Letter from a Prisoner.

From the Wilkes-barre Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 25, 1861.

DEAR MINER:—Col. Thomas of the Maryland volunteers, an officer to whom we are deeply indebted for many attentions, called upon us yesterday afternoon and volunteered to convey any communication we might wish to send. Col. Bowman seized the opportunity of writing to his wife and family, and I am glad of the chance for saying to you that we are safe and well. Our arrest both of us charge to false information received from Major Knipe of our brigade. We met him at the river as we were watering our horses, returning as he alleged from a scouting expedition of at least five miles back into the country. On his assurance that the road was "clear, "only sixteen enemy within 20 miles" we forded the river, trotted leisurely up the hill, and while viewing the Maryland side, the town, the camps, and the beautiful scenery, were surprised by a picket of eight men fully armed. We were within range of their guns, so they told us, as soon as we touched the Virginia shore, and that they had been on the lights for twelve hours. The Major's course could not have been in that section of country. The first ten miles of our transit over Virginia soil was at a speed excusable under the circumstances, but certainly, not such as a couple of sight-seers would choose. Neither of us remarkable horsemen, a rapid gallop between two horsemen, who kindly relieve you from guiding your horse—our situation was not the most advantageous for display of equestrianism. I shall always feel under obligations to our captors for refraining from remarks on our riding. A good supper of ham and eggs with coffee and a sip of something more stimulating, an hour's rest, and we were on the road again—this time in a one-horse spring wagon. Our route lay through Martinsburg to Winchester, and a glorious country it is—the valley of Virginia—fine old plantations, splendid farming lands, crops just ripening. Our guides, escort rather—upon their and our request detailed, were our captors, and enlivened the ride by pointing out objects of interest, discernible in the bright moonlight. Had we been accredited visitors on a pleasure tour, we could not have received more courteous and respectful attentions. We arrived at Winchester about five o'clock Thursday, and were immediately conducted to General Johnson's headquarters. After a short examination we were sent to a hotel under our parole not to leave the building. The news of our arrival created a great sensation, so great in fact, that after breakfast we were removed to quarters less inconvenient for the accomodation of spectators. A large unoccupied warehroom was allotted us, and the President's levee was never more largely attended by a more gentlemanly company of visitors. Officers and soldiers of all grades, citizens in every department of professional life called, invariably requesting if we wished for anything to be kind enough to mention it.—Of the many hundreds with whom we shook hands not one act offered the slightest indignity. In talking upon the war, and occasionally politics, every precaution was used to save giving offence to our feelings. Thursday afternoon, Col. Thomas called and informed us he was to be our escort to Richmond, at ten o'clock.

We were momentarily surprised, as from what we had heard, we imagined we were to be retained as hostages or enchanges for citizens of that vicinity. He produced a written parole not to attempt to escape, which was signed by Col. B. for both of us, and we were allowed the liberty of the town, to procure such articles of clothing as were necessary. A drive of sixteen miles brought us to Strasburg at 2 1-2 a. m., and from thence by rail all the way to this place. We changed cars at Manassas Junction, Gen. Beauregard's command, although we did not see the camp. The first fifty miles from the Junction, was through the worn out lands of Eastern Virginia, but occasionally we dashed through some magnificent plantations. One in particular attracted my attention. I can't begin to tell how many thousand acres there were of corn, oats and wheat each. The latter was ripe and being harvested. We reached here at four p. m., of Friday, and were taken to the Adjutant-General's office of the Confederate States. The Custom House is occupied by the Departmental Bureau. I had the pleasure of seeing through an open door, President Davis in consultation with the head of one of the Departments. A brief delay, long enough to draw up an extension of our traveling parole, and we were politely informed that we might choose quarters for ourselves within the city. Good fortune sent us to the Columbian, where we are quartered very handsomely. It is the best managed hotel I have ever visited. The table is excellent, and the servants numerous, respectful and very attentive. We have met representatives from every Southern State but Missouri and North Carolina, since being here. They all express themselves in one way—determined to defend themselves to the last. We have not heard one solitary word indicative of a Union sentiment existing in any of the States, nor one of vindictiveness against the North. We have met quite a number of the members of the Convention now in session, who were Union men up to the time of the President's requisition for troops. They all speak with regret of their failure to be seconded by the North, but esteem everything now lost. The invasion of Virginia swept over the States with the same tumultous uprising to arms that the attack on Sumter did over the North.

We were allowed the unrestrained freedom to travel about within the city limits, and have made a number of visits to prominent places of interest. This afternoon we are to visit the capitol and look in upon the Convention. I have been rattling away as if chatting to you across the room, regardless of the annoyance I am putting the Department to in reading my epistle. Give our regards to all friends and our families. Assure them of our safety and health. I hope soon that opportunity may occur for our exchange or release, but we must wait patiently the events of war. I don't know when you will hear from us again. You must thank Col. Thomas for this. With many regards, yours truly, EDWARD H. CHASE.

Mr. Chase, is a young man, and was practicing law in Wilkes-barre when he volunteered for the war. He was an active Republican, and made stump speeches for the party in the late campaign. His ideas of southern men and manners cannot be questioned by his party friends.

—The Irish census shows that the population of that country has fallen off twelve per cent within the past ten years.

Washington War Gossip.

The war correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, in a letter of the 23rd says:

BEAUREGARD'S PLANS.

From the hints dropped by several prisoners, and from the disposition of Beauregard's forces it seems to have been a part of his plan on Sunday, to have Johnston come down with a part of his column as far as the Bull's Run Mountain; and with another part down the turnpike from Winchester to Aldie; and then, while Beauregard was engaging McDowell's whole army at Bull's Run, Johnston to make a forced march on the right flank of McDowell, by way of Fairfax, Vienna, and Bull's Cross Roads, and then fall upon his rear from Fairfax and Centreville. Between these two fires, Beauregard hoped to annihilate McDowell, and then to march on Washington. It has not yet transpired what it was that prevented Johnston from fulfilling his part of the programme. Had he done so, the Rebels would have been in Washington to-day, and our army would have been cut to pieces. It is owing to Gen. Patterson's manœuvres that Johnston did not effect what Beauregard intended him to do, what honors shall not be paid to that officer?

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN WASHINGTON.

In this hour of the nation's perplexity and sore distress, when the great heart of the country is aching at such an unlooked-for and overwhelming defeat, the eyes of all men are wandering about in search of A LEADER. Whatever may be said as to the cause of this terrible defeat, and upon whomsoever the blame of the fearful disaster will ultimately fall, one thing is certain. If we had had in the field and upon the spot a general like Beauregard, the disaster would not have reached its present fearful proportions. *There would have been no rout*; no loss of cannon; no throwing away of muskets and knapsacks. It was indeed an impossibility for our little army of fifty thousand men to wrest the numerous batteries from ninety thousand Rebels. But when this had been ascertained, a skillful general would have brought off his troops in good order, and only retreated to Fairfax, or at farthest to Falls Church and Bull's Cross Roads.

If the War Department wishes to retrieve the fortunes of the country, let them get Major-General McClellan, raise him to the rank of Lieutenant-General by brevet, and give him the control of the army. Such an arrangement would be eminently satisfactory to Gen. Scott, and it is, perhaps, the only thing that can infuse life and spirit into our now drooping soldiers. A stirring proclamation from McClellan would fire the blood of every American citizen, the shattered regiments would be again filled up, and in a few weeks we would again be ready to resume the offensive. No one can doubt the result. With our army properly and completely reorganized, and raised to one hundred thousand men (for it will not do to move with a less number), we can once more attack Manassas, and this time drive the enemy from it.

But let the Government continue to appoint civilians to high military commands; let them send grand divisions of the army into battle, under the command of colonels, and brigades under the command of captains; let them continue to disregard Gen. Scott's plans, and listen to the ravings of impatient and bloodthirsty Abolitionist members of Congress; let the plans of the lattter be adopted for the future conduct of the campaign, as they have been for its conduct on to this time, and in sixty days the flag of Confederate States will float over our National Capitol, and the independence of the Southern Confederacy be acknowledged by every nation in Europe.

☞ Public opinion is settling down into consistency, and almost into unanimity, as to the parties and the causes to be charged with the responsibility of the disaster at Manassas. Inexperienced officers, incomplete organization, and premature action are the causes believed to be at the bottom of our most unlooked-for defeat, and for these the parties that are almost universally blamed are, the Secretary of War, who is held to be unequal to his position, and the clamorous mischief makers of the New York *Tribune*, who have been fairly howling for a forward movement, without regard to the condition of the army, and reckless of the cost of life, and of the peril to the country.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

☞ The objection made to running two tickets in Ohio at the coming election, is that it will indicate a division of ourselves and so embolden and encourage the enemy. In order to guard against it we suggest that as the Democats will nominate first on the 7th of August, that the Republicans adopt our nomination afterwards, when they meet in Convention. In this way we can present a united front. The Democratic ticket will be *par excellence* a Union ticket. There will not be a man on who is not now, and always has been, for the preservation of the Union. As that is the only issue, according to our Republican friends, there is no reason why they should not go for our men. As the Democrats are in the advance in the military column, doing most of the fighting for the country, it is proper, it strikes us, that they should be put in the political lead.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ We are told that to vote against any recommendation of the Executive or Administration in Congress, is giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." Under this rule, what is to be done with the whole Republican party in Congress, which has just voted down the proposition suggested by Mr. Lincoln in his inaugural of a National Convention? They thwarted and opposed the Administration, while the Democratic members sustained it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

MORE THREATS.—The Republicans can not get over the idea of exterminating their opponents with mob force and ruffianism. A Clearfield paper thinks that no other town in the State would permit the publication of the Clearfield Republican. The Monroe Jeffersonian threatens the Democratic paper of that place with destruction, if it copies any more articles from the Wayne County Herald. Another paper thinks that "Sam Patch," a correspondent of the Selinsgrove Times, had better be careful or he will get hung. Glorious! is it not—these times of Republican free speech and free press!

☞ J. Madison Cutts, father of Senator Douglas's widow publishes a card, by desire of that lady, requesting the friends of the departed statesman not to raise contributions for the support of herself and children. Mr. Cutts is able and willing to provide for them.

☞ Remember to pay for your paper.

XXXVIIth Congress—War Session

July 25,—Senate.—A bill providing for the confiscation of property of rebels found in arms against the Government was taken up. Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) offered an amendment providing that any person held to service or labor, employed in any way in aiding the rebellion against the Government, shall be forfeited to his master.

Adopted,—six nays.

House.—Mr. Wickliffe (My.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether the Southern Confederacy, or any State thereof, has in its military service any Indians, and if so what is their number and tribe.

Mr. Dunn (Ind.)—I move to extend the inquiry as to negroes.

Mr. Dunn's amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

July 25,—House.—Mr. Burnett (Ky.) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether there be negroes in the army of the United States who have been armed; whether there are negroes, the property of any the citizens of the revolted States, who have been used by our army in throwing up breastworks or impediments, and if so, at what places, and what number of slaves had been employed.

Various objections were made to its introduction from the Republican side.

Mr. Potter (Wis.) reported a bill for dividing Kentucky into two judicial districts and abolishing the present district court. This was amended by Mr. Blair (Mo.) by abolishing the two district courts in Missouri and establishing one in its stead. In the course of debate, Mr. Crittenden opposed the bill, saying it was an abuse of the power of Congress, and an invasion of the Constitutional mode of removing a Judge, to effect such an object by the abolition of the Court as now proposed. The bill passed by a vote of 79 to 50.

July 24—House.—Mr. Richardson (Ill.) said: I have spoken with some freedom. You have at the head of the army a man who bore your flag through the war in 1812. You have, after your disasters, impaired public confidence in him. He fought the late battle against his judgment. Whose fault was it? It was yours; and unless you rally around him the country will not support you. I have no sympathy with the General-in-Chief in political opinion. When he was a candidate for the Presidency I opposed him with all my heart. I should oppose him under similar circumstances, to-morrow; but when you look on him as a military man he is the greatest of them all, and in all respects efficient. If you had not forced him to participate in this calamity you would have had a victory without fighting a battle.

Gen. Greeley, who, I think, is the ablest of all the Generals, should be apointed by Mr. Lincoln, and sent to Richmond to take it. He would soon get it.—[Laughter.] This is my opinion. I charge nothing for it. I have met my friend from Iowa (Curtis) on the plains of Mexico. He is a military man, and has seen the strategy of Gen. Scott. I should be amazed if I should hear him question what Gen. Scott had done. I do not include all Republicans; but you have forced a battle, and because you did so it is lost. I declare before God, as my solemn conviction, if such things are permitted you will destroy this Government; and I further declare, that if Gen. Scott cannot fight the battles, nobody else can. I repeat that Gen. Scott had been forced to fight that battle at Manassas Junction. I will tell him what occured yesterday morning. My colleagues (Logan and Washburne) and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Scott remarked: "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. Scott; "I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it." "As God is my judge," he added after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not." I stand here to vindicate Gen. Scott. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds at home and abroad, (Mexico) and, God willing, there I will stand till the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. Washburne—As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson—I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. Scott replied, "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have."—But Gen. Scott did not believe the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood. If you let him alone he is an honest man. [Laughter.] But I am afraid he has not firmness to stand up against the politicians around him.

☞ The Philadelphia Bulletin has a chapter on John Brown and the war in which sentiments approaching adoration for the memory of that old traitor who attempted to seize the Harper's Ferry armory are expressed. Every one to his taste—but we cannot exactly see the distinction between the treason of the man who attempted to take Goverment property as the prelude to a slave insurrection and that of the Secessionists who seized it for their purposes. The Bulletin is quite happy in the belief that the cause in which John Brown sacrificed his life appears so near its triumph and that the "blood of the martyrs is once more the seed of the "[Abolition] Church."

☞ "FORWARD to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there on the 20th of July!"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Well, old white coated villain Greeley, why don't you join the brave men already on their march, and go forward yourself? There is neither courage nor honesty in sitting comfortably at home in your cushioned arm-chair bawling "Forward! Forward!" The eyes of thousands of widows and orphans may look to you as one of the guilty causes of their woe while the world regards you with scorn and horror to see you sit screaming "forward," while you keep your own vile carcass out of the reach of danger. It is just such screamers for war as you that should go to the war.

☞ War is the result of quarrelling.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT

TERMS—$1:50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. J. GERRITSON,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND ALL THE LAWS.

Sail on! sail on! O Ship of State!
Sail on, O UNION, grand and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
And all its hopes for future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Masters laid thy keel,
What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge, and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
In spite of rock and tempest roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our fears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

☞ The monument to the memory of B. F. Tewksbury, will be erected on Saturday, August 3d, at 2 o'clock p. m.—R. B. Little, Esq., of Montrose, will deliver an oration on the occasion in the M. E. Church, at Brooklyn Centre. The Hon. George Landon is also expected.

Free Speech.

We commend the following to those Republicans who, just now, think it an awful thing for a man to speak out his sentiments unless they happen to chime in with the entire policy of "Old Abe."—The extract is from the message of Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, to the Legislature a few weeks since:—

"Let us never—under any conceivable circumstances of provocation or indignation—forget the right of free discussion of all public questions is guaranteed to every individual on the Massachusetts soil, by the settled conviction of her people, by the habits of her successive generations, and by express provisions of her constitution. And let us therefore never seek to repress the criticisms of minority; however small, upon the character and conduct of *any administration*, whether STATE or NATIONAL."

Another Daring Exploit.

A company of men visited the house of Hiram Lewis, in Owego township, N. Y., on Sunday night the 21st inst., armed with guns, tar, feathers, &c., for the purpose of mobbing Mr. Lewis, who is a man of over seventy-five years of age. His life was threatened, as it had been previously by the same gang; but he escaped from them, and fled to a neighbor's house, some four miles distant, to save, perhaps his life. Mr. Lewis is said to be a good Union man, but he differs with this gang about political affairs—hence the attack. The gang consists of about seventy-five men, who meet weekly and try to make themselves a terror to the community. They have not offered their services to the Government, for they dare not be in favor of the war to so great an extent as that, and it is understood that they will not leave the vicinity except in case of an invasion, when they will doubtless show their expertness in the double quick-step. A constable with a formidable posse of two men should be detailed to capture them as a nuisance. In justice to them we ought to say that they confine their hostile attacks to the midnight hours, and never attack men under seventy-five years of age, and but one at a time. The company are not unknown to the people along the Pennsylvania border; and should they come over the line with any offensive demonstrations, a pint syringe charged with *cold water*, should be at hand, with which to disperse them, backed up by a few fresh capped "speaking trumpets" to be used as a *reserve* in case of their growing desperate.

An Abolition Move.

WASHINGTON July 17.

Senator Pomeroy's "bill to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion," after setting forth, in a preamble, that slavery has culminated in a rebellion, and that the present war is being carried on to determine the question whether slavery shall be extinguished or not, adds, therefore, as a great military necessity:

Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the States of this Union that claim to have seceded from the Government and are in open armed resistance to the execution of the laws and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately upon the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid States, under the laws thereof, and also ordering all officers to give protection to all such emancipated slaves, and accept the service of all who may tender them in behalf of the Government, if, in the judgment of such officers such services shall be useful or necessary to the prosecution of this war."

Some of the objections to the bill are—that it openly violates the Constitution; commits a grievious wrong against many loyal people who are to be robbed of their property by its operation; does the greatest possible harm to the slaves; debases our government to the lowest piratical depth—for the object of liberating and arming the negroes is to employ them in butchering innocent, helpless women, children, and aged and infirm persons, and the destruction of private property; strikes the final blow for the utter destruction of the American UNION; greatly adds to the strength of the secession movement; and renders the subjugation of the South an impossibility—Besides, the bill is entirely needless.

Mr. Jos. A. Lyman of Springville, lost a valuable horse last week by a snake bite. It appears that the horse was bitten in several places. Whether the snake was a Copperhead or Rattle-snake is not certain, but most likely the latter. It was seen to run into the bushes, by a boy shortly after.—*Wyoming Intelligencer.*

☞ Asa Park of Binghamton, 2d Lieutenant of company D, 27th regiment, was killed at the Manassas Junction battle. His relatives reside in this County, where he is well known, and his death sends a pang of grief to numerous hearts. His captain, Rogers, and four or five men are publicly reported wounded; but we hear that a young man from Liberty, who is in the company writes home that 21 of the company were killed, out of 84; and about half the others were wounded.

☞ We have received the report of a Union Peace meeting, held in Lenox, which will appear next week. Another meeting will be held at the school-house near C. B. Titus' on Saturday eve., Aug. 3d, to which the people are invited.

☞ The army will be reorganized under McClellan, and an advance made on Manassas towards Fall, probably.

The Corwin Amendment.

At the last session of Congress, Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, proposed the following amendment to the Constitution:

Art. 13. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize, or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

This was abopted by both Houses, and ordered to be submitted to the several State Legislatures for their approval.—Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, expressed his approval of it and advised its ratification. It has been ratified by only one legislature in which the Republicans have a majority, viz: Ohio. It was adopted at Rhode Island, but there Republicanism is in the minority. But in New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and other States whose Legislature have been in session, it has failed.

Another of the Pioneer Settlers Gone.

DIED, In this Borough on Tuesday morning, July 22d, after a long and painful illness, Major BENJAMIN LATHROP, aged 77 years.

Major Lathrop was born in Bozrah, New London Co., Conn., in June 1784. In the year 1800, when but about 16 years of age, he emigrated to this country with his father, when only a few of the hardy and adventurous sons of New England had yet penetrated the wilderness; and being the eldest son of the family, and one of vigorous constitution and physical development, much of the arduous exertion devolved upon him of subduing the wilderness into a fruitful field for the sustenance of the family. In early manhood he commenced clearing up a farm for himself in Bridgewater, some two miles south of this village, which he made one of the most valuable in this part of the country, where he spent the most part of his life. A few years ago, declining health compelled him to abandon the active labor of the farm and retire from its numerous cares to his late residence in this place, upon the competency which his industry, frugality and enterprise had accumulated. But even here his early and long continued active business habits rendered leisure irksome; and when not too closely confined by his bodily infirmities, he was one of the earliest and most assiduous in his attention to his garden and domestic affairs. As in youth he had been regarded as a leader among his associates, when in the labors of the field or in hilarious sports, so in manhood he was looked upon by his neighbors as a model farmer, to whose perception and judgment in all the ordinary affairs of life much deference was paid. Having in his boyhood laid the foundation of a good common education in the schools of Connecticut, his capacity for business as well as his decision of character led to his promotion to various responsible trusts not only in military but civil office, the last of which was as a judge in our County Court. As a politician he was firm and stable in his views—as a citizen frank and unreserved in his manners, and reliable in all that he professed in his intercourse with the world.

He was married in early life to Miss CLARISSA AVERY, a most amiable woman, also a family of early Connecticut emigrants, who died in 1830. In the latter part of 1831, her place in the family was well and worthily filled by Miss FANNY L. JONES, also of New London county Connecticut, who still survives him. By his first wife he had one daughter and five sons, four of whom are still living, and by the last, one son, all of whom, excepting the latter (now a volunteer in the army,) with several grandchildren, were present at his funeral. His eldest son, Dr. D. A. Lathrop, for many years past of Bellevue, Ohio, being for some time past among us to alleviate if possible the last sufferings of his venerable father.

On Wednesday afternoon, after appropriate religious services at his late residence, attended by numerous sympathising friends and neighbors, his mortal remains were entombed in the family ground, in the South Bridgewater cemetery.

Thus, "like a shock of corn fully ripe," has passed away from among us, one of the few remaining early pioneers of our country.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* a Republican journal, commenting on the "facts demonstrative at Manassas Junction, says:

This noble force, whose deeds of valor eclipse all that is known in our history, was immolated because the War Department was too busy with its jobs and speculations in beef, horses and military commissions to pay attention to its proper organization; and because an arrogant partisan sheet in New York, echoed by a few fanatical members of Congress, deafened the President with their parrot cry of "On to Richmond."

While the superior valor of our national troops, thus tried and demonstrated, shows that the cause of the Union is safe in their hands and must ultimately triumph, the infamous manner in which they have been officered and mismanaged, points out clearly the blunders, if not the crimes, that are hereafter to be shunned. The whole tribe of paper Colonels and Generals must be cast off without fear or favor. Every member of the Cabinet, who instead of regarding the war as a life and death struggle of a great nation, sees in it only a glorious opportunity for profitable jobs and fat contracts should be dismissed—and the conduct of the war must be left to the educated Generals of the army, uninfluenced by clamors from the tribe of Lovejoy and the *Tribune*.

LIST OF JURORS,

Drawn to serve at August Court—commencing on Monday the 19th inst.

GRAND JURORS.

Apolacon—Richard Collins.
Bridgewater—Thos. Johnson.
Brooklyn—C. F. Perigo.
Clifford—M. S. Alworth, Robert Ellis.
Forest Lake—M. S. Towne.
Great Bend—Solon Conklin, John Colsten, Oliver Trowbridge.
Gibson—Gustavus S. Ames, S. Payne Chandler.
Harford—Marshal Blanding.
Herrick—Cornelius K. Bunnell, Samuel Burritt, H. H Ellis, Mortimer Williams.
Lenox—Levi Felton.
Liberty—Horace Truesdell.
Lathrop—Sidney Osborne.
Montrose—Philander Lines, James D. Goodwin.
New Milford—William Mathews.
Springville—Joseph W. Fish, Wm. H. Gerritson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST. WEEK.

Ararat—Benjamin Boothroyd.
Aplocon—Harry Barney.
Auburn—Tracy Frink, Smith Tewksbury.
Brooklyn—R. T. Ashley, David Kent. E. A. Weston.
Bridgewater—W. R. Melhuish, Daniel Stuart, Gilbert Warner.
Clifford—Ezra Finn.
Dimock—Sylvenus Tyler.
Dundaff—Benjamin Brownell.
Franklin—Edward L. Beebe.
Forest Lake—J. D. Taylor.
Friendsville—Wm. C. Waters.
Great Bend—Richard Stone.
Gibson—George Pickering, Barney Shepardson, Russell Tiffany.
Harford—Jonas Adams, John Leslie.
Herrick—Sanford Burns, Alvan Chandler, George H. Lyon.
Jessup—Silas Sheets.
Jackson—George W. Tyler.
Liberty—B. W. Bailey, Harry Northrop.
Lenox—Samuel H. R. Grow, James Champlin.
Middletown—John W. Dodge, J. W. Sanderson.
Montrose—H. H. Dammore.
New Milford—E. P. Bradford, B. H. Foot, Jared Tyler, Robert Gillispie.
Oakland—E. A. Barton.
Rush—T. E. Brown.
Susquehanna—Gaylord Curtis, J. H. Book, W. J. Hunter, Wm. Skinner, Thomas Wands.
Springville—Caleb Fish.
Silver Lake—Wm. North.
Thomson—Charles Wrighter.

TRAVERS JURORS—2D WEEK.

Apolacon—H. H. Deuell.
Bridgewater—George Backus, M. M. Mott, A. H. Patrick.
Brooklyn—James E. Howe.
Clifford—Ellery Crandall, jr., Harrison Finn.
Choconut—Silas Light, Henry Porter, jr.
Dundaff—Charles Norton, George Rogers.
Franklin—Asa Brundage.
Great Bend—A. G. Bush, George Barley, Henry Gunn.
Gibson—L. O. Tiffany.
Harmony—Benjamin Comfort, Seth A. Lyons.
Harford—Homer Tingley.
Jackson—Philander Hall.
Lenox—William Barber, John C. Decker, Loren Miller.
Lathrop—Ansel Sterling.
Montrose—W. M. Jackson, A. N. Bullard.
Middletown—Lawrence Carley.
New Milford—Josiah Moss, Jacob Stoddard.
Oakland—Courtland Wood.
Susquehanna—Edward Carlisle.
Springville—Jonathan Nutt, Giles G. Rogers.
Silver Lake—George North, Thomas Sweeney.
Thomson—S. W. Pickering.

"SHODDY."—According to the official report of the Investigating committee of the State Military Board, it was this wretched stuff that was used by the New York contractors in making up the greater part of 7,000 suits for our volunteers. If the Committee had defined "shoddy" more fully, many readers not in the dry goods trade, but possessing a general knowledge of cloths, would have recognized it as an article which they have often seen exposed for sale on the outside of the lowest slop-shops. It is made of old rags, of all colors and descriptions, which are macerated to a pulp and then pressed into cloth. The process of manufacture is nearly the same as that of felt. "Shoddy," fresh from the mill, has a solid, substantial look which would easily deceive a person inexpert in cloths. After a brief exposure to the sun or rain the true nature of the fabric begins to appear. It reveals the multiplicity of tints—here a patch of grey, there one of brown, then a delicate green next to it a dull brick color, and so on through all the lines in the rainbow, or out of it. At the same time little bits of wool, like coarse dust, begin to fall out of it. Presently a slight careless pull at some spot where the clothing is not lined makes a huge irregular gap. In a few weeks, when the hot, cold and stormy weather has done its perfect work on the "shoddy," it can be shaken into its original rags by a lively motion of the hand.—People who make up this bogus stuff for sale never put good thread or honest workmanship into it. Both would be thrown away, for no amount of the tailor's craft can prevent "shoddy" from tumbling to pieces at its appointed time. Such was the vile stuff that was made by New York contractors and passed the inspection of high officers, for $19 50 per uniform, which is a great deal more than a durable suit should cost at wholesale.

☞ The 69th New York (Irish) Regiment, Col. Corcoran, returned home last week. The regiment went into battle with fifteen hundred and sixty-three men, and returned with a few more than nine hundred. Their Colonel is now a prisoner at Manassas Junction, and their Lieutenant-Colonel died in the action.

☞ The London *Times* thinks that the taxation recommended by the President of the United States in his message to Congress, may lead the North to reconsider their rejection of the compromise of the last session of Congress.

☞ An exchange remarks that it will be some time before the true history of the battle at Manassas Junction will be written, if indeed it is ever disclosed to the public. To this day no official account of the disaster at Big Bethel has been published. The impression has been allowed to remain that our loss in that engagement was inconsiderable, although we learn from authentic sources that it was really heavy.

A Few Plain Questions to which the Public is waiting for an Answer.

It is said that the panic on Sunday originated in the teamsters, who were out of place.

The public asks—who placed them there?

The panic was aggravated by alarms of a gallery of civilians, present to see the show.

The public asks—who gave them passes?

That many of our officers were appointed to commands with which they were wholly unacquainted.

The public asks—who is responsible?

The ignorant civilians were placed in commands which they disgraced.

The public asks—who appointed them?

That the senseless objurgations of the *Tribune* led to a premature attack.

The public asks—who is so weak as to be influenced by Greeley?

In a word, evil does not do itself—some one is to blame for it; and the American people demand to know whose short-comings have led to their disgrace.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞ Hon. Lyman Tremain delivered an eloquent and able oration at Albany on the Fourth of July, in which we find the following paragraph:

Let us, however carry the olive branch in one hand while the sword gleams in the other. Let the South know that with returning allegiance on their part, the arms will drop from our grasp. Let them learn that the war is waged, not to exterminate Slavery, but to defend the Union. Teach them, in every way, that no invasion of their constitutional rights is contemplated, and none will be tolerated.—Teach them, too, that the great body of the North have no malice or vindictive feelings to gratify and that they do not sympathize with that mischievous band of fanatics who have been so long making war upon their feelings and their rights.

☞ The King of Prussia was fired at on the 14th, at Baden, by a young student from Leipsic named Besken, who was arrested. The ball slightly grazed the King's neck.

MONTROSE PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat ℔ bushel,	$1, @$1¼	Wheat flour ℔ bbl	@$5.00
Rye	50 cents	Rye flour ℔ cwt	2 @
Corn	56 cents	Corn meal ℔ cwt	1.50 @ 1.75
Buckwheat	40 cents	Pork ℔ lb	10 @ 12 cents
Oats	25 cents	Lard ℔ lb	12 cents
Beans	$1 all ℔	Butter ℔ lb	12 @ 10 cents
Potatoes	60 cents	Eggs ℔ doz	10 cents

LOST,

OR Taken through mistake: Dark colored Summer Over Coat, on Saturday evening last, either in Searle's stage, near the court house, en route for Wm. J. Mulford's. The finder will be suitably rewarded.

Montrose, July 30th. M. C. TYLER.

Register's Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned in the Estates which are named below, that the accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, in and for the county of Susquehanna, and that the same will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said County, on Friday, August 23d, 1861, for confirmation and allowance:

Estate of Timothy McCarty, deceased, Bridget McCarty administratrix.

I. V. Whitford, dec'd, S. S. Mott adm'r de bonis non.

Dennis McDonald, dec'd, Margaret McDonald, adm'x.

S. S. Tompkins, dec'd, H. W. Kent, executor.

Clarinda Fuller, dec'd, E. L. Beebe, administrator.

Montrose, July 14. H. K. NEWELL, Register