

The Conduct of the War.

There has been, and doubtless will continue to be a wide difference of opinion in regard to the origin and the necessity of the war in which the country is now so unsharply engaged...

1. It should be prosecuted vigorously. There is no lack of means to fulfill every lawful obligation of the Government...

2. But to prosecute the war vigorously requires not only money but soldiers, and these should also be promptly furnished...

3. A careful enumeration of the perils of the way, after a traveler has faintly heard of the man who would otherwise volunteer...

4. The war should be conducted humanely. The shooting of pickets for mere wantonness, said to have been practiced by the Confederate forces in Virginia...

5. The war should be conducted economically. It is the prevailing impression that both these conditions have been violated...

6. The last point we propose to notice in the conduct of the war, is that it should not be carried on for the purpose of emancipating the slaves...

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Emancipation.

The Independent of this week is brimful of pestilent Abolitionism. The most objectionable part of it, to be sure, is in articles written by correspondents, but the prominence assigned them in the make-up of the paper, and the strong leaning in the same direction in its editorial comments, justify us in attributing to the Independent a deliberate purpose to make itself a vehicle of abolition sentiments. It allows Dr. Cheever to expatiate on "the irritating miasma produced by the Northern Government and Administration in refusing to direct the war against slavery," and on the "infinite importance of immediately striking that blow against slavery, and which will retrieve our affairs and our reputation, and save us from the dreadful disaster," &c. It gives space to a long article by Charles L. Brace, entitled "The Key to Victory," which opens with the inquiry, "Why will not we people see that the only key to victory is a 'proclamation of emancipation.'"

It is plain to people of practical sense that a proclamation of emancipation would have no other effect than to weaken and break down the Administration. If it should be stupid and foolhardy enough to venture in the experiment, it would only stultify itself by contradicting all the professions it has heretofore made that the war is to be waged for the attainment of none but constitutional objects, but it would fatally divide the North, and render powerless all the friends of the Union in the rebel States when the time shall come for its re-construction. But Mr. Brace sees so little need of the cooperation of loyal slaveholders in restoring the Union, that he admits that his plan would result in blotting them from the face of the earth. He winds up his article as follows:

"The slaveholding class in such a contest would inevitably be almost exterminated, and if any class of men ever deserved punishment, it was the innocent and the weak, it is they! The non-slaveholding class would, no doubt, after a while see the utter uselessness and folly of resistance, and settle down under what, for a time, will probably be a military rule."

This is not the method we should any of us choose for emancipation. The granting of the pardon has forced us upon us. We must choose between that and defeat."

Instead of being shut up to choose between a proclamation of emancipation and defeat, such a proclamation would bring sure and irrevocable defeat from the day on which it was promulgated. Two thirds of the army would refuse to march until the order was rescinded. The result would be a long and bloody civil war, which would no longer furnish means for prosecuting the war, and we should immediately have a powerful revolutionary party at the North as well as the South. It would plunge the country into general anarchy, and destroy the hopes of the Union forever."

But would such a proclamation emancipate the slaves? Pray, how would it reach each man? Who is to tie this bell to the scission cut? Who is to carry copies of the proclamation to the plantations and distribute them there? If the agents of distribution go singly or in small squads, they will swing from the next tree to the next, and the result will be that the slaves until the opposing armies have first been conquered. But how can it be the means of victory if it can take place only after victory has been achieved?

N. Y. Democratic State Convention.

This convention assembled at Syracuse, last week. The Tammany delegation from this city was admitted to the exclusion of Mozart Hall.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, in effect as follows:

That the watchword which should animate the Democracy in the defence of our imperiled country, is the sentiment of loyalty, and that the Union must be preserved.

That the claim to relinquish the State of allegiance is unwarranted by the Constitution, and at war with it in letter and spirit, and incompatible with good government, and the democracy ever maintained, as they still do, that secession is rejected.

That the seizure of the forts and property of the Government followed by the authorization of privateers, precipitated the country into war.

That it is the duty of the government to prosecute this war with all its power and resources, and the duty of the people to rally to its support until the struggle ends with the triumph of the constitution and the laws and the restoration of the Union.

That we hold next in guilt to the faction which has risen in arms against the country, the politicians of the North, who for years have organized and sustained a system of agitation, tending and intended to alienate the different sections of the country, and to excite between them a irreconcilable conflict based upon their doctrine of institutions, which it was declared could only terminate in the universal predominance of one section over the other.

That it was the duty of Congress to have encouraged the loyal citizens of the South by ample guarantees of their rights and by just and honorable concessions; and we believe it to be the duty of the Government, while putting down the rebellion, to offer to the loyal people of the disaffected States the remedy which the constitution itself provides, viz: a Convention of all the States for the revision and amendment of that instrument.

That the Democracy of this State regard any attempt to perpetuate this conflict into a war for the emancipation of slaves as fatal to all hopes for the restoration of the Union.

That we protest against the doctrine that any power except the representatives of the people can suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and protest against the passport system; against the government establishing a State police; against the assumption of the Government to repress the discussion of its policy by the refusal to afford it the proper mail facilities; and finally protest against the President's doctrine that the States derive their authority from the Federal Government.

The last resolution concludes as follows: "That a Democratic victory in this State will be hardly less suspicious to the cause of the Union than the triumph of Federal arms in the field; and therefore we hold those who are trying to create dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy, as not only treacherous to its principles but disloyal to their country."

The old postage stamps will not be taken at this office after Sept. 15th.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. A. J. GERRITSON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR. MONTROSE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1861.



Democratic Committee Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic Committee met at the Keystone Hotel, in Montrose, on Monday, August 26th. On motion it was agreed that a Democratic Convention be held at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday, September 10, 1861, to nominate a ticket to be presented to the people at the coming election.

It was also directed that the usual delegate elections be held at the customary places, on Saturday, September 14th, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, a. m.; and that the following named persons are hereby authorized and requested to attend and superintend the same:

Township Committees. Auburn—E. J. Mowry, S. Brundage, D. Ross. Ararat—L. O. Baldwin, B. H. Dix, J. H. Tooley. Apolacoon—P. Walsh, M. Nolan, P. Ryan. Bridgewater—Thomas Johnson, O. S. Beebe, F. M. Williams. Brookline—E. G. Williams, R. O. Miles, Alvin Albrich. Clifford—Jas. W. Lowry, D. W. Williams, J. Dolton. Chocomauc—Jacob Kimble, M. Hickey, M. Stanley. Dundaff—B. Ayres, H. S. Phinney, E. P. Chambers. Dimock—L. A. Main, C. C. Mills, C. J. Lathrop. Franklin—J. Watson, 2d, Henry L. Smith, F. A. Smith. Forest Lake—H. N. Brewster, W. Harvey, J. Bradshaw. Friendsville—M. C. Sutton, J. Mead, N. Y. Leet. Great Bend—N. S. Griggs, D. Thomson, W. D. Lusk. Gibson—R. Tuttle, J. Smiley, C. N. Miller. Harford—E. T. Follet, D. L. Hine, A. G. Raymond. Herrick—Abel Kent, A. Tilden, H. Lyon. Harmony—Wm. Tremain, L. Norton, J. W. Austin. Jackson—O. H. Perry, E. N. Tucker, D. M. Farrar. Jessup—W. C. Handrick, I. E. Bireland, Albert Kelsey. Lathrop—E. M. Tewksbury, D. B. Paeker, Lyman Samuels. Lenox—A. Titus, A. L. Jeffers, H. White. Liberty—R. Bailey, J. B. Chalker, C. Safford. Middletown—L. Curley, N. Camp, S. Dodge. Montrose—C. L. Brown, C. D. Lathrop, H. C. Tyng. New Milford—D. McMillan, E. Albrich, A. B. Smith. New Milford Boro.—W. C. Ward, T. Boyle, H. Garratt. Oakland—Levi Westfall, O. Phelps, M. Shutt. Rush—J. W. Granger, Geo. Harvey, E. Maynard. Saugubanna—G. Curtis, A. W. Rowley, A. J. Seymour. Springville—Dr. I. B. Lathrop, W. B. Handrick, H. N. Sherman. Silver Lake—T. Sullivan, J. O. Day, Jos. Ward. Thomson—C. Wrighter, R. V. Whitcomb, Chester Stoddard. C. S. Gilner, Secy.

The Law of Treason.

As there has been a good deal of talk about "treason," of late, we reprint the following from the Pennsylvania Law. We believe that this is the only existing law that declares any words to be treason, and the words here referred to really amount to acts:

AN ACT.

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted &c., That if any person belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission, or commissions from any person, state or states, or from the enemies of this State, or of the United States of America, or who levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States by joining their armies, or by enlisting, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other article for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them in any form, or in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy, for betraying this or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended Government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or shall, with intent to oppose, prevent or subvert the Government of this State or of the United States, endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of state about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasions, or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth, for that purpose; every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That this act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments of writing.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The old postage stamps will be recognized, or exchanged for the NEW stamps for the period of SIX DAYS from the date hereof; after which the old stamps will not be recognized at this office. Per order of the Postmaster General. D. R. LATHROP, P. M. Postoffice, Montrose, Sept. 10th, 1861.

Sundry officials and mobs, claiming to act under the authority of, and to represent the standard of loyalty, as established by our administration, have recently suppressed several newspapers by closing the mails against them, destroying or burning their offices, upon the ground that they are not "loyal." Among our exchanges this week is a paper which keeps standing, in large letters, the motto "The United States Constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," but its loyalty is not questioned by the new judges. It declares that the war now is virtually an abolition war, and ought so to be, hence, perhaps, its escape from proscription. It is the Boston Liberator.

An obnoxious free-love preacher named Myers, was arrested, in Rush last week, and sent to this place by P. Sherwood, esq., for commitment to jail, on a charge of having used treasonable language against the laws of the United States. He got a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Read, who set him at liberty—the commitment not being sufficient in form or substance.

This fellow is a simon-pure abolitionist; goes in for abolishing all unions of government, church, marriage, party &c., and advocates various licentious practices. The only wonder is that he can get either house or hearers, for he is most clearly a nuisance in the extreme sense of the term. Is there a community that can longer encourage his presence? We hope not. Although his theories are not indictable, yet if it can be shown that he has so induced Volunteers not to enlist, as to come within the statute we print to day, he should be got rid of.

Camp Meeting.

The Camp meeting on Wyalusing district, commenced at Lynn in Springville, August 28th, and closed September 4th. To those acquainted with the ground and vicinity, not a word need be said in their praise. To others, we have only to say that the region is one of loveliness, and the ground one of the very best. The community are kind, intelligent, religious and accommodating; and with respect to the meeting under consideration, scarcely a circumstance occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. The weather was very fine with the exception of two showers, but those upon the ground suffered but little or no inconvenience, for their tents were constructed for such an emergency.

The Rev. George H. Blakeslee managed with a great deal of wisdom and firmness, and to the satisfaction, we believe, of all present. There was a large attendance during the whole meeting, but on Sabbath the people were there in mass, probably not less than five thousand. There were some thirty ministers in attendance, and took part in the exercises; a number of them from abroad, among whom were Rev. W. Readdy, of Oneida Conference; Rev. M. French, of New York; Rev. H. Nelson, of Kingston, and others. The meeting was a decided success, about one hundred or more were converted, and about seventy-five experienced the blessing of entire consecration to God. The meeting commenced, continued, and ended in the spirit.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—"Old Borge's" will make us his accustomed visitation, and our lady friends will be devising ways and means for the protection of their forms from the penetrative assault of his chilling breath. Now every lady bear us out in the assertion that nothing is more conducive of the comfort and fine appearance of a female in cold weather than a substantial and fashionable set of Furs.

This being an admitted fact, we direct the attention of those interested to the inducements offered by John Farrier, the favorite furrier of 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia. His card appears in this issue.

A Desperate Exploit.

A story is told of the Rebels which, if true, displays a daring on the part of their men which can only arise from desperation. The strict military discipline of the Federal camp on the Virginia side of the Potomac has completely "blocked" the usual sources through which the Rebels have heretofore obtained information. A few night-riding parties determined, at all hazards, to learn the pass word, in order that their agent might enter our lines and reach Washington. To do this, they dressed two of their men in Government uniforms which had been captured, and succeeded in placing them between our pickets—unobserved. The impostors and the true soldiers pursued the regular duty for a considerable time, when finally the Rebels challenged one of our men, who was about to give the requisite pass word when he discovered the cheat, and gave the alarm, but not in time to effect the arrest or death of the daring but nonglussed adventurers.

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

The N. Y. Independent, so emphatically recognized as an exponent of Republicanism, that the administration selected it to publish its official edicts, admits to its columns the following bold declaration in favor of emancipation or disunion as the alternatives of the war:

"The truth of the matter is, that the only alternative left us are either a complete separation of the free and slave States, or the destruction of slavery itself. It is the most idle matter in the world to talk of any other course. We must choose one of the two, and the sooner we begin to contemplate this fact, and consider all its bearings and consequences, the better."

—The East Haddam (Conn.) Journal speaks of the finding of a skull on a well curb in the door-yard of one of the citizens of that town.

4TH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE HARTFORD AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

WILL BE HELD FOR 1861, ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, AT HARTFORD VILLAGE, ON THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

REGULATIONS.

The Secretary will have an office upon the grounds at which the judges are requested to meet at ten o'clock, when their names will be called and vacancies filled. They will also be furnished with necessary instructions and facilities for making out their reports.

Exhibitors desiring to compete for premiums will be furnished by the Secretary with a card, on entering the articles or animals to be exhibited.

Superintendants of different departments will have all articles and animals systematically arranged. The officers of the Society and superintendents will be known by their official badges.

A sufficient police force will be on the ground during the day, to protect the property of exhibitors.

Members of the Society only are entitled to premiums, but persons not belonging to the Society may exhibit articles or animals without competing for premiums. The annual address will be delivered by J. B. McCollum, Esq., of Montrose, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The services of the Hartford Brass Band have been secured for the occasion, and they will be in attendance during the entire day.

PREMIUM LIST.

CLASS I—Horses. Best stallion over 4 years and one of his colts, \$15, 2d best 1; best pair, matched horses 15, 2d best 1; best single horse or mare 15, 2d best 1; best brood mare and colt 15, 2d best 1.

Judges—Milbourne Oakley, Hartford; F. F. Badger, New Milford; S. G. Stiles, Gibson.

CLASS II—Cattle and Swine. Best pair four years old colts, 1, 2d best 2; best pair three years old colts, 1, 2d best 1; best pair one year old colts, 1, 2d best 1; best pair mules 1, 2d best 1.

Judges—Wm. Birdsall, Hartford; Wm. T. Moxley, New Milford; Coo Wells, Gibson.

CLASS III—Grade Durhams. Best bull over 2 years old 150, 2d best 1; best bull over one year old 75, 2d best 50; best bull calf, 1, 2d best 1; best cow 1, 2d best 1; best 2 years old bull calf, 1, 2d best 1; best 3 yearlings 75, 2d best 50; best 3 calves, 1, 2d best 1.

Judges—Ira Carpenter, Robert Breed, Brooklyn; H. Marcy, Lenox.

CLASS IV—Grade Drovers. Best bull over two years old 15, 2d best 1; best bull over one year old 1, 2d best 1; best bull calf, 1, 2d best 1; best two year old bull calf, 1, 2d best 1; best yearling, 1, 2d best 1; best 2 calves, 1, 2d best 1; best 3 calves, 1, 2d best 1.

Judges—D. E. Whitney, Freeman Tingly, A. B. Tucker, Jackson.

CLASS V—Natives. Best bull, 1, 2d best 1; best cow over 3 years 50, 2d best 25; best 2 years old heifer 50, 2d best 25; best 3 yearlings 50; best 3 calves 50.

Judges—A. M. Adams, Geo. A. Lindsey, D. C. Oakley, Lenox.

CLASS VI—Oxen and Steers. Best pair working oxen over 3 years 150, 2d best 1; best pair 2 years old steers 1, 2d best 50; best pair one year old steers 75, 2d best 50.

Judges—George Leach, A. J. Tiffany, Brooklyn; Oliver Lathrop, New Milford.

CLASS VII—Sheep and Hogs. Best buck fine wool 50, 2d best 25; best 3 ewes 50, 2d best 25; best buck coarse wool 50, 2d best 25; best 3 lambs 50, 2d best 25; best 2 year old hog 50, best breeding sow 1, 2d best 50; best 2 yearling pigs 1, 2d best 50.

Judges—J. G. Hotchkiss, O. P. Jackson, J. W. White, Lenox.

CLASS VIII—Grain and Poultry. Best peck winter wheat 50, 2d best 25; best peck spring wheat 50, 2d best 25; best corn on the ear 50, 2d best 25; best pair Turkeys cock and hen 50, 2d best 25; best 4 spring chickens 50, 2d best 25; best four ducks 50, 2d best 25.

Judges—E. N. Carpenter, N. G. Brainard, Urbane Tingly, New Milford.

CLASS IX—Butter and Cheese. Best butter, tub or firkin 75, 2d best 50; best roll butter not less than 5 pounds 50, 2d best 25; best cheese 75, 2d best 50.

Judges—D. Sibley, Z. Very, S. S. Ingalls, Gibson.

CLASS X—Fruit and Vegetables. Best fall apples not less than twelve of a kind 50, 2d best 25; best winter apples not less than twelve 50, 2d best 25; best pears not less than twelve 25; best quinces not less than twelve 25; best and greatest variety of fruit 50, 2d best 25; best and greatest variety of vegetables 50, 2d best 25.

Judges—Joseph More, Anson Tiffany, Brooklyn; H. S. Coutant, Lenox.

CLASS XI—Vinegar, Honey, Wine and Maple Sugar. Best gallon vinegar 25, best five lbs honey 25; best quart wine 25; best blackberry wine 25; best five pounds maple sugar 25.

Judges—Shepard Carpenter, Wm. Brundage, Lewis Brainard, Gibson.

CLASS XV—Domestic Goods.

Best 5 yds. wool flannel 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best 5 yds. plaid flannel 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best 5 yds. filled cloth 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best rag carpet 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best yarn carpet 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best 1 doz. wool socks 50, second best 25 cts; best 2 doz. wool mittens 25 cts; best stocking yarn 25 cts.

Judges—J. W. Tyler, Mrs. Jared Tyler, New Milford; Mrs. Jonas Adams, Mrs. Ira Carpenter.

CLASS XVI—Ornamental Needle Work.

Best patch work, 15 cts, second best 25 cts; best quilt of any other kind 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best worked spread 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best worked collar 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best worked skirt 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best bonnet 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best ladies' acquies 50 cts, second best 25 cts; second best 25 cts; best drawing 50 cts, second best 25 cts; best picture frame 25 cts; best painting of any kind 25 cts.

Judges—W. B. Guile, Miss S. A. Adams, Miss H. A. Sweet, Miss Julia Carpenter.

CLASS XVII—Miscellaneous Articles.

Premiums, discretionary. 30 lights, Tyler Brothers, L. Harding, George Sumner Gibson. General Superintendent Gen. A. Carpenter; of Cattle John Leslie; sheep hogs and poultry O. G. Coughlin; dairy Hall Henry J. Tyler; Mechanics Hall A. G. Barnard; Vegetable Hall John C. Adams; Floral Hall John C. Sumner, Mrs. J. W. Tyler, Miss A. M. Streeter.

The new building to be called Floral Hall will be completed in time for the fall opening of the fair for all articles exhibited in the ladies department. It will be appropriately decorated with evergreens and it is confidently believed the ladies will make it one of the most attractive features of the exhibition.

Price of admission, badges of membership 50 cts, single admission 25 cts. Badges of membership admit families to the exhibition. Clergymen and their families admitted free.

Executive Committee—J. G. Babcock, S. E. Carpenter, D. L. Hine, Fowler Peck, Oliver Payne Jr.

A Pleading Match will take place on the farm of E. N. Carpenter about one mile west of the fair grounds on Wednesday Sept. 24th 1861. All persons desiring to compete for premiums are requested to be on the ground at one o'clock p. m.

Premiums—Best plowing 83, second best 2, third best 1, fourth best 50 cts. Judges—Ira H. Parish, D. H. Oakley, Hartford; Horace Seymour, New Milford; Committee of Arrangements—G. MOXLEY, New Milford; ALONZO ABBEL, G. M. CARPENTER, Hartford.

A Tale of a Shirt.

One of the traitors or spies arrested in Harrisburg, a day or two ago, on his way from Virginia to New York, was a man named W. J. Kelly. His coat and trousers were all thoroughly searched, and evidence was found on each sufficient to prove that they were properly arrested. Mr. Kelly's turn was the last one, and his case was much the most interesting. He had taken off all his clothes but his shirt, and nothing contraband by treason could be found on him. He stood thus before the Major and an examining officer, and under the circumstances the position was a very embarrassing one; for, to say nothing of ordinary modesty, which may even exist among the rebels, the owner of that shirt knew that it was lined with treason. The raising of that garment would reveal his treason, and probably make his life forfeit.

The moment of suspense during which Mr. Kelly stood thus before his curious captors, must have been a very anxious one. But fancy his feelings when the officer remarked something peculiar in the hanging of the shirt, and fancy them when he was ordered to take it off. He trembled and turned pale, and his bare knees shook and knocked together. He could not endure the shock, so he yielded; he called for water; he was on the point of fainting—but the officers were inexorable. The shirt was a marvel of ingenious needle work, having various well concealed pockets, in which were found numerous letters from the South; some from men in the rebel army to their friends in Baltimore; other to men New York, and a number for Europe. In addition to this, there were various bills of sale, dated at Richmond, for pork and other articles, and large packages of money, principally in notes in the Confederate States. All of these articles, says the reporter, were done up in neat packages, and looked as if they had been subjected to the pressure of an hydraulic press.

The Union.

Most of our readers have, doubtless, read that affecting passage in the "Book of Ruth," in which the beautiful Moabitess, speaking of her native land, says: "Whither thou goest, I will go, and whither thou lodgest, I will lodge; and the malediction shall be called upon her head, if aught but death should part them. And it is this every true patriot now feels toward the Union. And why should not every American citizen, whether he be native born or naturalized, love it? It has been our bulwark in war, and in peace it has made us the freest and most prosperous nation on the face of God's earth. It has been a benevolent and kind parent to all, and has spread the same paucity of protection over the lowest as well as the highest citizen. It is the legacy of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the other illustrious revolutionary patriots and statesmen who have gone to their reward, and we should cherish it as a jewel beyond all price; we should, therefore, with one heart and one soul, guard, protect, and defend it. With it we are citizens of a great and free Republic—without it, we would be outcasts upon the earth and a by-word and reproach to all nations. It is controlled at the present time, it is true, by men who are not equal to the task confided to them; but that is not reason why we should abandon it. It is freighted with all that is dear to us as men, and as American citizens we should prize it above all earthly good. The Democracy have always been true to the Union, and in this trying hour, when the earth almost literally rocks beneath our feet, we are confident the will still be found carrying the glorious old flag of our common country, and keeping step to the music of the Union.

Col. Watson, Democrat, Postmaster at Lawrence, Mass., who