was norse, van Valkenburg, Van Wyck, Va Wallace, E. P. Weikon, Washburge, Wheele Bita, Windom and Worscharn-71. Bitar-Mozara Arnold, Bingham, George H npboli, Carlle, Coltax, Frederick A. Conkling tilng, Davia, Edgetton, Foreander son of Mis rincipal ones are: Ways analber Campboil, Carille, Colfax, Frederick , Cookling Coakling, Davis, Edgetton, Foesenden, Frank uodwin, Grow, Garley, Haight, Harrison, Bick Iey, Lahman, Lorejuy, Moorhend, Anoo, P. Mae Puberoy, Portor, Hiddi, Sodewick, Sheffeld rer, Sherman, Binith, John B. Steele, Benjanit , Francis Thomas, Trimbio, Uptos, Charles W. Walley-40. Ortimuden-Meerra, Cravens, Cristeld, Dunlap, Urillag, Jackson, Leary, Malloy, Menzies, Kol-ber and Wickliffs. Thad. Stevens; Post-Office, ie affirmadiciary, Hickman; Public Exit Covode; Military Affairs, Blain ed by yea Foreign Affairs, Crittenden; Ashley: Mr. Holman (Ind.) presente Walton and Mr. Holman (Ind.) presente

tion, which was adopted, dec and ordinary session, only conside Pendleton, Perry and Robinson, Taw, Logan, Stell, Fri Mr. Vallandiohane Merry and Robinson, Jaw, Logan, Stell, wrif and Bobinson. Mesars Ancons, Burnett, Coop-Wallandighans Mesars Ancons, Burnett, Coop-Morton, Reid kud Wood. resolutions concerning the n naval appropriations for the bard, Ward and Woodraff. For Mr. Con-Masers. Alle ble, William G. Stoels and Ch Allen, Joseph Balloy, Morris, Noand the financial affairs connt G. Steels and Ch Richardson Mer with, and all bills and resoluti vate character, and all other Note: Mr. McClernand-Messis, Poaks and Wright, For Mr. Oriteri-Mr. Pinher. For Mr. Oriteli-Mr. Nicclernand, For Mr. Notl-Mr. McGlernand, For Mr. Pendleton-Mr. Vallandigham, S. For Mr. Steven-Mr. Killinger. regular arolutions not directly connect

raising of revenue and in rel military and naval affairs shall without debate to the approx mittees, to be considered at the Before the rote was announced by the clerk, ular session of Congress.

ular session of Congress. **Ide deleviate charges** wars made, which, gwa Mr. Lovejoy offered the **Carding of read and charge** his s mong other resolutions: **France Cardinate** and the second se mong other resolutions : House, it is no part of the dut

diers of the United States to

Resolved, That the Commercial Judiciary be instructed to inquire interest expediency of repealing at called the Fugitive Slave Law.

Hickman raised the question that such through. resolutions were out of order; but Speaker Grow raled that they were in order.-Mr. Edwards moved to lay them on the were severally passed, the House refusing

table. Adopted, 87 to 62. to order the yeas and nays on the final Mr. Hickman moved a re-consideration vote. of Mr. Holman's resolution, his object be-

ing to include general questions of a jument of the volunteers and militia. dicial character. Mr. Burnett again suggested an amendment, so as to allow propositions looking to the peaceful, solution of the present introduce a bill authorizing the Federal

Government to take personal property in troubles to be introdued. Objections bethe Rebel States, where the owners have ing made, Mr. Burnett said that gentlebeen found in rebellion against the Govmen ought not to be deprived of the right ernment. to offer such propositions. M. Wickliffe declared, in the name of

his constituents, his country and his God, that the legislation of this House should be left free and untrameled. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived-yeas 52, nays 102.

Mr. Holman's resolution as amended by Hickman's resolution, was again adopted. Mr. Fouke (Ill.) offered a preamble, setting forth that a fierce and unnatural civil war exists, caused by a portion of our mis-guided countryman, and concluding with nound of hard bread if fresh heaf instead resolutions that the House should, during the pending war, ignore all political differences heretofore existing between the cit izens of the loyal states; that the appointments, civil and military, should be made in accordance with Jefferson's plan, viz: "Is he honest, is he capable?"—approv-pressing the rebellion against and defend ing the President's course in summoning troops hither to defend the capital, expressing a high tribute to Gen: Scott's military skill and wisdom, and his loyalty amid so much disaffection, and concluded by saying that, while we hold the sword of justice, and have the ability and dispoo be appropriated. sition to uphald the President, it becomes our solemn duty to offer to our deluded brethren the olive branch of peace.

Ruled out of order by Speaker Grow. After adopting various preparatory resolutions, adjourned.

bill to provide for the payment of the mi-litia and volanteers called into the service, eentive of the so called confederate states, of the United States by the Proclamation of the President on the 18th of April, 1861, from the time they were called into any of them to the Union, and obedience

service until the 30th of June. Mr. Stevens said that there is much suf- ties. Mr. Vallaudigham alluded to the ing among the soldiers, and there was

A rew days ago, the steamer Cataline, engaged as a Government transport, was burned near Fort Monroe; and this accidental, or probably providential circumstance, is bringing to light the fact that

there are abuses in the Navy Department to be investigated, as well as the War Dettee of th nartment. The steamer Cataline, it appears was as the bil an old and nearly used up hulk, lying at

ing army to New York, a burden on the hands of her ow is. He owners, when the Southern outbreak oc-\$500,000, curred. She had been a long time for sale give their but could find no purchaser at the prices rop of blood asked, ranging from ten to fifteen thoubut they sand dollars. Competent judges of such stock say she would have been dear at any

Powell.

of subjuga

em as con-

of any who

oses of the

r these ob-

ent was re-

There was no debate.

The House concurred in the amend-

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should

gure above \$7500. Some of our Philaproviso to lelphia steamboat men, who were invited ney approto take shares in her at a valuation of fifie employteen thousand, refused to have anything to do with her at such a price, Since her destruction it turns out that fering with through some dexterous manipulation by His object

pound on black tea, and 20 cents per pound on green tea. All of which will, the political adventurers and speculators doubtless, be quite aggreeable to the la-boring classes of the country-especially with which New York city abounds this poor apology of a steam transport was chartered by the Navy Department for ten thousand dollars a month, with a those of them who have always been shouting for a high tariff. clause in the contract that if she should the public will learn that under the call of

be lost or destroyed, or captured by the The bill making appropriations for the enemy, her ówners were to receive fifty naval service was then taken up and read thousand dollars indemnity. Of course, when so much was to be gained by her loss, her destruction was certain. Under-The committee rose when these bills

writers, who are sometimes deceived into taking risks on such a blind or corrupt contract was sure to work. That the Cataline would meet just some such fate as has overtaken her was surmised by ment of the Senate to the bill for the paythose who were advised of the particulars

of her charter. Accordingly, she has been Total volunteer force now in burned. It appears that in addition to the pay service, Add to this fifty-five regiof ten thousand dollars, amounting now ments, accepted but not yet to about twenty-five thousand dollars, and in service

the fifty thousand dollars indemnity, the Cataline had been insured for twenty-five Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution prothousand dollars, thus realizing to her posing amendments to the Constitution owners and Messrs. Orasmus B. Matteson for the peaceable adjustment of the pres-& Co., the political managers, about one ent difficulties. Ordered to be printed. hundred thousand dollars for an unsea-The House bill, relating to further colworthy old hulk not worth ten thousand lection of imports-the force bill-was ta- No wonder Mr. Hale, the Chairman of the

ken up and passed, yeas 36, uays 6. The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up. Ken up and passed, yeas 36, uays 6. Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, sig-nalized the first day of the session by ma-king a call on the Navy. Department for An amendment was passed for increasing information of all the contracts made by army rations and providing 22 ounces of Mr. Welles since the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion.

pound of hard bread; fresh beef instead General Wilson, Chairman of the Miliof salt, when required; beans and rice; tary Committee, should make a similar demand upon the War Department, with potatoes, when practicable, three times a week; when not practicable, other food reference to the beef, horse, and other equivalent in value. The House went incontracts, and the removal and appointto Committee on the bill to authorize the ment of sutlers.

Apropos of this we invite the attention pressing the rebellion against and defendof our Pennsylvania Senators and Repreng the Government of the United States. sentatives to the latitudinarian language The bill provides that the President be of Geveral Wilson's proposed bill to ratify the actions of the President. This bill authorized to accept the service of volunteers, either cavalry, infantry or artillery, not only proposes to ratify all the acts as he may deem proper, to the number of as he may deem proper, to the number of five hundred thousand, and to pay the ex-penses attending the same, \$500,000,000 should be promptly done, but it designs to ratify " all the acts and proceedings inci-

Mr. Vallandigham proposed an amenddent thereto, and all acts and proceedings. ment, namely, that before the President relative to the operations of the land and shall have the right to call out more vol- naval forces." unteers, he shall appoint seven Commis-

Here is "a snake," of the most monations, adjourned. JULY 9.—Mr. Stevens (Pa.) reported a march, to receive and consider such propstrous proportions. Pass this act in its present shape, and this infamous transacion of the Cataline and all the questionable and scandalous ." operations" in beef or any of them, looking to a suspension of cattle, horses, and other supplies will be hostilities, and the return of said states or ratified, and the speculators and jobbers may snap their fingers in the face of the to the Federal Constitution and authoriplundered people and of the outraged laws .- Philodelphia Inquirer -- Republi-

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT. and War Reports. TERMS-\$1:50 PER ANNUE, IN ADVANCE. vear just closed the Secre tary of the Treasury requires, in addition A.J. GERRITSON,

to the appropriations already made, \$217 168,850, nearly all of which is for the Army and Navy; and for the year ending June 30, 1862, he estimates the probable demands upon the Treasury at \$318,519, 581.

By taxation/

By loans,

The Secretary proposes to raise a portion of this immense sum by the following means :

of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents per pound on clayed sugar, 4 cents per pound on loaf and other refined

sugars; 21 cents per pound on syrup of

sugar cane, 6 cents per gallon on molasses,

5 cents per pound on coffee, 15 cents per

From the Secretary of War's report

the fifteenth of April last, for seventy-five

thousand men from the militia for three

months, there are now in the service of

80,000 · men

155,000 men

235,000 me

50,000 me

310.000 men.

men

Tornadoes in the Northwest.

storm prevailed here all the afternoon.

Osukosu, Wis., July 3 .- A destructive

the United States.

iments.equal to

lar army

Government,

demolished.

yet reported.

mand,

Under the proclamation of

the 4th of May, for , volun-

teers to serve for the war.

there have been accepted

and are now in service reg-

Add new regiments of regu-

Aggregate force new at com-

Deduct three months'

after their time expires

Force still at command

THE UNION. the constitution AND ALL THE LAWS. \$80.000.000 AFTICLE 1.—Congress shall make no law ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS 240,000,000

\$320,000,000 -Constitution of the United States. Modifications of the Tariff are urged, especially by levying duties upon articles OLD HICKOBY VR. OLD ABE. now exempt, and upon other lightly tax-ed. For instance, he recommends a duty

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION.

. . . .

"It is well known that there have always been those amongst as who wish to enlarge the powers of the general government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this government to over stop the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitistic authority is soundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there CAN BE NO JUSTIF-CATION FOR CLAIMING AN WTHING BEYOND THEM. EVEREN altempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be PROMPTLY AND FIRMLY OPPOSED. For one setil example will lead to other measures still MORE MISCHIEVOUS; and if the prin-rection of a power not given by the Consti-tution, the general government will before long absorp all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government." - Andrew Jacknes Fareold Address. ET Read it all, carefully.

Student's designing to attend the Binghamton Con mercial College, can hear of something of practical value by calling at or addressing this office.

"We have got a Change." Ten years ago, Henry Wilson, now Senator from Massachusetts, was an abo litionist. He did not deny the name. On the 24th of January, 1851, he attended an of the twentieth year of the existence of "The Liberator," a well-known treasonable sheet, published by the notorious W Lloyd Garrison. At that festival or meet-25,000 men. ing of fanatical abolitionists of the deepest dye and most desperate resolves, the Hop. Senator made a speech, from which we copy as follows :

80,000 men "I am here to-night, sir, to express my love for the great cause (abolition) your guest has advocated for twenty years 230,000 men, through the columns of the Liberator, and CHICAGO, July 8.-A violent tornado,

accompanied by rain, passed over Free. port, in this state, this afternoon, doing much damage. The freight house of the Illinois Central road was unroofed, the machine shop of the Racine and Mississippi road demolished, the bridge over, the Preatonica° and at Yellow Creek, near the city, were blown down. It also un-roofed several at Rockford. The thunder rights of man all over the globe, I owe it

Lloyd Garrison.

And when that great day (abolition) ornado swept over this city at two o'clock this morning, unroofing houses in every direction, blowing flown trees, doing im-mense damage. The steamer Shawanaw, stack and upper works carried away and Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

otherwise damaged. Houses in all parts I venture to say that the cause of liberof the city were lifted up and carried sovty is spreading throughout the whole cral feet, and even in some cases entirely land, and that the day is not far distant hand, and that the day is not far distant when brilliant victories for freedom will law should have been enforced. We will ascertained. be won."

The wind was accompanied by a violent hailstorm. The lightning was torrifie, striking in several places. No loss of life many, to be at hand, and those who re- ther comments to day. joice at what we now behold have reason Indian Fight in Minnesota. The St Paul Pioncer, of the 3d inst.

Lynch Law in Gibson. A case of lynch law occurred in Gibson, this county, last Friday, the facts, as we hear them, being about as follows:

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR About midnight, some fifteen men came to the house of Loren O. Tiffany, wherein were himself and wife, a hired man, Mr. Henry Purdy, and wife, and an old man and Purdy. The mob fastened the doors leading to the sleeping rooms of all the others, took Purdy by violence from his

bed in his shirt, tied his hands behind him, took him to the orchard, shaved one side of his head, tarred him, and ordered him to leave the place immediately. He was

and tried to persuade the mob to desist from their acts, but a pistol was put to his breast, and he was told that his life would be taken if he offered any interference.--ter the mob had left.

Mr. Purdy is a native of Yorktown. six years in Mississippi. He is a lawyer, ed one of the enemy's guns.

and was also engaged in the gas business. He states that he intended to dispose of his property as soon as possible, and return to the North. His wife had been visiting all summer at Mr. Tiffany's, and Mr. J. B. Gregg's, with her sister, brother and were killed. Not one man on our side father. Mr. Purdy has been some two weeks in Gibson, preparatory to returning

says he gave no cause of offence; even in words, and had conversed mostly with his friends. He left for the South via the Western Kentucky route on Monday of this week. The excuse for this outrage is said by

some to be based upon words spoken by him at Harford. Others say that he was an avowed secessionist, and said he had a commission from Jeff. Davis in his pocket.

We have no knowledge of the facts, my profound, admiration and respect for except from second hands, as above narrahis self-sacrificing and unfaltering devo-tion to it amid obloquy and reproach. I have honored him for his unshrinking zeal and unwavering, fidelity to the cause of the severest censure from all American many prisoners, some of whom are offiliberty and progress. For twelve years I- Union men-all friends of human liberty, have read the Liberator, and sir, if I love and the extreme punishment provided by liberty and loathe slavery and oppression, law. If he really held a commission from if I entertain a profound, regard for the Jeff. Davis, he should have been arrested Jeff. Davis, he should have been arrested, etc. in a great degree to the labors of Win. and met the just penalty provided by law Lloyd Garrison. been guilty of misprision of treason in suf-

fering him to depart without detention, and the bruises he carries South will only comes, as surely it will come-for God and the blusses he carries South will only reigns-when three millions of men, held add fuel to the flame of rebellion. The act in slavery in this republic, shall be free, of the mon, now even, manufactured oneof the mob, ligwever, induces us to believe at her dock, was made a complete wreek. the friends of liberty will acknowledge, that their excuse is a manufactured one-The steamer Berlin City has her smoke what niany now deny, the patriotism of tiou. For fifteen armed men to attack one

> print such further facts as we may learn The victories he boasted of are said, by of the matter; and have no room for fur-

The very many personal and pecuto thank Garrison & Co. for their labors. And his pupil now holds the destinies of member of late firm of Post Brothers, were separated by the Potomac, but kept will be surprised to learn that there is a terday rumor afloat that he has received an office In the affair at Hainesville, General Patin the Treasury Department at Washingterson commanded in person and gave ton. At first, we supposed this report to all orders. General Patterson's despatch be like those that he had gone down to to the Government was erroneously tele-

Battle at Monroe, Misso Sr. Louis, July 18 - A gentlema Hannibal last night says that Col. Sm ommand at Monroe reinforced by the hundred mounted men from Illinois ye terday afternoon, when the Rebels were named Gregg, the father-in-law of Tiffany attacked and dispersed. Gen. Harris, in ond Pardy The mob fastened the doors command of the Rebels, was forced to leave his horse and take to the woods. A large number of the Rebels were cap-

tured. CHICAGO, July 12 .- Three companies sent to the relief of Colonel Smith, at Monroe, Missouri, returned last night, and reported the road unobstructed between Hannibal and Monroe. On arriving at also hadly bruised by being kicked, &c. the latter place, they formed a junction Old Mr. Gregg got out at the window, with Col. Smith's force, which was entrenched in the Academy Buildings. The Rebels, twelve hundred strong, were grouped over the prairie out of reach of Colonel Smith's rifles. They had two pieces of artillery, which were Mr. Tiffany "went out to alarm the neigh- brought to bear, but the distance was so bors," and came back from his father's af. great that the balls were almost spent before reaching our lines. Smith's artillery. was of longer range, and did considerable

execution. The fight lasted until dusk, Westchester co. N. Y., and has lived for and the last shot from our side dismount-

Just at that moment Gov. Wood, of Illinois fell on their rear with the cavalry sent from Quincy on Wednesday, and completely routed them, taking 75 prisoners, one gun, and a large number of horses. About 20 or 30 of the Rebels was killed, although several were severely wounded.

Battle in Western Virginia. ROARING RUN, Vas, July 12 .- A battle vas fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, about two miles east of this place, where the energy, numbering about two thousand, under the command of Col. Pegram, were strongly entrenched.

About three o'clock in the morning, Gen. Rosencranz, with a portion of the eighth Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments, and the Nineteenth-Ohio, left this place, and, after a very difficult march of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, succeeded in surrounding the

enemy. About three o'clock P. M. a desperate fight ensued, lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in a loss of sixty of the enemy killed, a large number wounded, and cers.

The enemy retreated precipitately, leaving behind them six guns a larg num ber of horses, wagons, camp equipage,

The loss on our side is about twenty killed and fifty wounded. Among the latter was Captain Crismiller, of the Indiana Tenth.

Skirmish near Washington.

There was a skirmish took place July 8, between the pickets of the Eighth District of Columbia Battalion, Maj. Gerhart, tion. For fifteen armed men to attack one and those of the Virginia forces on the unarned man, asleep, at midnight, shows other side of the Great Fall, about ten. a base degree of cowardice, and is prima miles distant. The former lost one man-facie evidence of their act being unjustifi. The enemy, concealed in a bush, were

Further intelligence from Capt. Gerhart's District of Columbia Volunteers, at Great Falls, state that two of his men were killed and several wounded. The Rebels suffered to a far greater extent.up the fight at intervals throughout yes-

## anti-slavery festival held in Cochitnate South. He says he has taken no sides in Hall, Boston; to celebrate the completion the war, but stands neutral. He further

no means to pay them, except by the pas- three Commissioners were appointed to sage of this bill. Mr. Vallandigham (Ohio) said he trust-

ed there would be no objection to it.

Mr. Burnett (Ky.) being fully satisfied that the House would pass the bill, he desired to interpose no objection. He would content himself with saying that he was in good faith, and for the purpose of asopposed to the whole system of war meas-

The bill was then passed. It appropriates \$6,000,000.

claring that, in the judgment of the House ment. It was against aggressive and ofit is no part of the duty of the soldiers of fensive warfare that he raised his voice. the United States to capture or return ful

gitive slaves. The point of order was raised but was overruled; a motion to table was lost by the effectual putting down of the rebellion. 5 to 80; and it was adopted, 92 to 55. Mr. Hutchins' amendment was agreed The customary resolutions were adopt- to, and then Mr. Vallandigham's proposi-66 to 80; and it was adopted, 92 to 55. ed in both Houses relative to the death of

Senator Donglas, several eloquent speeches being made, &c. JULY 10.-The bill appropriatig \$500,-

five hundred thousand men, was then taken Captains as well as higher grade of offi-

tail, the bill passed, only four Senators vo- dust. ting in the negative.

Mr. Washburne called up the bill laid before Congress by Secretary Chase, empowering the President to close the ports had avowed. The only security against of the seceding states. After consideraal, and Messrs. Washburne, Pendleton

vote of 135 yeas to 10 navs. The House having resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State Diven's amendment, by adding "or who of the Union on the Loan bill, Mr. Vallandigham proceeded to review the President's Message. He was very severe upon the course pursued by the President. The loan bill was then passed by a vote ven's amendment, were rejected.

of 149 yeas to 5 nays. JULY 11.-Senate.-Mr. Saulsbury gave the present=troubles.

Mr. Fessenden from the Committee on Finances, reported the House bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers in the U.S. service, with an amendment niaking the appropriation five and three quarter millions instead of six million dollars. written by soldiers may be transmitted The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

.

Mr. Clarke called up the resolution in regard to the expulsion of Senators Man, Hunter, · Clingman, Bragg, Chesnut, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchell, Hemphill, ing of last week the outposts of our army stances may seem to require it. and Wigfall, being those Senators who near Fairfax Court House were surprised had not made their appearance here, and by the appearance of an officer with a who vacated their spearance nere, and by the appearance of an oncer with a provident with a provident with a provident with a provident with a number of men bearing a flag of truce. In one Scotchman to another who had just ES for support, and shall labor to make escaped hanging for robbery. "I know "THE UNION" in every way worthy for expulsion. He would vote to have the a sealed letter to the President, purport. it," said the other, "for I have tried both their confidence and liberal patronage, as a for expansion. He would vote to have the names of the Senators stricken from the roll and their seats declared vacant. He knew that one of these Senators was not in favor of secession, but who though the to uncente the work without having any chance to uncente the work with the the senator with the friende to uncente the work with the friende to uncente the second to the second had no right to remain in his seat after to communicate with his friends. What the action of his state. He moved to strike the purport of the letter was has not yet out the word "expel." transpired.

that when Utah' was in rebellion, accompany the army which moved into The New Loan and Revenue Bill.

that territory, and certainly the case now WASHINGTON, July 10 .--- The bill which. presented was one of far greater importpassed the House to-day, authorizes the ance. The army now should go forth with Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on the credit of the United States, within the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. He offered the amendment certaining whether there was a disposition here to listen to terms of reconciliaauthorized to issue certificates of coupon tion. 'He would vote just as many men or registered stock, or treasury notes .--- | tes \$6,000,000. Mr. Lovejoy introduced a resolution de-protect and defend the Federal Govern-The stock is to bear interest, not exceed-

> vears, and after that period redeemable at Mr. Hutchins moved an amendment to oleasure. Mr. Vallandigham's proposition, to read The United States Treasury notes are that the war be vigorously prosecuted to o be fixed by the Secretary at not less than fifty dollars, payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven

tion, as thus modified, was rejected.

Mr. Diven offered an amendment, that the officers to be appointed to forces au-

lars, and semi-annually on notes of a large denomination. The faith of the Unithorized by the bill, shall be selected from ted States is solemnly pleged for the pay-000,000, and authorizing the acceptance of persons educated at the West Point Aadmy, or from persons who have served ment of the interest, and the redemption up, and after being amended so as to give in the regular army not less than five of the principal of the loan; and for the years. He said, in the course of his re-marks, this war was to maintain the integ. full and early pledges the duties of im-marks, this war was to maintain the integ. cers in the army, the franking privilege, marks, this war was to maintain the integto empower the President to appoint Brig- rity of the Constitution, and not trample adier Generals from the Regular Army, and to strike out the appropriation clause, as it would come before the House in de-fabric of the Union must crumble into the Treasury.

Mr. Wickliffe returned his thanks to Mr. Diven, not only for the amendment he had offered, but for the sentiments he

Disunion is the preservation of the Conble discussion between Mr. Vallandigham stitution and of the rights of the States. who considered the bill unconstitution. There should be intelligent officers at the heads of regiments and brigades. He, was and Wickliffe, the bill was passed by a as much against political generals as he was against political parsons.

shall have been in actual service," and in war shown efficiency and capacity for such command. He briefly advocated his proposition, which, together with Mr. Di-

Mr. Barnett offered a proviso, that the military force hereby provided shall not notice that he should introduce a joint be employed in subjugating and holding resolution making amendments to the as a conquered province any of the South Constitution for a peaceful adjustment of crn States now lately one of the United States.

The question was taken, and the proviso rejected.

The committee rose, reported the bill to the House, when it passed. The tollowing clause was inserted : "All letters through the mails without pre-payment of postage, under such regulations as the

Postmaster-General may prescribe; the postage to be paid by the recipients."

FLAG OF TRUCE. - On Wednesday morn-

"Honesty is the best polloy," said

and three-tenths per centum per annum,

payable annually on the notes of fifty dol-

TREASON 1-"We hope never to live in a repub-lic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayon-cts."-N. Y. Tribune.

a party of Chippewas and Sioux, on the chooses to offer have the advance sanc-10th of June. It appears that the Sioux tion of the President, and will become arrived at St. Joseph, on the Pembina laws of the land. The author and contin-

gives the particulars of a fight between

twelve months from the passage of the the fire. Six of the chippewas, three hell," has educated a class of politicians idle rumors; but we learn from one of his act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and Sioux, and ten Apinipoines were killed .-fifty millions of dollars, for which he is The Sioux finally escaped, leaving behind them forty horses. Although the half breeds at St. Joseph refrained from taking part in the fight, they are apprehensive of an attack from a body of Sioux now ening seven per cent. per annum payable an attack from a body of semi-annually irredequable for twenty camped at Devil's Lake.

"THE UNION."

With a view to meet a universally admiterty. ted want the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 1st of July next, a Morning

"William O'Brien has been removed from the position of marker in the Custom House at New York, and Robert Vos-Penny Paper to be called "THE UNION." The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the burg, a negro, appointed in his place." bulwark of the Union and the Champion We clip the above from the Pine and of the Constitution, renders its entire unity and bold attitude in this hour, of National peril a matter of vital concern. and liquors, also such excise and other the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles ples" in the government, when white men rules all things and brings good out of history of legislation the votes of mem-The most momentous results hang upon The other bill passed provides that when the issue. Mere party questions are for the ever it shall in the judgment of the Pres- time by common consent adjourned. The ident, by reason of unlawful combinations past is dead, save in its lessons of experi

of persons in opposition to the laws of the ence. United States, become impracticable to The The Democratic hosts have not shrunk execute the revenue faws and collect the from their full share in the responsibilities duties on imports by the ordinary means and dangers of the emergency. They and in the ordinary way, at any port of have rallied with one accord around the entry in any collection district, he is an-standard of our common country. But thorized to cause such duties to be collectthe occasion imposes other duties. The ed at any port of delivery in said, district Government will demand receive the willuntil such obstruction shall cease; and in ing support of every patriot, in its efforts case the Surveyors at the ports of delivery to vindicate the National honor and reshall be clothed with all the powers, and assert the National authority; but the be subject to all the obligations of Collect- Preservation of Constitutional Liberty ors at ports of entry, the Secretary is aurests more with the people than with Congresses and Cabinets. Vigilance and thorized, with approbation of the President, to appoint weighers, gaugers, &c. Unity are therefore specially requisite in The custom house of any district may the present juncture.

It is the purpose of the Proprietors to be established, either on land or on ship board, for the collection of duties in cash. The President is empowered to employ a first-class Journal. The Democracy of such part of the army, navy or militia, as the whole State feel the need of a bold trict by proclamation. The President newspaper, and as a fearless' exponent of a State or section, the inhabitants of which are now so unhappily imperilled. which are declared in a state of insurred. The Proprietors have perfected such The Proprietors have perfected such tion. Vessels found at sea or in the ports arrangements as will place the enterprise,

of the United States, fifteen days after from the beginning, upon a substantial such proclamation is issued, shall be for-business basis with abundant means to feited, and the forfeitures and penalties make a newspaper second in interest and izens must not be robbed, incurred by this act may be mitigated or ability to no other in the city; and while remitted in cases where special circum-stances may seem to require it. the paper will be fearlessly Demogratio, it will sedulously avoid all faction, as the

deadliest bane to party efficiency. We look to the DEMOCRATIC MASS.

fresh, read able and fearless Journal,

No 130 South Third St., Philad'a, Pa.

this country in his hands. The bills he arrived at St. Joseph, on the remonant river, for the purpose of returning stolen-horses, when they were fired upon by a party of Chippewas encamped in the vi-cinity, the Sioux immediately returned the unit of the astronometer of the land. The author and contin-the assertion that "the Constitution of the United States is a league with death and a covenant with the unit of the astronometer of politiciants." who now, rule the country. Yet, if any near relatives that he has received an apdoubt the "patriotism of Wm. Lloyd Garnointment at the U.S. Capital. rison," and hesitate to endorse the acts of his pupils, their lives and property are

The "signs of the times" are terriand all over the North; and, even then, to find fault is "treason"! We care lit-tle for names—give us Constitutional lib-cent. paid !" Those who do business in robberies committed by those fellows duthreatened with destruction in Montrose, bly deceptive. Passing the corner of Pub-

> They are glad of it. We clip the following from an editorial

in the Tribune : ." We believe, as we said a few days athe Palm, an abolition paper, published go, that there is nothing to regret in the in New York and Boston simultaneously. events of the last few months, not, indeed, He was arrested, but contrived to get It is put forth in that sheet with a gusto, because men are not and have not been clear by his influence over men as guilty. It is put forth in that sheet with a gusto, weak and wicked, but because a Provi-as showing the advance of "liberal princi-dential purpose in the Divine mind over-cured by corruption unexampled in the can be turned out of public employment the follies and crimes of men. We do not bers being openly bought and sold on the to make room for negroes. Inasmuch as therefore regret the attack on Fort Sum-floor of the House. the announcement comes from the oppo- ter, but on the contrary, rejoice in it, for to site side, we suppose we may take it for that stupendous outrage upon the people, and terrible insult to the flag, came a restruth-it is not a "secession lic," as our and terrible insuit to the hag, came a too the money used to the particular section in particular section in the charitable contributions sent opposition friends are fond of dubbing ev- strong the North is."

erything that don't suit them. On the same principle Greeley & Co. We think it would be well for white might rejoice that his brother had been tion of Pomeroy and Lane to the Senate, men, and especially for laboring men to murdered, because it would demonstrate nothing has been heard of suffering in notice this appointment. A similar case that the murderer could be hung ! Shockhas occurred in the Boston custom house. ing as it may be, there are plenty of peo years kept around him a band of lawless The bill which Senator Wilson of ple who rejeice with the Tribune, and are men, who made themselves the terror of fered in the Senate on Saturday, as we exultant at the existence of civil war!learn from the Tribune, provides "for ta- But none of them are in the army."

king possession of all personal property in A great deal of bad feeling has the Rebel States by the general officers of been created among the more moderate port of the troops it will be so used ; but irrepressible negro, in the shape of Mr. other articles will be sold in home or for- slaves. Lovejoy is a most violent and confiscated in cases of aid and comfort to slavery question into Congress. and as affording proof of the assertion made by

the rebellion," It does not seem possible that such a bill can pass, but we shall see. Loyal cit. slaveholders,

1-99" The Scientific American is truly a scientific Journal, no other in the United a tool by Lovejoy & Co.? Now would be States equal to it. At these times a good a good time to kick loose from the fanat. If Mr. Neal, of Philadelphia, wishes to asprovements made on guns through its col-umns. It is devoted to patents generally, all Lovejoys nonsense to be considered, Regiment." and is "a Journal of practical information when altogether out of order ; yet any TREMS :--Per Annum, Three Dollars or served by Carriers SIX CENTS PER WEEK. Orders should be addressed to. IO SEVERNS & CO bers, two dollars a year. Munn & Co., licans, have a strong ally, to say the least, you glad you joined the Wide Awakes."

graphed. It should have read two thousand instead of ten thousand, as the extent of Jackson's routed force. 4

A SHAME .- One of the most disgraceful of the acts which have characterized the present administration in its brief but unexampled career, is the appointment. of Jim Lang. to a Brigadier-Generalship, that locality, or elsewhere, have ere this ring the troubles in Kansas are known to learned that" 20 per cent." is NOT" paid." the whole country, and, have linked their names in appropriate connection with the hoary villain but less fortunete John Brown. These men did all in their power to keep alive the bloody, strife in Kansas, and are personally responsible for a large share of its atrocities. Lane mur-

dered a Free State man named Jenkins!

What adds to the enormity of the of-. fence, was the well authenticated fact that out by the people of the East to relieve

the sufferings in Kansas. Since the elec-Kansas. Montgomery is a desperado of the most abandoned character, and has for the country round about. Their robberies and murders are fresh in the minds of the public. This band is still in active ser-

vice, and the effect of giving a commission to Montgomery is to place them in the the army. So far as needed for the sup- Republicans by the introduction of the pay of government and make the whole country responsible for their acts. These Lovejoy's resolution in regard to fugitive | men proclaim that they are determined to "sustain the Union" and "protect the eign markets and converted into cash.- | radical Abolitionist. In conversation he honor of the flag !? The elevation of men may be deemed necessary, and if the duites and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and for everything so taken; certificates will does not height rejoices in this war because it the sub-on imports cannot be effectually collected in the duites and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and for everything so taken; certificates will does not height rejoices in this war because it ters who have disinterestedly should red be given to the owner, without the power is of entry in the dis-united Metropolitan daily in the dis-ters who have disinterestedly should red frees the shaves. Loweov here shaves is a niver to be an interest of the support of the govfrees the slaves. Lovejoy has private their muskets for the support of the govtrict by proclamation. The President newspaper, and as a fearless' exponent of may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any part of a State or section, the inhabitants of which are now so unhappily imperilled.

ANOTHER CAMP PAPER .- The Pennsyl-

vania Thirteenth is the title of a paper issuthe enemies of the Administration, that this is a war primarily against slavery and after which it is named. Among other amusing items in the first number is the -So says a republican writer at Washfollowing :- "We advertise for sale a ington, if it be true, why does the repub-lican majority suffer itself to be used as choice lot of rags (material unknown,) for-lican majority suffer itself to be used as

deal of attention is being paid to the im- ics; but the party appears to be afraid to sist in a speculation, he will find his ser-

in art, science, mechanics, agriculture, thing that looks like anti-abolition is hear-ohemistry, and manufactures." It is deci-dedig the best mechanical neuron is deci-

er of transfer, to be paid at the expiration