

Glorious Victory at Pittsburg Landing.

We are now able to present our readser with a connected summary of the principal events in the giant battle fought powder and there are large quantities of at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday and shot, shells andothers munitions of war, Monday Apil 6th and 7th—not less remark- and also great quantities of provisions able for the bravery of our troops and the Four steamers affoat have fallen into our admirable conduct of our Generals, than hands, and two others, with the Rebel for the great results which must ensue gun boat Grampus, are sunk, but will be

The concentration of the Rebel army at Corinth seems to have been determined upon on 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 of dark last night, leaving, in many cases, fers great facilities for the transportation half prepared meals in their quarters. 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 the latter fled, leaving the former to their easy of construction. Here the Rebel generals had concentrated an army of from seventy to eighty thousand men; and here it seemed their determination to await the attack of Grant and Buell, in the hope that, behind their entrenchments, they could defeat the Union Generals, and perhaps retrieve the fortunes of

But finding Grant's command, of Me-Divisions, at Pittsburg Landing, the temptation was very strong to march upon them and overpower them, and it possible drive them into the river before Buell's expected reinforcements could arrive.-To this end, the Rebel General, Johnston, moved forward in two columns, each about thirty thouand strong, 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 to Northeast. Between these two lay Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee; and thus their plans were laid to enclose Grant's Army on both flanks and make a Western Ball's Bluff.

Their generalship was excellent, as their fighting was afterwards proved to be, yet both were defeated, and their fortunes are ten times as desperate as be-

Our troops occupied the field just be yond Pittsburg Landing, on a line of from two to three miles, hardly expecting the Rebel attack, but ready, upon Buell's arrival, to advance upon Corinth. At day break of Sunday, the 6th, however, the Rebeis 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 was their vanguard; and thus the battle began. Prentiss was for the time, overpowered by the storm of shell, grape and canister which opened upon him. Grant formed his lines with McClernand on the left, W. T. Sherman in the centre, and Hurlburt on the right. The tactics of the Rebel general were soon obvious; he made a strong effort to pierce the Union centre designing, as soon as the wings were attracted to its support, to throw his masses upon both flanks, and

pash Grant into the river. on either side cannot be given until we mont is just now bringing in two steamreceive fuller reports. The struggle was boats leaded with meat, weighing 160,tremendous and doubtful from nine o'clock on poinds, captured by Colonel Hazard, rebels that their cause is hopeless. They fully endorses the intention, and acts of on Sanday morning until night. Late in their cause is the critical time for river.

the atternoon was the critical time for river. our arms. Buell's reinforcements, momentarily expected, had not arrived; the men were worn out, faint and hungry; the losses had been very great; throughout the day they had been contending against tremendous odds, 38,000 to 60,-000, and their retreat was endangered, if

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. Thus, the matter stood on Sunday night; it was evident that a second battle was to be fought the next day; and that fresh troops would decide it, by establishing something like an equality in numbers. Just then came the welcome intelligence that Buell was on the opposite side of the Tennessee in force, and that, a strong column was also coming up the river from Savan-

The troops who had fought so hobly. and vet had been unable, against overpow ering numbers, to achieve a victory, rested by the casualties and calamities of sedition on their arms during the night, while Buell got his fresh troops across the river and into position, and awaited the dawn. At last it came, and with it the battle begun anew. Wallace reinforced the and unity throughout our borders, and to go the rounds through other printers' hasten the establishment of fraternal relabilities. ported by Nelson. The fresh troops bore the brunt of the battle of Monday, while the veterans of the day before, who had already wen laurels at Fort Donelson, although worn out with fatigue, also accomplished wonders. The Rebels fought desperately, as if the fate of their cause

was at stake.
Like the battle of Sunday, the renewed fight swayed backwards and forwards a series of interrogatories proposed to now a thundering advance of solid Rebel him by Mr. Douglas, said : masses, and anon with the crashing of the them, utder General Wood and Thomas, in a most Napoleonie style; he was at once

bayonet, and the paniestruck Rebel host fied in dismay towards Corinth, pursued by the cavairy, and thus the day was

GLORIOUS VICTORIES. troops under the command of Gen Bu-

Seventeen officers and three hundred and sixty-eight privates, besides one hundred of their sick, one hundred men employed on board the transports, are in our hands, inconditionally prisoners of war-I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries and munitions of war enptured. There are eleven

earthworks with seventy heavy cannon, varying in caliber from 32 to 100 pound-The magazines are well supplied with

easily raised.

The floating battery of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the Rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New Madrid.

The enemy upon the mainland appear to have fled with great precipitation after There seems to have been no concert of action between the Rebels upon the Island and those occupying the shore, but

engineering skill, are of great strength, and with their natural advantagaes, would have been impregnable, if defended by

men fighting in a better cause.

A combined attack by the naval and not. land forces would have taken place this afterngon, or to morrow morning, had not the Rebels so hastily abandoned this Clernand's Sherman's and Hurlburt's stronghold. To mature these plans of attacks has absolutely required the twenty three days of preparation.

> Another Great Victory in the West. Beauregard, with an immense army, advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Generals Grant and

The battle began at daybreak yester- and, day, and continued till late in the afternoon, with terrible loss on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, an driven the enemy back within his fortifi-

General Hallock also announced his departure for the field to-morrow morning.
Louisville, April 8.—The Nashville Pa triot, 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 hat day, with his command, for Purdy, Tennessee, and Sydney Johnson left with force on the same day, for the same des-

ination, via Hamburg. on a battle on Friday or Saturday, if their march was not impeded by rain. Official advices from Gen. Grant's com-

mand say the enemy attacked our forces at Pittsburg, Tennessee, yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The particulars of the battle bave not

FOUGHT AND WON THE HARDEST BATTLE negroes, nor will we have them turned out heroism, of manhood and philanthropy." EVER POUGHT ON THIS CONTINENT.". despatch is dated Pittsburg Landing,

CINCENNATI, April 8.-A despatch dat the Government will be free from them. The exact details of the battle tactics ed Nashville, April 7, says: - General Du-

fresbord. Captured a mail direct from abolition politicians, who assert that near cowardly abolitionists who wished him thick as window glass; a warm autumn, shooters, which did excellent service in

position of the enemy. From these letters Gen. Dumont has learned that a number of spies are at Nashville and Edgefield, and has had them arrested.

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

It is, therefore, recommended to the people of the United States, that at their next weekly assemblages in their accusespecially acknowledge and render thanks to Our Heavenly Father for these inestiand civil war, and that they reverently inhasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Washington, April 10, 1862.

President Lincoln and Slavery in the District of Columbia. In his celebrated speech at Freeport,

"The fourth one is in regard to the aboli-Union artillery, dissipating and scatter tion of slavery in the District of Columbia, ing them like chaff before the wind.

In relation to this I have my mind very Buell, when he perceived their successful distingtly made up. I should be exceedadvance at a point on tueir left, threw regiment after regiment of fresh troops upon
Them, utder Gament W. 1 and T.

The N. Y. Commerical Advertisor, also
Them, utder Gament W. 1 and T.

The N. Y. Commerical Advertisor, also
The N. Y. Commerical Advertisor, also
The N. Y. Commercial Advertisor also
The N. Y. Commercial Advert Congress possesses the constitutional nower to abolish it. Yet as a member of and by intuition "master of the position." Congress, I should not, with my present ont now be able to recognize his work.—

At length, at half past five o'clek, Geneviews be in favor of endeavoring to abolral Grant riding to the left, found the ish slavery in the District of Columbia, Rebel troops wavering, and dividing his unless it would be upon these conditions; bodygnard into five parts, he sent them First, that the abolition should be gradual

Enquirer enve :

at least two of these three conditions.-It proposes immediate instead of gradual abolition; and proposes such abolition

Montrose Acmocrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor. Thursday, Ofpil 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.' -Montrose Republican.

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of layery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, These works, erected with the highest and I have no inclination to do so." -Abra-

> hum Lincoln. Which, if either, of above talks like a fool or traitor?' Certainly the latter does

Sundry abolition journals make a reat cackling over the fact that three Southern Senators voted for the gradual emancipation resolution of the President. Let there be as many "snakes" concealed in the scheme as a Sumner or a Lovejoy Sr. Louis, April 8.—In response to a may hope for, yet it settles three points serenade to-night, Gen. Halleck said that very distinctly, viz:

First. That the Federal Government neither has, nor claims, any right to meddle with the laws of slavery in any State,

Second, It distinctly and unequivocally declares that to each State alone belongs the exclusive right to the entire control of the slave question, in the respective

Third. It commends a gradual, while it repudiates a sudden plan of emancipation, -which latter has become so popular with one shade of Republicans.

For one, we are pleased to see that the tingly put their foot into the trap, and if We quote: this does not restrain them from further . It was expected that they would bring attempts to invade constitutional rights, it sung songs to his (Brown's) memory. will convince the doubting that such leaders not trustworthy.

the South want to abolish slavery, we will yet been received.

Chicago, April 8.—A private despatch received in this city to-night from one of Gen. Grant's Staff, says:—"We have not to be taxed heavily to buy up their received and as the commend them for it, and refer to our own one goes down lower and lower, the memory of the other will rise higher and high-gen. Grant's Staff, says:—"We have not to be taxed heavily to buy up their research and the commendation of The loose among us. They must be kept at the South, or sent off the continent, where

river.

Yesterday Colonel Duffield, at Murfresbord, Captured a mail direct from
Corintle with upwards of one hundred

The miserable unfounded promise held out fer; but he was mistaken," we are left to finfresbord, Captured a mail direct from
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The miserable unfounded promise held out form the mercury
to them by those malicious libellers, the fer; but he was mistaken if he thought the
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The miserable unfounded promise held out to them by those malicious libellers, the fer; but he was mistaken if he thought the
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The miserable unfounded promise held out and fifty letters, many containing valuable half the North sympathizes with, and will success would risk their own carcasses to and plenty of corn, but few apples.

Information regarding the strength and aid them if possible. These falsehoods save their pitiable victim. information regarding the strength and aid them if possible. These falsehoods save their pitiable victim. must be the direct instigation of Satan, and are calculated to encourage Jeff Davis. prevent the continued successful execution | ters, or about ten thousand times. of McClellan's plans for the preservation of the Union.

tute would do well to see that we are per- Craig, 182 Centrest., New York. mitted to print their reports the same week that others papers are furnished with them. After our last issue was in type, tomed places of public worship, which the report of the meeting held five weeks shall occur after the notice of this processince, was kindly put into our box at the mable blessings; that they then and there tice of taking such reports from exchanges implore spiritual consolations in behalf of a week old. We suggest that the Teachall who have been brought into affliction ers endeavor to report their proceedings within a week after each meeting; and be certain that such papers as are expected voke the Divine guidance for our Nation- to print them, have a copy in due season. al councils, so that they may speedily re. An experience of several years has shown hands, generally reaches us, if ever, at an inconvenient, or 'too late' an hour for publication.

The bill for the immediate aboliion of slavery in the District of Columbia but for the life of us we can't see, why passed the House on Friday by a vote of the Government, that fills the prisons with 93 to 39. It now goes to the President. political offenders, should allow this man Illinois, in 1858, Mr. Lincoln, referring to It frees two or three thousand slaves at an to be at large, advocating treason over expense of \$1,100,000. It is designed by the land. He makes no secret of his its most ardent advocates as an "entering views, but declares them in Boston and wedge" for the instant abolition of slavery New York; and in Washington under the everywhere, and is therefore intended to very nose of the President. If it can't produce a marked effect on the South.

The Senate bill making negro mail car- the doors of Fort Warren to Buckner and ism was only designed, originally, to stop the spread of slavery, its author would their party, so rapidly do the dark shades envelope it.

bodygnard into five parts, he sent them First, that the abolition should be gradual, to head five regiments; which he led in person in an impetuous and decisive majority of qualified voters in the District harge. With a succession of yells, which and, third that a compensation should be made to the dissonance of the battle, in publishing the above, the Cincinnation of the latter adjourned on Friendly, makes a district of Luzerne and traitors? Would those who now lament is from 200 to 300 gallons per acres of good motions, which can be done at 20 cents per gallon. The yield traitors? Would those who now lament is from 200 to 300 gallons per acres of good motions, which can be done at 20 cents per gallon. The yield traitors? Would those who now lament is from 200 to 300 gallons per acres of your day. The apportionment bill, as passed to traitors? Would those who now lament is from 200 to 300 gallons per acres of your day. The most open which can be done at 20 cents per gallon. The yield is from 200 to 300 gallons per acres of your day. The most open to the bottle, the fight where is the line to be done at 20 cents per gallon. The yield is from 200 to 300 gallons per acres of your day. The most open to the beautiful that a compensation should be in provided for manufacturing, which can be provided for manufacturing, which can be provided for manufacturing and accounts of the provided for manufacturing, which can be provided for manufacturing and accounts of the provided for manufacturing accounts of the provided for manufacturing and accounts of the pro The bill now before the Senate violates have been used to procure the repeal, last an abolitionist insult the memory of our their names and the amount they will cul-

The measures known as the " damna-

Place it on Record.

The Montrose Republican of April 9th, ontains the following editorial item, which

we copy entire: "For the benefit of such drivolers as the face of existing facts, is opposed to or a traitor."

We like to have an opponent speak out 'distinct." even if he cannot be decent .--We are now fully informed of the docrine which is to be made that of the 18c \$20 per ton, corn \$1 per bushel. ublican 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 mers finished sowing spring wheat by the them. Teachers must improve as well as standard, and thought if they went in for 6th instant—corn very small the 25th of scholars. Directors, and all others interabolishing 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 These men also, perhaps trusted that all the States would, at some period take steps to emancipate their slaves, and were fruit mostly killed by frost; leaves killed even willing to give reasonable aid to quite thick; May colder than April; the them for that purpose. But these poor crops in autumn pretty fair. fellows are brought up with a jerk, and told that they are either "fools or trai- uncommonly forward; a full supply for tors." What's to be done? The consti- young cattle; a very forward spring and tution forbids any interference with State affairs; and the President endorses the the Susquehanna River that has ever been constitution. Why, do as the new party in 50 years. May 10th, a lovely spring

idol says, "trample the constitution under very early, bay but five dollars per ton foot"-if not you're a traitor! We com- June 20th, corn very forward. traitors." Which horn of the dilemma will deep; snow storm on the 15th and seven-you take? We hope many of you can teenth also; at the close of the storm snow your organ's titles belong, if to any, to the umn. author only.

Landon Eulogizes John Brown.

Let those who deny that the Rev. Geo. Landon, Senator from this district, endorses, old John Brown, read his speech Republicans have so eagerly and unwit- of March 12th, 1862, in the Senate.-

"The charge is that the abolitionists I never did, because I have not the ability to sing, but if I had I would at least have lers not trustworthy.

A fourth point declared—that when a John Brown I have only to say that in state wants to get rid of slaves, the North | many toings he may have been a mistaken will buy them, we do not approve. It all man; but for all that, his name will live when the name of the Governor who hung him is forgotten in rottenness; and as the

It is admitted, but not asserted that he

and are calculated to encourage Jeff Davis.

But armed rebellion, abolition treachery, instrument, simplified and adapted to popande even tophet itself, combined, cannot ular use; magnifying one hundred diaments and even tophet itself, combined, cannot ular use; magnifying one hundred diaments and blue birds begin to artillery and rifle practice proving too

It is very convenient for examining minute insects, and objects too small to be rich, sweet, spring harvest being gathered on the river, had been attanded by the red from the forests. As for the future, rebels, under the pressing influence of our seen with the naked eye. It will be sent The officers of the Teachers' Insti- by mail on receipt of \$2,35, by Henry in their alternate changes shall be devel- all the fortifications there fell into our

Important news may be expected from Yorktown. A protracted seige, like Erie Railway.—We learn that the plies for operations against Yorktown and that when the British under Cornwallis business of the Erie Railway has never the advantage was at once siezed. On great blow where Washington did.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Newburyport Herald, a Republi-

can paper, says:
Wendell Philips, has been mobbed in Cincinnati for declaring himself a disun-

take care of such a man, it should open a Republican paper says:
Suppose Mr. Vallandigham or Mr. Voorhees should plumply say in a loyal city like Cincinnati—the blood of whose sons has flowed like-water in this war against disunion—that they were open

year. Money now prevents its restoration. fathers, and bring our Union into disretivate.

pute with his blasphemous raving, and Montrose, Capture of Island No. 10.

Washington, April 9.—The following was received at the Nary Department from Estinant No. 10.

How Golden Weller, Screetary of the District We take it for grant blut in the Object Navy:—I have to inform the Dopartment that since I sent the Ciegram has ingular amonum on the paper might not the District that has follows: "Any person offending pany with some our State prisoners."

The New York Tribune pronounces the proposes such abolition without reference to the will of the District We take it for granted that the proposition of the proposition in the Dopartment of the other two."

The New York Tribune pronounces the proposition of the propositi still go unchecked and unimprisoned?-

"Never Saw the Like."—But have you

kept the record ?

the Montrose Democrat, we distinctly leaves on the trees in the orchards, and express our conviction that the man who, in the forests, were nearly half grownappletrees in bloom, but the fruit was all the entire wiping out of slavery from the killed by frosts late in May—no apples in soil of the United States, is either a fool Autumn this side of the Hudson River grain crops not very abundant, 1894. May 15. Ground covered with

new snow-at night frogs heard. 1836, April 1.-The fields covered with now, two feet deep in the woods-bay

1837.-Wet all through May and very cold-large crops of hay, winter grain; buckwheat and oats, but corn not so good.

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

1844, May 1 .- Pastures in Bridgewater

à rich autumn harvest. ... 1846 .- In March the greatest flood in

mend the consideration of this subject, to farmers plowing; February 10th, robine 1847, - January 1st, warm as summer the mass of Republicans. You deny be- and blue birds singing; March 7th, a se ing abolitionists—but your party organ vere snow storm, a perfect hurridane for says that in that case you are "fools or thirty hours; a cold backward spring.

fairly refuse to take either-but in that full three feet feet deep in the woods; a case you must hint that one or both of fruitful season and a rich harvest in aut 1855 .- April 1st, snow at least 18 inch

es deep in the woods; no particular rec-

ord of the summer. 1856 .- April 1st, mercury at sunrise stood & deg. below zero; snow about two feect deep in the woods. 1857.-February 19th, robins and blue birds singing; 24th, frogs peeping; 25th mercury stood 60 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 7th, some old snow drifts measured 13 luches deep; a fruitful season follows, and

even corn in abundance.

spring wheat. corn and potatoes planted in gardens; The advance on the first day reached June 5th, very cold, with squalls of snow; Cockneysville without encountering the on the morning of the 6th, the Armenia moy have been mistaken; but no disapprove mountain in Tioga county white with al is hinted. Take the failure to do so, snow; (the writer witnessed it) a very the roads in a horrible condition, but our and the pointed approval in the first and last lines, and there is but one conclusion total fullure.

Any one manure to do so, show; (the writer witnessed it) a very the roads in a horrible condition, but our shock which enables up to one current troops pushed on with enthusiasm, anxion equally argood terms as formerly, considering the last lines, and there is but one conclusion total fullure. The continued triumph of the Unlast lines, and there is but one conclusion total failure.

rebels that their cause is hopeless. They fully endorses the intention, and acts of planted peas in their gardens; some are soon answered by our batteries, which lost

covered with old snow and ice; in the eral of the rebel guns were silenced dur-The Craig Microscope is a neat woods on the north sides of the hills, the ling the day, and on the morning of the 6th

were surrendered to Washington, in 1781, been in a more prosperous condition than may ensue, and the country will hopefully since it came under the management of the lamation shall have been received, they Postoffice. Of course we could not stop await the result. Much hard fighting is present Superintendent, Charles Minot. the press for it; and we dislike the pract to be done, for McClellan has an enemy in Mr. Minot is a gentleman, a thorough busihis front of perhaps 100,000 men with 500 ness man, and one who works for the inhis rear, who are telling Jeff Davis that fill his pockets, or those of favorites, by Mac. doesn't want to hurt him. All loyal people hope that McClellan may strike the to publish a time table of the road and its Capitol; a porter went to the door of a connections. This will be a convenience committee room and left a demijohn of to our business men and the travelling whisky, holding some four or five gallons. public who prefer going over this route; The officer in charge said it must be a and will be a compliance with oft-repeated requests to do so.

mittee, will receive proposals till May 3d, onist. There was no demand for a mob for building a SCHOOL HOUSE, near fications can be seen by calling upon J. T. JOHN F. DEANS, Langdon. April 15th. CHARLES SPROUT.

> Post Office Change. - The name of the and persons sending communications will do well to take due notice thereof. Those who write to friends from that vicinity should mention the change, so that errors may be avoided.

Cultivation of Sorghum.-If Farmers of the vicinity will take sufficient interest in the cultivation of Sorghum, I will furnish seed, gratis, and directions for cultiadvocates of disunion, would not the vation; and see that a mill and apparatus and shameless corruption was proved to But where is the line to be drawn? May would like to try it, will please give me ALPRED BALDWIN. Montrose, April 9th, 1862.

Teachers' Examinations.-The examnations of teachers for this county will Hear what the record says of some of be held as follows. Two or three townthe spring seasons in Susquehanna county, ships have been put together in a few insummer schools to commence. All wish-

ined only in the townships where they inprivate examination unless an attendance at the public examination was impossible, and not then except: in strict conformity with the law; and old certificates will not be renewed. Teachers holding certifi-cates marked as low as 3 in otthography, 1839 .- Snow all gone April 1-farmers | reading and writing, need not apply, unplowing—frogs peopling and robins and less they know they have improved, for if bluebirds in great numbers—most of far they have not, certificates will be refused

June.

1840, March 3.—Frogs peeping, birds
By witnessing the examination of teachsinging, but was very cold and wet; a ers you will be much better prepared to tain defiles. The movement was a most backward spring. ested, are earnestly invited to attend .the best schools.

The directors will also please have their annual district reports ready (and correctly filled up) at the time of examinations. 19-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 liouse, 9 a. m. 24-Herrick, Dundaff and Clifford,

City school house, 9 a. m. 25—Lenex, Glenwood school house, 9 a. m.

26-Montrose & Bridgewater, Montrose school house, 9 a. m. 28-Dimock, Center school house,

29-Springville, Villageschool house 30-Auburn, Center school house, 10 a. m.

May 1-Rush, Snyder school house, 10

2-Jessup, Bolles school house,

5-Liberty, Brookdale school house 10 a. m. 6-Silver Lake, Brackney school

house, 9 a, m. 7-Choconut, Clark school house 9 a. m.-

8-Apolacon, Friendsville and Middictown, Friendsville school house,

9-Forest Lake, Church near J. S. Towne's, 9. a. m. A. N. BULLARD,

April 2, 1862. County Supt. Siege of Yorktown, Virginia.

We have full particulars of the advance om Fortress Monroe to Yorktown, and the woods at least three feet deep; May of the preliminary skirmishing, which finaly settled down into regular siege operations before the city.—Gen. McClellan and staff arrived at Fortress Mource on 1858:—April 1st, the ground all clear of Wednesday; on Friday the 4th inst., snow and frost; farmers now sowing their having been fixed upon for the advance, ring wheat.

1859.—May 4th, warm and dry; 5th, struck tents and commenced the march. enemy in any force On Saturday, the About 10 o'clock on the 5th the first gun 1860.—April 1st, many have already was fired from the rebel works, and it was no time in getting into position, and our line of battle was immediately formed. picking off the rebel artillerists at long ranges, with their telescopic rifles. Sevappear, but no frogs peeping of course; much for them. In the meantime, Ship rebels, under the pressing influence of our we are kept in suspense until the seasons gun-boats and land forces, and oped from time to time by the Book of hands, though the rebels succeeded in Providence.

J. W. P., Sen. saving their artillery. This point afforded a fine place at which to land siege sup-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. mistake, but the poter insisted he was right. The officer called in some friends and a committee was seen a committee was seen as a committee was seen as seen and a committee was soon at work investi-To Builders. - The undersigned, com- gating the contents. A favorable repor gating 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 parter. in Cincinnati there never is anywhere; Milton Hunter's in Bridgewater. Speci-evidence upon the subject, and called in committee refused to surrender; porter became wild in his demands, and threat-Post Office "Meshoppen," Wyoming Co., ened to move on them at once, unless an Pa., has been changed to "Sterlingville," unconditional surrender was made; committee concluded, that as there was not enought left to make a fight for, to accede to the demands, the porter explaining that it was for Mr. Blair's Military 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 atack made upon the Marshal of the District in the colums 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.

Ten Thousand Rebels Outwitted.

THOROVABE GAP, Va., April 2. A Rebel force of seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and stances in order that the examinations three batteries, were thrown across the 1830; April 1—At this date the carliest may all be held before it is time for the Rippshannock to cut off Colonel Geary's command at White Plains. By a forced ing to be examined must be on hand to march they reached Silem, within five commence with the class at the appointed miles of the Union band, last evening, time. Each teacher must bring a reader, with the intention of attacking Colonel one sheet fools-cap paper, pen and ink.—Geary's command in two columns, cutting It is expected that teachers will be exam- off his retreat, and then seizing this formidable gap to intercept the progress tend to teach. None will be granted a of reconstructing the Manassas Gap Railroad. The attack was to be made at daybreak this morning. Their movements were made secretly, with the intentions of making a dash and cutting the Union commandto 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 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 left burning

as usual, after the command marched.

The chagrin of the frustrated Rebeli forces can be better imagined than de-scribed, in finding themselves out-manœuvred. Although in such superior force they had not the temerity 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 pris-

It appears from the official despatches received at the Navy Department, that when our forces reached Newbern, they captured nine merchant vessels with their dargoes, consisting, in the aggregate, of about 4000 barrels of rosin, besides tar, pitch, oil and shingles, nine bales of cot-

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

GOOD NEWS! GREAT COMMOTION DRY GOODS, TRADE.

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JOHN BULL Threatens WAR!

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March 6, 1862.

17.

NEW MILFORD NORMAL SCHOOL

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T. BOYLK, Soc. H. GARRATT, Pres.