## THE UNION. THE CONSTITUTION AND ALL THE LAWS.

Students designing to attend the Binghamton Com-mercial College, can hear of something of practical calus, 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 expose, we are justified in asserting that Tribune is a more dangerous enemy of the Union than the army of Jeff. Davis, the arch rebel."

gan, and receives a large amount of gov- 94 to 45. ernment patronage—therefore it is not "treason" for us to copy the article. Read it carefully. It gives a just expose of the it carefully. It gives a just expose of the and proper, namely:—that the resolution on its passage. journal that has contributed largely to be referred to the committee on Elections. Mr. Vallandigham wanted the bill build up the republican party, and bring The gentleman's love of fairness should printed, in order to have an opportunity civil war upon the country.

On the 17th, Gen. M'Dowell made an advance upon Fairfax, but it was deserted 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

He who fights and runs away, May live to fight another day. But it may result in a slight change in the quotation, thus:

He who fights and runs away, May have to run another day?

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. M'Clellan has cleared out Western Virginia, but there may be rome sharp fighting about Manassas Junc-

There are various rumors in ref erence 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 as 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 much show of con-

banish these pirates from the ocean, forth-

There are constant reports of men passed. fleeing from Virginia to avoid being draft.

Mr. Chandler (Wis.) introduced a bill to grant him a pass, as member of Conedinto the rebel army. It is had enough to provide for the confiscation of the property of the Palatra for men to take up arms against their government, but the attempt to force others was 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 lawbreakers, 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 bus-

BINGHANTON 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-keapers and accountants. Its object is to educate young gentlemen and ladies for active buspursuits, and to perfect them in a rapid hand-writing, a most important preparatory training, to fit one for the busi-

ness transactions of life.

COL BOWMAN AND SERGEANT CHASE-These gentlemen have been very hand-somely treated in Richmond until recently. They were out on parole, boarded at | into confinement, and will, it is said, be ciary.
kent there until it is seen what disposi- Mr. Allen asked leave to offer the foltion is to be made of the pirates who were lowing:captured on the Savannah. If they are nanging our Luzerne men .- Scranton Re-

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—The Bedford Gazette one of our most spirited Democratic exchanges has for some time ject of the present war against the rebell-had a bitter dispute with the Inquirer of jour States to interfere with the instituthe same town, a violent Republican pa-per. Week before last the Gazette publish-Ruled out of ed as a communication, heading it with a few introductory remarks, some extracts series of resolutions setting forth the rage perpetrated upon him by the House, from a speech delivered by President Lin-recent acts of the President in relation to on mere rumors.

XXXVIIth Congress-War Session

July 13 .- Mr. Johnson (Tenn.) presented the credentials of the Senators elect cers of Government and of that Committer of Mr. Mason, and John S. Carlile, in place of Mr. Hunter.

After debate, they were sworn in. The Loan bill was taken up and several amendments from the Committee on Firance adopted.

of Missouri, accompanied by a resolution any court of competent authority, shall declaring that said Clark has forfeited his be punished by a fine of no less than five The New York World, from which it forthwith expelled. After some debate is copied, is a prominent republican or the resolution was adopted by a vote of with or without hard labor, as the court

> Mr. Burnett (Ky.) wanted Mr. Blair to six months, nor more than six years, or nduce him to comply with this request.

When Mr. Cox's name was called, he it would command the almost unanimous said if he were satisfied that Gen. Clark support of the House; but he was not was in arms against the Government, he willing, on a subject relating to the juriswould vote to expel him, but until a prudence of the country, to act hastily or proper inquiry was made he should vote without first knowing whether it was

nay.
Mr. Holman asked, but failed to obtain, permission to introduce a resolution de claring that the Union must be preserved, and that the sole object of the war is to restore the authority of the Government, the enforcement of the law and the pro-

army, by retiring disable or infirm officers, therefore, by a Board selected from the medical staff, to be appointed from time to time to vote for any amount of money and any to determine the facts and occasion of number of men which may be necessary such disability, &c. It was stated in the to insure the speedy and effectual supcourse of an incidental debate, that the pression of the said Rebellion, and the ed that he did not hear one single word of bill had met the approbation of some of permanent restoration of the Federal authe highest military men. The committee

rose and the bill passed.

Mr. Curtis (Ia.) 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 cleven hundred and fifty dollars. This passed at two o'clock and the House ad- whether the Hon. Henry May, represent-

July 15.—Mr. Hale moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a Secretary of the Senate, which was agreed to. John W. Forney received 26, and was de should be taken in the premises, with Regular Army, for the object could have

clared duly elected. Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) introduced a bill to Mr Dawes suggested that Mr. May is confiscate property in the Rebel States, of not a member of this House, not having was not warranted by the exigencies of Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) introduced a bill to

ernment.

The question, on the amendment reduring the army again six months after the insurrection is suppressed, was so modi- on his mission to Richmond, which was fied as to be one year instead of six

months The names of 45 ressels are report amendment, so as to read one year after ed as having been captured by the priva- the insurrection is suppressed the army incredible, but the reports are as well and there might be a necessity for a larger Richmond. thenticated as any we get in these times. standing army to defend the frontier or The greatest exertions should be made to for other purposes. He thought we had went to Richmond with no authority to never record so unjustifiable and unwarhetter leave it for a future Congress to speak for the Government, but as a pri-rantable a revolt.

decide. The amendment as amended was vate individual. The President, with Mr. Rice said that he wished to endorse

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.) it

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 preying upon American commerce, under pretended

Southern Confederacy. On motion of Mr. Nixon (N. J.) a resolution was passed that the Senate concurring, Congress shall adjourn next Fri-

lect Committee to which shall be referred the resolution, in its face, seems to admit proper.

The resolution, in its face, seems to admit proper.

The abolitionists do consider all slaves

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) from the Committee

Mr. Vallandigham (Ohio) inquired Mr. Eliot replied that it is not.

The resolution was passed. Mr. Wood offered a resolution, that Constitution had gloomy forebodings for Congress recommend to the Gov.'s of the the future. He contended that, in fact, several States to convene their Legisla- the Constitution was to be laid aside, and will be to tob the loyal Union men of ture for the purpose of calling an election of two delegates from each Congressional the Union. He quoted the speech of the of two delegates from each Congressional district, to meet in general convention at Louisville, on the first Monday in Sept.

Louisville, on the first Monday in Sept.

Louisville, on the first Monday in Sept.

Sept. Constitution is to be laid tionists in Congress to commit the adminnext, the purpose of said convention being aside, and the war carried on without the ministration to such a course of policy as to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country; but objections were made from the Republican side, and tion of his speech, and said, if no other is the first step in the programme. Others defiance of the supreme authority of the States, as to leave them in the freest en-

Mr. Ward introduced a bill to estab-

Resolved, That whenever the States now. hung, Davis threatens to retaliate by in rebellion against the General Government shall cense their rebellion and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of and restore the Union; or shall it be

tion of the war.

Resolved, That it is no part of the ob-

Ruled out of order by speaker Grow, cate him. Mr Vallandigham asked leave to offer a Mr. May bitterly condemned the outfrom a speech delivered by President Linguistre of the President in relation to on mere rumors.

coln 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."

He closes by assuring the people of say if the proposed reduction of the President in relation to on mere rumors.

July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of say if the proposed reduction of their pay here was a constant to call and the calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of say if the proposed reduction of their pay here was a constant to call and the calling out troops for the war etc., and July 19—Senate.—Mr. Fessenden reining the people of say if the proposed reduction of the Northeast Missouri that the United States is made many will be forced to resign.

Northeast Missouri that the United States is made many will be forced to resign.

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Northeast Missouri that the United States is made many will be for

The special order for the consideration Mr. Hickman from the committe on the Judiciary, reported a bill which he said, of the resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up. had received the approval of the law offi-

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 der or delay the execution of any law, or all submission, without any talk of peace. He admitted that the present trouble was and fifty millions of dollars would be sufficient till the next session of Congress:

Lost—Yeas 4, nays 36:

| Description of the United States, against the will, or contrary to the authority thereof, or by force of intimidation of the contract of the cont Lost—Yeas 4, nays 36:
In the House, Mr. Blair offered a preamble setting forth that John B. Clark, a microber of the House from Missouri held commission in the Secession State Guard of Missouri accommended by the Secession State Guard of Missouri accommended by the Secession State Guard of Missouri accommended by the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held commission in the Secession State Guard of Missouri accommended by the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held on the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held on the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held on the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held on the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held on the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held on the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held on the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the House from Missouri held of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth that John B. Clark, a manufacture of the setting forth

> may determine, for a period not less than all feelings of passion and resentment, wil Mr. Hickman asked that the bill be put to examine its details. It was probable war ought to cease. Mr. Stevens objected to the introduc-

The bill passed, 123 against 7. Mr. McClernand offered the following: Whereas, A portion of the people of the

and jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Potter offered a resolution directing the Committee of Elections to inquire | bers to Congress, and that there was no ative of the Fourth District of Maryland, lithwas evident that the judiciary of that has been found holding criminal intercourse and correspondence with persons in armed rebellion against the United ter is unstained and pure. Neither could On ballot, 36 votes were cast, of which States, and to report as to what course he justify the President for increasing the power to send for persons and papers.

Constitutional.

persons engaged in war against the Gov. taken his seat. What authority, there- the case, and, therefore, he could not sancfore, had the House over him, or over the tion the act. But in regard to the block-

> his seat here? Mr. Valandigham did not wish to be misunderstood. He said Mr. May went of a political character, with the knowl-

agreed to—yeas 23 nays 18, and the bill this understanding, not only granted Mr. all that had been said by his friend from passed.

May's request, but asked General Scott California.

Mr. Vallandigham, on the plainest principles of justice, appealed to the House to pass this subject over till Mr. May arrives here when it can be investigated at length. He moved to table the resolution, which was negatived-yeas 56, nays 82.

The resolution approving the Presidents

at length in oposition to the resolution. of the army to return fugitive slaves. But Action of Col. Biddle's Regiment. might content himself simply with a vote; must have struck every member, if time but now he thought it was required be for a moments consideration had been givay.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, asked leave to The Senate proposed, by resolution, to country of a foreign foe, or in an enemy's introduce a resolution providing for a Se- declare the acts of the President approved. territory, such a declaration might be

> lution we are giving the President the Kentucky, in Maryland, in Western Virpower of a dictator, to alter and subvert ginia, in Missouri, and in part of Teanesthe Constitution. Men who loved the war prosecuted to subjugate a portion of those States of their property.

July 18.—Senate.—Further efforts were

clared that slavery could not survive the march of our army, and rejoiced that it would be so. `

(The real issue before the country now the Government to suspend the prosecu- made an abolition war? Both Senate and House have repeatedly refused to declare the former.)

In the House, the committee chosen to report on the case of Mr. May, reported that there existed no evidence to impli-

Mr. Bayard proceeded to speak in opposition to the resolution. He reviewed the course of events. He had last year tried to save the country by conciliation and compromise from the horrors of civil war. He loved the Union as much as any man, and was ready to make any sacrifice even to that of life, in order to save the Union. But the cry now is uncondition

submit resolutions declaring that the pres-ent civil war has been forced on us by the disunionists of the South, now in rebellion against the Government: that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing recollect only their duty to their country -that the war is not waged for conques or subjugation, or for interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to sustain the supremacy of the Constitution, with equality of rights under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the

tion of the resolutions, and Speaker Grow ruled them out of order—they were therefore not allowed to be considered. July 20,-Senate.-The resolution approving the acts of the President was ta-

Mr. Latham proceeded to speak. He said that there was such a marked discrepancy in the opinions of Senators with tection of loyal citizens.

The House then went into committee and iniquitous war, to overthrow it break on the bill to promote the efficiency of the up the union of the states of this Union; Some gentlemen on this floor differ in whom he held friendly relations, that he opinions from those heretofore recognized. Resolved, That this House pleges itself He had listened with pleasure to the eloquence of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Breckinridge,) and also to his friend from Delaware (Mr. Bayard,) but he was paindenunciation against breaches and infracthority - everywhere within the limits tions committed on the Constitution by The resolution was adopted—yeas 121, the Government. He would not sanction nays 5. The nays were Messrs. Burnett, the suspension of the writ of habeas cor-Grider, Norton, Reid and Wood. pus in Maryland, because he thought that pus in Maryland, because he thought that State showed allegiance by sending memnecessity for such suspension then, except been accomplished by the volunteer force,

The bill to increase the Military establishment of the United States was taken Saturday expelled, before he had taken of the writ of habeas corpus in Florida, and all the other acts enumerated in the resolution, he gave the resolution his most

cordial support.

He contended that this was simply a war to enforce the laws and maintain the onoths.

edge and acquiescence of the Adminis-Government. The people were as willing Mr. Howe (Wis.) moved to amend the tration, and by the authority of General to lay down their lives to prevent any in-Scott. The pass was not in the ordinary fraction of the right of property and the form, but to pass the lines and given Constitution at the South as anywhere.—
after Mr. May had disclosed to General He said, in common with several gentleact of the South in opposition to the gov-

Abolition Managing. The same writer says:

which it has already caused here. No one and the Second returned. Our whole force denies the abstract truth contained in Mr. encamped for the night. American commerce, under presented places, was called up.

letters of marque and reprisal, issued by lacts, was called up.

the Rabel Government of the so-called Mr. Breckinridge proceeded to speak Lovejoy's resolution. It is indeed no part He said in ordinary circumstances he the impolicy of making such a declaration

report at the next session by bill or other a performance according to const. and holders as enemies. But such is not the laws, which was adopted. to have some reason assigned, showing the South, or the Southern states, or the on Commerce, reported the following: - the power of Congress to indemnify the Southern people. It is not a war of sub-Resolved, That the Secretary of the President for a breach of the Constitu- jugation, or of extermination, although Treasury be requested to employsimmedition. He denied that one branch of the the abolitionists would make it so. It is a ed that the great mass of the people of the There was no necessity for violating Southern States are loyal to the Union.

All of these are slaveholding States, yet the operation of Mr. Lovejoy's resolution

warrant of law or Constitution.

Mr. Baker explained, repeating a pormination of slavery and slaveholders. This will indeed make this war a war of extering treason has passed and that the man merce; and yet so mild in its bearing up-Mr. Washburne moved to lay it on the way was left we would have to govern the will speedily be taken. Now, while the table, which was agreed to.—Yeas 92, South as a Territory, but he believe she war fever is up, these willy demagogues the character of the resistance. think they can carry through any measures whatever that are directed against the best hotel, and were courteously treated bankruptcy throughout the United States. was only to enforce the constitution and courage enough to move the repeal of the tunities to murder, and become heroes arbitrary rule that prevents all discussion, among their associated bands by slaughterwas rejected. Some Senators openly de and let every measure proposed have a full examination.

The following is the reported strength

Total 135,000 Besides these are the forces under Col. Stone who is acting auxiliary to Gen. Patterson and the fleet in the Chespeake Bay terson and the fleet in the Chespeake Bay the frame of society.

Who remain in the discharge of their organization the army stationed in and around Washington have sent a protest to Congress against a reduction of their pay. They

Battle of Carrickford. Washington, July 15th.—The following is the official report of the Battle of Carrickford, dated Huttquayille, Va. July

5th, 1861 : Col. E. 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 Carrickford, 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 gans in all. A portion of Garnett's forces ratreated 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, Tennesseeans and Carolinians. Our Success is complete, and I firmly believe that secession is killed in this section of country.

G. B. McClellan. fifteen regiments of the Reserve Volun-teer Corps, under Major Gen. M'Call, ten-dered to the Government by Gov. Curtin, country. Major-General U.S. A.

Details of the Battle.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati rebels retreated from Laurel Hill on Thursday night, and Gen. Morris' column commenced the pursuit the next afternoon and after a forced march through the rain and mud over Laurel mountain, our advance came upon the enemy at Carrack ford, 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 run, crossing the ford towards St. George.
General Robert S. Garnett, while at-

tempting to rally his men, was struck by a ball passing through the spine and out the position previously offered, was orat the right breast. He fell dend on the dered to Western Virginia. States now arrayed in hostility against at the right breast. He fell dead on the

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

We captured forty loaded wagons, on rifled cannon and two stands of colors.ny 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 e-

quipage, army chests, clothing, hundreds of muskets and knapsacks, with large quantities of ammunition They retreated up 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 teers of Jeff. Davis. This seems almost He spoke at some length, and contended Scott the purpose for which he went to

Abolition Managing, with 600 rebel cavalry, drew up for a national or federative character. The ara republican writer at Washington in re-Rhode Island battery, which opened with powerful effect with shot, shell and grape.
Colonel Stewart's charge was immediately broken, when the 2d U. S. Cavalry, unwas negatived—yeas 56, nays 82.

"The brief mention in my last letter of the pernicious principle concealed in Mr. him two miles, capturing one private and bill for the Lovejoy's motion (which was rushed thro) one captain, who have been sent back to abolition of Slavery; and a bill for the the House in such indepent haste,) con- Martinsburg. The remainder of Colonel confiscation of southern property.

wagon full of plunder.

ustained no loss.

From Missouri.

Quincy, Ill., July 25.—Brig-Gen. Hurl- literate the separate State governments, ourt has issued a proclamation to the citi- rather than the realization of the Jeffer zens of Northeastern Missouri denounc- sonian theory of a mild and paternal feding the false and designing men who are eral government, with power enough to seeking the overthrow of the Government, maintain its nationality in all matters of and warns them that the time for tolerat- foreign, intercourse and domestic com-

mary justice of court martials. He guarn- depot is 112 Liberty Street New York, ties protection to all peaceable citizens

SURRENDER OF COL. PECRAM.—The following dispatch has been received at the head quarters of the army. Report of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: Gen. M'Clellan to Lieut-Gen. Scott, dated

Beverly, July 13: "I have received from Colonel Pegram propositions for his surrender, with his fanatical Lovejoy in the House is second-officers, and the remnant of his command, ed by Abelitionists in the Senate as ultraofficers, and the remnant of his command, ed by Abelitionists in the Senate as ultrasay 600 men. They are said to be very and radical as himself. Lane and Pomeroy ponitont and determined never again. take up arms against the general government.

in killed and wounded, some 150.

Another Victory. CINCINNATI, July 17 .- On Friday night

detachment of three companies of Col. Woodruff's Second Kentucky Regiment attacked 600 rebels, between Mad River and Barboursville, on the Kanawha river, completely routing them. Ten or twelve of the rebels were killed and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had but one operate against the rebels under ex-Gov Wise was rapidly moving up the Kanawa. ACCEPTED.—We see that Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, has accepted the

and the regiments, fully organized, will be at once mustered into the service of the Commercial, from Grafton, states that the United States. These new regiments, in every essential, will compare favorably with any body of men our army. The late General Garnett fought nder Gen. Taylor in the battle of Buena Vista, and subsequently occupied the position of Superintendant of the Military Academy at West Point. About eighteen months ago, he received permission to visit Europe, and while there, hearing of the troubles at home, returned, expressing a

determination to remain loyal to the flag until Virginia should secede, and steadily refused, during that time, repeated offers from his State to accept the office of Brigidier General. When Virginia went out of the Union, he resigned from the army, and accepting

Lincoln's Federalism

The Reading Gazette, a war paper, and one that cordially expresses an endorseient of Lincoln's general policy, says: "The President's argument against the main, forcible and conclusive. But we confess to not a little surprise that the assumed right of secession is, in the Twenty of the rebels were killed and ma- main, forcible and conclusive. But we Chief Magistrate of the Nation, whose acquaintance with the origin and structure of our Government ought to be presumed, should commit the gross historical blun-der of asserting that "the Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact, it cre-nted them as States." Every school-boy who has read the history of the Constitution upon which the Union rests, knows that the converse of this proposition—that the States, and the people of the States, acting separately, and independent of harge on Yorktown, during the Revolueach other, created the Union-is strictly

rue. The American colonies, before the Revolution, had no bond of Union. The Continental Congress was nothing more than an assembly of deputies of separate The whole of Gen. Patterson's division political communities, commissioned for of the army, with the exception of the 1st the single purpose of making common Pennsylvania Regiment, advanced to this cause with each other in resisting the opture occurred until we were near this er, to exercise any of the attributes of a point, which is nine miles below Martins of a sovereign government. Its acts were not authoritative, but simply recommen-Captain Tomkins' Rhode Island battery datory; and the Declaration of the 4th of had the lead, supported by the 21st Penn- July, 1776, while it pronounced the Colsylvania Regiment and followed by the onies "free and independent States," did not substitute for the repudiated sover-Just below Bunker Hill, Col. Stewart, eignty of England, any government of a with 600 rebel cavalry, drew up for a national or federative character. The arof July, 1788, which were an initial step a mere league of friendship for common defence and mutual welfare between independent states, and in no sense a Union. as we now understand the word-a government intended to exercise sovereign power over a united people. On the con-trary, the second of these articles expressly declares that "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, &c., and it was just because the Confede ENGAGEMENT WITH THE REBELS. ration was not a government—a sover-eighty—or, as the President terms it, "a HARRISBURG, July 16.—Intelligence has been received here from Col. C. J. Biddle, perior —but that its acts required the aid commanding one of the Pennsylvania Re- of State authority to give them validity serve Regiments, lately encamped at Cum- and force-in short, that it was subordinberland, who occupied New Cteek Bridge, ate to the State governments—that it was Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. abandoned, seven years later, and the pres-R. on Sunday last, by order of Gen. Mc- ent Constitution adopted, which, after its ratification by the Conventions of the sev-Lient-Col. Kane, of the same regiment, et al States, commencing with Delaware, ccupied Piedmont, and Capt. E. A. Ir- in 1787, and ending with Rhode Island in win took post at New Creek Village. The 1790, beame the organic law of the Union enemy precipitately retired upon the ap- or National Government which had ex-Treasury be requested to employsimmediation. He denied that one branch of the abolitionists would make it so. It is a pearance of our forces. A company under Capt. Taylor rapidly pursued, over-constitution and laws.

The denied that one branch of the abolitionists would make it so. It is a pearance of our forces. A company under Capt. Taylor rapidly pursued, over-cross of sovereignty up to the present time. Constitution and laws. osition that 'the Union created the States,' whether it was contemplated to employ the Constitution, and if we pass this resolution in the Constitution pulsed, leaving two men dead, and carry- cession, it is of little importance, except in ing away many wounded. Capt. Irwin so far as it indicates the existence of the old leaven of federalism, which desired a strong consolidated central government,

> Union peril their lives in the attempt. He says the character of the resistance which has been made is in strict conformity with the source from which it originates. Cowardly assassins watch for opportunities to murder, and become heroes among their associated bands by slaughtering by stealth those who openly they dare not meet.
>
> This system unknown to civilized warfare is the natural fruit that treason bears. The process of the criminal courts adminute the says the character of the resistance which has been made is in the attempt. Great Biscovery I.—Ample test, both by able practicingers and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Frof. De Grath's "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain. But The following is the reported strength of the four grand divisions of the Union army in Virginia:
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> The process of the criminal courts administered in the disaffected districts will not cure this system of assassination but the stern imperative military necessity and a duty of self-protection will furnish a decisive remedy in the summary justice of court martials.
>
> The process of the criminal courts administered in the disaffected districts will metal Saleratus which has and is still doing such great wonders in the culinary olimes in favor of that world remove a favor of a spatial chart to be great wonders in the culinary olimes in favor of that world remove a favor of an aletter written by the pastor of a spatial chart to be compared with it. Most of the most skeptical that this is no aumbog—we may justice of court martials.
>
> The process of the criminal courts administered in the disaffected districts will not cure this system of assassination but the stern imperative military necessity on the stern imperative military necessity and a duty of self-protection will furnish of our Merchants have it for sale.
>
> The process of the criminal courts administered in the disaffected districts will not cure this system of assassination but the stern imperative military necessity convince the most skeptical that this is low southing Syrup. Now we never said a word favor of any patent medicine in our life, but we feel compared with it. Most of our Merchants have it for sale.
>
> The process of the criminal courts administered in the disaffected districts will not cure this system of assassination but the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnatit, Ohio. It and the courts administered in the culinary department. We say that one trial will department in the culinary department. The culinary department is proved to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnatit, Ohio. It and the scenario is a culinary to the "Journal and Messen

that would entirely overshadow and ob-

ties protection to all peaceable citizens who remain in the discharge of their duty but urges the necessity of their organizing to take part in the reconstruction of ington have sent a protest to Congress the frame of society.

He closes by assuring the people of Say if the proposed reduction of their pay Northeast Missouri that the United States is made many will be forced to resign.

The document of the chaplains in Board of Hellef. Composed of the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Associate Jakes and County Commissioners, will neet at the Ass

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Abolitionism in the Senate. The Republican War correspondent of

The course of the debate in the Senate is significant and requires some comment It is unfortunate for the country that the penitent, and determined never again to of Kansas and Sumner of Massachusetts, appear to be determined if possible to ommit the Administration to an endorsetake care of when Pegram comes. The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels the most ultra dogmas of Abolitionism as the corner stones of the National Republic they have the cordial support and cooperation of Trumbull and Browning of Illinois Let the country be warned in time. If the conservative element in Congress does not interpose the Government will become irretrievably entangled in the meshes of this abominable delusion.

The motion of Mr. Powell "that the army or navy shall not be used to subjuwounded. The Kentuckians had but one gate or hold as conquered provinces any killed. Gen. Cox's Brigade, designed to of the States or to interfere with African slavery," was voted down twenty nine Senators out of the thirty-eight voting against it, implying that in the judgment of the Senate the army is to be used to hold the States in rebellion as conquered province; and to liberate the slaves (for the word "liberate" was substituted before the vote was taken.) Mr. Sherman, of Ohio strenuously denied that the policy of the Administration was the extermination of slavery but the vote showed that the Senate held a different view. Mr. Carlile of Virginia denounced the policy of waging war against the domestic insti-tution of the South and rebuked in fitting terms the radical sentiments that had been uttered by Mr. Lane of Kansas.

The piety of old drab is not of the severest sort. Speaking of the remark in Richmond paper, that a slave connected with a New Orleans company made a prayer for the Southern cause, the Tri-

une says 🗧 "The prayers of the white rebels we hould not value a rush a but if the blacks lave really taken to praying aginst us, why the oxen, the horses and the mules will be at it next; so that we may as well be looking about us."

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes: Not long ago we heard one of the ten leading statesmen of England use the following decided language to a group of American gentlemen:"Gentlemen," he said, "you must not ment and aristocracy of England, while maintaining the strictest neutrality, ask no better thing than to see you tearing each other to pieces.'

In the case of Henry Black against the editors of the Doylestown (Pa.) Intelligencer, for charging the plaintiff with being a secessionist and traitor, the jury endered a verdict of guilty.

tionary war, is now in possession of a rebel company from Polk county, Tenn .--Exchange. Then the drum was doubtless well best-

A drum that was beat at the

n in a good cause; but now its owners will be besten in a bad one. Hollowyy's Pills .- Unnecessary tor. ure.—Palpitation of the Heart.—The bleeding blistering and torturing method of the modern treatment of disease tends to the destruction rather than the preservation of human life. Physicians have a certain routine prescribed for their modus operandi from which there is no departure. the laws of the Medes and Persians were

not more immutable than the dicts of this Draconian Code that confines men to peculiar dogmas on penalty of excision. Untrammeled by particular rules. Holloway's system on the contrary is based on the simple laws of nature. Paipitation is often the effect of Indigestion disorder's of the stomach or nervous affectious. By their action on the stomach and nerves

radical cure. Weekly Market Reports

the Pills remove the cause and effect a

Weekly market	wehours.
NEW-YORK WHOLESA	LE PRICES.
Wheat Flour, & bbl.,	\$4,00@\$8,00
Rye Flour, 🏖 bbl.,	3,10@ 4,00
Corn Meal, 🍎 bbl.,	2,80@ 2,85
Wheat, P bu.,	90 1,25
Rye, 🎓 bu.,	0,55@ 0,62
Oats, 💝 bu., (32fbs)	0,30@ 0,25
Corn, 🔁 bu.,	0,40@ 0,50
Butter, P ib	0,06@ 0,13
Cheese, Th	0,02@ 0,07
Tallow, A to	0,091@0,10

0,094@0,08 MONTBOSE PRICES GURBENT. 

 Wheat 2 bushel, \$1, ⊕\$1%
 Wheat flour 2 bbl \$6⊕ \$8.00

 Rye.
 56 cents

 Corn.
 56 cents

 Buckwheat.
 40 cents

 Oats.
 55 cents

 Beans.
 \$1.41 kg

 Beans.
 \$1.20 cents

 Potatoes.
 60 cents

MAIL ARRANGEMPHTS-MONTROSE P. O. MAILS ARRIVE—Daily (sunday, excepted,) from the East and South, by Railroad at 7% P. M. Daily, (sunday excepted,) from the West, by Railroad, Dally, (sanday excepted.) from the West, by Rallroad, at 9% a. m.
From Binghamton direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1% p. m.
From Tunkhamook direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. Saturday, at 1 p. m. rom. Towarda direct, every Tuesday and Saturday at p. m. Daily from Friendsville (sunday excepted) at 6% p. m. MAILS LEAVE—Daily (sundays excepted) for the east and south, by railroad, at 5 a. m.
Daily (sunday excepted) for the west, by railroad, at 4 b. m. Daily (sunday excepted) for the west, by railroad, at a p. m.
For Blughamton direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 s. m.
For Tunkhanock direct, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at 6 s. m.
For Towanda direct, every Monday, and Friday at 7 a.m.
Daily for Friendsville (sunday e.g., at 7% a.m.
For Loceyville (through Auburn) leaves Monday, at 9 a.m.—arrives Wednesday at 5 p. m.,