

GLORIOUS VICTORIES.



Glorious Victory at Pittsburg Landing.

We are now able to present our reader with a connected summary of the principal events in the great battle fought at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday and Monday April 6th and 7th—

The concentration of the Rebel army at Corinth seems to have been determined upon several grounds. It is at the junction of two important railroads—the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio; it communicates directly with Memphis; it covers New Orleans; it offers great facilities for the transportation and collection of supplies; it is near the frontiers of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi; and the hilly nature of the surrounding country renders works of defence easy of construction.

But Grant's command, of McClernand's, Sherman's and Hurlbut's Divisions, at Pittsburg Landing, the temptation was very strong to march upon them and overpower them, and if possible drive them into the river before Buell's expected reinforcements could arrive.

To this end, the Rebel General, Johnston, moved forward on the 5th, with about thirty thousand men, the left one directed upon Purdy, a small town on the Corinth and Columbus Railroad, and the other on Hamburg, a village a short distance towards the Northeast.

Our troops occupied the field just beyond Pittsburg Landing, on a line from two to three miles, but ready upon Buell's arrival, to advance upon Corinth. At day break of Sunday, the 6th, however, the Rebels were discovered in advance on our left, when General Prentiss sent three hundred men to drive in what he supposed to be their advanced pickets, but what in reality were their vanguard.

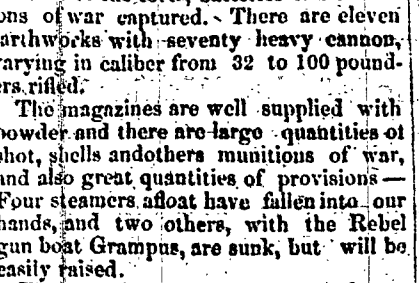
The exact details of the battle tactics on either side cannot be given until we receive fuller reports. The struggle was tremendous and doubtful from nine o'clock on Sunday morning until night, when the afternoon was the critical time for our arms. Buell's reinforcements, momentarily expected, had not arrived;

Under this appalling array of circumstances, the noble leaders did not blanch for an instant. Colonel Webster, Chief of Grant's staff, with remarkable activity and energy, got a number of heavy guns to bear upon their right, and did great execution upon their ranks, while the gun boats Tyler and Lexington, poured in their shells with tremendous effect.

Washington, April 9.—The following was received at the Navy Department from Commodore Foote at Island No. 10. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I have to inform the Department that since I sent the telegram last night announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken of both the island and the works upon the Tennessee shore by the gun boats and

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. Thursday, April 17, 1862.



The Republican vs. The President.

"We distinctly express our conviction that the man who is opposed to the entire wiping out of slavery from the soil of the United States, is either a fool or a traitor."

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Sundry abolition journals make a great cackling over the fact that three Southern Senators voted for the gradual emancipation resolution of the President.

Another Great Victory in the West. St. Louis, April 8.—In response to a serenade to-night, Gen. Halleck said that Beauregard, with an immense army, advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Generals Grant and Buell.

General Halleck also announced his departure for the field to-morrow morning. Louisville, April 8.—The Nashville Patriot, of this morning, says: A gentleman who left the neighborhood of the Confederate army of the West, last Thursday, reports that Beauregard left Corinth on that day, with his command, for Purdy, Tennessee, and Sydney Johnson left with a force on the same day, for the same destination, via Hamburg.

It was expected that they would bring on a battle on Friday or Saturday, if their march was not impeded by rain. Official advices from Gen. Grant's command say the enemy attacked our forces at Pittsburg Landing, yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Chicago, April 8.—A private despatch received in this city to-night from one of Gen. Grant's Staff, says:—"WE HAVE FIGHTED AND WON THE HARDEST BATTLE EVER FIGHTED ON THIS CONTINENT."

Proclamation of the President. It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

President Lincoln and Slavery in the District of Columbia. In his celebrated speech at Freeport, Illinois, in 1858, Mr. Lincoln, referring to a series of interrogatories proposed to him by Mr. Douglas, said:

The bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia passed the House on Friday by a vote of 93 to 39. It now goes to the President.

The bill now before the Senate violates at least two of these three conditions.—It proposes immediate instead of gradual abolition; and proposes such abolition without reference to the will of the District. We take it for granted that the condition, I have, however, mentioned, is the only one.

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Place it on Record.

The Montrose Republican of April 9th, contains the following editorial item, which we copy entire:

"For the benefit of such drivers as the Montrose Democrat, we distinctly express our conviction that the man who, in the face of existing facts, is opposed to the entire wiping out of slavery from the soil of the United States, is either a fool or a traitor."

"We like to have an opponent speak out 'distinctly,' even if he cannot be decent.—We are now fully informed of the doctrine which is to be made that of the Republican party—entire and unconditional abolition, and those who intend to hang to the party must square up to the doctrine or be set down on the black list."

"Heretofore many good men of that party have endeavored to keep fully up to the standard, and thought if they went in for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and for confiscating the property of the rebels, including slaves, they were fully patriotic. They honestly believed that the loyal man of the South was entitled to all his constitutional rights—to hold his slaves under State laws included. These men also perhaps trusted that all the States would, at some period take steps to emancipate their slaves, and were even willing to give reasonable aid to them for that purpose. But these poor fellows are brought up with a jerk, and told that they are either 'fools or traitors.' What's to be done? The constitution forbids any interference with State affairs; and the President endorses the constitution. Why, do as the new party do; 'trample the constitution under foot'—if not you're a traitor! We commend the consideration of this subject, to the mass of Republicans. You deny being abolitionists—but your party organ says that in that case you are 'fools or traitors.' Which horn of the dilemma do you take? We hope many of you can fairly refuse to take either—but in that case you must hint that one or both of your organ's titles belong, if to any, to the author only."

London Eulogizes John Brown. Let those who deny that the Rev. Geo. Landon, Senator from this district, endorses, of March 12th, 1862, in the Senate—We quote:

"The charge is that the abolitionists sung songs to his (Brown's) memory. I never did, because I have not the ability to sing; but if I had I would not have done so to the chorus. With regard to John Brown I have only to say that in many things he may have been a mistaken man; but for all that, his name will live when the name of the Governor who hung him is forgotten in rotteness; and as the one goes down lower and lower, the memory of the other will rise higher and higher as a man, though of fallibility, yet of heroism, of manhood and philanthropy."

It is admitted, but not asserted that he may have been mistaken; but no disapproval is hinted. Take the failure to do so, and the pointed approval in the first and last lines, and there is but one conclusion to be arrived at, to wit: that Mr. Landon fully endorses the intention, and acts of old Brown. In what respect it was that Brown was "mistaken," we are left to infer; but he was mistaken if he thought the cowardly abolitionists who wished him success would risk their own carcasses to save their pitiable victim.

The Craig Microscope is a neat instrument, simplified and adapted to popular use; magnifying one hundred diameters, or about ten thousand times. It is very convenient for examining minute insects, and objects too small to be seen with the naked eye. It will be sent by mail on receipt of \$2.35, by Henry Craig, 182 Centre-st., New York.

Important news may be expected from Yorktown. A projected siege, like the one at the Battle of Fort Mifflin, were surrendered to Washington, in 1781, may ensue, and the country will hopefully await the result. Much hard fighting is to be done, for McClellan has an enemy in his front of perhaps 100,000 men with 500 cannon, not to speak of the stanic foe in his rear, who are telling Jeff Davis that Mac. doesn't want to hurt him. All loyal citizens are in the ranks, and the great blow where Washington did.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Newburyport Herald, a Republican paper, says: Wendell Phillips has been mobbed in Cincinnati, declaring himself a disunionist. There was no mob in Cincinnati; there never is anywhere; but for the life of us we can't see why the Government, that fills the prisons with political offenders, should allow this man to be at large, advocating treason over the land. He makes no secret of his views, but declares them in Boston and New York; and in Washington under the very nose of the President. If it can't take care of such a man, it should open the doors of Fort Warren to Buckner and Carron and all other rebels great or small.

Suppose Mr. Vallandigham or Mr. Voorhees should plumply say in a loyal city like Cincinnati, for a mob to be raised against him, and he would be justified in vindicating their loyalty at once, and in punishing the traitors? Would those who now lament Mr. Phillips pitiable flight, shed tears for W. and V. alone said? We think not. But where is the line to be drawn? May an abolitionist insult the memory of our fathers, and bring our Union into disrepute with his blasphemous raving, and still go unchecked and unpunished? Is there no letter de cachet, or order of arrest for this class of traitors? There must be reason and justice to keep constant lawbreakers were made to keep many with some our State prisoners. But least of all should we hope or wish to see sympathy for the fate of any man who proclaims in the midst of a national calamity his identification with the mad spirit that has loaded the nation with debt, and dog thousands of graves along the border line of North and South.

Never Saw the Like.—But have you kept the record? Hear what the record says of some of the spring seasons in Susquehanna county, since 1830:

1830, April 1.—At this date the earliest leaves on the trees in the orchards, and in the forest, were nearly half grown; apples in bloom, but the fruit was all killed by frosts late in May—no apples in Autumn this side of the Hudson River—grain crops not very abundant.

1834, May 15.—Ground covered with snow—no night frosts heard. 1836, April 1.—The fields covered with snow, two feet deep in the woods—hay and corn crops very small. 1837.—Wet all through May, and very cold—large crops of wheat, winter grain, buckwheat and oats, but corn not so good. 1839.—Snow all gone April 1—farmers plowing—frogs peeping and robins and bluebirds in great numbers—most of farmers finished sowing spring wheat by the 10th instant—corn very small the 25th of June. 1840, March 3.—Frogs peeping, birds singing, but was very cold and wet; a backward spring. 1841.—Cold and wet all through the month of May; frost every clear night until the 20th; a very warm June; corn very forward the 1st of July; summer wheat grass small; no frost in Autumn until October. 1842.—May 20th, at night, very cold; fruit mostly killed by frost; leaves killed on the trees, and standing water froze quite thick; May colder than April; the crops in Autumn pretty fair. 1844, May 1.—Pastures in Bridgewater uncommonly forward; a full supply for young cattle; a very forward spring and a rich Autumn harvest. 1846.—In March the greatest flood in the Susquehanna River that has ever been in 50 years. May 10th, a lovely spring, very early, hay but five dollars per ton; June 20th, corn very forward. 1847.—January 1st, warm as summer; February 10th, robins and blue birds singing; May 1st, a severe snow storm, a perfect hurricane for thirty hours; a cold backward spring. 1854.—April 13th, snow fell 14 inches deep; snow storm on the 15th and seventeen also; at the close of the storm snow fell three feet deep in the woods; a fruitful season and a rich harvest in Autumn. 1855.—April 1st, snow at least 18 inches deep in the woods; no particular record of the summer. 1856.—April 1st, mercury at sunrise stood 2 deg. below zero; snow about two feet deep in the woods. 1857.—February 19th, robins and blue birds singing; 24th, frogs peeping; 25th, mercury stood 10 deg. above zero at noon, and 48 above zero at 8 o'clock in the evening, March 2d, a severe snow storm; 13th mercury at sunrise stood at 4 deg. below zero; April 2d, only six deg. above zero in the morning at sunrise; 21st, snow in the woods at least three feet deep; 17th, some old snow drifts measured 13 inches deep; a fruitful season followed, and even corn in abundance. 1858.—April 1st, the ground all clear of snow and frost; farmers now sowing their spring wheat. 1859.—May 4th, warm and dry; 5th, corn and potatoes planted in gardens; June 5th, very cold, with squalls of snow; on the morning of the 6th, the Armenia mountain in Tioga county white with snow; (the robins and blue birds begin to appear, but no frogs peeping of course.) April 6th, now a fair prospect of a very rich, sweet, spring harvest being gathered from the forests. As for the future, we are kept in suspense until the seasons in their alternate changes shall be developed from time to time by the Book of Providence. J. W. F., Sen.

Teachers' Examinations.—

The examinations of teachers for this county will be held as follows. Two or three townships have been put together in a few instances in order that the examinations may all be held before it is time for the summer schools to commence.

10.—Great Bend and Boro, Boro school house, 9 a. m. 21.—Lathrop & Brooklyn, Brooklyn Centre school house, 10 a. m. 22.—Harford, Village school house, 9 a. m. 23.—Gibson, Gibson Hill school house, 9 a. m. 24.—Herrick, Dundaff and Clifford, Gibson school house, 9 a. m. 25.—Lenix, Glenwood school house, 9 a. m. 26.—Montrose & Bridgewater, Montrose school house, 9 a. m. 28.—Dimock, Center school house, 9 a. m. 29.—Springville, Village school house, 9 a. m. 30.—Aulburn, Center school house, 10 a. m. May 1.—Rush, Snyder school house, 10 a. m. 2.—Jessup, Bolles school house, 9 a. m. 5.—Liberty, Brookdale school house, 10 a. m. 6.—Silver Lake, Brackney school house, 9 a. m. 7.—Chocout, Clark school house, 9 a. m. 8.—Apalaco, Friendsville and Mid-dletown, Friendsville school house, 9 a. m. 9.—Forest Lake, Church near J. S. Towne's, 8 a. m. A. N. BULLARD, County Supt.

Siege of Yorktown, Virginia. We have full particulars of the advance from Fortress Monroe to Yorktown, and of the preliminary skirmishing, which finally settled down into regular siege operations before the city.—Gen. McClellan and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday; on Friday the 4th inst., about daylight, the army advanced, and struck camp at the mouth of the York. The advance on the first day reached Cockeysville without encountering the enemy in any force. On Saturday, the 5th, a rain-storm commenced which put the roads in a horrible condition, but our troops pushed on with enthusiasm, anxious to reach the scene of operations. About 10 o'clock on the 5th the first gun was fired from the rebel works, and it was soon answered by our batteries, which lost no time in getting into position, and one line of battle was immediately formed. The fight was carried on entirely by the artillery, assisted by Berdan's Sharpshooters, which did excellent service in picking off the rebel artillerists at long ranges, with their telescopic rifles. Several of the rebel guns were silenced during the day, and on the morning of the 6th (Sunday) the enemy commenced evacuating some of their works on the right, our artillery and rifle practice proving too much for them. In the meantime, ship Point, about eight miles from Yorktown on the river, had been abandoned by the rebels, under the pressing influence of our gun-boats and land forces, and all the fortifications there fell into our hands, though the rebels succeeded in saving their artillery. This point afforded a fine place at which to land siege supplies for operations against Yorktown as the advance was once seized. On Monday, very little was done except to reconnoitre the enemy's position, which as before stated, was found to be a very strong one.

Investigation Committee at Work. There came near being a small skirmish a few days ago in the west end of the Capitol; a porter went to the door of a committee room and had a demijohn of whisky, holding some four or five gallons. The officer in charge said it must be a mistake, but the porter insisted he was right. The officer called in some friends and a committee was soon at work investigating the contents. A favorable report was soon made by a majority, but the minority thought they must have more evidence upon the subject, and called in some friends to add to the committee. About this time the porter made his appearance again and demanded the jug; committee refused to surrender; porter became wild in his demands, and threatened to move on them at once, unless an unconditional surrender was made; committee concluded that as there was not enough left to make a fight for, to concede to the demand, and explained that it was for Mr. Blair's Militia. Committee of the House, and the mistake was his in leaving it at the wrong room.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found two bills of indictment against Horace Greeley for an attack made upon the Marshal of the District in the columns of the New York Tribune.

There investigating committees—Van Wyck's, Thomans and Holt's—have unanimously condemned Fremont as guilty of extravagance, inefficiency and neglect of duty in Missouri.

Good.—The villainous traitor, John C. Breckinridge is reported to have been taken prisoner. He should be hung.

The New York Tribune pronounces the proposition universally instated upon by the Democratic Conventions and presses, that the war shall be conducted for the "restoration of the Union," and not to "disfranchise States," a "school girl's proposition." It may sound unpleasant to the patriots of the Tribune camp, who have labored so long and so gallantly to destroy the Union, but we do not believe the people will be satisfied with anything less as the price of all this outlay of blood and treasure.

Pay the Printer.—A goodly number of our patrons are expected to pay up their little bills for subscription, advertising and job work, during April court. The small sums due from each are easily paid, while in the aggregate they make a large and desirable amount for the publisher. We sometimes send bills as a reminder, reminding of the amount due, and all such will be greatly obliged by sending the funds. Let all our friends see that they do not embarrass us by neglect.

Ten Thousand Rebels Outwitted.

THOROFARE GAP, Va., April 2. A Rebel force of seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and three batteries, were thrown across the Rappahannock to cut off Colonel Geary's command at White Plains. By a forced march they reached Salem, within five miles of the Union lines, last evening, with the intention of attacking Colonel Geary's command in two columns, cutting off his retreat, and then seizing this formidable gap to intercept the progress of reconstructing the Manassas Gap Railroad. The attack was to be made at daybreak this morning. Their movements were made secretly, with the intention of making a dash and cutting the Union command to pieces.

Colonel Geary became apprised of their presence and designs, and moved his whole command off quietly during the night, and battled with the mountain roads, wading streams and rivers of mud for five miles, and by daylight occupied this Gap, where he found first both burning, and most determined stand in the mountain defiles. The movement was a most important one, frustrating a design to accomplish a victory by the destruction of a much dreaded command, to revive the drooping feelings of the Rebels in Virginia. The calls were beaten in the evening, and the camp fires both burning, as usual, after the command marched.

The chagrin of the frustrated Rebel forces can be better imagined than described, in finding themselves out-maneuvred. Although in such superior force they had not the tenuity to follow and attempt an entrance into the rugged defiles here. It is supposed they returned at once to their original position south of the Rappahannock.

One of the Union scouts was killed, and three of the Rebels were taken prisoners. It appears from the official despatches received at the Navy Department, that when our forces reached Newbern, they captured nine merchant vessels with their cargoes, consisting, in the aggregate, of about 4000 barrels of rosin, besides tar, pitch, oil and shingles, nine bales of cotton, etc.

The Connecticut election last week resulted in the reelection of Buckingham, the Republican Governor, and a majority of the legislature. Majority 3 to 5,000.

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 Gutterberg, Rosenbaum & Co. THE CERTAIN BIRD IN DOMESTICKS. Not a good thing to have lately killed a large stock, which enables us to offer to our customers, at an equally as good terms as formerly, considering the late

DRY GOODS CLOTHING! SHAWLS! CLOAKS! FURS, ROBES BONNETS! RIBBONS, & C., & C.

AT THE STORES OF Gutterberg, 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 price or quality, 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 readily than any other establishment, or any four-store concern this side of N. York. We are constantly employing the best cutters and dress-makers in our employ. We are also constantly buying goods from the manufacturer.

FURNISHING GOODS: A Great Stock constantly kept, and sold lower than the lowest at Gutterberg, Rosenbaum & Co's. Montrose, January 1st, 1862.

NATRONA COAL OIL. WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE! and equal to any KEROSENE. Why buy an explosive oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect oil. Made only by PENN'S SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 17, Walnut Street, PHILA. PA. March 6, 1862.

NEW MILFORD NORMAL SCHOOL. M. L. HAWLEY, Principal. THE SPRING TERM of this prosperous Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 26th, and continue for seven weeks, for \$10.00 per scholar. For particulars apply to M. L. Hawley, Principal, or to DAVENPORT, Secy., at H. GARDNER, Treas.

LOST OR STOLEN! THE subscriber is aware, sometime in February last, one NOTE dated February, 1861, payable to the order of Wm. H. Sawyer, for \$50.00, and one NOTE dated Feb. 1861, payable to W. Sawyer, for \$20.00. I have paid the same out of my pocket, and any one holding such notes will please remember that I will not pay them again. M. L. H. ALDEN WALTER.

FURNITURES To England, Ireland and Scotland. A BRASS AND IRON SAFE, in some of our principal towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland. W. H. COOPER, & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.