"Confederate States of North America, be they seven, ten or fifteen, so that a perpetual end may be put to the disturbances to which the country has so long been subjected. And we would further recommend that such convention be instructed to make such amendments to the Constitution as shall either distinctly and openly recognize the right of secession, or shall make provision for its suppression when attempted, clothe the Executive with power to carry such provision into effect, and make it a penal offence not to use it. We have no hesitation of saying that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy should not be delayed a day longer than can be helped after once Fort Sumter is surrendered to it."

January 12, '48, Abraham Lincoln, then a Representative from Illinois, now President of the United States, used the following emphatic language in advocacy of the right of secession:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down the minority, intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines or old laws; but to break up both and make new ones. [Appendix Con. Globe, 1st session 30th Congress, page 94.]

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT

TERMS—$1:50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. J. GERRITSON,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

ARTICLE 1.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; **OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS**; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.—*Constitution of United States.*

Democratic Doctrine.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States although limited in its authority to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits supreme authority, and has the usual and necessary powers for preserving itself and enforcing its laws.

Resolved, That the Union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors; is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home and respect abroad. The Democratic party will cling to it as the last prop of freedom, and as the great exponent in self-government with which to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.—[Resolutions of State Convention, Feb. 1861.

—We advise those who have been blowing loudly about secession, disunion, &c., of late, and charging that Democracy advocated secession, to read the above—bearing in mind that it correctly reflects Democratic sentiment, and was everywhere so acknowledged, at the time. They will then please read the paragraphs commencing on first page, headed "The Secession Doctrine," and remember that those disunion ideas were promulgated by those who mould opinions for the Republican party, and that they were cheerfully endorsed or silently acquiesced in by the politicians, as well as the rank and file of the party. This comparison clearly indicates which is the real Union, and which the disunion party organization.

Who Advocated Disunion?

We copy the following from the Montrose Democrat of March 14th, 1861. The same paper contains Lincoln's inaugural address; and the paragraph is a portion of our criticism, and repudiation of the disunion, and other, (to us) obnoxious doctrines therein contained. Read the extract and judge whether it is not Mr. Lincoln, instead of the Democrat that has favored disunion:—

"He (Lincoln) says the people have the right to "fix terms for the separation of the States." This is no new doctrine. The people of the Cotton States have acted upon it, by seceding, and setting up a Government of their own. We deny the existence of any such right, and a large majority of the people of the Country agree with us. The Southern people, in fixing their terms, quietly seceded, and formed their own Confederacy; but suppose they fix upon terms that include making Washington their Capital, and come up and tell him to leave or have his head chopped off? Will he still admit their right to fix terms? Or let the whole American people fix terms that shall establish two Republics, and permit him to return to his rail-splitting. Old Abe never said a more silly thing; and he must have been under the influence of his recent fright, or he, perhaps, would not have said that. If a Government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was created, the people have a revolutionary right; and if they succeed they are heroes, while if they fail they are hung as traitors. *In no case can our people fix terms for the separation of the States*; and in so alleging Lincoln overthrew all his immediately preceding argument about the necessary perpetuity of our Union, and the folly of secession; and furnished the Southern seceders with prominent authority *for their erroneous and destructive act.*"

☞ The Montrose *Republican* of yesterday, inadvertantly, no doubt, copied one of the forged extracts, said to be from a recent speech of Hon. D. S. Dickinson; said extract being, as it happens, one that we quoted last week, to show how base a forgery it was compared with what he did say. We had a copy of his speech, in full, before us, corrected by himself, and from which we copied enough to show the tone of the speech. Mr. D. has since, in a letter, repudiated the abolition sentiments attributed to him, and no paper should fail to do him justice after being led into an error in quoting words which he is incapable of stating to offer.

☞ At the late session of the Wyoming Conference of the M. E. Church, at Owego, the following substitute was offered and passed, instead of a resolution to adopt the report of last year on slavery:

Whereas, Divine Providence has taken the work of emancipation into his own hands, therefore,

Resolved, That we stand still and see the salvation of God.

We take the above from an exchange, which endorses it. The public will be shocked to learn that a body of sane men claiming to be Christians, could deliberately resolve that the present threatened destruction of the best government on earth is the work of Divine Providence; and that civil war is the salvation of God!

But since the Rev. gentlemen so believe, let us inquire whether their determination to "stand still" and see the work of salvation go on, is at all consistent with the object of their calling! Rather is it not their duty, as the chosen agents of their Creator, to carry forward the work of saving a fallen world, to be found in the *front rank*? But if they think that Providence does not need their services, instead of "standing still," they had better set to work and help to till the soil, or in some way "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow;" for idleness is not allowed in the scriptures, and if one piece of work has been taken out of their hands, surely another should be put in its place, for "An idler encumbereth the ground;" and, "a tree which bringeth forth no fruit," &c.

"The punishment of Treason is death and the confiscation of the property of the Traitor. The death penalty may be evaded; but not so the confiscation. And when the army of the Republic marches into Virginia, let the property of every Rebel be at once confiscated by proclamation. A part of this property will of course be negroes.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

It is about time that the leading Republican journals of New York obtained some little knowledge of, or respect for, the Constitution and laws of the United States. When they do so, they will do well to cease their clamor about "confiscating property." Treason is punishable by DEATH—but confiscation is positively forbidden by the Constitution.

The above journal is not alone in its crazy ravings; the prominent administration papers all over the North take similar grounds. It is the last link in the chain of evidence required to establish the fact that John Brown was a pioneer in the work they wanted to accomplish; and that they are ready to overturn our Constitution, because it is in the way of their mad schemes of disunion.

IRISH CITIZENS LOYAL.—On Friday last the flag of the Union was raised on the Catholic Church in Montrose, in presence of quite a large assemblage. R. R. Little, Esq., spoke briefly on the occasion, saying that this flag is the emblem of our nationality, of freedom—political and religious; and that he was glad to witness the loyalty of our Irish fellow citizens to the land of their adoption. His remarks were received with applause.

On Sunday preceding, the Rev. Hugh Monahan delivered a patriotic Union sermon in the Catholic Church in Montrose. [*Montrose Republican.*

One good result is likely to be produced by the war, if no other. Those who have for years past viciously defamed our adopted fellow-citizens, charging them with being hostile to American Liberty, will be forced to admit that their late persecution has been all wrong, and prompted by base motives. No class of our citizens have more patriotic hearts than the Catholic exiles from Green Erin; and we have been gratified to see *Ex*-Know-Nothings embrace the opportunity to endorse the utterance of that fact recently.

☞ We are pleased to notice that an honored few of the Republican papers are true to their advocacy of the plan of laying aside all partisan bias, during the struggle to maintain American Liberty. To this end they condemn any removals from office for party reasons. But the controlling politicians of the party in power are busy in the work of party strife, and good Union men are daily being removed to make room for political favorites. Lincoln seems blind to his own interests, and suffers proscription to run its course. No matter what a man has done, or is doing for his country, if he holds a petty office, he is rudely thrust asile by those who peddled the Helper book, or contributed to the John Brown fund. "Is he honest, is he capable?" or "is he for the Union?"—these questions are not asked now; but "did he vote for Old Abe?" is required to be answered in the affirmative. Let ALL disunionists be removed promptly, but when the good Old Ship of State is reeling in the storm, there should be no party tests raised among faithful sailors.

☞ Among the many companies offered to Gov. Curtin was one from this county, by "Captain D. C. Z. Dimrock." No name was given for the company, but we presume it was a Montrose Rifle Company, Capt. Dr. G. Z. Dimock. No such company ever existed, even on paper;—and we think it a picayune patriotism that vents itself by reporting bogus concerns to our Governor.

☞ The article we print on first page from the *Luzerne Union*, not only shows what did occur at the time, but contains many points that will apply very well to certain would-be judges of patriotism in this place.

The alleged offence of the *Union* was in stating that Abolitionism had done its work, &c.

☞ Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is the only Governor who has headed the troops of his State for the defence of the capital.

It will be noticed that Mr. Sprague is the only Democratic Governor in States which furnish troops at the call of the President—no Republican Gov's will fight

☞ Read articles on first page.

☞ At the meeting of the Board of Missions, at New York, last Friday, the Chairman apologized for the absence of Judge Jessup, saying that he was at the head of the troops from this county, gallantly marching on to Washington! He had a letter from the Judge, from which it would seem that he learned that *fact*, but did not read it. It is refreshing to our people to hear such *news*, even in a round about way! Instead of Judge Jessup being at the head of the troops, marching to Washington, the volunteers whom he had needlessly hustled off to Harrisburg, where they were not wanted, and could not be accepted, were coming home complaining bitterly that they had been humbugged.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Nearly all of the volunteers who left this county week before last have returned. The several companies had, as they supposed, enlisted in obedience to the call for three months volunteers. Arriving at Harrisburg, they learned that they would not be accepted unless they would enlist for three years or during the war; so the companies concluded to return with the exception of some ten or twelve members of the Montrose Guards, whose names we have not yet learned, and one member, Geo. Doolittle, of the Union Volunteers. There has evidently been mismanagement somewhere.—*Montrose Republican.*

Of course there has been gross mismanagement somewhere, and it needs no committee of investigation to ferret out and fix upon certain self-constituted Guardians of the country's welfare, the whole blame of the ridiculous blunders that have been made. Ask the volunteers, and they will readily repeat their voluntary expression of contempt for those who have been *using* them for selfish personal ends. On the day the troops left here, a dispatch was received ordering the Susquehanna troops *not to come*, as they were not wanted for three months; but certain parties construed this to mean the Susq'a Depot Company, and hastened ours off, only to be sent back again. After arriving at Harrisburg, self-constituted Guardians of the volunteers undertook to worry them into a three years service, but they thought they had been so badly "cuchered" that no more personal ambition should be gratified at their expense; and feeling that they had honorably done their whole duty, they came home, and *nobody* says they did wrong.

The party who has had so much pains taken to publish himself as the author and prime mover of all the patriotic efforts in the county, and as being "in command of the troops," must now bear the blame of the fizzle. It might have been well to drop the ex-civil, and assume a military title. How would "Captain Jessup" sound?

The people of the county care much less about the four or five thousand dollars which this affair has cost, than they do about the reckless mismanagement and personal ambition that had so very much to do with it—particularly in hurrying the troops off to Harrisburg before they were accepted.

☞ One of the political preachers in the city of New York thus defines his position on war:

"I disapproved of the principle of the Revolutionary war. It was waged against lawful authority. I regard the war of 1812 as still worse. The Mexican war I opposed with all my heart; but the present war I approve. It is a Holy War.—It is a war for the extinction of slavery."

A similar class of abolition Tories are to be found in every community, and are among those who now shout the loudest for the Stars and Stripes. If ever traitors deserved to dangle at a ropes end, they are chief among them; and if they had been located where they belong,—between Heaven and earth,—fit for neither—years ago, we should now have had a peaceable, prosperous, united country.

NEW MILITARY PUBLICATION.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publish a cheap work for the instruction of all volunteer recruits. It is called The Soldiers Guide, a complete Manuel and Drill Book, for the use of all Volunteers, Militia and the Home Guard, adapted to the discipline and drill of the soldiers of the present day in the United States Army, by an officer of the U. S. Army. The instructions are plain and full, with a dictionary of all military terms, to make their explanations intelligible. As the work is published for the sum of twenty-five cents, every soldier and volunteer can have one of the best kind of instructors to read and study in his leisure moments. Copies will be sent free of postage to any one, on remitting twenty-five cents to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Teachers' Institute.

The Susq'a Co. Teachers' Institute convened in Montrose, at the Academy Hall, on Thursday, the 25th ult., according to adjournment.

The officers of the Institute being absent, the meeting was called to order by A. N. Bullard, Co. Sup't, who also conducted in the forenoon an exercise in Reading, after which some remarks were made by Supt. Bullard and Mr. J. F. Shoemaker on the subject of Reading.

In the afternoon, Mr. Bullard read a letter from the Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, saying that in consequence of the state of our public affairs he could not meet with the Institute as he had promised.

The members of the Institute present then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—President, Mr. J. F. Shoemaker, of Rush; Vice Presidents, Mr. E. B. Hawley of New Milford, and Miss Sarah Shove of Rush; Secretary, Mr. E. P. Gardner, of Brooklyn; assistant Secretaries, Miss E. A. Farrar of Harford, and Miss Ann E. Bush of Montrose; Treasurer, Mr. M. J. Corso of New Milford.

A drill was then had in Grammar, conducted by Mr. W. Faurot, after which it was voted that at the next meeting of the Institute Mr. J. F. Shoemaker deliver an essay on the best method of School government; Miss Jennie Simpson an essay on Reading; Mr. E. P. Gardner, an essay on the best methods of teaching Orthography; and Supt. Bullard an essay on the subject of Common School Education, generally.

Adjourned to meet again next Fall, in the borough of New Milford—the time to be fixed by the executive committee.

Grand Speculation.

There may be nothing wrong, but Pennsylvania and the General Government are hurt—at least they are "bleeding" freely, or men are complaining without just causes. The complaints have become so general that what at first were mere insinuations against men who are jobbing have now assumed the shape of bold charges, which must be met, or a fearful responsibility will rest somewhere.

The correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch writing from Camp Scott, opens a broadside on the commissariat there, by declaring that the provisions furnished are not fit to eat. The same paper contains the following significant advertisement:

70 BLANKETS WANTED.—Owing to the miserable quality of the half blankets furnished at Harrisburg, the Washington Infantry, No. 1, Company A, 13th Regiment are suffering from cold at nights, in their quarters. Any good blankets left at the Dispatch Office, will be forwarded at once for their relief. my6

It is openly asserted that the price paid for each is for a full, thick blanket, and not for half horse blankets through which the sun could shine! We copy the following from the Evening Journal of Monday:

Is there no Money?—We regret to hear that those who are now employed at the Girard House called on the cashier, on Saturday, for their wages and received only a small portion of them. How is this? What is the cause? has the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, made by the Legislature, been exhausted in a proper manner?

If so, then we call on the members at this extra session to make immediately a proper appropriation—one sufficient to meet all emergencies, so that the great and patriotic State of Pennsylvania may not be disgraced by having her sons and daughters of toil, who have families dependent on them, turned away, with but a pittance of their earnings. It is the duty of our State to see to it, not only that our brave volunteers are properly clothed and fed, but also that the men and women who are laboring by night and day, for meagre pay, are paid promptly.

"Is there no money?" That is a very significant question, and it appears there is not, otherwise the hotel keepers would be paid for furnishing subsistence to the troops, and the operatives at the Girard House paid their wages in full. It therefore looks very much as if exorbitant prices had been paid, or some jobbing done to disburse the State appropriations in three weeks. Let us have a fair, impartial investigation, without respect to persons; for this is a question in which the people at large are interested. The following, from an Ohio paper, shows that jobbing is not confined to this State:

Making it pay:—The gentlemen who have the contracts for subsisting the volunteers of the State will, doubtless, soon make a sum sufficient to retire on. The rations in the regular United States Army are commuted at thirty cents per day for each soldier. The contractor in our State receives fifty and sixty cents per day for each man, while the rations furnished our volunteers are of much inferior quality to those furnished the regular army.

The miserable feed which has been dealt out to our volunteers at Columbus, it is said, does not cost the contracters fifteen cents a day. The number now at Columbus is about 8,000. The profits therefore, per day, must be about $4,000. This is patriotism with a vengeance!

It appears that the General Government is being plundered by unconscienceable speculators. We find the following floating among the items in our exchange papers:

A *Large speculation*.—We see it stated in several papers that George Law and others have obtained a contract from the Government for supplying the newly raised army with twenty thousand beeves at eight cents per pound live weight—equal to fourteen cents per pound when slaughtered. By the operation the contractors expect to realize a net profit of $600,000! This is one of the ways the Government is plundered, and the Treasury depleted! A few individuals are making princely fortunes at the expense of the tax-payers of the country.

This is too bad. It is an abuse which calls for correction, immediate and unconditional. The people of Pennsylvania, with a unanimity unparalleled in the annals of patriotism, are imposing upon themselves onerous taxation, are willing that the Legislature shall exhaust all the resources of the State to assert the supremacy of the Government, but they will not stand unprincipled men enriching themselves at a time like this at their expense.

We are at a loss how to stigmatize men who, at this particular juncture, would take advantage of patriotism to plunder. They might with great propriety be classed among those who, on the day of general resurrection, would despoil coffins of their silver plates.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGES.—We scarce open an exchange now-a-days, but that we see recorded the details of the invasion of private rights or individual property, at the hands of some irresponsible mob, who are taught to believe they are doing God's service under a pretended suspicion of a want of loyalty on the part of their victims. This lawless spirit, we are sorry to say, has been, in too many instances, encouraged by men who, when the excitement of the hour passes off will be heartily ashamed of their conduct. It is time a stop be put to these outrages. That the country is involved in war is calamitous enough without adding to its evils a reign of lawless anarchy.

We saw in an Easton paper the other day the statement that two or three boxes of the Congressional Globe had come to that place directed to the Hon. R. Brodhead, late U. S. Senator. Some rowdies seeing the boxes, pretended they smelt treason, and taking them into their custody, sent for Mr. B. to "come and explain the mystery." That gentleman sent them word that when they got through reading the Union speeches made by him in Congress, which they would find in the volumes they were so carefully guarding, they should please return his property. Their discovery that they were simply books, of course caused them some chagrin, if it did not learn them better manners.

The fact is, all good citizens must set their faces against this sort of proceedure if they would restore anything like order in the Government.

—At Harrisburg the $3,000,000 Loan bill has passed in the House. It raises fifteen regiments beyond both Federal requisitions—a total of fifty-five regiments. An act for the relief of volunteers in service has become a law. A State agent, directly from the South, reports that 25,000 troops are not far from Richmond, and 15,000 in Tennessee and Kentucky, supposed to be moving toward Cairo.

Punishment of Treason.

The penalty which the laws of the United States provide shall be inflicted upon those who commit high treason, is death. The Constitution, art. 3, sec. 3, declares that "treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The same section continues:—"The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." Every individual who has taken up arms, in the seceding States, against the government, and has been or may be engaged in attacking federal places, properties, or vessels, is indictable for the crime of treason; and all such, be they few or many, are liable, by act of Congress, to the punishment of death. Those who have furnished rebels with arms, or munitions of war, or any materials for carrying out traitorous purposes, fall under the lesser penalty of imprisonment, not exceeding seven years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. These embrace, however, all the punishments that can be inflicted for this offence.

There can be no such thing as confiscation of property for Treason, according to the Constitution which prohibits "forfeiture." Slaves cannot, therefore, be permanently sequestrated from a master who is a traitor, nor can laws be passed preventing their reverting to his heirs after his death.

☞ Some people hereabouts are just new in a terrible state of excitement about "traitors," "disunionists," &c., &c. We will be glad to have the opinion of some of these individuals on the following paragraph from an editorial in a late number of the Ohio State Journal, the Republican organ of that State. It said:

"Politicians and dotards may gabble and weep tears of imbecility over the destruction of the American Union, but humanity will gladly accept it as one of the cheering indications that Providence is working good to the creatures of earth."

Strange to say the Republican editor who thus rejoiced over "the destruction of the American Union" is not called a traitor by the other disciples of Greeley & Co.

The New York Times of the 5th inst., says:

"Like Popery, slavery is incompatible with the spirit of the age, in other words, with liberty and civilization. Their progress is at an end, and fate or Providence seems to have doomed them to speedy destruction by the folly of their devotees."

It is well to have warning in time, from those who assume to interpret the decrees of "fate or Providence," and it is interesting to know that after all the slaves have been set free, the grand scheme of Puritanic emancipation will be likely to include also the "destruction" of "Popery," which of course will involve another civil war. While whole regiments, composed of Catholics, are at this moment sacrificing time and money and health at Washington, that the members of this Abolition Administration may enjoy fat offices and comfortable rest in their beds, their recognized organ in New York dares to threaten them, in no dubious language, with a war upon their religion!

☞ We noticed last week the disappearance of Miss Harriet P. Eggleston, from the House of her uncle, in Vestal, on the 24th ult. After a strict and vigorous search, the body of the unfortunate girl was found in the saw mill pond of Mr. Clark, near the residence of John LaGrange, Esq. in Vestal, on Thursday of last week.

On Friday, Coroner Brigham, of Binghamton, held an inquest on the body. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to her death by drowning herself.—*Union News.*

CORRECTION.—We regret to be called upon to correct the statement made a few days since in The Daily News, to the effect that that reverend firebrand of war, Henry Ward Beecher, was about to go forth to battle, and accompany a Brooklyn regiment to the theater of conflict. The reverend gentleman declines to go, and will remain at home to console the widows and orphans whom this war (which he, more than any other man, has contributed to bring about,) may make. He will let others do the fighting, and confine himself to preaching and praying, with a good salary, on Brooklyn Heights.—*N. Y. News.*

HARRISBURG, May 10.—An application made from private parties in the Eastern States to Gov. CURTIN, to permit bodies of armed free blacks to pass through Pennsylvania, has met with his unconditional refusal.

Great satisfaction is expressed here with the refusal by men of all parties. The object of these applications was to rouse the slaves of the Southern States to rebellion.

Gov. CURTIN sternly declares that no negro volunteers or organized bands shall march through this State. If any such force should be permited to march upon the South, it would compel every Union man there to take the secession side.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A MISSIONARY.—J. Q. A. Rohrer, a graduate of Lewisburg University, in the regular and theological departments, who sailed last summer from New York, as a missionary to Japan, has never been heard from since he left New York city. The Edwin Forrest the vessel upon which he sailed, is supposed to be lost, and all hope of its recovery has been abandoned by the proprietors. Mr. Rohrer had with him his wife, who was a native of Montrose, Susquehanna county. He was a young man of much promise, and was, we think, the first ever sent by the American Board to Japan.—Sunbury Democrat.

—The English papers discuss the American question, the entire London Press, with the exception of The Times, sympathizing warmly with the loyal States, and anticipating an early triumph for the Government.

—A conference has been held at Kentucky for arming the State. A military commission is proposed of three persons, one to be a Unionist.

☞ From Baltimore we learn that a large number of persons have left the city to join the Southern army. They have gone in companies, but without arms. Two of the companies passed through Frederick recently in a deplorable plight, it is reported, and caused consierable excitement. The body comprised 65 men and two officers, and although they were unarmed, the Home Guard was ordered out and remained armed all night. The men stated that they were on the to Virginia.

Abstract of News

—Southern troops are moving toward Washington, into Virginia. Tennessee troops to the number of 1,400, and a battalion of Alabama troops, have swollen the force at Lynchburg. At Norfolk there are 4,000 troops, two companies being from Georgia. It is supposed that Harper's Ferry will be the first point for the conflict. This is probable, but not certain. Great activity is exerted to push troops forward from the South into Virginia, while that State, also, is arming as rapidly as possible. The troops of Mississippi, which were to attack Cairo, are to move toward Virginia.

—The Federal forces are rapidly concentrating, so as to hold every point for the security of Washington. Gen. Lee of Virginia insists that Southern troops shall not cross the State line till an attack is made. Under this policy Virginia and the South may gain time to bring up forces in a thoroughly prepared manner.

—At Harrisburg the Select Committee on the Baltimore riot recite the facts, demand the punishment of the guilty parties and the restoration of Pennsylvanias unjustly confined in Baltimore. They would authorize the Governor to carry out their views.

—The Surveyor of Customs at Louisville is instructed to stop the shipment of arms, munitions and provisions to any of the seceded States. He is not to allow any articles contraband of war to pass that city.

—At Montgomery the Postal Department is prepared to take charge of the mails at any moment the Congress there may direct. After the announcement of the secession of Arkansas, and one or two bills were offered, a secret session ensued.

—The proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature have just been made public. The ordinance of secession, and an alliance with the Confederate States, was passed, subject to a vote of the people on the 8th, of June. The Military bill was passed calling for 55,000 troops, and appropriating $3,000,000 unconditionally, and $5,000,000 conditionally.

—Fifty West Point cadets called to Washington were detained at Philadelphia by the police, under a misapprehension as to their purposes.

—A reliable private dispatch says that Arkansas passed the Secession Ordinance by a vote of 69 to 1.

—At Montgomery a salute was fired on account of the accession of a tenth star to the Confederacy.

—Major Anderson has, with the permission of Government, accepted the command of the troops raised in Kentucky, in obedience to the call of the President.

—Charles Henry Fisher, of Philadelphia, has suspended. Liabilities about $1,000,000.

—There is a serious disposition on the part of some of the members of the Legislature to restrain the enactment of a full exercise of the Governor's military prerogative as commander-in-Chief. It is known certainly that any bill cramping a full exercise of such powers will be vetoed.

☞ All who suffer from Coughs, Colds Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and incipient Consumption, have the consolation of knowing that a sure antidote for these complaints exists in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and everywhere sold by Druggists and Agents.

—A Railroad Convention met at Montgomery on Friday. The body represented 4,375 miles of road, and $107,670,000 of funded capital.

—The blockade of Norfolk is said to be complete.

—The surveilance of the Government over the newspaper correspondents at Washington renders it hard work for the specials. Their despatches are evidently deprived of their vitality before leaving the telegraph, and reach New York as stale as small beer.

—A special despatch to the Alexandria Gazette, dated Montgomery, May 7th, confirms the reported secession of Arkansas and Tennessee. Salutes were fired there in honor of these events.

—Troops are being sent from Lower to Upper Canada to protect the arsenals from apprehended incursions from this side the line during our national troubles.

—At a special election held on the 7th, for Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, the Democrats elected their candidate, Thomas Mahoney.

—The Rebels, it is reported, are slowly falling back from Harper's Ferry, receiving meanwhile, continued accessions from the South.

—Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky has issued a Message against the Administration and in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

—Major Anderson was serrenaded on Tuesday evening, as a token of the popular satisfaction at his course in assuming command of the Kentucky regiment.

—A COMPANY OF MONKS.—The Rev. B. Wimmer, Abbott of the Monastery of St. Vincent, Westmoreland county, has organized a company of 80 men, made up principally from among the members of his confraternity.

☞ Two sisters-in-law of President Lincoln, residents of Selma, Ala, presented a Confederate flag to the Selma Cadets.

—BRADFORD COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.—Last week three companies of volunteers, numbering about 230 men, arrived here from Bradford county, but yesterday a large number of them went "back agen" to the land of Wilmot, in preference to going down to Dixie's land.—*Harisburg Patriot, May 10th.*

—The Fire Zouaves had a rare time in Washington on Wednesday night. A building near Willard's was on fire, and the entire regiment raseed off in usual style for the scene of conflagration. In an amazing short time they had helped themselves to an engine, and to the astonishment of the Washington firemen, the "b hoys" had the work of putting out the fire accomplished. The dash and dare of the Zouaves was universally admired

—The advices of the Federal Government to the European Powers are, in all cases, the same in spirit as those communicated to Minister Dayton. No recognition of the Confederate States against the protest of the Federal Government is probable, as is learned from the Secrefary of State. The reply of Spain, respecting San Domingo and the Southern Confederacy is awaited with anxiety.

—The Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminole and Creek Indians favor secession. They hold slaves. A general council was to be held on the 8th ultimo.

—In the Maryland Legislature the Committee on Federal Relations made a report adverse to the course of the Government. It proposes to take neutral ground.

—At Wheeling May 9th, fast day was observed. Sermons in favor of the Union were delivered in nine out of twelve churches. One clergyman wanted every secessionist in his congregation to leave.

—It is said that General Scott has laid his plans for a six months campaign. It is thought that the seat of war is about to be removed from Washington to Cairo. The latter being considered a strategical point of the greatest importance.

—From New Orleans we learn that three thousand applications have been made for letters of marque. It is a large number. Slaves are wanted to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad. About 6,000 troops are ready at New Orleans for service in the Confederacy.

—The volunteers at Albany seem to be a disorderly set of fellows. Affrays are of almost daily occurrence, and shootings and stabbings appear to be the order of the day.

—The Montgomery Congress has determined to prosecute arrangements for the war very vigorously. It is represented that they can put an army of 150,000 troops, well equipped for one year's campaign, into the field.

—THE company of soldiers from Wyoming county, having no orders to proceed further than Sunbury, were left here on Thursday morning, where they are now quartered.—Sunbury Democrat.

—A report of a slave insurrection in Owen County, Kentucky, has been received at Frankfort, in that State. Four hundred negroes are said to be in arms, and some white men were killed in attempting to disarm them. A dispatch from Rising Sun, Indiana, confirms the statement, and says that a body of troops has been offered to suppress the insurrection. It is supposed that the telegraph wires have been cut by the insurgents. White men, it is said, are leading the negroes.

The reported negro insurrection in Owen and Gallatin Counties, Ky., originated as follows: One lady met two negroes armed, when she went and told her minister that the negroes were arming. He at once spread the alarm.

—Eight hundred prisoners of war have been taken by Captain Lyon of St. Louis. The men taken were acting as secessionists, and, it is said, under the auspices of the Governor of Missouri. Captain Lyon demanded that their camp should surrender in half an hour. This was done. It was said that the written demand was not received. They were surrounded by the Federal troops, and finally laid down their arms and were taken away as prisoners of war. A late dispatch states that the utmost excitement prevailed. An officer having been wounded by the mob, as he fell he gave an order to fire, and about twenty persons were killed. The mob were disposed to attack two or three newspaper offices, but the action of the police, at the latest accounts, was successful in preventing any farther bloodshed.

—From St. Louis we have an account of another fearful tragedy on Saturday night. A large body of Home Guards, recently enlisted, on being hooted by the crowd, one of whom, a boy, discharged a pistol shot, fired indiscriminately, killing some of their own men and killing and wounding others. Great indignation was expressed against the Germans. The State troops had been released. They gave their parol under protest. General Harney has issued a proclamation, and called out regulars to preserve the peace. The Legislature has passed the Harris Military bill. The prospect is that conflicts will continue.

—From Washington we learn that the Secretary of to the Treasury has invited offers for the $9,000,000 loan undisposed of, under the act of February last.

The President has issued a proclamation virtually declaring martial law over Florida. He has directed the Commandant of the forces upon the coast of that State to allow no person to exercise authority upon any island of the Gulf inconsistent with the laws of the United States. The writ of *habeas corpus* is to be suspended, if necessary.

Mrs. Todd, Ky, mother in-law of Lincoln passed through Montgomery on Monday, *en route* for Selma. It is said that she very decidedly refused to accept the proffered hospitalites of the "White House" at Washington.—*Charleston Courier.*

—A correspondent to The Baltimore American (Republican organ,) gives an account of the activity prevailing at Harper's Ferry. Arrangements have been made for a desperate struggle at this point, and the men and material are by no means wanting.

It is not true, as reported, that provisions are scarce in the South. Flour and bacon are plenty. Texas guarantees to furnish enough meat to supply the Confederate army. Grain is being cultivated on every acre of tillable land.

GETTING OUT OF DANGER.—There was a great deal of blowing, a few days ago, about Cassius M. Clay and few other Republican dignataries having volunteered under the star and stripes to fight against the traitors. It was all premature however.—Cassius M. Clay has left for his lucrative appointment as Minister to Russia; and Giddings, and Corwin, and Schurz, and C. F. Adams, and Raymond, and a host of others who blowed gallantly before the dangers came, have accepted positions abroad from the Administration, and are getting themselves out of harm's way as fast as possible. Political blowers are brave men at barbacues or in the bar rooms, but the first smell of gunpowder frightens them out of the country.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—The response, up on the part of our naturalized citizens, in defence of our country's flag, in the war now progressing, is a grand and noble exhibition of true patriotism. And yet, but a few years ago, they were marked, denounced and anathematized by a great and powerful party, as traitors to our soil, and a stigma and curse upon the country. What a practical illustration of the correctness and undeviating justness and sound discretion of the great Democratic party of the country that defended them. None of our foreigners have the "rheumatism, diarrhœa or weak eyes."

Susq'a County Classical and Normal School, AT MONTROSE, PA.

PROF. S. S. HARTWELL, B. A., PRINCIPAL.

MR. B. O. CAMP, AND MISS H. RICHARDS, ASSISTANTS.

MRS. A. M. RICHARDS, Primary Department. | MISS F. BLACKMAN, Music on Piano.

DR. G. Z. DIMOCK, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

THE FOURTH TERM of the present Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday, May 13th. The Trustees would say of this School, now under the direction of Prof. S. S. HARTWELL, that it is in a flourishing condition and offers superior inducements to all desiring a thorough education. Those wishing a good preparation for College, for teaching and other pursuits, will do well to avail themselves of its advantages. They are referred to those who have already done so.

For Particulars, See Circular.

C. F. READ, Secretary. W. ALSEVER, Trs.