

principal ones: Ways and Means, War, the Public Land, Public Buildings, Public Printing, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, etc.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) presented a resolution, which was adopted, that the House will, during the present extraordinary session, only consider resolutions and bills relating to the war.

Mr. Lovejoy offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That in the judgment of the House, it is no part of the duties of the United States to return fugitive slaves.

The bill making appropriations for the navy service was then taken up and read through. There was no debate. The committee rose when these bills were severally passed.

Mr. Burnet again suggested an amendment, so as to allow propositions looking to the peaceful solution of the present troubles to be introduced. Mr. Burnet said that gentlemen ought not to be deprived of the right to offer such propositions.

Mr. Wickliffe declared, in the name of his constituents, his country and his God, that the legislation of this House should be left free and untrammelled. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Holman's resolution, as amended by the committee, was again adopted. Mr. Fiske (Ill.) offered a preamble, setting forth that a fierce and unnatural civil war exists, caused by a portion of our misguided countrymen.

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Mr. Sansbury offered a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution for the peaceable adjustment of the present difficulties. It was referred to the committee on the subject of the militia.

Mr. Vallandigham proposed an amendment, namely, that before the President shall have the right to call out more volunteers, he shall appoint seven Commissioners to accompany the army on its march.

Mr. Burnet (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 opposed to the whole system of war measures.

Mr. Vallandigham (Ohio) said he trusted there would be no objection to it. Mr. Burnet (Ky.) being fully satisfied that the House would pass the bill, he desired to interpose no objection.

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and War Reports. year just closed the Secretary of the Treasury requires, in addition to the appropriation made, \$217,168,860, 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.

The Secretary proposes to raise a portion of this immense sum by the following means: By taxation, \$80,000,000. By loans, \$240,000,000. Total, \$320,000,000.

Modifications of the Tariff are urged, especially by levying duties upon articles now exempt, and upon other lightly taxed. For instance, he recommends a duty of 24 cents per pound on clayed sugar, 40 cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugars; 24 cents per pound on syrup of sugar cane, 6 cents per gallon on molasses, 5 cents per gallon on corn molasses, 10 cents per pound on black tea, and 20 cents per pound on green tea.

From the Secretary of War's report the public will learn that under the call of the President of April last, for seventy-five thousand men from the militia for three months, there are now in the service of the United States, 80,000 men.

Total volunteer force now in service, 235,000 men. Add to this fifty-five regiments, accepted but not in service, 50,000 men. Add new regiments of regular army, 25,000 men. Aggregate force now at command, 310,000 men. Deduct three months' men after their time expires, 80,000 men.

Force still at command of Government, 230,000 men. Tornadoes in the Northwest. Chicago, July 2.—A violent tornado, accompanied by rain, passed over Freeport, in this State, this afternoon, doing much damage.

Indian Fight in Minnesota. The St Paul Pioneer, of the 3d inst, gives the particulars of a fight between a party of Chippewas and Sioux, on the 10th of June. It appears that the Sioux arrived at St. Joseph, on the Pembina river, for the purpose of returning stolen horses, when they were fired upon by a party of Chippewas encamped in the vicinity.

THE MONTEZUMA DEMOCRAT. TERMS—\$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. A. J. GERLERTSON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR. MONTEZUMA, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1861.

THE UNION, AND ALL THE LAWS. ARTICLE I.—Congress shall make no law abridging the FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition for the redress of their grievances.

"We have got a Change." Ten years ago, Henry Wilson, now Senator from Massachusetts, was an abolitionist. He did not deny the name. On the 24th of January, 1851, he attended an anti-slavery festival held in Coochiquate Hall, Boston; to celebrate the completion of the twentieth year of the existence of "The Liberator," a well-known treatise sheet, published by the notorious Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

And when that great day (abolition) comes, as surely it will come—for God is true—when three millions of men, held in slavery in this republic, shall be free, the friends of liberty will acknowledge, with many a doxy, the patriotism of Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

With a view to meet a universally admitted want, the undersigned will begin on Monday, the 1st of July next, at Morning Penny Paper to be called "THE UNION." The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the Union and the Champion of the Constitution, renders its entire unity and bold attitude in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern.

"The Union." The Democratic hosts have not shrunk from their full share in the responsibilities which devolve upon them. They have rallied with one accord around the standard of our common country. But the occasion imposes other duties. The Government will demand receive the willing support of every patriot, in its efforts to vindicate the National honor and re-assert the National authority; but the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rests more with the people than with Congress and the Cabinet. Vigilance and Unity are therefore especially requisite in the present juncture.

It does not seem possible that such a bill can pass, but we shall see. Loyal citizens must not be robbed. The Scientific American is truly a scientific Journal, no other in the United States equal to it. At these times a good deal of attention is being paid to the improvements made on guns through its columns. It is devoted to patents generally, and is a Journal of practical information in art, science, mechanics, agriculture, chemistry, and manufactures. It is decidedly the best mechanical paper in the world. July 6th the new series commenced—Vol. V. Terms, to mail subscribers, two dollars a year. Munn & Co., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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: About midnight, some fifteen men came to the house of Loren O. Tiffany, where he was himself and wife, a hired man, Mr. Henry Purdy, and wife, and an old man named Gregg; the father-in-law of Tiffany 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 also badly bruised by being kicked, &c.

Mr. Purdy is a native of Yorktown, Westchester co. N. Y., and has lived for six years in Mississippi. He is a lawyer, 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 father. Mr. Purdy has been some two weeks in Gibson, preparatory to returning South. He says he has taken no sides in the war, but stands neutral.

"The Liberator," a well-known treatise sheet, published by the notorious Wm. Lloyd Garrison. At that festival or meeting of financial abolitionists of the deepest dye and most desperate resolves, the Hon. Senator made a speech, from which we copy as follows: "I am here to-night, sir, to express my love for the great cause (abolition) your guest has advocated for twenty years through the columns of the Liberator, and my profound admiration and respect for his self-sacrificing and unflinching devotion to it amid obloquy and reproach."

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William O'Brien has been removed from the position of marker in the Custom House at New York, and Robert Young, a negro, appointed in his place. We clip the above from the Pine and the Palm, an abolition paper, published in New York and Boston simultaneously. It is put forth in that sheet with a gusto, as showing the advance of "liberal principles" in the government, when white men can be turned out of public employment to make room for negroes. Inasmuch as the announcement comes from the opposite side, we suppose we may take it for truth—it is not a "secession lie," as our opposition friends are fond of dubbing everything that don't suit them.

We think it would be well for white men, and especially for laboring men to notice this appointment. A similar case has occurred in the Boston custom-house. The bill which Senator Wilson offered in the Senate on Saturday, as we learn from the Tribune, provides for taking possession of all personal property in the rebel States by the general officers of the army. So far as needed for the support of the troops it will be so used; but other articles will be sold in home or foreign markets and converted into cash.

Another Camp Paper. The Pennsylvania Thirtieth is the title of a paper issued at Williamsport, Md., by the regiment after which it is named. Among other amusing items in the first number is the following:—"We advertise for sale a choice lot of rags (material unknown), formerly put together as soldier's clothing. If Mr. Neal, of Philadelphia, wishes to assist in a speculation, he was his services appreciated by applying to the 13th Regiment."

Battle at Monroe, Miss. St. Louis, July 13.—A gentleman from Hannibal last night says that Col. Smith's command at Monroe reinforced by three hundred mounted men from Illinois yesterday afternoon, when the Rebels were attacked and dispersed. Gen. Harris, in command of the Rebels, was forced to leave his horse and take to the woods. A large number of the Rebels were captured.

Just at that moment Gen. Wood, of Illinois fell on his 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 were killed. Not one man on our side was killed, although several were severely wounded.

Battle in Western Virginia. ROARING RUN, Va, July 12.—A battle was fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, about two miles east of Richwood, in which the Rebels numbering about two thousand, under the command of Col. Pegram, were strongly entrenched. About three o'clock in the morning, Gen. Rosecrank, with a portion of the eighth and thirtieth 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.

There was a skirmish took place July 8, between the pickets of the Eighth District of Columbia Battalion, 2d, Gerhart, and those of the Virginia forces on the other side of the Great Fall, about seven miles distant. The former had one man. The enemy, concealed in a bush, were fired at, but with what effect is not yet ascertained. 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. They had a party of cavalry. The parties were separated by the Potomac, but kept up the fight at intervals throughout yesterday.

The signs of the times are particularly deceptive. Passing the corner of Public Avenue and Turnpike street, recently, we noticed a sign which reads: "20 per cent paid!" Those who do business in that locality, or elsewhere, have ere this learned that "20 per cent" is not paid.

They are glad of it. We clip the following from an editorial in the Tribune: "We believe, as we said a few days ago, that there is nothing to regret in the events of the last few months, not, indeed, because men are not and have not been weak and wicked, but because a Providential purpose in the Divine mind overrules all things and brings good out of the follies and crimes of men. We do not therefore regret the attack on Fort Sumter, but on the contrary, rejoice in it, for that stupendous outrage upon the people, and terrible insult to the flag, came a response which revealed how true and how strong the North is."

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