

The Great Flood.

The frosts of the spring of 1865 will be memorable in the future local history of the country as the most destructive visitation of the kind within half a century.

The Susquehanna commenced rising on Thursday evening, of last week, and continued to rise, sweeping before it houses, bridges, and floating wood and timber in immense quantities, until Friday noon, when it had attained the greatest height ever known.

The immense indebtedness of the country attracts but little attention. Congress hesitates at no appropriation, the State Legislatures show no symptoms of a disposition towards economy, individuals save in rare instances practice the prudent virtues no more than in the days when prices were at the lowest.

It is evident enough that the great want of the country so soon as the war is ended, will be labor, in order to the developing of the resources of the country, and the renewal of the property necessary to business, wasted and used up in the last four years.

Among the other bills lost in the last hours of Congress, owing to a disagreement between the two houses, was the one reducing the duty on printing paper. The House had fixed the duty at the nominal figure of 3 per cent, ad valorem, which was amended by the Senate by increasing the rate to 15 per cent.

The quantity of grain produced by Canada annually seems almost fabulous. Of wheat last year over 25,000,000 bushels were grown; 12,000,000 bushels of peas; 40,000,000 bushels of oats; over 1,000,000 tons of hay; 13,000,000 bushels of buckwheat; 28,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and 10,000,000 bushels of turnips.

The old story of the terrible flood in Charleston harbor, which presented a floating barrier to the approach of our fleet for so many years, is at last destined to have a humorous sequel: They were simply a myth, and for three years, the government and navy, by rebel-like and blockade running craft, were having a good understanding with the pirates.

A New York contemporary remarks that the country is rapidly becoming a Republic, while Mr. Beecher makes political speeches, Mr. Lincoln delivers a sermon.

The New State Bounty Law.

A general bounty law has passed both branches of the legislature, which provides that the school directors, for the local authorities of any township, were for both, shall be authorized to pay a bounty not exceeding four hundred dollars to all men enlisted under the pending call, or any other call, and the tax for the same shall be levied in accordance with the provisions of the act of last year.

The law also provides that a bounty not exceeding four hundred dollars may be paid to drafted men, or to their families, in such sums and at such times as the local authorities may determine. By this provision the families of drafted men can be cared for by the School Directors out of the bounty funds due to their husbands or brothers on whom they are dependent, and dissolute or profligate men can be restrained from squandering the money due to their wives or children.

As the law merely confers the authority upon the township, ward and borough authorities to pay bounties, the matter rests wholly with the people themselves. The law is not mandatory, and any township may decline to pay bounties, either to volunteers or drafted men, or they may pay any sum from \$100 to \$400, but they cannot exceed \$400.

Restoration of Southern Property.

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A Visit to a "Subjugated" State.

The general features of society are a total absence of all forms and pretenses of authority, the occupation of the country by both parties, the exercise of military authority, the harassing oppression produced by the "machinations" of paid reporters, and the danger to life and property from the brutality of robbers, who scour the country.

The Federal gunboats patrolling the Mississippi river govern the landing of steamers and the shipment of cotton. Occasional raids by the United States forces are equalled in destructiveness and booty only by those of the "Jayhawkers."

Among the incidents which will serve to illustrate life in a "restored" State, may be mentioned the following: A kind and harmless man—a Methodist preacher—was "jayhawked," and while on his knees in his night-clothes praying to his God, prayers by his assailants having proved useless, was shot by one of the "Buffans," his death cry interrupting the appeal to the Deity.

While the funeral of a young man was being attended at a church during August last, a raiding party of Federals appeared, and breaking in upon the procession, ordered the horses from the hearse, and from the vehicles in attendance, completely putting an end to the funeral, and obliging those of the citizens who were not captured, to bury the body hastily and without ceremony.

A party of "jayhawkers" recently made a descent upon the house of a gentleman, he being alone with his mother and sister. The inmates barricaded the house and gave battle for several hours, and succeeded in wounding two, while the remainder made off with all the mules and horses upon the place. A force of citizens and Confederate soldiers was immediately raised, who pursued the robbers to their swamps and killed two.

Private wrongs are frequently avenged by the death of one of the parties—no notice being taken of the loss of a human life. "Sir," said a friend who was informing me as to the best manner of remaining safely in the country, "we have but three weapons, our whiskey, our greenbacks and our pistols." Indeed, whiskey seems to be the bane of the country, Federals, Confederates and citizens all drink whiskey in quantities astonishingly vast.

The writer does not feel at liberty to give all the information which he became possessed of in regard to the traffic between the citizens and the Northern people and officials. Many more incidents might be given illustrative of the semi-barbarous condition to which the war has reduced the unfortunate inhabitants of those sections overrun by the contending armies.

In the present state of trade and "cessation of hostilities," the dwellers immediately on the banks of the Mississippi would live in comparative quiet and comfort, were it not for the "Jayhawkers." These are confounded in Northern prints with Partisans of the Confederacy, who are regularly enlisted soldiers, but draw no pay, and act independently, either by companies or regiments. Both the Jayhawkers and the partisans are wrongly included under the name of "guerrillas."

The "Jayhawkers" is an outlaw, generally a deserter from one side or the other; sometimes a desperado living in the country. They murder barbarously and plunder indiscriminately. They are warred against by the Confederate forces and the citizens, as well as the Federal authorities. They serve, too, as convenient scapegoats for both parties. Numberless are the brutal murders committed by them since their rise in the last two years.

The condition of the "loyal blacks" will of course demand our attention. For two years past all who remained with their masters have been hired. The master gives them what they always have had—a comfortable home, clothing, food, and medical attendance, and in addition pays them each a sum per annum, varying from \$50 to \$175. The money they expend in buying trinkets of various kinds. A gentleman remarked to me that he had not a negro man upon his place who was not the owner of a watch, and each watchman's chain was observable in the negroes' hands.

The principles and sentiments of the people remain unchanged. They are highly overworked and forced to yield obedience to a power they cannot resist.

They are therefore making the best of their misfortune. They pay Confederate and Federal taxes, and are in the habit of former from prisoners of war. Many of the original movers in the movement, as the most "loyal" and high in favor at Washington, have taken the amnesty.

Many absentees from the Confederate army are in the country, and a few officers who have taken the amnesty seek. These seem to have abandoned the cause, and are making the best of their misfortune.

Continued and severe hardships, than from want of confidence in the success of the Confederate cause, or change in the opinions that induced them to enter the armies. Many come home to rest, to visit their families and procure clothing, remain a few months and return.

Among the incidents which will serve to illustrate life in a "restored" State, may be mentioned the following: A kind and harmless man—a Methodist preacher—was "jayhawked," and while on his knees in his night-clothes praying to his God, prayers by his assailants having proved useless, was shot by one of the "Buffans," his death cry interrupting the appeal to the Deity.

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But all this is about to disappear. The new spring boasts abundant all attempts at rising above the head of the Fair. It offers all the games of similar material, and all the games of similar material, and all the games of similar material.

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Reeves' Ambrosia.

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CHEROKEE PILLS. FEMALE REGULATORS. SUGAR COATED. DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.

HEALTH PRESERVER. For the Removal of Obstructions and the Cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all the Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

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Cheeseman's Pills. Have been used over a quarter of a century, and are the result of the most scientific and accurate research.

L. BROWN & CO. BANKERS AND COLLECTORS. Military & Naval Claims.

Orphan's Court Sale. BY VIRTUE OF AND IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, in and for the County of Erie, I will expose to public sale, in Spartanburg, Crawford county, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate.

The Ninth National Bank of the CITY OF NEW YORK. Capital \$1,000,000, Paid In.

Errie City Steam Bakery. I have the honor to inform my friends and the public that, after an absence of four years, I have returned to Errie.

Lands in Market. 3,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS situated in Waterford, Washington, D. C.

FURNITURE. A large and extensive sale of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Beds, Sofas, Tables, and other articles.

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