Army Correspondence.

CAMP SUNNY SIDE,
Mumfordville, Ky., Feb. 7 '62.

MR. GERRITSON:—

DEAR SIR:—I have written several letters to my friends of late and tried to give them an idea of the thoughts and feelings of those upon the tented field.—I have used nearly all of the subject up, and perhaps I have failed in what I have before written. But I will let it pass, and try to tell you something of the active life of the soldier,—his toils and his recreations—his sources of enjoyment and pleasure. Every company of soldiers is allowed a parade ground, varying from twenty to thirty paces in width, according to the size of the regimental camp, and running the entire length of the ground occupied by the regiment. (Cavalry are allowed more room than infantry.) In the immediate rear and a few paces from the extreme left of the company may be found the cook tents, with large cheerful fires in close proximity.—Around these fires the wits and talkative portion of the company congregate for the purpose of cracking jokes, spinning yarns, or discussing political or other questions which may arise; here too, may be heard the jolly refrains of Bacchus, or the more solemn strains of Watts, and it is no unusual thing to hear the greasy cook as he goes puffing and sweating around his camp kettles, chaunting some beautiful little lovely ditty, even whistling with spirit that beautiful melody of Moor's which says,

> "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
> But the scent of the rose will hang round it still."

In fact the mess fire is the club-room (if such an expression will be allowed where there is no room at all) where the company meet, and many a hearty laugh or languid sigh has gone up from the motley crowd of soldiers to be recorded in the angel's book of life and death. Now let me loiter through the company parade ground; it is but a short walk and requires but a glance to see all it contains. Here I find two or three men digging a ditch to run off the water; a little further on there is a small squad of men playing euchre under the reflected shade of the tents; and near that are some who are reading, and by a glance you may see that the work is a cheap edition of Shakspeare, or it may be perchance Milton's Paradise Lost. Further on are men engaged in washing their clothes, while others are preparing to get up an extra dish for supper; another mending his trowsers or darning his stockings, while in a corner, almost free from observation, is a merry crowd who are testing the merits of a canteen of liquor clandestinly obtained from some close-fisted rogue, who, in spite of military law, still sells the "deadly poison" for a large amount of "ready tin."

The company parade ground has other charms than these. Many a poor fellows heart has been made to rejoice by hearing his promotion to the position of corporal or sergeant read aloud upon the company parade ground, while others have turned from the same ground with deep feelings of disappointment and mortification written upon every lineament of their countenance, because they were not promoted. It is here, too, that the delinquent who may be absent without leave is reported and ordered to be confined when found, which confinement is frequently followed by the findings of a court martial. The "Johnny Raw," in joining his company, is first inducted into the mysteries of soldiering upon the "company parade ground;" he is here taught the principles and beauties of the manual, and woe to the awkward fellow who is unfortunate and stupid enough to fail in becoming an adept in his profession, as it is well known that the awkward squad serves as a by word for the regiment, while its members are objects of particular observation throughout the camp. In conclusion, with your permission, I will relate a single scene I witnessed upon a company parade yesterday afternoon. From some cause rumor said that a certain boy who was employed as an officer's servant was other than what he seemed, and upon examination the apparent boy proved to be a girl, who said she had adopted the habits of the sterner sex in order to find a recreant lover who had stolen her young affections and left her woman's heart a barren waste. She plead pityingly for the privilege of remaining in camp, but she was ultimately sent back to Louisville. She refused to give either her own name or that of any of her relatives.—Poor woman! as none know how much or how deeply she has been wronged, let none judge her harshly lest they, too, be judged by the great I Am.

Yours in haste,
R. P. SCOTT.

P. S. I did not get my letter written soon enough for the mail of yesterday and left it open till to-day, the 8th. Green river is rising rapidly and there is some danger of the Pontoon bridge being carried away. Nine cheers were given by the forty-six thousand men encamped here, last evening at nine o'clock for the victory on the Tennessee river yesterday. Six of Buckners men were brought to camp this morning. They were taken prisoners by our pickets. The papers were received. R. P. S.

THE OLD UNION.

No concealment is now attempted by the radical party, of their views of the Union. It is deliberately laid down, boldly stated, continualy reiterated, in their public journals and their private conversations, in speeches and letters that the Union is destroyed and that they have no desire to see it reconstructed.—The mask is off at last. We have seen them for some months attempting to blind the public by the foolish question "do you prefer slavery to the Union," as if there were any such issue before us. But when a few weeks ago the public began to urge them on the true question, "do you prefer the abolition of slavery to the Union," these professed patriots at first sought to avoid the issue, and at length in despair of sustaining any longer their doubtful professions of loyalty, plunged into the fatal vortex of disunionism. They now say that they would not consent to-day to restore the Union as it was a year ago. They speak of it with horror, as a covenant with death and a league with hell, which they would not consent to renew.

We do not exaggerate. Every word we say is susceptible of abundant proof from the columns of the radical party papers, of the past two weeks. The day is forever past when they can claim, with any show of truth or sincerity, to be loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and they must be, as they virtually consent to be classed with the enemies of both,

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Thursday, February 27, 1862.

☞ The abolition journals are getting needlessly alarmed. They fear that our recent victories indicate the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union without the abolition of slavery.—What they most desire is the destruction of slavery; and they think it can best be accomplished by a continuation of Federal defeats, which will drive the North to the desperate and fatal attempt to abolish slavery. This done, they care little about Union, or anything else.

☞ The Republican organ at Honesdale publishes the following scurrilous item:

What the cause of the Union most needs is a leader. There is no man in the Cabinet, in Congress, or in the high military command who has capacity at all proportioned to the crisis. An appalling mediocrity of talent prevails in all departments of the government. Great reputations, in abundance, have collapsed, but no new reputation of considerable magnitude has been made.

We will make no issue with the organ as to its party leaders; but it has ere this discovered that our military leaders are fully competent, if they do not favor abolition and stealing—the only test of loyalty now acknowledged by the worshipers of Fremont, Cameron, & Co.

☞ The following is a copy of an important bill for the benefit of creditors of persons in the military service, which was introduced in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 5th inst., by Mr. Pershing of Cambria county:

An act relating to the Lien of Judgments against persons in Military Service.

Be it enacted, &c., That the lien of all judgments against any person or persons, who have been or may be mustered into the service of this state, or of the United States, shall be and remain good and valid during the time for which such person or persons shall be engaged in such service, and for one month after he or they shall have been discharged therefrom; although said judgments shall not have been revived within five years from the date of entering the same.

☞ A musical Convention, closing with a Concert, was held in Montrose nearly a month ago, under the direction of Prof. J. G. Towner; at the close of which a series of deservedly complimentary resolutions were adopted, and a committee, consisting of Wm. H. Jessup and others, were requested, by a vote of the convention, to furnish the papers of the county with copies of the same for publication. From prejudice, neglect, or other inexcusable cause, the committee have not complied with the request; but as we think a favorable notice is fully deserved, we insert the substance of the resolutions adopted:

That, as members of this Convention, we desire to express our entire approbation of the course of vocal instruction given us by Prof. J. G. Towner, as well calculated to promote ease and beauty in singing, and a healthy action of the vocal organs.

That we take pleasure in recommending Prof. J. G. Towner, as an able, efficient and practical instructor in vocal training, and worthy of the confidence and encouragement of all lovers of good vocal music.

☞ During the progress of secession agitation, the abolitionists desired that war might result, because they hoped that out of it would grow abolition. The "Union savers," as they called Democrats and other conservatives, feared that war would destroy the Union, and, therefore, wished to avoid it. They supposed that if a war was begun, the whole South wo'd be united, in which case the idea of conquering would be almost visionary. But the border States cling to the Union, and with their aid, the prospect of success is increasingly cheering, and Democrats and all other Union men are desirous of doing all that is right to strengthen the Union sentiment in that and other parts of the South. For this purpose they "prosecute the war for the Union," and here the issue is made with abolitionism. That faction wanted the whole south to go out so as to get an entire issue against slavery. But as the Border States would not go out, abolitionists now labor in every possible way to drive them out; and to this end they seek to pervert the war for the Union to an abolition raid—well knowing that such a policy must alienate many thousands of true Border Union men, not from the Constitution, but from the tyrants who would have usurped powers not given by law, justice, or even military necessity. With the whole South in arms they could not hope for a re-union, but they would hope for abolition and devastation, and to accomplish this they are anxious to pledge everything except "*their* lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

☞ The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* has a Washington letter dated February 5th, which says:

"The gay dance which is to come off to-night at the White House produces much talk and considerable indignation among the members of Congress. I can give you a better idea of this feeling, as it exists among a class of members, by relating an anecdote which I know to be true. Two or three days since, Mr. Lincoln sent word to Mr. Dawes, through a brother member, that he (Dawes) had done more to break down the administration than any other man in the country, by his speech exposing the corruptions of contractors and others. Mr. Dawes sent back a message in reply to the President. "Tell him," said Mr. D., "that nothing that I can do will break down his administration so rapidly as this dancing party, given at the time when the nation is in the agonies of civil war. With equal propriety might a man make a ball with a corpse in his house. It is said to-day that a large number of senators and members refuse to go to the party, feeling that it is an improper as well as an impolitic act at the the present time."

☞ Advices from Port Royal state that the Federal authorities are perplexed to devise means of disposing of the "contrabands." Uncle Sam is like the man who won an elephant at a raffle—don't know what to do with the prize or how to get rid of it. They can neither be kept, sold, or given away.

A cotemporary suggests a solution of the problem. If they are to be brought north, let them be distributed in lots of one thousand in the abolition districts of Massachusetts and the other eastern States. The people of these States will then be afforded some practical experience of the workings of their cherished theories.

☞ Almost every Republican paper now accepts the doctrine that secession has, in fact, and in law, put an end to the Union; that some dozen States no longer exist as a part of the Union, but have become mere territory, subject to a new organization. This is the exact doctrine of Jeff. Davis. Both claim that States can be, and have been, by the avowal of some of their people, severed from the Union, and the unyielding Union men therein, be thereby deprived of all the rights to which American citizens are entitled. On this point the Montrose *Republican* and Charleston *Mercury* fully agree. The loyal Union citizens of both North and South claim that no act of any man or set of men can deprive another of his rights; that the Secession acts are utterly null and void, and that when the rebel army is routed, the leaders caught and hung, and the honest masses of the people return to their old allegiance to the constitution, that the Union will exist, in law, and in fact, just as it did prior to rebellion—no law of any State having in any manner been affected by a temporary suspension of its operation.

This is what loyal men hope for; and since war we must have, it should be vigorously prosecuted for that end and none other.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DIRECT TAX.—Governor Curtin has signed the bill passed by the Legislature for the assumption of that portion of the direct tax appointed to the State of Pennsylvania. The fact has been officially communicated to the Federal Secretary of the Treasury, and as soon as the receipt of the Treasurer of the United States is forwarded, Pennsylvania's share of the current year's war tax will be fully liquidated. All this is done without imposing additional taxation upon the Commonwealth.—*Bradford Reporter.*

Why this attempt to deceive people into the idea that a debt is paid without taxes? Our State debt has been increased nearly $4,000,000, and the taxes must pay it, if not now, in future, with interest.

Blotting out States.

A special dispatch from Washington in the New York Tribune, states that the Territorial Committees of both Houses have nearly matured a bill which "proposes to divide the whole rebel country into Territories; organized as if embracing newly settled lands under Territorial Government, the organic law of which, taking no notice of any of the peculiar institutions of the late rebel State, shall treat them as free territory." This is substantially Senator Sumner's plan, and is the rankest kind of secessionism. We cannot believe that any responsible committee of Congress will venture to propose anything so palpably unconsitutional. Congress has no power to blot a single State out of the Union, and the attempt to do so would be as treasonable as the effort of the secessionist to withdraw certain States from the Union.

As our armies advance from victory to victory, Congress should endeavor to cultivate the Union feeling which undoubtedly exists to a great extent among the masses of the Southern people, instead of threatening to reward loyalty by degradation. We need the cooperation of the Southern people to restore the Union, and we must have it to secure a permanent peace. This proposition to destroy certain States evidently comes from the abolitionists who are at heart opposed to the restoration of the Union as it was, and ready to throw every obstacle in the way of such a termination of the war.

AN EXPLODED THEORY.—It is to be hoped that now that our armies have given so many incontestible proofs of their ability to cope successfully with the rebels, without the aid of the negroes at the South, the abolitionists and emancipationists will cease to insist that emancipation is a 'military necessity." This argument is now most effectually exploded. At best it was the merest sophistry and could deceive none but the most unthinking; but it derived some little plausibility from the delay necessary in the preparation of our armies, which was taken advantage of by the abolitionists and falsely interpreted as an evidence of weakness and of the necessity of assistance. Accordingly they declared that we must get the slaves to help our troops; that they must be emancipated and armed. It was 'a military necessity' they said. These men knew better themselves. They knew too that their ruinous doctrine could only be carried out by the defiance and overthrow of the Constitution, and that it would defeat the great object for which the war is carried on. But for these considerations they cared nothing.—Their object was the abolition of slavery and they sought to turn the circumstances of the hour to account, even if in so doing they reflected upon the courage of our troops and showed the white feather most unmistakably. But their last opportunity is gone. The hour of delay has passed and the hour of action has come, and that action has already sufficed to show that this last argument of abolitionism is a fallacy as ridiculous as it is mischievous. Let us hear no more of "emancipation as a military necessity." Abolitionism will have to cast about for something else.

☞ To every barrel of Flour you can make thirty pounds more Bread or Biscuit (and much better) by using Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus, than by yeast fermentation or any other Saleratus. It is perfectly healthy, will not turn your cookery yellow, will strengthen weak stomachs, and cure dyspetic persons. It is much better to use with cream tartar than soda. Try one paper, and you will be convinced. Most of the Grocers sell it. Depot 112 Liberty Street, New York.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A report from Fort Donelson says that Governor Harris has requested the Tennesseeans to lay down their arms.—Two additional rebel regiments have been captured near Fort Donelson. The stores secured in the Fort were extremely valuable. Efforts are being made to exchange the wounded prisoners.

—Archbishop Hughes has written to the Paris Journal Des Debats, denying that he is an advocate of slavery, but declaring that the abolitionists of the North are fanatics, and that the sudden abolition of slavery would work ruin, both to the negroes and their masters.

—The advices by the Portland steamer are of importance, dispelling all apprehensions of interference in our war on the part of Great Britain. The Premier formally informs Parliament that "neutrality" is the policy of the government. The English Ministry are thus in accordance with the French Emperor. Their course is identical. The blockade is to be respected.—Recognition is not to be thought of.

—The names of the rebel officers captured at Warsaw, Mo., on Saturday, were incorrectly reported from Sedalia. They are Brigadier-General Price, Colonel Dorsey, Colonel Cross and Captain Inge, all members of Major-General Price's staff.

—The Louisville Journal of Feb. 20 learns that Marshal Meriwether left last evening for Cairo, to bring Gen. Buckner here, under a U. S. warrant from Justice Catron, on a charge of treason.

—The President's son William, between ten and eleven years of age, died this evening (Feb. 20,) of pneumonia. The other child is recovering.

—The Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island has renominated Governor Sprague, and the other incumbents of the State offices.

—ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—General Halleck has received despatches from Fort Donelson, stating that one thousand more rebel prisoners have been taken. They came down the river to reinforce the fort not knowing it had surrendered, and were bagged by our troops.

—Advices from Fort Craig, New Mexico, have been received in Washington, which state that two families, Wardsworth and Aiken, original settlers in the Sonvita valley, Arizona, have just come in from that Territory. These parties state that the Apache Indians have completely overrun Arizona, and either killed or caused to flee every white person in the territory west of the Rio Grande. These two families are all that have escaped from the interior. They state that many victims of the merciless savages were lying at different points in the territory and by the roadside, and upon their bodies the wolves were feasting. Tucson, the principal town, was destroyed. The few inhabitants caught there had been killed, and everything perishable by fire fell a prey to the flames.

—Gordon, the slaver Captain, was executed in New York on Friday last. It was supposed that a law which had been practically a dead letter for nearly half a century, would not be enforced, and numerous appeals for clemency were made to the President, but without avail, he being determined that the provisions of the law should be carried out to its fullest extent.

—The Bellefonte Watchman says that W. W. Brown, late Treasurer of Center county, and editor of the Democrat, a ranting Abolition print, turns up a defaulter to the amount of $3,800.

—As yet, let it be remembered, not one fact has been elicited that proves a single Democrat to have had a part in the monster frauds that have been prepetrated during the past year on the army and country.

—General Halleck has issued an order that in consideration of the recent victories won by the Federal force, and of the returning loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentence of the eight bridge burners heretofore condemned to death is provisionally mitigated to close confinment, in the military prison at Alton. If, however Rebel spies again destroy the railroads and telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe examples, the original sentence against these men will be carried into execution. No further assessment will be levied or collected from any one who will now take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Boards of Commissioners will be appointed to examine the cases of prisoners of war who apply to take the oath of allegiance, and on their recommendation orders will be issued for their release.

—One of the most important facts we publish is the destruction, in the Rebel States, by Union men, of railroad bridges. A span of the Memphis and Charleston Road, over the Tennesse river at Decatur, Alabama, has been destroyed by Union men on the spot. Decatur is about sixty miles above Florence, on the Tennessee river.

The California Legislature have passed resolutions protesting against the policy of taxing the gold mines of that State.

— Four hundred released prisoners from Richmond arrived in Baltimore yesterday. Among them were several officers and privates of the California Regiment, captured at Balls Bluff, all of whom will receive a hearty welcome from their numerous friends in this city. It has been suggested that, should they arrive in time they should participate in the festivities of to day.

—The Savannah Morning News has a special despatch from Charleston, saying that the captain of the schooner Theodore, capturdd on Friday by the Yankees in Bull Bay, has escaped. He says that the Yankees will capture and destroy Savannah this week, and Charleston soon afterwards.

—The latest intelligence from Savanah is that the Union vessels are gaining ground in their efforts to reach the main channel of the river, and that the attack would not be much longer delayed.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—Cumberland Gap and Russellville, Kentucky, are in possession of the Union forces.

The federal troops have taken possession of Clarksville, the rebels having retreated to Nashville.

It is believed in Norfolk that the city of Savannah has been abandoned by some of its inhabitants and occupied by our forces. The information is thought to be reliable, although no particulars have been ascertained.

Gen. Buckner has been delivered to the United States Marshal, on a warrant issued by justice Catron. He will be taken to Kentucky, on a trial of treason.

An extensive "Union league" is said to exist in Richmond.

From Augusta, Georgia, we have a report that Gen. Johnston has offered to surrender Nashville to our army, if private property should be respected.

The War in Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Special despatches from Cairo to the Republican and Democrat of this city, say that on Tuesday two rebel regiments from Clarksville came to Fort Donelson and gave themselves up, saying they had been deceived, and were tired fighting against the old flag.

It is declared that a strong objection will be raised by the Tennesseeans against the force which retired from Bowling Green offering battle at Nashville.

The Provost Marshal at Clarksville sent to Gen. Grant to come up and occupy the town at once.

The officers of the gun-boats now lying there represent the Union feeling as being very strong. The people state that they had been made to believe that the Union army was entirely composed of Germans and negroes for abolition purposes, but now they see it is not. They are anxious to return to their allegiance. Prominent citizens say that a similar feeling will prevail throughout the whole state in a week. Governor Harris has called a meeting of the Legislature next Monday, for the purpose, it is said, of having all the unconstitutional acts passed by them immediately annulled, and Tennessee officers and citizens declare that the state will soon be back into the Union.

Nearly all the Fort Donelson prisoners have reached here, and are being rapidly forwarded to their destination. It is understood that the officers will be sent to Columbus, Ohio.

Gen. Halleck has sent the following despatch to Gen. McClellan:

HEAD QUARTERS, St. Louis, Feb. 20.
To Major-General McClellan:—

Clarksville is taken, with supplies to last our army for twenty days. The place is occupied by Gen. C. F. Smith's. Division.

Price, being reinforced by McCulloch's command, made a stand at Sugar Creek, and crossed into Arkansas on the 18th. He was defeated, after a short engagement, and again fled.

Many rebel prisoners were taken, and arms which Price's men threw away in the field.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-Gen. Comd'g.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—A Cairo despatch to the Republican, says:

The latest advices from Fort Donelson report that the gun-boat St Louis, Capt. Paulding, proceeded up the Cumberland river to Clarksville, and found the enemy abandoning that place in a panic.

Two large flat-boats, loaded with munitions of war, were captured at Rolling Mill, just below Clarksville.

Everything was being moved to Nashville as fast as possible, where the next rebel stand would be made.

Everything at Fort Donelson was progressing satisfactorily. Our army are encamped in the captured works, living comfortably in the log huts and tents of the rebels.

The soldiers are very enthusiastic and anxious to march against Nashville. With the exception of severe colds, consequent upon the recent exposure, the army was well.

The actual numer of prisoners taken was 13,300, and among them Gen. West, who has not been previously mentioned.

The Rebels at Manassas.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, Feb. 21, says: "Trains of cars were running all last night between Centreville and Manassas. Some interpret this movement as indicative of an evacuation of these places, and others a withdrawal of the rebel troops from Centreville to Manassas, with a view to strengthen the latter place, in the belief that an early forward movement of our troops in that direction is meditated.

The evacuation of Manassas is the prevailing topic here to-day. Reports are rife that the rebels are abandoning the line of the Potomac, and preparing for a foot race beyond the converging folds of the McClellan anaconda. It is believed, however, by those who have the best opportunity to know, that the crowds of rebel soldiers reported to be passing south through Richmond are composed chiefly of those of the rebel army in the neighborhood of Winchester and along the Potomac, whose terms of enlistment have expired, and who have purchased furloughs to go home by first re-enlisting for the war. It is well known that the flower of the rebel army is in front of Washington, and while our army of the Potomac is here the rebel commanders will not dare to abandon their works at Manassas, and throw open the way to Richmond.

FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.—It is reported that frauds upon the Government, in articles of clothing and military horse trappings, have been discovered amounting to over one million of dollars. The names of the parties have not yet been made public, but it is indicated that they are from New York and Pennsylvania.

Notice to Tanners.

A good location for erecting a Tannery is offered, with water privileges, free, to any one who will open a business on the Meshoppen creek near Ely's Mills, in Dimock, six miles south of Montrose, five miles west of the Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The location is convenient to a good supply of bark, and an extensive business might be secured. For particulars address Ami Ely, Brooklyn, Susquehanna County Pa.

SUSQ. CO. CLASSICAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL,

At Montrose, Penna.

PROF. S. S. HARTWELL, B. A., PRINCIPAL

Mr. I. S. BAKER, 1st Assistant, & Teacher of Vocal Music.
Miss L. Richards, Instructress of French and Drawing.
Miss E. Blackman, Instructress of Music on Piano.
Miss A. W. Hartwell, Instructress in Primary Department.
C. C. Halsey, M. D., Instructor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Other Assistants and Lecturers will be employed as the wants of the school may demand.

THE next Term will begin on

Monday, February 24, 1862.

In respect to this Institution, the trustees are happy to state that their expectations of success have been fully realized. It is now in a flourishing condition, and they feel confident in saying to the public that it is entirely worthy of the patronage of all who desire thoro' mental discipline, & the acquisition of knowledge, whether as a preparation for College, or teaching, or other pursuits. Its patrons may be found in all parts of the County and to them reference is made respecting its merits.

Tuition per Term of Eleven Weeks.

Primary Department	$2 50.
Higher English	6 00.
Latin, Greek and German, each	4 00.
French	3 00.
English, with one Language	7 50.
No bill for the above studies shall exceed	9 00.
Drawing	2 00.
Vocal Music, (three lessons per week,)	1 00.
Music on the Piano	8 00.
Use of Instrument	2 00.

Board from $2,00 to $2,50 per week.
The same conveniences as heretofore for those wishing to board themselves. For other information address the Principal at Montrose. W. JESSUP, President.
C. F. READ, Secretary.
Montrose, February 11, 1862.—tf

FRUIT AND GRAPE GROWERS see advertisement of the new settlement of Vineland in another column.

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Expenditures of Susquehanna County.

Made and Published in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of April 15th, 1834.

Balance of Collectors' Accounts for 1861

Townships.	Duplicates.	Am't Paid.	Exon's.	Perc't'g
Apolacon	$295 81	$279 08	$2 05	$14 68
Auburn	693 10	642 55	16 73	33 82
Ararat	142 38	132 42	2 99	6 97
Bridgewater	1181 44	1094 67	29 16	57 61
Brooklyn	557 14	525 85	3 62	27 67
Choconut	312 90	295 14	2 23	15 53
Clifford	582 37	542 99	10 80	28 58
Dimock	714 97	671 80	7 72	35 36
Dundaff	130 18	116 96	7 07	6 15
Friendsville	107 15	97 96	4 03	5 16
Franklin	380 19	353 85	7 72	18 62
Forest Lake	547 93	516 55	4 19	27 19
Gibson	530 10	500 52	3 24	26 34
Great Bend	681 24	640 28	7 26	33 70
Herrick	286 47	270 74	1 48	14 25
Harmony	296 98	274 93	7 58	14 47
Harford	510 50	483 58	1 47	25 45
Jessup	363 96	343 80	2 07	18 09
Jackson	425 86	402 28	2 41	21 17
Lenox	411 69	379 98	11 71	20 00
Lathrop	235 64	211 24	13 28	11 12
Liberty	331 38	308 04	7 13	16 21
Middletown	346 95	325 78	4 02	17 15
MONTROSE	1288 46	1189 25	36 62	62 59
New Milford	658 35	614 57	6 43	32 35
Do. Borough	138 61	131 00	73	6 89
Oakland	147 25	129 63	10 80	6 82
Rush	461 52	434 18	4 49	22 85
Silver Lake	391 34	369 05	2 87	19 42
Springville	594 68	473 46	26 30	24 92
Susq'a Depot	251 00	220 30	19 11	11 59
Thomson	211 19	195 34	5 57	10 28
	$14,133 73	$13,167 86	$272 87	$693 00

RECAPITULATION.

Total amt. of duplicates		$14,133 73
Amount paid by Collectors, 1861	$13,167 86	
Exonerations to Collectors, 1861	272 87	
Percentage to Collectors, 1861	693 00	—$14,133 73

Treasurer's Office, Montrose, December 31st, 1861. D. W. TITUS, Treas.

Susquehanna County—1861. DR.

To Commonwealth Costs	$1,227,63
Road Views	332,50
Road Damage	753,50
M. C. Stewart, Commissioner	240,00
J. B. Cogswell, do.	240,00
James Leighton, do.	28,50
Levi S. Page, late do.	214,50
Grand, Traverse, and Struck Jurors	2,751,59
Assessors	861,85
Constables	650,20
G. B. R. Wade, late Prothonotary and Clerk	163,36
E. M. Turner, Prothonotary and Clerk	156,47
Interest on County Bonds	358,63
E. V. Green, Sheriff and Jailor	878,08
John Young late Sheriff and Jailor	858,95
Printing	230,00
Court House and Jail Fuel and Lights	111,23
Justices of the Peace	12,25
Insurance	98,88
Stationery	77,12
Court House	293,88
Jail	112,30
Lunatic Hospital	162,49
S. Crossmon Court Crier	77,50
General and Township Elections	822,35
William A. Crossmon, Clerk	396,00
Eastern Penitentiary	56,97
Agricultural Society	100,00
Wild Cats	1,50
John F. Deans, S. W. Breed, C. Wright, Auditors	13,50
Nine Refunding Orders	124,64
Treasurer's Percentage	505,37
	$12,416,78

1861 Contra. CR.

By Co. Orders Redeemed, from No. 1 to 586, inclusive	$11,773,27
By Nine Refunding Orders	124,64
By amount paid County Auditors	13,50
By Treasurer's Percentage	505,37
	$12,416,78

Treasurer's Statement of Militia Fines for the years 1850 and 1861.

Townships.	Duplict's.	Am't P'd.	Exon.	P'rct'ge.
Clifford,*	$39,00			
Apolacon	23,00	$16,62	$5,50	$ 88
Auburn	56,50	31,82	23,00	1,68
Ararat	15,50	9,97	5,00	53
Bridgewater	36,50	24,67	10,50	1,33
Brooklyn	28,50	19,43	8,00	1,02
Choconut	10,50	6,65	3,50	35
Clifford	52,50	36,57	14,00	1,93
Dimock	46,00	37,35	7,00	1,65
Dundaff	4,00	1,43	2,50	07
Friendsville	14,00	4,75	9,00	25
Franklin	11,50	5 70	5,50	30
Forest Lake	28,50	23,75	3,50	1,25
Gibson	31,50	24,70	5,50	1,30
Great Bend	49,00	34,67	12,50	1,83
Herrick	14,00	12,35	1,00	65
Harmony	35,50	18,58	16,00	92
Harford	15,50	13,30	1,50	70
Jessup	18,50	12,82	5,00	68
Jackson	32,50	27,55	3,50	1,45
Lenox	17,00	5,70	17,00	30
Lathrop	14,50	8,07	6,00	43
Liberty	42,00	17,10	24,00	90
Middletown	33,50	21,38	11,00	1,12
Montrose	34,50	21,38	12,00	1,12
New Milford	30,50	25,17	4,00	1,33
do. Borough	10,50	6,18	4,00	32
Oakland	27,00	17,58	8,50	92
Rush	32,00	19,00	12,00	1,00
Silver Lake	42,00	21,38	19,50	1,12
Springville	41,00	30,88	8,50	1,62
Susq. Depot	16,00	15,20		80
Thomson	16,50	12,33	3,00	67
*For year 1850.	$919,50	$584,58	$365,50	$30,42

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of Duplicates		$919 50
Amount paid by Collectors, 1861	$584,58	
Am't of Exoneration, do.	265,50	
Percentage to Collectors	30,42	
Amount Unpaid of 1850	39,00	—$919,50

Statement of Treasurers Acct. with Military Fund.

1861. D. W. TITUS, Treasurer. DR.

To am't received from Collectors, 1861, $584.58	—$584.58.

1861. Contra CR.

By am't paid C. M. Gere, Brig. Inspector, as per account rendered	$172.00
By am't paid C. D. Lathrop, Maj. Gen., as per receipt filed	150,00
By amount paid Assessors	78,50
By amount paid Printers	20,00
By amount paid Commissioners	84,00
By amount paid Commissioners for Stationery	20,00
By amount paid Commissioners Clerk	50,00
By Treasurer's Percentage on $584.58 at 1 per cent.	5,85
By amount in Treasurers hands	4,23
Treasurers Office. Dec. 21. 1861 D. W. TITUS, Treasurer.	$584'58

Statement showing Balance due from Collectors of Military relief fund for '61.

Townships.	Duplicates.	Am't Paid.	Exon'ns.	P'rct'ge
Apolacon	$118,69	$111,96	$0,84	$5,89
Auburn	278,05	257,26	7,25	13,54
Ararat	57,05	52,53	1,76	2,76
Bridgewater	468,66	433,60	12,24	22,82
Brooklyn	225,71	213,84	,62	11,25
Choconut	125,63	118,52	,87	6,24
Clifford	236,99	220,33	5,06	11,60
Dimock	279,75	262,29	3,66	13,80
Dundaff	52,25	46,97	2,81	2,47
Friendsville	43,95	39,38	2,50	2,07
Franklin	149,30	137,63	4,43	7,24
Forest Lake	215,60	202,52	2,42	10,66
Gibson	212,93	201,08	1,27	10,58
Great Bend	269,07	252,90	2,86	13,31
Herrick	114,10	107,84	,59	5,67
Harmony	116,20	107,57	2,97	5,66
Harford	201,90	191,96	,57	10,07
Jessup	147,01	138,43	1,30	7,28
Jackson	168,35	158,00	2,03	8,32
Lenox	164,29	151,70	4,61	7,98
Lathrop	93,21	83,56	5,25	4,40
Liberty	122,12	122,65	2,81	6,46
Middletown	137,94	129,67	1,45	6,82
Montrose	323,22	282,27	26,19	14,83
New Milford	261,20	245,75	2,53	12,93
Do. Borough	51,33	48,18	,66	2,54
Oakland	58,74	51,69	4,33	2,73
Rush	186,00	171,78	5,18	9,04
Silver Lake	158,10	149,13	1,12	7,85
Springville	209,56	188,97	10,65	9,94
Susq'a Depot	90,85	82,77	7,67	4,41
Thomson	83,30	76,75	2,51	4,04
	$5,436.10	$5,039.98	$130.93	$265.19

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of duplicates		$5,436.10
Am unt paid	$5,039.98	
Amount exonerated	130.93	
Amount of percentage	265,19	—$5,436.10

Treasurer in Account with "Military Relief" Fund.

1861. DR.

To amount of Tax levied	$5,436.10

1861. Contra. DR.

By Orders redeemed	$3,770.23
By exonerations to collectors	130.93
By percentage to collectors	265.19
By Treasurer's commission on $5039.98 @ 2 per cent.	100.79
By Treasurer's commission on expenditures, $3770.23	75.40
By amount in Treasurer's hands	1,093,56
	$5,436.10

Treasurer in Act. Current with the Commonwealth of Pa.

1861. DR.

To aggregate amount of State Taxes levied and assessed for the use of the Commonwealth, for the year 1861, as per statement of Co. Commissioners filed with said Treasurer	$6,916,77
To aggregate amount of outstanding taxes for previous years, viz 1843, 1849, and 1850, as per last Auditors Report	840,42
To amount received from returned lands	2,61
	$7,759,80

1861 Contra. CR.

By five per cent allowed Collectors of 1861, $337,86	
By Exonerations to Collectors of 1861, 159,50	—$ 497,36
By amount due from Collectors of 1861	303,54
By unpaid duplicates for previous years 1843, '49 and '50	840,42
By amount in Treasurer's hands for 1861, less the per cent.	5,969,40
By Treasurer's Percentage on $6,028,66, at 1 per cent.	60,28
	$7,759,80.

Statement of Sheriff's Acct. for '61.

1861. E. V. GREEN, Sheriff. DR.

To amount of fines and Jury fees as per Certificate of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions	$216,00

1861. Contra. CR.

By amount paid Treasurer and charged in his account	$209.70
By 3 per cent retained for collecting	6,30
	$216,00

Treasurer of Susq. Co. in Account Current with said County.

1861. DR.

To amount in Treasury as per last Auditors' report	$1,244,55
To amount of Duplicates for 1861	$14,133,73
To amount received from E. V. Green, Sheriff, for fines and Jury fees	209.70
To amount received from additional taxes	13.31
To amount received from returned Lands	5.94
To amount received on Judgments, &c.	82,05
	$15,659,28

1861. Contra. CR.

By amount paid County Auditors		13,50
By Exonerations to Collectors, 1861	$272,87	
By Percentage to Collectors, 1861	693,00	—965,87
By Nine Refunding Orders		124,64
By County Orders redeemed from No. 1 to 586 inclusive		$11,773,27
By Commissions on receipts, $13,481,83, at 2 per cent.	$269,64	
By Commissions on Expenditures, $11,786,77, do.	235,73	—$505,37
By uncurrent money		32,00
By amount in Treasurer's hands		2,274,63
		$15,659,28

Statement of Susq'a County Treasury, January 1st, 1862.

To available funds in the Treasury	$2,274.63
To uncurrent money of previous years	600.60
To uncurrent money for 1861	32.00
To several amounts of Notes, Bonds, Judgments, &c., as per Auditors' report	500,00

☞ We certify the foregoing to be a correct statement.
M. C. STEWART, J. B. COGSWELL, JAS. LEIGHTON, County Commissio'rs
Attest—WM. A. CROSSMON, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Montrose, Jan. 1st, 1862.

County Auditors' Report:

We the undersigned, Auditors of, and for said county, met in pursuance of our duties, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1862, and proceeded to audit the accounts of the Commissioners and Treasurer of said County, and found in the hands of D. W. Titus, Treasurer, the sum of two thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-three cents.

S. W. BREED, C. WRIGHT, R. T. ASHLEY, Auditors
Auditor's Office, Montrose, January 6, 1862.

List of Collectors.

P. Welsh.......Apolacon.	H. M. Jones.......Harford.
T. A. Dawson.....Auburn.	W. Faurot.......Jessup.
C. Avery.......Ararat.	Elon Dix.......Jackson.
L. O. Smith...Bridgewater.	A. F. Snover.......Lenox.
A. W. Kent,*...Brooklyn.	E. M. Tewksbury, Lathrop.
M. Donnelly, Jr., Choconut.	W. H. Ives.......Liberty.
E. S. Lewis.......Clifford.	J. Conboy, 2d...Middletown.
L. Blakeslee.......Dimock.	W. A. Crossmon, Montrose.
A. W. Barrager...Dundaff.	W. T. Moxley, New Milford.
J. H. Bliss....Friendsville.	M. C. Dikeman...Do. Boro.
J. C. Webster.....Franklin.	J. S. H. Easterbrook, Oakland.
John Brown...Forest Lake.	Gilead Picket.......Rush.
C. P. Woodward...Gibson.	H. B. Decker., Silver Lake.
E. Gill.......Great Bend.	J. Koons.......Springville.
R. Westgate.......Herrick.	P. C. Jaquish., Susq. Depot.
David Taylor....Harmony.	R. Williams.......Thomson.

*Joe. Lines collected the Military Relief Tax in Brooklyn

Courts of Appeal.

THE Commissioners of Susquehanna County have fixed upon the following days and places for holding Appeals from the Triennial Assessment for 1862, to wit:

Franklin and Liberty, Thursday, February 27th, at Bela Jones' in Liberty.
Great Bend, Friday, February 28th, at Thomas' Hotel in Great Bend.
New Milford and New Milford Boro', Saturday March 1st at Barnum's Hotel.
Silver Lake and Choconut, Tuesday, march 4th, at Jacob Kimble's in Choconut.
Apolacon and Friendsville, Wednesday, march 5th, at E. Bliss' in Friendsville.
Middletown, Thursday, march 6th, " "
Rush, Friday, march 7th, at Day's Hotel in Rush.
Auburn, Saturday, march 8th, at J. Lott's in Auburn.
Dimock and Springville, Monday, m'h 10th, at Hickok's Hotel in Springville.
Lathrop and Brooklyn, Tuesday, m'h 11th, at J. O. Bullard's in Brooklyn.
Harford, Wednesday, m'h 12, at J. F. Zeigler's Hotel.
Gibson, Thursday, march 13th, at Chamberlin's Hotel in Gibson.
Lenox, Friday, march 14th, at Snover's Hotel, Glenwood.
Clifford and Dundaff, Saturday, march 15th, at the Dundaff Hotel.
Ararat and Herrick, Monday, march 17th, at Alanson Tilden's in Herrick.
Jackson and Thomson, Tuesday, march 18th, at J. J. Turner's in Jackson.
Susquehanna Boro', Wednesday, march 19th, at Thomas Carr's.
Harmony and Oakland, Thursday, march 20th, at Thomas Carr's in Susquehanna Boro.
Forest Lake and Jessup, Friday, march 21st, at the Commissioners Office in Montrose.
Bridgewater and Montrose, Saturday, March 22d, at the Commissioners Office in Montrose.

By order of Commissioners,
W. A. CROSSMON, Clerk.
Commissioners Office, Montrose, Jan. 29th, 1862.

GOOD NEWS!

AND

GREAT COMMOTION

IN THE

DRY GOODS, TRADE.

JOHN BULL Threatens WAR!

BUT

UNCLE SAM STANDS FIRM To the Last,

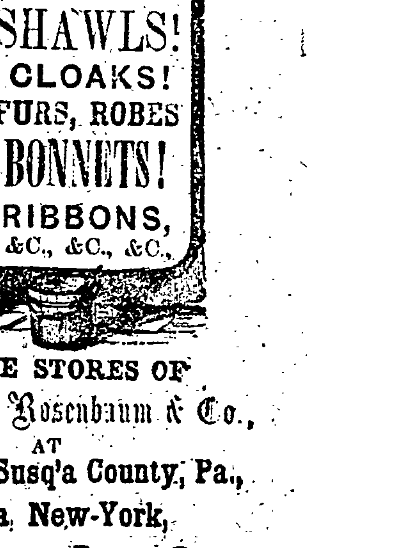
SO DOES THE FIRM OF

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum, & Co

THE CERTAIN RISE IN

DOMESTICKS,

has put us on our guard, and we have lately laid in a large stock, which enables us to offer to our customers, goods on equally as good terms as formerly, considering the late rise.



AT THE STORES OF

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co.,

AT

Montrose, Susq'a County, Pa.,
Elmira, New-York,
Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK Is Complete,

We are determined not to be outdone, either in prices or qualities,—and we will endeavor to give our customers all possible satisfaction.

CLOTHING:

In this branch our stock is complete, and will be sold lower, and more tastefully finished than any one-horse establishment, or any four-horse concern this side of N. York City, is able to offer or produce. We can assure the public that we constantly employ the best cutters and workmen to make up our stock.

☞ Garments made to order ☞ On the shortest notice.
☞ A Good Fit warranted or no sale.

FURNISHING GOODS:

A Great Stock contantly kept, and sold lower than the lowest at

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co's,

Montrose, January 1st, 1862.