

## NEWS ITEMS.

The Illinois State loan for the payment of her volunteers is a failure. Only 74 cents on the dollar was offered for it in New York, which the Illinois State officials refused to take.

Sandy Hook, Aug. 5.—A detachment of the Twenty-eighth New York regiment of Cavalry at a house opposite the Point of Rocks, this morning, killing three, wounding and capturing seven, with their horses. They recrossed the river without loss.

The cry has been for the last three years, that all that was necessary to make good times, was that the Republican party should succeed. They succeeded for the last three years, and they are in power now in every branch of our Government. But where are the boasted good times that were to smile upon the land?

On Tuesday a terrible accident took place at the colliery of Wm. Milnes & Co., St. Clair, by an explosion of fire-damp, whereby nine men were severely burned, three of which have since died, and others, we hear, are in a critical condition.

We cannot as yet say certainly whether the authority to call out one million men, vested in the President by two bills, the one supplementary to the other, was the product of a mistake or of design. Members of Congress have been paid their last month's salary with fifty dollars gold and two hundred and fifty dollars in the two years six per cent treasury notes. The employees of the other departments of Government are hereafter to be paid in the same description of paper.

During the delivery of the speech of Mr. Breckinridge in the Senate, it is reported he was repeatedly interrupted by the rude hangers on of the despotism, and insulted with the epithet of traitor. It is as easy for an ignorant to cry "traitor" as it is for a little dog to bark at men in the streets.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are loyal to their country; but they will defend and maintain the freedom of Thought, Speech, and the Press, at all hazards, at the point of the bayonet, if need be. They desire peace at home, but they will defend their birthright of individual liberty at any sacrifice, and defend it against any quarter. The soil of the Old Keystone State is not the land on which despotic power, whether of the mob or monarch, can live and flourish.

The "irrepressible conflict" in three months has cost the country more than the war of 1812 against England cost in three years.

All will admit that the corruptions of our State and National Government, at the present day, are such as have never been witnessed in any country in the world! And how do these pretended friends of the workmen propose to benefit them? Why, by tariffing their coffee, tea, sugar, and the necessities of life! But remember, ye who earn your scanty bread by the sweat of your brow, that you must not murmur, or else your patriotism may be questioned, and perchance you may be called traitors.

The Pennsylvania regiments will be placed under the command of General Cadwalader and General McCall. They will amount to fifty thousand men; and attached to the various regiments will be eight batteries of artillery, of six guns each, making forty-eight pieces of cannon in all. Most of them are brass rifle and twelve pounders. There is no battery of thirty-two pounders. One of the regiments will be cavalry. With such an immense force in the field, Pennsylvania is entitled to a Major General.

The charges that are made against the French Minister, several months since—that he favored the pretensions of the Rebels—have been clearly proven false. His sympathies are openly expressed in favor of maintaining the Union and the Constitution, although, like a prudent diplomat, he guards his language on the war topic.

The New York Times, of Monday, says: "Slavery is a doomed institution." So said Seward, Grew, and 57 other Congressmen, when they were true years ago: "No man can be a democrat without first becoming an abolitionist." And we are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards.

"Bulls Run," where the recent sanguinary battle occurred, was originally called "Bloody Run," from the fact of its being the scene of several sharp fights with the Indians, during the early settlements there.

Bishop Bowman. The death of this eminent gentleman, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, is announced. Bishop Bowman was a native of Wilkes-Barre, and his sudden death will cast a sorrow throughout a large circle of his friends.

Several days ago the House adopted a resolution asking for the grounds and reasons for the arrest and imprisonment of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, but the President declined to furnish the information.

By a recent act of Congress the Independent Treasury System, under the operations of which public money has been preserved from possibility of loss, is effectively repealed; and the Pet Bank system is revived, as it was called by the people.

The old, stereotyped charge of corruption was all instrumental in causing the people to vote down Democratic men and Democratic policy. What have we seen? Why, in less than three months it is an admitted fact that those purists who support the Administration of Lincoln have stolen more from the Government, from the brave soldiers, than all the money that has been abstracted from the Treasury for half a century.

President Lincoln started on his journey to assume the Executive chair under the delusion that the country was experiencing an "artificial crisis" not worth being disturbed about, and that he had only to "put his foot down" and all would be well. Secretary Seward, one of the most skillful and wary statesmen, was equally deluded, confidently assuring us so late as February or March that the trouble would be adjusted within sixty days. The same underrating of the enemy has marked the whole course of the administration since its accession to power.

It is an astonishing historical fact (which we recently heard an eloquent minister impressively dwell upon) that in almost every great battle fought on the Lord's day, the attacking party has been defeated! That of Manassas, on Sunday, adds another deplorable instance to this list of wonderful and seemingly Providential facts.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner, of Saratoga, were recently killed to death by the explosion of a Kerosene Oil Lamp, which was being filled while lighted.

A young lady being asked by a politician what party she preferred, replied:— "A wedding party."

## THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.  
A. J. O'BRIEN,  
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

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

P. P. P.

If any of our patrons don't know what the above initials stand for, we would state that they mean, Please Pay the Printer. We have a large number of friends who have "borrowed" our paper for too long a period, and we insist that they should now pay for it, at or before August Court.

D. E. D. S.

A large and choice variety of Books, the best ever used in the Union—on Parchment Paper, just printed, and for sale at this office.

Would it not be well, for the Judge-editor of the Montrose Republican to glance over his own paper, and destroy those copies wherein he approvingly quotes speeches which call the Constitution of the United States a "league with death and covenant with hell," &c., &c., before he attempts to define Patriotism, call his neighbors traitors, and urge the inauguration of mob law by his party?

### More Republican Mobs.

The ruffianly portion of the Republican party of this county, acting upon the counsel of the Montrose Republican—Hon. Charles F. Read, County Judge, being senior editor, is fast becoming practically a plug-ugly body. A few nights ago, a gang of them entered a public house in Thomson, about midnight, and attempted to seize and mob the landlord; but they caught a tartar; and the sight of a revolver induced them to leave. On the night of August 2nd, Mr. Albert Kelsey, in Jessup, was aroused by a man who pretended to have met with an accident on the road, and after getting Kelsey out, a mob was conceived, ready to seize him, but he escaped into the house where they dared not attack him. The villains were dressed in Wide-Awake caps. Both these attempts were made on good citizens; and are a further indication that if this spirit of republicanism be not soon checked by the better portion of the party, or in other ways, the North will yet be deluged with blood. Will the foe desist ere it be too late?

Prince Napoleon, who is on a tour of observation in this country, has gone South. There are further reports of fighting in Missouri, with the usual Federal victories.—A Republican mob destroyed the Standard office at Concord, N. H., on the 8th.—It is said that Lord Lyons has intimated that the blockade is so ineffective as not to be entitled to respect.—The Republicans of Maine, and the Democrats of Ohio, have nominated State tickets.—The Rebels are said to have 271,000 troops; but Beauregard keeps his lines so close that no information can be reliably obtained.—The Legislative election in Kentucky, resulted largely in favor of the Union.

### Peace Meeting in Lenox.

Pursuant to notice, a peace meeting was held at the School House near "C. B. Titus," in Lenox, on Saturday evening, August 3d, where quite a large number of citizens collected. The meeting was organized by nominating H. Marey President, H. Quick, and Wm. Odell, Vice Presidents, and F. T. Powers, Secretary. The President in a few appropriate remarks stated the object of the meeting.—It was for peace.

He did not believe in subjugating the South. He was opposed to fighting our southern brethren, believing that the matter could be compromised, and peace be restored.

He then introduced to the audience Mr. I. Gibbs, of Benton, who made the introductory speech, after which Mr. A. Chase, of Benton, came forward, and made one of the most striking and effective speeches that has ever been our privilege of listening to. He told what great danger the country was in. He deplored the present state of our once happy, but now distracted country. He read extracts from the Tribune showing that it was in favor of States seceding. He then read extracts from the World, a Republican paper showing Greeley to be a Disunionist.

He told about the doctrines of the Helper Book; how it was indorsed by the leaders of the Republican party, and signed by sixty-eight members of Congress. After Mr. Chase had got through with his remarks, leave was given for others to speak if they chose to; whereupon, some of the Republicans expressed their views of the matter. All their questions were well answered, and their arguments ably refuted. Taking it altogether it was a good meeting, and I hope the Ball will keep rolling. Let people get their eyes opened, so they can see the matter in its true light, that war cannot save the Union. It can only be done by peace, for peace is the only policy that can save our country.—Let peace be proclaimed and what a thrill of joy and gladness it would send throughout our land!

The Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, is one of the most bold of the bravest crew who keep up the cry of "treason" against honest-minded men, who do not follow in the immediate wake of Republican leaders. To show what sort of a patriot this Hale is, we need only repeat the fact, that on the 8th day of February, 1859, he will be seen by reference to the Congressional Globe, he presented a petition from Abolitionists for the dissolution of the Union, and took occasion to make the infamous boast that he had presented eight petitions of a similar character, and on a test vote with Seward and Chase—both now in the Cabinet—gave their voices for a dissolution of the Union.

## XXXVth Congress—War Session.

The bill for the suppression of insurrection was taken up.  
Mr. Cowan (Pa.) moved to postpone its consideration until December.  
Mr. Bayard (Del.) thought that was the best disposition that could be made of the bill. It was unconstitutional.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) also spoke in favor of a postponement. He thought the bill was too important to be matured this session in the temper of the Senate, and temperature of the place. He was inclined to think that the necessities of the case gave military commanders all the power they needed.

Mr. Brooking (Ill.) argued in favor of the present consideration of the bill.  
Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) said he should vote for the postponement. He was glad to see the Senate at last pause before even a single bill. He wished this bill was published in every newspaper in the country; believing that it would meet with universal condemnation. He thought all State government, and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) contended that some bill of this kind was necessary from the exigencies of the times. The Constitution was in danger. We have voted men and money to carry on the war to save the Constitution, and how can we justify ourselves without maturing a bill so much needed.

Mr. Pendleton thought the whole policy of this bill was wrong. It was necessary for them to determine whether those who would allow the Constitution to be violated every day, and leave the military to do as they please without restriction. Mr. Breckinridge said the drama was beginning to open. The Senators who urged this war have commenced to quarrel among themselves. The Senate has already passed a general confiscation bill. The Police Commissioners of Baltimore have been arrested without any law, and carried off to an unknown place, and the President refuses to let the House what they were arrested for, and what has been done with them. Yet you call this liberty and law!

The Senator from Illinois said that he had assailed the President with severity, if not with malignity. In the midst of these events he could not cherish personal animosity, and towards the President he never entertained such a spirit. On the contrary, he thought more highly of him than did many of his counselors. He believed him to be an honest man, tramping the Constitution under foot, with good motives but from evil counsels. But the proceedings of Congress have far eclipsed anything that the President has done, and the President's acts sink into nothingness before the enormities of personal liberty perpetrated by Congress.

It is evident that the Constitution is to be laid aside, and he wanted the country to know the fact. Gentlemen were on the wrong track, and the people are beginning to see it. Nothing but ruin to the North and South will follow the war. Let Congress pause and reflect on the uprising all over the country for peace. War is final dissolution. If we go on twelve months longer we will have three Confederacies instead of two. He knew he was uttering sentiments which nearly all sneered at, but he was willing to abide by the final judgment of history.

Mr. Baker (Oregon) asked what parts of the bill were unconstitutional.

Mr. Breckinridge said all its provisions were so atrocious that he could not particularize.

The motion to postpone was lost by the following vote:—  
Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Johnson, (Md.) Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sausbury, and Thompson.

Naves—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Browning, Carlisle, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Ford, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson, (Tenn.) King, Lane, (Ind.) Lane, (Kansas) McDougall, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eycke, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmet and Wilson.—28.

After further discussion the Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

Senate—August 2.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.) moved to take up the resolution approving of the acts of the President.

Mr. Doolittle moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. Lost—yeas 17, nays 28.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) said he believed that the President has a right to issue his proclamation of April 4, and declare the blockade, but he did not believe that the President had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus or increase the regular army, yet he believed that the President did right, and he approved of what the President did, but he could not, in his place say that all the acts of the President were strictly legal.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) said that he should vote for the resolution. On the assumption that the acts of the President were not legal, his approval and admiration of these measures were in exact mathematical proportion to the extent that the acts were in violation of the existing law.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the tariff.

Mr. Powell (Ky.) said that he had voted on all the bills to carry on the war, and he would not vote to declare the blockade, but he did not believe that the President had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus or increase the regular army, yet he believed that the President did right, and he approved of what the President did, but he could not, in his place say that all the acts of the President were strictly legal.

Mr. Wilkinson (Min.) said he did not see how the money imposed by a direct tax on the State of Minnesota, could be collected. There was no money there.

The report was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 8.

Mr. Fessenden moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to prevent fraud on the part of officers making contracts was passed.

Considerable discussion followed. The motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

The substitute was rejected, and Mr. Bingham of Ohio, offered an amendment to the original bill, subjecting all property employed in resistance to the laws of the United States, to capture wherever found; and that it is the duty of the President to cause the same to be seized, and to cause the same to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the bounty on the provisions of the bill to the present insurrection.

That part of the bill to discharge slaves who are engaged in aiding and promoting the insurrection, gave rise to a debate.

Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) said that it had been conceded for a long time that the Federal Government has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery within the States, and that the absence of the power

to legislate in time of peace, must be an absence of power at all times. Constitutional power he said, does not come, and go with every change of circumstances.

Mr. McClelland (Ill.) inquired whether the ownership of a horse found in the service of the enemy, could not be confiscated.

Mr. Crittenden replied that here you are making a positive law, affecting slave property.

Mr. Crittenden, resuming, contended that such a law as that now proposed would be violative of the principles of the Constitution. If, he repeated, slavery could be abolished by war, it could be abolished in time of peace. Ought they to pass such a bill, which would only tend to stimulate and irritate those against whom we are now contending to greater resistance. He was not here to plead for the slaveholders, but for his country, with an honest and sincere heart, and therefore, appealed to gentlemen to pause and reflect, before consummating this act. The eyes of the world are upon us. It is not by such measures as this that peace is to be secured, but by a very superior power to operate against those now in resistance to the Government.

Mr. Cox moved to table the bill. Negativated—yeas 57, nays 71.

Mr. Bingham's amendment or substitute was rejected.

Mr. Pendleton thought the whole policy of this bill was wrong. It was necessary for them to determine whether those who would allow the Constitution to be violated every day, and leave the military to do as they please without restriction.

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## LIST OF JURORS.

Drawn to serve at August Court—commencing on Monday, the 12th inst.

GRAND JURORS.  
Apollon—Richard Collins.  
Bridgewater—Thos. Johnson.  
Brookline—G. F. Perrygo.  
Clifford—W. S. Smith, Robert. Ellis.  
Forest Lake—M. S. Towne.  
Great Bend—Solon Conklin, John Colman, Oliver Trowbridge.  
Gibson—Gustavus S. Ames, S. Payne.  
Harford—Marshall Blanding.  
Herrick—Cornelius K. Bunnell, Samuel Burritt, H. H. Ellis, Mortimer Williams.  
Lenox—Levi Felton.  
Liberty—Horace Truesdell.  
Lathrop—Sidney Osborne.  
Montrose—Philaider Linco, James D. Goodwin.  
New Milford—William Mathews.  
Springville—Joseph W. Fish, Wm. H. Gerrison.

### TRAVELING JURORS—LAT. WEEK.

Aarat—Benjamin Boothroyd.  
Apollon—Harry Tenney.  
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—Sylvester Tyler.  
Dundaff—Benjamin Brownell.  
Franklin—Edyard L. Beebe.  
Forest Lake—J. D. Taylor.  
Friendsville—Wm. C. Waters.  
Great Bend—Richard Stone.  
Gibson—George Pickering, Barney Shephardson, 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. Dunmore.  
New Milford—E. P. Bradford, B. H. Foot, Jared Tyler, Robert Gillespie.  
Oakland—E. A. Barton.  
Rush—T. E. Brown.  
Susquehanna—Gardner Curtis, J. H. Book, W. J. Hunter, Wm. Skinner, Thomas Wands.  
Springville—Caleb Fish.  
Silver Lake—Wm. North.  
Thomson—Charles Wrighter.

### TRAVELING JURORS—2D WEEK.

Apollon—H. H. Deuell.  
Bridgewater—