

Shall Treason Be Punished? At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to punish the crime of treason. Since that time there is scarcely a county in the State in which men have not been charged with treasonable acts. The cry of treason and traitor has become as familiar as household words. Persons have been branded as traitors; newspaper establishments mobbed for preaching treason; men imprisoned as traitors; and yet there has not been a single prosecution or trial before a court of justice under the law passed by the Legislature. This is a curious fact, and proves one of two things—either that the charges so freely made were absolutely false, or that the authors of them had not the courage to test the truth of their allegations before a court of justice. It is certainly surprising that so heinous an offence against the government should be permitted to exist, and even to flourish, if we can credit the assertions of a certain class of party newspapers, which out a single attempt to bring the offenders to justice.

It is true that measures of extraordinary vigor have been directed by the Federal Government, and by tumultuous assemblies of individuals, commonly called mobs, against supposed traitors. Men have been arrested in the midst of social communities, where the laws are in full force and the Federal Courts ready to try and punish crime, and incarcerated in fortresses. Whether the atmosphere of these gloomy precincts is peculiarly favorable to the development of patriotism, or not, certain it is that after a time some have been released upon taking the oath of allegiance, no wiser as to the crime laid to their charge or the name of their accusers, than they were before undergoing this extra judicial discipline. This may be all right and proper. We should not pass upon military necessities without some knowledge of facts. But we submit that the system is liable to abuse—For example—if a citizen happens to be in the road of some other person who enjoys the confidence of the Government, and it would promote the success of some favorite scheme to get him out of the way for a short season. The confidential agent suspects that his enemy is a traitor—and forthwith whispers his suspicions in the ears of some zealous Government official. The suspected party is quietly arrested and silently immured in a fortress where he passes several months in wondering what he has done. At the end of this period he is invited to take the oath of allegiance, which he does not hesitate to do, having never harbored a disloyal thought towards the Government. He gains his liberty, but never knows why he was imprisoned or who made the information leading to his arrest. In the meantime his business may have suffered, his property may have been lost, and he may have incurred many weary years in hanging about the lobby. He may endeavor to discover his secret enemy without success. He passes through life a ruined and suspected man without being able to discover why he is suspected or who ruined him. This is a supposable case, and illustrates the danger of departing from the well established principles of law—that every man should have the opportunity of facing his accuser; of knowing the crime charged against him of having an impartial trial before a court of justice, and of being convicted before he is subjected to punishment.

Take another case which is not imaginary. A newspaper publishes an article that certain persons imagine is treasonable; but instead of making charges against the proprietor, and bringing him before court, these persons take the law in their own hands, and under cover of night, enter his office and destroy his material. The officers of law wake up, and arrest the proprietor, without inquiring about the mob—and, also, take possession of his materials, retaining them in his establishment. He is brought before court on a charge of treason. The Government prosecutor formally withdraws the suit because he has no evidence to sustain it. The proprietor goes forth free and acquitted. But just here the Government steps in and informs him that although he is acquitted and is not guilty of treason, yet he cannot be permitted to use the United States mails to disseminate his treasonable publication. It may be possible for a man to be entirely innocent of treason, and at the same time be a traitor, but we don't exactly understand how.

Now we should like to see a little open, manly, fair dealing. We should like to see some of the Government prisoners tried, and if guilty punished for their crimes. If they are traitors, the Government owes it to itself not to discharge them upon taking the oath of allegiance, because men guilty of betraying their country would not hesitate to commit the additional crime of perjury. If they are not traitors, then they should have an opportunity of establishing this fact before the United States Court. Throwing the innocent into a gaol, and putting him in a dungeon does not strike us as a proceeding calculated to strengthen the Government—though perhaps we have rather a traitorous leaning towards law and justice. These old prejudices are hard to overcome. Then we should like to see some one of the thousands, who have been branded as traitors in this State, tried under the law of last session; otherwise we are compelled to infer that these charges have been made for political effect, regardless of truth; or that the authors are afraid to back their words by deeds, and submit their accusations to the searching scrutiny of law and justice. Patriot and Union.

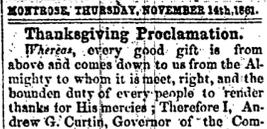
Gen. Hunter, the reported successor of Gen. Fremont, is about sixty years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1822, the twenty-fifth in rank in a class numbering forty, and was appointed second lieutenant of infantry. Having risen to a first lieutenancy, he was, in 1836, made captain of cavalry, but shortly after resigned. In 1842, he rejoined the army as paymaster, in which position, with the rank of major, the present Administration found him. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln from Springfield on his tour of Washington, as far as Buffalo, where, owing to the pressure of the crowd, he suffered a dislocation of the collar bone. Shortly after he was made Colonel of the Third Cavalry, and then Brigadier General. He commanded a leading division at the battle of Bull Run, but was wounded so early in the day that he reached Washington, traveling in an ambulance, almost as soon as Mr. Russell. He saw no service in the Mexican war, nor in any of our Indian wars.

The Normal School at New Milford opens on the 27th day of November. See card.

THE MONROSE DEMOCRAT

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. G. CURTIN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.



Thanksgiving Proclamation. Whereas, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty to whom it is meet, right, and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart Thursday, the twenty-eighth of November, next, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness; in the increase of the fruit of the earth, and the gathering in of the harvest, so that our barns are filled with plenty; and for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates, and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders. Beseeching Him, also, on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from those great and apparent dangers with which she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrages of perverse, violent, unrighteous and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, Oct. 16th, 1861.

The Susquehanna Valley Rifles will leave for Camp Curtin, next Friday, November 15th, between one and two o'clock, p. m. All who have enlisted, and those who may wish to enlist will meet on Thursday, the 14th day of November, either at Susquehanna depot, or Montrose, as may be most convenient. Early Friday morning all recruits at both head quarters, will be conveyed to New Milford, where the company will be organized. After dinner, the company will take the cars for Harrisburg.

Just as we go to press we have advice that Secretary Seward has expressed the conviction that the government cannot succeed in this war, that the Confederacy will probably be recognized by the European powers, and that peace will be the result in sixty days. In view of this, Mr. Thurlow Weel has been sent to England, and if he shall find the British Ministry determined to recognize the Confederacy, the Administration here will prepare at once for peace.

General do not allow yourself to be embarrassed by men who do not comprehend this great question. Carry out your own ideas, act upon your own judgment, and you will conquer, and the Government will be vindicated. God bless you.

A Man Shot in Lenox

A correspondent of the Northern Pennsylvania says:

On Saturday, the 24th inst, a painful circumstance occurred in Lenox Township, in this county. The particulars are as follows: Jefferson Barnes, formerly in the blacksmithing business in Susquehanna, but of late keeping Hotel in Lenox, had his life threatened by a Mr. Decker, who entered his house, it seems, with the determination to satisfy an old grudge. After threatening the life of Mr. Barnes, and approaching him in his own house, with a spirit of unyielding determination, Barnes drew a revolver and shot Decker. Whether the shot proved fatal or not, your informant cannot say. Barnes hastened to Harford and relating the circumstances, gave himself up to the authorities.

We hear a different report; that Decker, having had a difficulty at the house called and inquired for Barnes, and was told that he was in the field. Mrs. B. fearing violence sent a little girl out with a revolver to her husband, who it seems, thought he found use for it in self defence and fired three times; wounding Decker in the thigh, top of the head, and in the chest. Decker then took his team and went on towards Wade's old tavern stand and whipped, or tried to whip two men whom he met. Drove as far as Cameron's and walked some distance farther. Our latest report says he cannot live.

Barnes lives at "Hell's Half-Acre," in Northwestern Lenox, but does not keep a licensed tavern. He gave bail in the sum of \$400. After a legal investigation we shall be able to give a more reliable report.

Edwin Rogers, late of Brooklyn, has resigned the position of First Lieut., in Capt. Gates' company, 4th Reg. Pa. I. V. C., in consequence of ill health.

Fremont's removal was announced the day after the election, and although threats were made by the abolitionists to raise a new rebellion to destroy the government, no overt acts were attempted. Evidently the spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak.

VERY LATEST WAR NEWS

The important intelligence reaches us from Fortress Monroe that our grand naval expedition has captured two forts at Beaufort, South Carolina, on Port Royal Island, and are in possession of that town, and that the Stars and Stripes are flying from the Court House. This news was communicated by a steersman of a rebel steamer, bearing a flag of truce from Norfolk to Old Point to one of the hands of the Union steamer. The officers accompanying the rebel flag of truce refused to give any information on the subject.

Extract from a letter dated "Camp Franklin, Nov. 3d," written by Jos. L. Ross, 2d Sec't, Company F, 27th Regiment, N. Y. V.

Our Brigade is situated in Virginia, about three miles west of Alexandria, in a very pleasant grove—a beautiful place for our officers' quarters. Brigadier-General Slocum, has his head quarters with our regiment, which makes it more convenient for us than for the other regiments of our Brigade. Our Colonel is rather severe with us—we have to go out at nine o'clock in the morning with our knapsacks on, till 11 o'clock, and we have to go out on Battalion drill in the afternoon and drill till five o'clock; and it is drill, drill, drill from morning till night, every day through the week. It is hard for us, but give me the soldier's life till we get our country saved from the great rebellion that now exists; and I hope that all our men who are in the field will stand by their country till we get the South subdued, and the stars and stripes waving in triumph once more over our country, and every man, woman and child shall respect them; and be friends once more, and live in peace and harmony in this glorious Union. We soldiers regret very much to lose our brave General Scott; but thank God we have got the gallant young McClellan to his place, and I think he will be as efficient a man as Scott ever was, for he is one of the noblest men I ever saw. Every thing is quiet on this side of the Potomac; there is nothing much going on just now, except drilling and picket duty. We have a host of soldiers here. It is estimated that there is 250,000 on this side of the Potomac, and I think there will soon be 300,000. Why don't our officers make an advance and whip out the rebel army, and let us go home? I think we have men enough in the field to gain the day if they would only make a strike.

Specimens of dirty assants being made upon Old Abe by those who elected him: "Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was recently asked what he thought of Fremont's removal? Said he—'Sir, I don't choose to commit myself, and beg leave to withhold my opinion until I know how this Administration stands—whether for the North or South.'"

That is the "Republican" Congressman from Lancaster county. It is hoped that Old Abe will go for the Union, even if Stevens and party don't.

True as Frothing

Young of the Erie City Dispatch, a conservative Republican paper, thus speaks of the long-monthed Abolitionists of our day: "It is a faithful and life-like description of the class of politicians and we commend it to their consideration:—'The loudest-mouthed Abolitionists have proved the greatest cowards—and when you hear a man say that he will not consent to a termination of this war until every vestige of slavery is eradicated from our soil, set him down as a coward, and as an Abolitionist, who hates the Constitution and the laws of a degree as intense as if he were a secessionist and a rebel. The fact is becoming every day more apparent, that if peace and prosperity is ever again to bless our country, the administration of Mr. Lincoln must be supported firmly upon a constitutional basis—the Constitution must be our guide, our hope and salvation, and he who accepts the war upon any other basis, is a traitor at heart and an enemy to the Government. The time has passed for the prevalence of opinions, party tones and platforms. He who is not for his country is against it, and he who is in favor of this war upon any other than a strict constitutional basis, is as great an enemy to the United States as the men now found in arms against it. These are our opinions; they are true, and the sooner we all think alike the better it would be for our country.'"

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN FRANCE.—The foreign papers give account of a terrible casualty in the department of Gard, France. In consequence of a powerful storm—the bursting of a water-pipe, according to some statements—the Lalle mine was flooded, and the sides fell in burying all the working men. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. The number of men missing, and considered as killed by the accident is nearly 300. The casualty took place on the 13th ultimo. The Gazette de Madi published the following account:—The mine had been flooded by the late rains, a land-slip took place and more than one hundred workmen were either smothered or drowned. The Prefect of the Gard having been apprised of the circumstances at ten at night, left his residence accompanied by several public functionaries and by the chief engineer of the department, and proceeded to the mine in a special train. On arriving at the scene of the disaster it was ascertained that 117 miners were missing, and that 1,800,000 cubic yards of water had rushed into the mine, and caused numerous land-slips. The engineers are of opinion that it will require three months to pump out the water. The authorities returned to Nîmes profoundly afflicted. M. Dumlinier, the Prefect, immediately opened a subscription for the relief of the numerous families who are reduced to a state of indigence by the death of their husbands and sons. Public notice pasts the blame on the engineers, but the general belief is that a water-pipe burst and caused a torrent, which rushed into the mine with such violence as to rapidly take even the overseers had not time to save themselves. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. Though every means of rescuing the victims have been taken, there is but little probability of saving the lives of those who are buried in the mine. The utmost that can be done is to bring the dead bodies to the surface. The number of workmen missing—and considered as killed by the accident is nearly 300.

Modern Discovery

ITS WONDERFUL RESULTS.

It is said of Columbus that "to Castile and Arragon he gave a new world." With equal truth it may be remarked of Thomas Holloway, the illustrious medical discoverer, that to mankind he has given a new medical system. As the great Genoa-belleverer that he unlocked the waters of the West by a mighty continent, so Holloway conceived that in the unexplored recesses of the vegetable kingdom, were hidden the elements of new curatives. He searched for them, found, combined them, and his labor accomplished, he proffered to all the nations two remedies, capable of reaching and rooting out a majority of the disease incident to the human race. In Spain, and in all the regions to which Columbus carried his banner, as well as throughout the rest of the known world, these remedies are now used and appreciated. Their inventor has escaped the jealousy which embitter the triumphs of the immortal navigator; for Holloway's discovery did not add to the profit of a single nation, but to all classes in all climes. His remedies were disseminated widely and freely; they were made accessible to king and commoner, noble and peasant alike. The traveler in Spanish America finds them at every stage of his route, from Cape Horn to Northern Mexico, and agencies for them are established in every city of Spain. They have become the household medicines of our people; and the state itself has set its seal to them. The consideration that they are held by all enlightened nations is shown by their adoption in the leading hospitals of Europe. War demands them in the field; peace sanctions them in her sanitary institutions.—They are the medical staples of civilization, and experience has taught even barbarians their value.

Is it asserted by venacious witnesses that no internal or external disease can resist their combined operation, and there seems to be no question, that they are everywhere superceding the ordinary prescriptions of the Faculty. Against these matters of fact what can skepticism urge? There is not merely a preponderance of proofs in favor of the infallibility of the medicines; the whole mass of evidence is on one side, and there is nothing to impeach it. When all the world tells one story it must necessarily be true—*Rio Duris*.

An Accepted Company!!

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AT THE KEYSTONE HOTEL, Susquehanna Depot, Oct. 25, 1861. Jury List—November Term.

GRAND JURY. Auburn—Jonathan Bunnell, C. E. Davison, Uriah Hollenback, D. D. Willard. Bridgewater—H. H. Harrington. Brooklyn—Daniel Tewksbury, H. W. Kent.

Dimock—Ames Burdick, Jr. Friendsville—Samuel Horton. Franklin—Charles Warren. Great Bend—Enos Stoddard. Harford—Abel Kent, Henry Lyon. Jackson—Ambrose Benson. Liberty—Calvin Markham, S. Warner. Lenox—Asa Howard. Montrose—Solomon Langdon. Middletown—Richard O. Donnell. New Milford—Orestes Smith. Susquehanna—James M. Baldwin. Silver Lake—Reuben Meeker, Morris McDonnell. Thouson—Elias Bryant.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK. Auburn—George Carling, E. J. Lacey, Alton Whipple. Bridgewater—S. A. Pettis. Clifford—Elery Burns, Henry Cuddeback, E. S. Lewis. Clooncut—Mathew McInnery. Dundee—Charles Daniels. Dimock—Lorin Newton. Franklin—Edward Churchill. Gibson—Jacob Dutcher. Great Bend—Galen Newman. Harford—Oliver Payne, Jr., E. B. Thatch. Harmony—Richard A. Webb. Jessup—W. F. Fausner. Jackson—Hollis Knowlton, John Steenback. Lenox—Lyman Bell, Wm. D. Miller, Wm. Miller, Jr., D. S. Powers. Liberty—G. W. Craydall, B. B. Southworth, Henry A. Tresseld. Middletown—John S. Davis. New Milford—S. R. Bell. Ross—D. P. Hubbard. Susquehanna—A. C. Adams, James T. Cameron, James Tillman, Hiram J. Smith, Leroy Whitaker, Daniel Norwood. Thouson—Orvis Lewis.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK. Apocon—L. W. Barton. Ararat—Thomas Burman. Auburn—R. S. Davis, Caldwell M. Mickins, Albert Seeley. Bridgewater—C. J. Curtis. Clifford—James Brownell, James Lowry, Wines Bennett, Datus Stephens, B. F. Wells. Franklin—David O. Turrell. Forest Lake—Harvey Birdsall. Friendsville—Edwin Bliss. Gibson—John Bennett, Rosman Ingalls. Harford—Pennel Carpenter. Herrick—Charles Giddings. Jackson—Frederick Bryant. Jessup—Byron Griffin. Lathrop—Charles R. Bailey. Lenox—G. O. Loomis, D. Robinson. Liberty—Orlando Ross. Montrose—W. L. Allen, A. P. Keeler. Middletown—Ithamer Dodge, Charles Wells, Jeremiah Canfield, Jr. Rush—Mathew Dunmore, Ferris Shoemaker, Lorenzo Williams. Silver Lake—Wm. Meeker, Jr., Daniel J. Murphy. Thouson—Chester Stoddard, Gilbert Witter.

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Good Heavy Sheetings, 6 to 8 cts. per y'd Best Heavy Sheetings, 7 to 8 cts. per y'd DENIMS, from 8 to 12 cts. per y'd TICKING, from 10 to 15 cts. per yard GINGHAMS, from 10 to 15 cts. per yard CALICOES, fast colors, 12 1/2 yards only \$1 Best Merrimack, 10 yards only \$1

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Thankful to the numerous customers for their generous patronage throughout the year, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Gutterberg, Rosenbaum, & Co. Montrose, Pa., October 17th, 1861.