

Extraordinary "Peace" Document.

We beg attention to the following remarkable dispatch addressed by Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, on the 18th of April, 1861...

The Nature of the Rebel Defences at Yorktown.

Did we not know and implicitly trust the skill, the combinations and the indomitable valor of our Generals and troops now erecting works of attack at Yorktown, we might be appalled at the number, strength and remote position of the Rebel defences...

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - Editor. Tuesday, April 29, 1862. LATEST.—We stop the Press to announce the capture of New Orleans by our troops...

The Montrose Band is no longer a brass band.

The Montrose Band is no longer a brass band—the old instruments having been displaced for an elegant silver set. Funds for this purpose to the amount of \$380.00 were raised by subscription...

Supreme Court.—The State Supreme Court held an adjourned session last week in Philadelphia...

D. C. Roberts vs. John Young, late sheriff.—Judgment of the court below reversed; and a new trial granted.

Wm. K. Hatch vs. D. Bartle. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Daniel Strat, et al., vs. M. S. Wilson, et al.—the paper mill boiler case. Judgment affirmed.

J. E. Webster vs. Ross. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

The other appeals from this county are still under consideration.

The cases involving the constitutionality of the army vote are not decided.

To Builders.—The undersigned committee will receive proposals till May 3d, for building a SCHOOL HOUSE...

Post Office Change.—The name of the Post Office "Meshoppen," Wyoming Co., Pa., has been changed to "Sterlingville," and persons sending communications will do well to take due notice thereof.

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 cultivation...

Teachers' Examinations.—May 1.—Rush, Snyder school house, 10 a. m.

May 2.—Jessup, Bolles school house, 9 a. m.

May 3.—Liberty, Brookdale school house, 10 a. m.

May 4.—Silver Lake, Brackney school house, 9 a. m.

May 5.—Chocoma, Clark school house, 9 a. m.

May 6.—Apollon, Friendsville and Midletown, Friendsville school house, 9 a. m.

May 7.—Forest Lake, Church near J. S. Towne's, 9 a. m.

Wounded.—We understand that J. O. Blanding, formerly of the 10th Regiment, now a volunteer in a Pennsylvania Regiment stationed at Nashville, Tenn., was severely, if not fatally wounded one night last week...

Experience of a Contraband.—A correspondent writing from New York, says, "A real, live contraband was discovered in an alley, this morning, enveloping in a box on the sidewalk a young fellow...

Gen. Scott's Opinion of Gen. McClellan and Halleck.—On the Saturday succeeding his return to his old home in Elizabeth, N. J., the veteran General Scott in the course of an interesting interview, speaking of Generals McClellan and Halleck, said: "There are two men who can be depended on under all circumstances and in every emergency—I mean Gen. McClellan and Gen. Halleck. There is no doubt but they must take things as they meet them—and they have great opposition to contend with; but McClellan is, at this moment, at the very work of his heart loves, and will call forth all the ability, engineering and besetting. And in regard to Gen. Halleck, he will do his work like a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base or disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and will never betray their country."

The Election in Chicago.—The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) of Wednesday, says: "The majorities of the Democratic ticket foot up 1,487 for the office of mayor, and the other will not fall far behind. The Republicans had majorities in two wards amounting to 442."

On a recent occasion, in Congress, John Bingham, an Abolition member from Ohio, in a debate on the Tax Bill, made use of the following treasonable language: "Who in the name of heaven wants the cotton States or any other State this side of the Mississippi to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue?"

Exposure of a Lying League.

We publish below an expose from the Harriburg Patriot, of a nefarious political order after the manner of the infamous Know Nothing organization of 1854. It appears to have had its origin in Luzerne county, and the Wilkesbarre Patriot says: "It will be recalled that we warned the people several weeks ago that something of this kind was going on, but we could not exactly tell what it was."

The Patriot says that a branch of this secret political organization has been established in Dauphin county, with Geo. Bernier, Postmaster at Harrisburg, for its Secretary, and warns the people against this new phase of republicanism which is beginning to manifest itself.

And we have no doubt that the leading republicans who are prepared for anything to save them from their impending doom, will all embrace this project with open arms, and we may therefore shortly expect know-nothing revived among us, in all its hideous aspects, but under the new name of a "Loyal Union League."

We, therefore, thus early caution the people against this new device of the abolitionists. These men "choose darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

We give the subjoined extracts from its constitution, together with the following document, which fully explains itself.

"We, the undersigned, Committee of Luzerne Loyal Union League, hereby authorize our President, Hosea Carpenter, to organize a County Council of the League in every county in the State of Pennsylvania, and when he shall have so organized two-thirds of the counties of the Commonwealth, he is empowered to call a meeting of the Presidents of each County Council, to meet at Harrisburg, for the purpose of forming a State Council, by giving them ten days notice of such meeting."

A receipt signed by Hosea Carpenter for \$5, for organizing a County Council, will be deemed a sufficient voucher to admit the President to the first State meeting.

D. N. LATHROP, Carbonade, Pa. S. P. LONGSTREET, Wilkes-Barre. E. C. WADSWORTH, Plymouth. D. G. DEEBACH, Beach Haven. J. T. FELLOWS, Hyde Park. C. H. JAY, Scranton. C. J. BALDWIN, Wilkes-Barre. S. A. NORTON, Park Green. THEODORE STRONG, Pittston. SCRANTON, March 4, 1862.

On my arrival at Harrisburg, I immediately called on Hon. W. W. Ketchum, Senator from Luzerne. On telling him my business he said he would introduce me to a gentleman in the House of Representatives who would understand the business of framing a constitution, and was entirely reliable in every respect. He then introduced me to E. W. Capron, Assistant Clerk of the House (and Editor of the Chester County Times, West Chester, Pa.) Mr. Capron immediately entered upon the work, and wrote out the articles of Constitution and prepared them for the printer.

Article VI. It is the duty of the said committee to have a separate meeting as a committee to nominate a ticket to be supported at the borough and township elections, and not to reveal the ticket till the morning of the election; the committee shall designate one from among their number to represent their borough, ward or township in County Convention for the nomination of a county ticket to be supported at the general election.

Article VII. It is the duty of every member to support the ticket nominated by the Committee or their representatives.

Article IX. Every subordinate Council shall make returns to the County Council on the first Saturday in each month, stating the number of brothers and the amount of contribution by each brother, with the name of the contributor. On the first Saturday of August of each year a full list shall be prepared by the County Council of all brothers who have contributed during the year, their names, and the amount contributed, and the list thus prepared shall be sent to each subordinate Council in the county.

Article X. On the first Monday in August in each year a list of brothers who are candidates for county offices, shall be sent to the corresponding secretary of the county, to be certified by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, stating that they were true and loyal brothers in good standing, and that they are worthy to hold the office which they desire to fill; and the corresponding secretary shall send a copy of said names and certificates to the subordinate Council in the county.

Article XVII. In approaching a person who is known to be of the right stamp, the brother will first show the declaration card and ask him how that suits him. If he replies that he endorses the sentiments, then present him the second card. If he is willing to pledge himself to that, ask him if he will keep confidentially and secretly the secret of any names to the pledge or roll you may present to him for his signature, he should not be willing to do so. If he replies in the affirmative, the declaration may be presented for his signature; but he must not be informed where ANE lives and travels, before his name is signed to the declaration roll.

Article XVIII. No brother shall reveal the name of any member of the Council, nor its place of meeting; nor shall he reveal the fact that any such organization exists in his town, unless to a known brother; and no brother shall be allowed to communicate the pass word, unless it be to the President of a Council, or in his absence, the Vice President; and if any brother shall reveal any private matters whatever, concerning the existence, work or doings of any Council, his name shall forthwith be stricken from the roll of members, and notice of his treachery sent throughout all the Councils of the Order.

Gov. Harvey Drowned.—MADISON, Wis., April 21.—The Executive Department received this morning the startling announcement of the death of Governor Louis P. Harvey, who was drowned at Savannah, Tenn., on Saturday night, while stepping from one boat to another. The body had not been recovered within the despatches left.

The State officers have been closed for the day, and the flag placed at half mast. Governor Harvey was a native of Conn. and forty-two years of age. He was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State, and for several years a leading member of the State Senate. At the time of his death he was engaged in the humane object of ministering to the wounded at Pittsburgh Landings, having taken with him an immense amount of hospital stores, donated at his suggestion, by the cities of Baltimore, Madison, and Jamesville. His successor is Lieutenant-Governor Solomon, of Milwaukee.

Henry Clay Whigs, Read This.

The following letter, from Henry Clay, was written to the Rev. Mr. Colton, one of Mr. Clay's warmest political and personal friends, and may be found in Colton's Life of Henry Clay. The letter speaks for itself.

ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1843. My Dear Sir—Allow me to select a subject for one of your tracts, which I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it. Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government, show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to anarchy, poverty, and perpetual war, the extermination of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

But the great aim and object of your tract should be, to arouse the laboring classes of the free States against abolition. Depict the consequence to them of immediate abolition. The slaves, being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer—with the American, the Irish, the German—reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his moral and social standing. And the ultra go both for abolition and amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and black woman, to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.

I would show their opposition to colonization. Show its humane, religious and patriotic character. That they are those whom God has separated. Why do abolitionists oppose colonization? To keep and amalgamate together two races in violation of God's will, and keep the blacks here, that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites? Show that the British Government is co-operating with the abolitionists for the purpose of displacing the U. S. I am perfectly satisfied that it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject. HENRY CLAY.

Judge Collamer on Confiscation. April 24.—Senate.—The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Collamer, republican, of Vermont, said the experiment of a free government is now on trial before the world, and the question was to be tested whether it could succeed according to the provisions of its Constitution and laws. If we are obliged now to depart from established rules and resort to the expedients of despotic governments, it was a confession that the principles of the Government are not sufficient to carry us through the struggle for the right of protection and of vigilance and loyalty are imperious. In the South the Rebels have established a Government de facto over the people. It is the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection in the States everywhere. But have they done it and relieved these people? No. It was a brave man that could oppose the Government when he was utterly powerless. He thought it questionable ethics, if not a folly, to sit here and make laws to strip and confiscate the property of these people before we relieved them of the burden which was overwhelming them, and which they were absent and had no power of representation. It might be equity, but it seemed more like taking counsel of resentment than of judgment. The insurrection was first to be put down, and then the property to be restored. We can not do it by legislation, but we may do something by legislation towards the restoration of the Government. Local and State Governments are just as necessary to our system of Government as the General Government, and the system would be a failure without them. Consequently we must restore those State Governments or else we will not restore the system as it was. Whatever we do we must keep within the limits of the Constitution. These limitations are put in the Constitution for the very purpose of preventing Congress from doing certain things, even though they may think it necessary. And let us not at this particular time acknowledge to the world that the Constitution is not sufficient to carry us safely thro'.

The Constitution says that no man's property shall be taken without due process of law, and no man shall be tried twice for the same offence. There has been a great discovery in the law by which, by a sort of hocus pocus, we can get rid of all these proceedings in rem, and if a man is guilty of treason we may leave him alone and take all his property, and afterwards, if we catch him, try him over again for treason. He did not believe that Congress had any right to ride over all these prohibitions of the Constitution, and usurp the power of the Government. But it is said that we are in a state of war, and have elevated privileges, and are entitled to exercise the rights of belligerents, and that this power of confiscation is a sort of war power over our own citizens. At first sight this seemed plausible, but on mature reflection he thought all this doctrine about the relative rights of belligerents was utterly inapplicable to our present condition. We found fault with other nations for recognizing those rebels as belligerents, and now we attempt to legislate against them as belligerents and enemies. This is utterly inconsistent while we refuse to recognize them as such. In times like these there must, of course, be a latitude to the Executive action; but the Executive and military power must be sole judge of what military necessity demands, and it is idle to legislate about it. This bill proposes to confiscate all the property of the Rebels or those who aid in the rebellion—taking away all the property of the people—slaves and all.

It was beyond his comprehension how the road to peace runs through any such avenue. Such property, if taken, would not be worth anything. There is, also, a provision in the bill for taking and colonizing a large number of slaves, without any capture in time of war. It proposes to take, if not a man's property, at least his interest in the slave, without any legal proceeding, leaving the man perpetually

to be hung afterward. The republicans had pledged themselves not to interfere with slavery in the States. Can we make the world believe that we have not interfered with slavery in the States? It accented to him like a bunch of frightened hounds, and in direct violation of certain provisions of the Constitution.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

April 23.—Reports from our fleet off Fort Wright dated Tuesday, state that for three days a gun had been fired. The rebels are said to have fourteen gunboats lying off the fort, together with the ram Massachusetts, the latter, and seven of the former, arrived on Monday.

Six refugees who arrived at Fortres Monroe yesterday state that the Merrimac is at the Gosport Navy Yard, having from abridge placed over her port-holes. It was expected that she would be out in a few days. Capt. Duchaum was thought to be still alive, having received only a flesh-wound in the thigh. Four new gunboats have been launched from the navy yard, and four more are constructing at Norfolk. A part of these will be placed. The refugees learned that there are very few troops at Richmond or Norfolk in consequence of the call for reinforcements for Yorktown. 1,400 soldiers are said to have passed through Richmond on one day last week.

The engagement between the rebels and the troops of Gen. Burnside took place on Saturday on the south side of the river. The rebels were only partly armed, and fled on being attacked by the Union forces, with a loss of fifteen killed and thirty-five wounded. Our men held their ground until they had buried their dead, and after they had retired eleven graves were found off the field.

The King Philip arrived at the Washington navy yard yesterday morning, bringing a report that the steamer Yankee went up the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg Tuesday, having passed thro' the obstructions below that town. Our flotilla have captured seven rebel schooners, one of which contained a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines, and saltpetre, and also two small steamers. It is further stated that the rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the north side of the river. Our troops still hold possession of Fredericksburg, and its residents of that place are permitted to continue their usual business avocations.

The gunboat Tyler, while reconnoitering up the Tennessee river, captured the rebel gunboat J. Kolb, near the mouth of Crane creek. Her name has been changed to Early Tyler.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune states that Gen. Pope, with the force under his command, had left the vicinity of Port Wright, having been ordered to reinforce Gen. Halleck.

A portion of Gen. Banks' division occupied Harrisburg yesterday, after some skirmishing with the rebel cavalry.

April 24.—We learn from the Southwest, that the division of Gen. Mitchell has arrived at Tusculum, Franklin county, Alabama, and that Mitchell has possession of two hundred miles of the Charleston and Memphis railroad. This movement looks as though Gen. Mitchell, instead of pushing into East Tennessee, as it was supposed he would do, is prepared to cooperate with Gen. Halleck in the grand assault on the Confederate rebels. Large reinforcements have arrived at Pittsburg.

A rumor reaches us from Fortres Monroe to the effect that Gen. Burnside has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for the surrender of that State. We have no confirmation of the rumor from Washington, although a member of Gen. Burnside's Staff arrived there on Wednesday night with dispatches to the Governor.

Our advice from Yorktown this morning, both from National and rebel sources, is of the most gratifying character. There is no doubt that Gen. McClellan is making the best use of his time.

We learn from Western Virginia that the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry, near Buffalo Gap, Augusta county, Tennessee, were making for the railroad at Staunton, but finding that they were cut off by Gen. Banks, they fled southwest, through Bath and Alleghany counties, toward James river. It seems that nearly all the rebels are now chased out of Western Virginia.

It is reported from Havana, under date of 18th inst., that the nephew of Gen. Butler, who had just arrived there, had said that the National forces would open up the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi on Monday the 14th inst. Other persons, who have recently arrived in Havana, state that the nature of the rebel defences has been much exaggerated; that in fact there is very little to prevent the National fleet from sailing directly up to the city.

The letter of a correspondent at Nassau, N. Y., in an article entitled "The manner in which intercourse with the ports of the rebel States is kept up by the contraband traders. A list of seventeen vessels is given, which run the blockade, and arrived safely at Nassau, between the 11th of March and the 11th of April. Of these, fourteen had come from Charleston and the other three from Georgetown, St. Johns and Fernandina respectively. It appears that the last attempt of the Nashville to run into Charleston was unsuccessful.

MARRIAGES.

At Great Bend, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. B. McGraw, Mr. Oliver BERTHELM and Miss LENA BUTTERFIELD, both of New Mills, Pa.

In Forest Lake, April 8th, 1862, by Rev. R. Van Valkenburg, Mr. SURT WADSWORTH and Miss MARY COLE.

In Montrose, April 24, 1862, by the same, Mr. GEORGE S. BRETHER, of Centremoreland, and Miss ELIZA J. TRACY, of Bridgewater.

DEATHS.

In Forest Lake, April 7th, 1862, of inflammation of the lungs, DANIEL S. HOAG, in the 44th year of his age.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of D. S. HOAG, late of Forest Lake, who have not already paid, to make to the undersigned, at his residence in Forest Lake, on or before the 15th day of May, 1862, the amount of their debts, and to present to them a bill of particulars. C. B. BROWN, Administrator.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

W. H. WOOD has the pleasure of announcing that he is now prepared to offer at our old store, No. 102, 103 and 107, North Second-st., above Arch, Philadelphia, a well selected stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

In every variety of the latest importations, and best and most fashionable styles. One new Department will comprise every of Bonnets, Hats, and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved styles and prices. Soliciting an early visit, and respectfully,  
W. H. WOOD.