

July 20th.—Mr. Horton (Ohio), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the direct tax bill as amended, in accordance with the instructions of the House.

Mr. Horton explained the modification which had been made, namely:—The sum to be received from direct taxation is reduced from thirty millions as originally designated, to twenty millions of dollars, this amount to be apportioned among the States, according to their population. The States are authorized to collect the money, each to be allowed fifteen per centum for so doing. If a State shall decline to undertake the collection of such, the Federal Government is to put into operation the machinery for the purpose. The Committee also add a tax on carriages of from \$1 to \$50; on gold watches of \$1, on silver watches 50 cents, and an excise on spirituous liquors of 5 cents per gallon, and on fermented liquors, 60 cents per barrel, or 2 cents per gallon. On all incomes of over \$600, a tax of 3 per centum, including land, interest, &c.—The scope of the internal duties has also been enlarged, and the tax on landed estates reduced. Every interest in the country is taxed in fair proportions, including a tax on the net income of banks, but not their currency or bank circulation. Even the salaries of officers of the Government are included in the items of taxation.

Mr. Colfax (Ind.) moved to re-commit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to provide for the return of the surplus revenue heretofore distributed among the States, which would, he said, obviate the necessity for direct taxation, and be much less objectionable.

Also, to modify the present tariff so as to impose duties on the free list and increase those on such other schedules as will augment the revenue.

Thirdly, The reduction of duties which now amount to prohibition, so that additional revenue may thus be derivable.

And Fourthly, The retention of the internal duties as provided for in the bill, and the addition of new duties.

Mr. Horton opposed the proposition made by Mr. Colfax.

Mr. Arnold (Ill.) showed the inequality of the bill, contrasting New England and the Western States for this purpose. As an instance, he stated that while the real estate in Illinois is valued at \$287,000,000, and taxed at nearly \$1,730,000, the real estate of Massachusetts is valued at \$470,000,000, and is taxed only \$1,236,000.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) asked leave to introduce the following:—Whereas, it is the part of rational beings to terminate the differences by rational methods, and inasmuch as the differences between the United States authorities and the eleven seceding States have resulted in a state of war characterized by bitter hostilities and extreme atrocity, and although the party in the seceding States are guilty of breaking the national unity and resisting the lawful authority of the Government.

Resolved, That while we make increased exertions by our army and navy, to maintain the integrity and stability of this Government, the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor, which are a part of the code international, ought to be observed by both parties and for a stronger reason than exists for such observance, in that two nations, instead of the two recreant parties have a common ancestry, history, prosperity glory, Government and Union, and are now unhappily engaged in executing their common country.

Second, That resulting from these premises, while there ought to be left open as between two nations, the same means for preventing the war being carried to outrageous extremes, there ought also, in the interest of civilization, to be left open some means for the restoration of peace and union.

Third, That to this end, the restoration of peace and union, on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and the appointment of a committee of one member from each State, who shall report to this House at its next session, such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall assuage all grievances, and bring about a reconstruction of the national unity, and that for the preparation of such satisfactory adjustment, and the conference requisite for that end, a commission of seven citizens of the United States be appointed, consisting of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; William Fillmore, of New York; Beverly Johnson, of Maryland; Martin Van Buren, of New York; Thomas Irving, of Ohio; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; and James Guthrie, of Kentucky; who shall request from the so-called Confederate States the appointment of a similar commission, and who shall meet and confer on the subject, in the city of Louisville, on the first Monday of September next, and that the committee appointed from this House shall notify said commissioners of their appointment and functions, and advise and confer with them, and report their action to the next session as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States for their ratification according to the fifth article of the Constitution.

Objections being made from the floor, the resolutions were not given to the introduction of the resolutions.

Senate.—Several times there were no Senators enough present in their Chamber to make a quorum. This body, however, passed the bill supplementary to the National Loan Act, after inserting an amendment authorizing the issue of five dollar Treasury notes; and a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to the soldiers of the United States in the District of Columbia, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

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The Monroe Republican of July 31st in asking for patronage, recommends itself for accurate news, and in the same column appears the following editorial:—“Good Time for Farmers.—Farmers will not feel the hard times very materially. Crops are good and prices will be good for almost everything which the farmer produces. And while they will be getting good prices for their products, the price of everything they consume will be lower than has been the case for years. The Farmer is therefore well off and can fat upon the result of his industry to better advantage than any other class of citizens in the commonwealth.”

Does any farmer in Susquehanna county think the above correct? As regards prices, is not the reverse of this nearer accurate? Nearly all kinds of farm produce are lower and many articles farmers need to buy are higher than formerly. But perhaps these are the boasted good times of a Republican Administration.

By the above article from the Republican on a subject which farmers understand, they can learn to appreciate the reliance to be placed upon political statements in said paper.

Anti-slavery papers and orators have labored many years to produce the state of affairs that now exists in the country. This same Republican makes lengthy and labored attempts to explain away and to disguise the late overwhelming defeat of the Northern army at Manassas Junction, and says “it was not a defeat but a check, &c.”

The Philadelphia North American, a Republican paper, with more truth and candor, gives the following account of the battle:—“The field was so tremendous, the preparations of the enemy so unprecedented, their forces so utterly without parallel in America, that we were so completely surprised that we ceased to wonder at the result. It was not the panic among the ranks which lost us the day. It was a terrible cause of cavalry upon our flank and rear, supported by heavy bodies of infantry and a heavy fire from forces which had been concealed all day until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.”

Our men for nine weary hours fought with amazing courage in the face of odds so fearful as to seem overwhelming. They carried one battery eight times in succession against forces continually augmented by fresh arrivals of troops. It turns out precisely as some of the rebel prisoners and wounded said on the day of battle, that the army against us was appalling in numbers. For hours strong reinforcements kept coming in, and could plainly be seen working up in solid columns, until the work seemed absolutely hopeless. As our men carried positions they kept on advancing to attack new masked batteries, commanding what they had taken, and the general officers totally neglected to bring up the needed reserves, or guard the rear, or secure the ground traversed. But even had they done so, we do not perceive how we could have won the battle, for although we had carried every point, the work remaining to be done was equal to what had been done before, and the army was fairly exhausted. The enemy had left no point unprotected, had multiplied batteries in thickets, woods, and lanes, and what fields to an extent never before conceived of. It was just when we were worn out with severe labor that the decisive charge in our rear was made, and in that moment of time a battery thought to be silenced long before, but not occupied by us, opened fire on our lines, and a murderous volley was poured out by a heavy force of South Carolinians, who had lain concealed all day in the same locality. This could not have been otherwise than a carefully prepared scheme.”

It is apparent to every one that while the skill and generalship of the enemy had embraced every possible event, there was a most lamentable deficiency in the direction on our side. What was gained was owing to the bravery of our troops.

The writer does not wish to be understood as rejoicing at the success of the Southern army, but he likes to have proper history and practice agree, and recalling the history of any event he prefers truth to falsehood.

Union Meeting in Lenox.—The Democratic Union men of Lenox, held a Peace meeting on Saturday evening, July 20th, to take into consideration the present deplorable condition of the country. Several speeches were made; the present troubles were calmly talked over; after which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—“Whereas, Our once happy and prosperous country we now with sorrow see plunged into a civil war, unnecessary; without even a single effort being made by the present Executive of the United States to settle the causes of difficulty by compromise, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Lenox yield to none in our strong attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and in our love for the Union, believing that all our present difficulties might have been settled without a resort to arms; but by peaceful means.

Resolved, That “war for the Union” is a mockery, got up as a touchstone to draw followers to its support. We believe that the Union can be maintained only on grounds of friendship, love and good will. Furthermore, believing that the time has come when peace meetings should be held throughout the length and breadth of our land, as they may have a tendency to hurl back the dark clouds that overspread and threaten to destroy the country.

Resolved, That mobocracy is not in accordance with the true principles of the Constitution; that instrument declaring that freedom of speech, and of the press, shall not be abridged; that mobbing in general, and individuals in particular, who indulge in idle talk, ought not to be tolerated in what is termed the “land of the free and home of the brave.”

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Monroe DEMOCRAT for publication.

Adjourned to meet on the evening of August the 3d, 1861, at the school house near C. B. Titus’.

NOTICE.—The Susquehanna county Agricultural Society, will hold a meeting at the Court House, in Monroe, on Tuesday evening, August 20th, 1861.

C. L. BROWN, Secretary.

—In response to requests to print a full report of Mr. Brockbridge's speech on Executive usurpation, we would state that while we appreciate his arguments on that subject, his failure to pronounce an unqualified condemnation of the wicked doctrine of secession, (rebellion) leaves him in an equivocal position. His opposition to the war may be honest; but every Union man, to be consistent, must have no hesitation in expressing opposition to a rebellion against the Federal Government, which had done no wrong, for the rebels only claims that fanatics at the north had invaded their rights; and the acts of no set of men should be charged to the Federal Government. Had Mr. B. given both classes of wrongs their proportionate degree of censure, we would publish his speech with pleasure.

—We print a report of a Peace meeting in Lenox, in our columns this week. The Republican will learn therefrom what a reliable informant it has in Lenox; and can also be assured that the only “secret” meetings ever held in that town were held by its own stripes of men. They only plot in secret. It would be advisable for such meetings to insert a resolution condemning the secession doctrine; for although we are certain all Democrats repudiate this disunionist bastard of New England origin; yet the falsehood mongers and mobites of the day, are eager to take advantage of all such omissions. An opponent of abolition disunionism cannot but be against secession, and all other anti-Union dogmas.

—An examination of the two volunteer bills, shows that the President is authorized to call out one million of troops; although 500,000 is said to have been the number intended to be authorized. The bill to raise \$20,000,000 by direct taxation has passed both houses; also the war tariff, which taxes tea 15 cents, coffee 5 cents, sugar 2 cents, &c. A general confiscation bill has also been passed, respecting rebel property and slaves.

LIST OF JURORS. Drawn to serve at August Court, commencing on Monday the 10th inst.

GRAND JURORS. Aploacon—Richard Collins. Bridgewater—Thos. Johnson. Brooklyn—C. F. Perigo. Forest Lake—M. S. Taylor. Great Bend—Solon Conklin, John Conlin, Oliver Troutbridge. Gibson—Gustavus S. Ames, S. Payne Chandler. Harford—Marshall Blanding. Herick—Cornelius K. Bunnell, Samuel Burritt, H. H. Ellis, Mortimer Williams. Lenox—Levi Felton. Liberty—Horace Truesdell. Lathrop—Silas Dehorne. Montrose—Philander Lines, James D. Goodwin. New Milford—William Mathews. Springville—Joseph W. Fish, Wm. H. Gerritsen.

TRAVELERS JURORS—1st WEEK. Ararat—Benjamin Boothroyd. Aploacon—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—Sylvanus Tyler. Dundaff—Benjamin Breebe. Franklin—Edward L. Beebe. Forest Lake—J. D. Taylor. Friendsville—Wm. C. Waters. Great Bend—Richard Stone. Gibson—George Pickering, Barney Sheppard, Russell Tiffany. Harford—Jonas Adams, John Leslie. Herick—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. Dunmore. New Milford—E. P. Bradford, B. H. Foot, Jared Tyler, Robert Gillespie. Oakland—E. A. Darton. Rush—T. E. Brown. Susquehanna—Gaylord Curtis, J. H. Book, W. J. Hunter, Wm. Skinner, Thomas W. Adams. Springville—Caleb Fish. Silver Lake—Wm. North. Thomson—Charles Wrighter.

TRAVELERS JURORS—2d WEEK. Aploacon—H. H. Deuell. Bridgewater—George Backus, M. M. Mott, A. H. Patrick. Brooklyn—James E. Howe. Clifford—Ellery Crandall, Jr., Harrison Finn. Chocout—Silas Light, Henry Porter, J. Dundaff—Charles Norton, George Rogers. Franklin—Asa Brundage. Great Bend—A. G. Bush, George Barclay, 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 Curley. 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.

KIND WORDS.—Kind words! how cheap, indeed, and yet how very dear. Kind words are Heaven's sweet Angel messengers. So is Aeriek Allen's Gold Medal Salutaris earth's sweet messenger to all who loves a good, nice light, white Biscuit. You had better throw your flour away and go hungry, rather than use any other. Call for Herick Allen's, and have no other; it is as harmless as flour. Try it. Most every body sells it. Depot 112 Liberty Street.

—Since the passage of the bill authorizing the President to accept the service of half a million volunteers, offers have already been made to supply one half of that number, including, with infantry, a large portion of cavalry and artillery.

—There is no doubt but that Washington, to day, is full of spies. One half of the pretended Union men, who flee here from Virginia, are nothing more than rank secession spies. They are here very mysteriously, and so disappear.

—Since the stringent orders which have been issued by Gen. McClellan requiring the field officers to stay in their camp instead of the city, it has been discovered that the fresh beef which is furnished to the soldiers is not fit to eat.

—We regret to announce that the Hon. William H. Dimmick, is still very low, with little hopes of his recovery. For several weeks past he has been failing—in fact it is generally believed that he has not been well since he contracted the illness at Washington, at the inauguration of President Buchanan, from which so many have since died.—Honorable Herald. He died on the 2d day of August.

—A few days ago the Union and Peace men of Tioga county, hoisted a beautiful United States Flag, with the single word “Peace” inscribed upon its folds; when to their surprise a large crowd of war and disunion men, repaired to the pole, took it down and tore the glorious Stars and Stripes to atoms. Before this, on the ground, the peace men carried in goodly numbers, and from words they got to blows, when the war men fell with disfigured faces.

—Another good Union flag was raised the following day, silently pleading for peace, and there it floats in triumph unmolested.

—The New York 14th.—There are one hundred and forty five men belonging to this regiment killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was exposed to a rapid fire from the Rebel batteries for nearly an hour. Major Jarrison most emphatically denies the report that any member of this regiment participated in the outrages at Centreville. He says that the Fourteenth was the guilty party. They completely sacked one store, carrying all the goods away with them.

Baltimore, July 30.—A prominent Marylander, who visited the Bull Run battle field last Friday, says that large numbers of the Federal dead still remained unburied; also, that many wounded soldiers are still being brought in to Manassas. The stench and appearance of the battle field, he says, is awful.