Pacific Railroad is progressing rapidly. The road will be completed to Topeka, twenty-five miles west of Lawrence by the 1st of November.

The total number of National banks is 1,440—39 of which were established last week with a capital of nearly \$6,500,000, and nearly \$1,500,000 of currency issued.

A Toast at an Hibernian Society's dinner in Cincinnati: "Here's to the President of the Society, Patrick O'Rafferty, and may he live to eat the hen that scratches over his grave."

Soon after the war broke out while he was yet high in military repute at the South Beauregard said: "when I reach Massachusetts, my first act shall be to blow Plymouth Rock out of existence; that will be the greatest and happiest moment of my life."

The consumption of beer is rapidly increasing in the United States. In 1869, the amount sold was eight millions of barrels. In 1864, the quantity used had increased to twenty-four millions of barrels, or about an average of a barrel apiece for everybody.

Major-Gen. Hooker his promulgated his first official order in N. Y., in which he announces that he has assumed command of the Department of the East, relieving Major-Gen. Dix.

On Tuesday last Gen. Forrest, of Fort Pillow, notified both of his shoulder-bones broken by an accident on the railroad near Senatobia, Miss. The car in which Forrest was seated was thrown down an embankment for a considerable distance.

The Sanitary Commission are making arrangements to establish agencies in all parts of the North, at which soldiers entitled to bounty money, pensions, back pay, etc., may collect and receive the same without incurring the expenses that are now unavoidable.

One of the Wisconsin boys, on the reception on Thursday night of the 5th regiment of that State, said: "This is the first square meal I've had since I left home." Being asked what a square meal was, he replied: "Four cups of coffee, all the ham I can eat, with bread, butter, pies, cakes, pickles and cheese in proportion, with ladies smiling to inspire the appetite."

George Smith, a boy eight years old, living at Pleasanton, Westchester county, threatened if sent to school he would cut off his arm. Being sent, he placed his left arm on the Harlem Railroad track, and it was cut off by the cars. When picked up, he was whistling "Yankee Doodle." In the subsequent amputation and dressing, he refused to take chloroform, and never winced. That boy will yet make his mark, either for great good or great evil.

The pecuniary losses to the Confederate States, caused by the rebellion, are almost fabulous. A South Carolina journal estimates the loss to that State alone, at one hundred millions dollars. This consisted of slaves, bank, railroad and corporate stocks and personal property; and says that "of all this property, not a vestige is left," if the losses of South Carolina were four hundred millions (which we scarcely believe,) and that of the ten other rebellious States were equally large we can aggregate the pecuniary losses of the Confederacy at four hundred million. This sum is a quarter larger than the debt incurred by the National Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion—which is estimated at three thousand millions.

In his report of the campaign in Georgia after alluding to the destruction of railroads, Sherman says:—we also consumed the corn and fodder in the region of country thirty miles on either side of a line from Atlanta to Savannah, as also the sweet potatoes, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, and carried away more than 10,000 horses and mules, as well as a countless number of slaves. I estimate the damage done to the State of Georgia and its military resources at \$100,000,000 at least \$20,000,000 of which will inure to our advantage, and the remainder is simple waste and destruction. This may seem a hard species of warfare, but it brings the sad realities of war home to those who have been directly or indirectly instrumental in involving us in its attending calamities.

The Assessment of the Internal Revenue tax in New York this year shows the sales of some of the merchants were immense, almost beyond belief. The largest among the wholesale merchants in the fourth district, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth wards, were those of H. B. Claflin & Co., dry goods merchant, the amount being \$42,500,715. Next came A. T. Stewart & Co., \$39,391,087, not including their retail sales. After these came a great variety of others whose sales run from \$17,000,000, down to the smallest figures. The sales by those of E. Morrison & Co. are set down at \$139,490,440, on which their tax is \$68,245; Halgarten & Horzfeldt, \$139,322,765, the tax being \$69,661; Gentil & Phillips, about the same amount; Lockwood & Co \$105,797,700; H. J. Lyons & Co., \$130,824,401.