

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT
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A. J. GERRITSON,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.
MONTROSE, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

THE UNION,
AND ALL THE LAWS.

Students desiring to attend the Binghamton Commercial College, can hear of something of practical value by calling at or addressing this office.

"We call attention to an article in our columns headed 'The Tribune's Disunionism,' which closes with these words: 'We submit that, in the light of this exposure, we are justified in asserting that the Tribune is a more dangerous enemy of the Union than the army of Jeff. Davis, the arch rebel.'"

The New York World, from which it is copied, is a prominent republican organ, and receives a large amount of government patronage—therefore it is not "treason" for us to copy its article. Read it carefully. It gives a just exposure of the journal that has contributed largely to build up the republican party, and bring civil war upon the country.

On the 17th, Gen. McDowell made an advance upon Fairfax, but it was defeated by the rebels without firing a gun, leaving some valuable equipments, &c. behind. They seem determined not to risk an open fight—at present, at least. It is possible they have a motive for their course but they would be entitled to more respect if they were either to come right up to square field fights, or else go home and behave themselves. It is suggested that they act on the idea that

But it may result in a slight change in the quotation, thus:

So far they have not met the federal troops in any general battle; and where there has been fighting, they seem disposed to avoid a fair trial of strength. The consequence is that they are retiring before our armies, and are being worsted, except in those cases where ignorant political leaders have grossly blundered our men into defeat. McClellan has cleared out Western Virginia, but there may be some sharp fighting about Manassas Junction.

There are various rumors in reference to the strength of the rebel forces in Virginia, but it does not seem probable that they have troops sufficient to encounter one half of the 175,000 men advancing upon them. Besides this, they have not good arms, nor as much artillery as the federal troops. A contest under such circumstances, cannot be doubtful; it is only by dodging the issue, that they can long maintain such show of contest.

The names of 15 vessels are reported as having been captured by the privateers of Jeff. Davis. This seems almost incredible, but the reports are as well authenticated as we get in these times. The greatest exertions should be made to banish these pirates from the ocean, forthwith.

There are constant reports of men fleeing from Virginia to avoid being drafted into the rebel army. It is had enough for men to take up arms against their government, but the attempt to force others to do so is doubly infamous; and must finally bring its just punishment upon the guilty heads of its perpetrators.

The Susquehanna County Classical and Normal School will close the present academic year, on Friday, July 26th, with a public examination, commencing at 9 a. m. Patrons and Friends are invited to attend. Advertisement for ensuing year will appear next week.

WARRANTS.—A fresh supply, suitable for the arrest of all classes of law-breakers, for sale at this office.

Binghamton Commercial College. We find the following notice of this excellent Institution in the Deposit Union Democrat. We would say to the young men of this vicinity, now is the time, when business is dull, to prepare yourselves for lucrative and responsible situations, that you may be ready to commence with the current of prosperity when business revives.

BINGHAMTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Lowell & Warner, the enterprising and efficient Principals of this College. To those wishing to perfect themselves in the science of Accounts, we would recommend this as an Institution worthy of patronage. The course is thorough and extended, and the Faculty thoroughly competent to qualify young men as book-keepers and accountants. Its object is to educate young gentlemen and ladies for active business pursuits, and to perfect them in a rapid hand-writing, a most important preparatory training, to fit one for the business transactions of life.

COL. BOWMAN AND SERGEANT CHASE.—These gentlemen have been very handsomely treated in Richmond until recently. They were on parole, boarded at the best hotel, and were courteously treated by all classes with whom they came in contact. But last week they were thrown into confinement, and will, it is said, be kept there until it is seen what disposition is to be made of the pirates who were captured on the Savannah. If they are hung, Davis threatens to retaliate by hanging our Luzerne men.—Scraps & Publications.

THE BEST JUNE OF THE SEASON.—The Bedford Gazette of our most spirited Democratic exchanges has for some time had a bitter dispute with the Inquirer of the same town, a violent Republican paper. Week before last the Gazette published as a communication, heading it with a few introductory remarks, some extracts from a speech delivered by President Lincoln in Congress, but concealing their origin of course. The thing was so done, that the Inquirer with due simplicity made a greedy bite at the article and next week came out in a fierce editorial, denouncing it as "a rank treasonable communication."

XXVIIIth Congress—War Session

July 13.—Mr. Johnson (Tenn.) presented the credentials of the Senators elect from Virginia, W. B. Wiley, in place of Mr. Mason, and John S. Carlile, in place of Mr. Hunter.

The Loan bill was taken up and several amendments from the Committee on Finance adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to amend it, so as to make it \$150,000,000, instead of \$250,000,000, on the ground that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars would be sufficient till the next session of Congress.

Lois—Yeas 4, nays 38.

In the House, Mr. Blair offered a preamble setting forth that John B. Clark, a member of the House from Missouri held commission in the Secession State Guard of Missouri, accompanied by a resolution declaring that said Clark forfeited his rights as a representative, and that he be forthwith expelled. Aftersome debate the resolution was adopted by a vote of 94 to 45.

Mr. Burnett (Ky.) wanted Mr. Blair to withdraw the motion, in order that he might debate on which was the legitimate and proper, namely—that the resolution be referred to the committee on Elections. The gentleman's love of fairness should induce him to comply with this request.

When Mr. Cox's name was called, he said if he were satisfied that Gen. Clark had acted against the Government, he would vote to expel him, but until a proper inquiry was made he should vote nay.

Mr. Hoffman asked, but failed to obtain, permission to introduce a resolution declaring that the Union must be preserved, and that the object of the war is to restore the authority of the Government, the enforcement of the law and the protection of loyal citizens.

The House then went into committee on the bill to promote the efficiency of the army by retiring disabled or infirm officers, by a Board selected from the medical staff, to be appointed from time to time to determine the facts and occasion of such disability, &c. It was stated in the course of an incidental debate, that the bill had met the approval of some of the highest military men. The committee rose and the bill passed.

Mr. Curtis (Pa.) called up the bill for the relief of the soldiers who lost private property in the removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, the amount being eleven hundred and fifty dollars. This passed at two o'clock and the House adjourned.

July 15.—Mr. Hale moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a Secretary of the Senate, which was agreed to.

On ballot, 36 votes were cast, of which John W. Forney received 26, and was declared duly elected.

Mr. Fremont (Ill.) introduced a bill to confiscate property in the Rebel States of persons engaged in war against the Government.

The bill to increase the Military establishment of the United States was taken up.

The question on the amendment reducing the army again six months after the insurrection is suppressed, was so modified as to be "one year instead of six months."

Mr. Howe (Wis.) moved to amend the amendment, so as to read one year after the insurrection is suppressed, the army may be reduced as Congress may direct. He spoke at some length, and contended there might be a necessity for a larger standing army to defend the frontier or for other purposes. He thought we had better leave it for a future Congress to decide. The amendment as amended was agreed to—yeas 23 nays 18, and the bill passed.

Mr. Chandler (Wis.) introduced a bill to provide for the confiscation of the property of the Rebels.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.) it was Resolved, That the committee on commerce be directed to institute an immediate inquiry as to what further measures are necessary, if any, to make the blockade of the ports in the rebellious States more effectual, and arrest the depredations of the pirates now pressing upon American commerce, under pretended letters of marque and reprisal, issued by the Rebel Government of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

On motion of Mr. Nixon (N. J.) a resolution was passed that the Senate reconvene; Congress shall adjourn next Friday.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a Select Committee to which shall be referred the subject of a general bankrupt law, to report at the next session by bill or otherwise, which was adopted.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to employ immediately a sufficient force to protect our commerce from the pirates that now infest our coasts.

Mr. Vallandigham (Ohio) inquired whether it was contemplated to employ privateers by the Federal Government. Mr. Eliot replied that it is not.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution, that Congress reconvene to the Gov't of the several States to convene their Legislature for the purpose of calling an election of two delegates from each Congressional district, to meet in general convention at Louisville, on the first Monday in Sept. next, the purpose of said convention being to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country; but objections were made from the Republican side, and Mr. Washburne moved to lay it on the table, which was agreed to—Yeas 92, nays 51.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill to establish a general and uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Allen asked leave to offer the following: Resolved, That whenever the States now in rebellion to the General Government shall cease their rebellion and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of the Government to suspend the prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That it is no part of the object of the present war against the rebellious States to interfere with the institution of slavery.

Mr. Hickman from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill which he said, had received the approval of the law officers of Government and of that Committee. Its title is a bill to define and punish conspiracy, and provides, if two or more persons, who are citizens of the Territory of the United States, shall conspire together to overthrow, or put down, or destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or levy war against the United States, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law, or by force take, seize or possess any property of the United States, against the will, or contrary to the authority thereof, or by force of intimidation, or otherwise prevent any one from accepting or holding any office or trust or confidence, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of high crime, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred, nor more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned solitary or social, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period not less than six months, nor more than six years, or by both.

Mr. Hickman asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. Vallandigham wanted the bill printed, in order to have an opportunity to examine its details. It was probable it would command the almost unanimous support of the House. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Latham proceeded to speak. He said that there was such a marked discrepancy in the opinions of Senators with whom he held friendly relations, that he felt it his duty to explain his own opinions. Some gentlemen on this floor differ in their views, and he thought it his duty to explain his own opinions. He had listened with pleasure to the speech of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Breckinridge,) and also to his friend from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard,) but he was pained that he did not hear one single word of denunciation against breaches and infractions committed on the Constitution by States now arrayed in hostility against the Government. He would not sanction the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Maryland, because he thought that State showed allegiance by sending members to Congress, and that there was no necessity for such suspension then, except in the case of the Rebels. He thought that State was disloyal. No man doubts the loyalty of the Chief Justice. His character is unstained and pure. Neither could he justify the President for increasing the Regular Army, for the object could have been accomplished by the volunteer force.

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RECORD OF THE WAR.

Battle of Carriekford.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.—The following is the official report of the Battle of Carriekford, dated Huttonsville, Va. July 15th, 1861.

Col. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General—General Garnett and his forces have been routed, and his baggage and one gun taken. His army were completely demoralized. Gen. Garnett was killed while attempting to rally his forces at Carriekford, near St. George. We have completely annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia. Our losses are but three killed, while the enemy's loss is not far from two hundred killed; and the number of prisoners we have taken will amount to at least one thousand. We have captured seven of the enemy's guns in all.

A portion of Garnett's forces retreated, but I look for their capture by Gen. Hill, who is in hot pursuit.

The troops that Garnett had under his command are said to be the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and Carolinians. Our success is complete, and I firmly believe that secession is killed in this section of the country.

Major-General U. S. A.

Details of the Battle.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, from Gratton, states that the rebels retreated from Laurel Hill on Thursday night, and Gen. Morris' column commenced the pursuit the next afternoon, and after a long march through the rain and mud over Laurel mountain, our advance came upon the enemy at Carriekford, eight miles south of St. George, in Tucker county. The rebels drew up in line of battle, and poured a raking fire on the right of our column, consisting of the Ohio Fourteenth, which returned the fire, lasting twenty minutes, at which time Col. Dumont, with the Indiana Seventh, made a charge upon their battery, when the enemy broke and ran, crossing the ford towards St. George.

General Robert S. Garnett, while attempting to rally his men, was struck by a ball passing through the spine and out at the right breast. He fell dead on the spot.

Colonel Dumont continued the chase for two miles, and then bivouacked. The other portion of the column bivouacked on the field of battle.

We captured forty loaded wagons, one rifled cannon and two stands of colors. Twenty of the rebels were killed and many wounded. More prisoners were taken than we could take care of. The flight was finally turned into a disastrous rout. Our loss is two killed, and two mortally wounded.

The rebels lost all their tents, camp equipage, army chests, clothing, hundreds of muskets and knapsacks, with large quantities of ammunition.

They retreated upon the Horse Shoe, but it is hoped that Gen. Hill will meet and still further rout them near West Union. Gen. Morris is to return to-day by St. George to Laurel Hill. We bring Garnett's body here, and it will be forwarded to his friends.

BUNKER HILL, Va. July 15. The whole of Gen. Patterson's division of the army, with the exception of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, advanced to this point to-day. The march was a very pleasant one, and nothing of a very serious nature occurred until we were near this point, which is nine miles below Martinsburg.

Captain Tomkins' Rhode Island battery had the lead, supported by the 21st Pennsylvania Regiment and followed by the 23rd.