Important Congressional Proceedings. · On Tuesday of last week the House of ; Representatives voted on the confiscation and abolition bills, with the result shown below:

#### The Confiscation Bill as Passed.

The bill provides that all the estate, property and moneys, stocks, credit and effects of the person or persons hereinafter named, are declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and declared lawful subjects of seizure, and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States, against the expenses for suppressing the present Rebellion-that is to say:

1. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer in the army or navy of the Rebels, now or hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States.

2. Any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of the so-called Confederate States.

State, member of Convention or legisla in State Convention, at Harrisburg, on ture, or Judge of any Court of the so-called Confederate States.

4. Any person who, having held an of-States, shall hereafter hold an office in the al, and to adopt such measures as may be to paralyze the upraised arm of patricide fice of honor, trust or profit in the United so-called Confederate States.

5. Any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said Confederacy, or laws thereof whether such office or agency be National, State or Municipal in its name or

6. If any person who, having property in any loyal state or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia. shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and the said estate, property and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of these persons, are declared lawful subjects of capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned to the use of the United States; and the sales, transfers, or conveyances shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession, and for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove he is one of the persons described in this section.

The second section provides that if any, person within any state or territory of the United States, other than those already specified, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation by the President, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, their property shall in like manner be forfeited for the use of the United States; all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of the warning shall be null and void.

The third section provides that to secure the possession, condemnation and sale of such property, situate and being in any State or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rem. shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court or Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may be first bro't, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forteitures, arising under the revenue laws; and the property so personal, shall be sold under the decree of was the third man in the race. the court having cognizance of the case, ceedsideposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and

The remainder of the sections provide the necessary machinery for carrying the act into effect.

Provided, That the persons, thirdly and fifthly described, shall have accepted their election or appointment to office since the date of the pretended ordinance of secesoath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

The bill was passed by a vote of 82 year against 68 nays.

# The Abolition Bill as Rejected.

If any person or persons within the Uto the service or labor of any persons commonly known as slaves, and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any other and whenever thereafter any person claimsufficient defense thereto that the claimant ouly his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any way nided, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion.

Rejected—yeas 74, mays 78.

THE NEGRO IMBROGLIO IN WASHINGrox.-The other day the civil and judicial Authorities of the District of Columbia, in the matter of the arrest and imprisonment of a fugitive slave, were obstructed by the military. A body of armed men, under the orders of General Wadsworth. the military Governor of the District, by took from him the keys of the jail, imprisoned the Deputy Marshal, and released of slavery; therefore, the said fugitive slave committed by the Resolved, That we invite a free corresting the said fugitive slave committed by the Resolved, That we invite a free corresting the said fugitive slave committed by the Resolved, That we invite a free corresting to the said fugitive slave committed by the said fugitive slave committed slave committed by the said fugitive slave committed slave com the aid of the Deputy Marshal, were in like manner by Gen. Wadsworth's troops tion so devoutly to be wished." Slave law, and the civil and, indicial anthorities at Washington in their efforts to Military Governor of said District.



# Montrose Pemocrat

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Tuesday, June 3d, 1862.

#### Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, 3. Any person acting as Governor-of a the Democracy of Pennsylvania will meet Friday, the Fourth day of July, 1862, at deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM II. WELSH. Chairman of Democratic State Ex. Com.

#### DISCARDED REPUBLICAN PLEDGES

DECLARATION OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT "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 many to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."-From Lincoln's Inaugura

REPUBLICAN RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS. "Resolved, That neither the Congress of the United States, nor the people or governments of the non-slave-holding States have the Constitutional right to legislate ipon, or interfere with, slavery in any of the slave-hold

THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF CONGRESS.

"Resolted, That the present deplorable civil war have een forced upon the country by disunionists of Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Gover ment, and in arms around the Capital; that in this Na tinnal emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of merpassion obresentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part n any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of subjuga-tion or conquest, or purpose of overthrowing or interfe ing with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the ignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimhe war (nght 10 cease."—Adopted by both-branches of Congress, July 21st,1861, without opposition—two-thirds

RESOLUTION OF A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Resident, That the people justly view with alarm the eccless extavagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid accountabilty is indispensable to arrest the systematic blunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of flands and corruptions at the federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded." Chicago

A triangular, independent contest ras recently had for the Congressional seat made vacant by the resignation of Col. Logan of Ill. Mr. Allen had about 4,-700 votes; and was elected. Marshall, who. seized and condemned, whether real or received the Pharisee vote had 4,000 and

President because it had taken effect, and hat Lincoln could not plunge free men it. into slavery. How cruel, then, in old Abe to attempt, by a stroke of his pen, to say that a million of "free and equal" persons Congressman from New Orleans, arrived sion of such State, or shall have taken the shall become slaves, instead of being free at New York last week. He is reported to come North, and enjoy themselves!

Congress delays its most imperative duty—the adoption of an equitable tax bill to sustain the credit of the Union. It seems probable that they will waste all the seems probable that they will waste all the season contriving negro traps, and then, leth day of June (Wednesday) at ten o'nited States shall, after the passage of this like our state assembly, put off the revenue clock, a. m. Friends of the cause are inact, willfully engage in armed rebellion at measures, because they dare not show the vited to attend. gainst the Government of the United St's, people to what a frightful extent their or adhere to those engaged in such rebell, hundred million robberies have swelled ion, giving them aid and comfort, every the legitimate war taxes. The bill now such person shall thereby forfeit all claim before Congress ought to be entitled "An Act to Create an Army of Spoilsmen."

Villainous attempts are made by Republican organs, hereabouts and else-State to the contrary notwithstanding; where to induce the belief that Democratic Judges only decide that soldiers are and abetted the same, contrary to the No doubt our State law was unconstituted and disloyalty to the Government, their all black and abetted the same, contrary to the No doubt our State law was unconstituted candidate representing loyalty and Mr. "The provisions of this act. Whenever any per-thonal, but after the Republican Judges Stiles representing disloyalty—but in spite enforcement of the Laws,"—is what our son claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, and shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first most of the benefit thereof, it looks mean Mr. Stiles came out of the contest with a to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first most of the penent thereof, it looks mean handsome endorsement from a majority of instance, and before any order shall be to falsely allege that Democrats are solely the "loyal" citizens of the counties of made for the surrender of the person whose to blame; particularly after Republicans Bucks and Lehigh. service or labor is claimed, establish not of the Ohio Legislature defeated a bill to The repeated lessons which the Repuballow Ohio volunteers to vote.

> plause:"

. . "10th. Whereas, the dissolution of the present imperfect and inglorious Union force, arrested and imprisoned the jailor, consequent formation of a more perfect result in the overthrow of slavery, and the

judicial authorities under the Fugitive pondence with the Disunionists of the Slave law; and private citizens, called to South in order to devise the most suitable understand that it is the last card of sinkway and means to secure the consumma-

these civilians have been released, the im- Another resolution directed that the portant fact remains that the Fugitive proceedings be sent to Governor Wise of Virginia, and the last resolution of this Bermuda, which was captured while tryobserve said law, have been forcibly obstructed, outraged and set aside by the directing the publication of the proceed- as witnesses until the case of the vessel ing in the N. Y. Tribune.

Grow, et al., say that no anti-slavery Prentice says: We shouldn't won- mer are wanting in loyalty. Perhaps not, der if, wherever rebels against the Consti-according to his standard, which is, that three hundred white laborers, and gave tution, such as Wendell Phillips, make appearance on man can be a true patriot without their work to contrabands. Efforts have there commenced laying rotton eggs a first becoming an abolitionist,"—even the been made to get white men turned out they are for disunion also.

#### Whose Political Doctrines Comfort the Rebels?

An intelligent and reliable deserter from the rebel army states that the ad-dress issued by Democratic members of that the rebel army has fled from Etchmond. Jackson & from the rebel army states that the ad-Congress, advocating the preservation of Ewell have been cut up by our troops at Front Royal. the Union and the Constitution, was unfavorably received by the rebels. The Wythesville (Va.) Gazette published it, and the paper was therefore suppressed by the rebels, and the further publication restoration of the old Union, and thereby demoralizes the army of the South, distracts public sentiment, and dissipates that unanimity of confidence in the Davis Government which it is desirable to main-

tain. The deserter, whose name is James T. Marks, states that nothing in the Northern papers has ever so alarmed the leaders of the rebellion as the address in question, and that the few copies of it which 10 o'clock, nom, to nominate candidates have gotten out among the farmers in for Auditor General and Surveyor Gener- Grayson county, Virginia, have done more tlian a thousand proclamations could accomplish. It is considered by prominent traitors and members of the rebel Government at Richmond as the most insidious and dangerous attack that has been Confederation.

And in order to counteract its effect, and also to stimulate the Southern mind to make new sacrifices and waste more oligarchy are republishing all the speeches of Lovejoy, Sumner, Wilson, Chandler, Washburne and other omni-confiscating and omni-emancipating abolitionists. Mr. Marks says that nothing helps to revive the drooping spirits of the rebel soldiery like the reading of the extreme speeches of those nigger-lovers, and nothing is used so often and with such complete success.

Mr. Marks also states that the New York Tribune is taken to Richmond so that the rebels can copy these abolition speeches and its leading articles, in order further to inflame the Southern people against the Federal Government.

The majority for Stiles, Democrat, for Congress in the Lehigh district, is the largest ever given to any party, and the vote is heavy for a special election. According to the Tribune, Stiles favors what Greeley did, not long since—a recognition of Jeff Davis' confederacy. Some hundreds of Republicans' helped elect Stiles, because they were sick of the abolition Pharisees who control their party-hence show the rebel masses that their cause is doing better in Pennsylvania than in any der the destruction of our Government, in some way, certain. There is great danger order of Gen. Hunter freeing the slaves of to be feared from this criminal pretence of three states could not be nullified by the the Pharisees, and every effort of the true men of the nation sho'd be made to avert

> Hon. E. J. Bouligney, formerly a to be a Unionist, and to have been severely persecuted therefor.

> S. S. Convention.—The annual meeting of the Susquehanna County Sabbath School Association will be held at the

# Another Pharisee Defeat.

The special election in the Bucks and Lehigh District, held on the 24th, to fill election of John D. Stiles, the Democrat-

licans have recently received of the inutility of attempting to defeat Democratic candidates by calling them "Breckinridge dier, and supply his wife with bread. Let tured four cannon, two of them rifled— Mr. Sect, Assistant Secretary of War; he Secessionists" ought to learn them discre- Major General Wadsworth, then, execute also, two hundred stand of arms, and a gold of the imminence of the battle. We At an anti-slavery meeting held in Secessionists" ought to learn them discre-New York in December, 1859, the follow- tion, if patriotic considerations are not the law, and take this money wasted, and bout two hundred prisoners, including one and of the imminence of the battle, We the law, and take this money wasted, and ing among other, resolutions was adopt sufficient to deter them from rendering supply soldiers' families, with bread. ed "unanimously" as the record assures aid and comfort to the enemy by repreus, and with "spontaneous bursts of aprebels. But they seem to learn neither wisdom or patriotism from experience.— This "Breckinridge Sccessionist" charge between the free and slave States, would has helped every Democratic candidate against whom it has been used. It was first tried to defeat Biddle in Philadelphia, then against every Democratic candidate at the October election, then against the Mayor of Lancaster, and lastly against John D. Stiles. But the people seem to use it. - Harrisburg Pat. & Union.

The crew of the English Steamer ing to run the blockade, havy arrived at comes up for adjudication.

It is stated as fact that some days of the public works, and put in negroes. at Upsogrific on the 20th & 21et inst. Details next week.

Monday, June 2d .- The rebels attacked McClelian o

# CORINTH ALSO ABANDONED.

MAY 31 .- The occupation of Corinth by the Federal army, was not unexpected, though none the less welcome and inspirof the address in the seceded States de-ing. On Wednesday and early on Thurs-clared treasonable to the interests of the Confederate Government, as it tends to enough to each other to shake hands across the intervening space, and the fight appeared to have begun. On Thursday evening the rebels abandoned Cor inth, with no attempt to defend it. The Federal flag was planted on the Corinth Court House at sunrise on Friday morning. The rebels appear to have gone off; say to Okolona.

### Interfering with Gen. McClellan.

In looking for the cause of this disaster, the public apprehension justly traces it to the false step by which the plans of Gen. McClellan were interfered with in the operations against Yorktown, and by which it was proposed, that while the enemy were in the peninsula, they should be cooped up there by a strong body under MyDowell, stationed at Gloucester Point, and by whom their retreat would have been prevented while McClellan attacked them in front. The plan was not permitmade upon the permanency of their new ted to be carried out, Gen. M'Dowell was assigned a separate duty; the enemy could not be prevented from escaping but retired upon Richmond; the division of Jackson, which had been retiring before Banks' column, evidently less in fear-of life in their fruitless rebellion, all the lead- him than with the purpose of being with ing journals in the interest of, the rebel in supporting distance of the main body of the rebel army, were liberated from the necessity which kept them near Richmond, by its presence there, and was free to attack the column of Banks, weakened grace and disaster incurred which we today regretfully chronicle. Had the original plan been adhered to, and the rebel army been made to capitulate at Yorktown, the forces of Jackson would have been required for the defence of Richmond; but with Johnston's army safe in Richmond, Jackson was left free to conceive the bold plan which he has now excented so energetically.

There is no doubt but some terrible

mistakes have been made in handling our armies in Western Virginia. So far as we can remember, every interference with the policy of McClellan in prosecuting the Virginia campaign, has been followed by disaster. Experience is a good instructor but sometimes a very expensive one .-Newark Advertiser.

A Call for More Troops. The President has issued a call to the several loyal States for troops to supply the place of the killed, wounded and sick, and to form a reserve in the event of disaster. Most of the States were prompt in Greeley's excuse for alleging a rebel vie their offers of men to almost any required tory; but unless Jeff Davis is an egregious extent-only one, that hot-bed of a abolifool he will reject Greeley's lie-although tionism, Massachusetts, evincing any signs there is danger that it may be used to of conditional loyalty. Gov. Andrew show the robol masses that their cause is promises that the roads shall swarm with volunteers if the President will make the war an Abolition raid, if he will enother State. These persistent attempts to dorse Gen. Hunter, and arm the blacks comfort the rebels are detestable, if not against their masters, but warns him that treasonable; and are designed to induce if this policy is not adopted, the young the South to sustain the war so as to ren-heavy draft upon their patriotism.

that Pennsylvania would furnish any number of troops required, and he issued an order for enlisting men for three months; cepted for three years or during the war.

#### HOW THE MONEY GOES. Hon, James Brooks writing from Wash ington to the Express, under date of May

15th, says: The policy which Gen. Wadsworth is pursuing here, is increasing the negro contrabands about two hundred per day, and if this is bermitted to go on the white men of the North will soon have twenty thousand negroes here drawing 31 cents per day, and multiplied by 365 days in a year is \$2,263,000 per annum,—to say nothing of rent for lodgings, bedding, medicines,

attendance, clothing, supervision, &c.
Now I see in the Express of Tuesday, long account of the wives and children of the vacancy in Congress occasioned by New York soldiers, who called upon the the death of Dr. Cooper, resulted in the Mayor and begged of him, who had not election of John D. Stiles, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of over 500 bread. Tell these white women, that if votes. Mr. Stiles encountered the usual they will only come to Washington, and fate of Democratic candidates in these paint themselves black, they can get of times—that of being denounced as a Major General Wadsworth rations worth "Breckinridge Secessionist," a "sympa- 31 cents every day for every woman and ing the labor or service of any such slave not legally voters. Every decision against thizer with treason," &c. &c. The Reservery child, with other things in proportheir right to vote has been made by a publican papers in the district endeavor- tion. Tell them then, to come, and bring was engaged in the said rebellion, or aided Republican Judge, or a majority of them. ed to make the issue one between loyalty their babies, but to be sure and paint 'em

> armies are fighting for,-not to tax white labor at the North, to support idle Southern negroes, or to give them 31 cents per day rations when the wives and children of soldiers in service, in deficit of pay, are negro rations from Port Royal to Washington would soon pay up every back sol-

#### How to tell an Abolitionist. It is a little difficult to find men wno

will openly confess to Abolitionism. - As a directory we will suggest the following infallible directory: He adores Fremont and finds in his e-

nancipation proclamation in Missouri, a ufficient excuse for all his peculations and orruption.

He styles all men of whatever party who differ with him in measures of policy in the conduct of the war, as secessionists. ing politicians, for they have acquired the aid and comfort to the enemy by pro-wholesome habit of rebuking those who claiming that a large portion of the and no better than Jeff. Davis. He gives people of the North are secessionists and sympathize with traitors.

He don't believe in the fredom of speech or the press, unless to preach and disseminate the principles of negro equal-He don't believe that McClellan is much

of a general. Upon close questioning he acknowledges he is not in favor of the old Union; but wishes the substitution of some modern Utopia of free negroes.

The Teachers' Association meets 1863. This accounts for its schemes for

#### From Gen. McClellan's Army. WASHINGTON, May 28.

retary of War that the battle of Hanover Court House resulted in a complete rout of the enemy. It is stated that we have in taken 500 prisoners, and more are coming in. The loss of the enemy is set down as advance was eight miles beyond Fredericks. Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the Sec 1.000. Our men buried 100 of their dead. missing, of which 53 were killed. The on another. The rebels from the sur- erate men of every shade of politics, who Our loss is 379 in killed, wounded and forces opposed to us were principally from North Carolina and Georgia. The prisoners from the former State express themselves very tired of the war. The say also that their defeat will have a very de-

moralizing effect on the rebel army. Hanover is thirty miles. North of Richmond, on the Fredericsburg railroad. The rebel communication is thus cut off. May 29.—Gen. McClellan telegraphs

that a bridge, 500 feet long, over the South Anna creek, one of the tributaries ordered by the military authorities, to the on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, some of the Pamunkey river, on the line of the Richmond, Eredericksburgh, and Potomac Railroad, was burned this morning by the Sixth Cavalry. This cuts off all communication by railroad between Richmond and Jacksons Command. Fifth Cavalry went to Ashland, eighteen and burnt all the enemy's commissary miles from Richmond. The railroad bridge ally. miles from Richmond on the same road, and quartermaster's supplies there. This will prove a severe loss to the rebels. The Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday, The campaign, it says, has ripened for the battle is at hand. Upwards of 500 rebel prisoners have been received from Hano-

#### The Rebellion and the Negroes.

The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat says:-The status of the black race in the South cannot be changed materially by proclamation, but an infinite amount of trouble and suffering may be produced by the folby another untimely and unwise interferly of those in high places. We may set fight, naturally took offence at the exhiit down that this rebellion can never be believed by the following the suffered so severely in the put down by emancipating slaves.
The President and his advisers are laboring under a great misapprehension as to that pet project of inducing States to liberate their slaves upon receiving pay for

> The suggestion is wild and visionary We don't believe there is a slave state that has the slightest disposition to make a trade of this sort; and we know very well that the North will not stick to such a bargain. One part of the North would like the emancipation very well, but they would not pay the mioney; the other part would think the emancipation ill-advised, and of course would object to pay for it. It will be a long time before the white man in this country will agree, by his toil and labor, to pay thousands of millions of Franklin. dollars to buy and colonize negroes. Common sense will condemn the wild experi

In short, it is a task difficult erough to put down this wicked rebellion itself and the men who do it bend their whole energies to the glorious work, and let the negro alone. All men will find this out before we get through.

#### Special Message from the President.

but has since revoked the order, as the the ex-Secretary of War the necessity of and Donelson, had done great injury to supposed necessity for the troops does not making an explanation which does not ent their cause. exist. None are therefore to be accepted tirely harmonize with that of the Presi- By the arrival of the United States in the right way." So says John W. Forfrom this State except such as may be accepted dent. Mr. Lincoln tells us that he aptransport Matanzas, we have intelligence new in his paper of the 17th inst., whilst is not even mentioned. We do not pro- sult our soldiers. tend to account for this evident discrepenbut just that his name should be substitu- ing an aggregate of casualties, 10,699: ted for that of Simon Cameron in the resolution of the House.—Patriot & Union.

# From the Mountain Department.

CINCINNATI, May 24. Col. Heth, with 3,000 men, attacked our forces under Col. Crook, yesterday back and completely routed, Crook's force wounded, and 8 missing. The loss of the enemy is much greater. There was capcaptains and lieutenants.

# The Homestead Bill.

Houses of Congress and been signed by no risk. All agree in the statement that the President. The bill provides that any the battle cannot be much longer delayed. person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one, and hished Congress with the result of the exshall have filed his declaration of his in-battery as a sufficient means of coast de-tention to become a citizen, and who has fense. They think that for this purpose that all commissioned, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., in the military or naval service of the United States, during the present war, shall be entitled to the right of homestend secured by the act, without any limitation.

-Certain managers of Greeley's Tribune have contracts to furnish the Government thousands of muskets, monthly until

### SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

Our advices from Gen. M'Dowell's ur-M'Dowell's progress somewhat.

The President has issued an order by troops and munitions of war, as may be Union. exclusion of all other business. The news from Gen. McClellan's col-

umns recounts a brilliant skirmish which followed up the affair at New Bridge. It occurred at the village of Ellison's Mills, who want dissolution-slavery and a from which our troops drove the rebels in confusion. This netion placed Mechanon the road from Fredericksburg to Richmond was destroyed by our soldiers. Despatches from Cape Girardeau, Mis-

says that the time has come when retreat souri, inform us of the capture of a rebel is no longer strategy, but disaster, and steamer, named the E. D. Miller, bound striving to accomplish the same object. Gen. Johnson must display more positive down the St. Francis river, laden with qualifications as a military commander, stores for Memphis, and carrying a comstores for Memphis, and carrying a com-pany of rebel troops. Her passage was arrested by Colonel Daniels, at Camp Lagrange; who riddled her with a six-pounver Court House, and more are coming der gun, killing Lieutenant Colonel Lewis and wounding several others. The soldiers, numbering sixty, were taken pris-

Baltimore between the Unionists and rebel sympathizers, on the news of Col. Kenly's defeat at Front Royal, are given. The friends of the First Maryland regibition of joy manifested by the disloyal portion of the people of Baltimore, and out of this feeling the disturbance arose.

We have quite full particulars of the defeat of Col. Kenly's command at Front Royal, from a Captain of the First Maryland Reginient who was engaged. The National troops appear to have been taken almost entirely by surprise, about the first intimation of the presence of a rebel. force being an attack from them. Our troops defended themselves as well as they could against overwhelming odds.

On the 8th inst. a portion of Gen. Fremont's command was repulsed at a place called M'Dowell, with a loss of 200 killed, wounded and missing, in consequence of the North. Its suppression would weaken which he was obliged to fall back to the rebellion.

By way of Chicago we learn that on Wednesday morning a brisk bombardopened upon the land works of Fort Wright and the position occupied by the rebel fleet. The firing was continued until 6 o'clock in the evening. The rebels returned the fire irregularly, but did no

An important letter from Judge Rost, confederate commissioner in Europe, addressed to William L. Yancey, under date President Lincoln has sent a special of Madrid, March 22, 1862, has been pubmessage to the House of Representatives lished. He evidently has met with no enin which he assumes the responsibility of couragement from the Spanish court, for of the black man,". the proceedings for which the House pass- he states that so far as he could ascertain ed a vote of censure upon the late Secre- there was no truth in the report which he tary of War, Simon Cameron. We have had heard at the Spanish legation in Par- Maryland by the arrest of Judge Carmichnot space for any extended comments on is, and mentioned by M. Thouvenel, that acl, of Easton, Talbot county, and of his this remarkable message, but if it had "Spain would not act alone on the American prosecuting attorney, on a charge of treasules of the 2nd of May instricted before the 2nd of May instricted by Mr. Industries, that prosecuting attorney, on a charge of treasules of the 2nd of May instricted by Mr. Industries, that prosecuting attorney, on a charge of treasules of the 2nd of May instricted by Mr. Industries, that prosecuting attorney, on a charge of treasules of the 2nd of May instricted by Mr. Industries, that prosecuting attorney, on a charge of treasules of the 2nd of May instricted by Mr. Industries, that prosecuting attorney, on a charge of treasules of the 2nd of May instricted by Mr. Industries, that prosecuting attorney, on a charge of treasules of the 2nd of May instricted by Mr. Industries of the 2nd of M when Gen. Cameron made his speech at the news of the reverses sustained by the the Jones House, it might have spared confederates in the loss of Forts Henry

pointed the New York committee and Al- from New Orleans to the 22nd inst. Gen. exander Cummings, and that he is the re- Butler had issued an order stating that sponsible person. Mr. Cameron said, in the circulation of confederate notes and his recent speech, that Mr. Seward, in bills must cease on the 27th inst. All company with Mr. Chase, called upon him sales and transfers of property after that and asked him to name any individual day in consideration of such currency will Senator Sumner could not find his muswhom he considered competent to assist be void, and the property confiscated to ket last Sunday, when nearly every loyal the public officers in New York in collect. the United States. The Bee and the Crest resident in Washington believed that ing and forwarding troops. He gave the cent newspapers had been suppressed for name of Mr. Cummings, and associated publishing articles in approval of the with it that of Gov. Morgan of New York. course pursued by the rebel sympathizers Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward informed him in the city, and the office of the Delta had (Cameron) that they had appointed Mr. been taken possession of in consequence the Boston Post says the radicals "appear Cisco, Gen. Dix, Mr. Opdyke and Mr. of an article having appeared in that passess as a criminal at the rattle of a Blachford. Mr. Cameron then quotes the per discussing the cotton question, in vioorder issued by him on that occasion lation of General Butler's proclamation of which says-" I hereby authorize Edwin the 1st inst. Its business was to be con-D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New | ducted by the United States authorities. York, and Alexander Cummings now in General Butler had forbidden the observ the city of New York, to make all neces- ance of Jeff. Davis' fast day, and had also sary arrangements about the transporta- issued an order concerning the treatment tion of troops," &c. The Presidents name of the women of the city who should in

Gen. Beauregard, in his official report cy between the President and the late of the battle of Shiloh, states the Confed-Secretary of War. If the President, how- crate loss as follows: Killed outright 1, ever, was really the responsible party it is | 728, wounded 8,912, missing 959; mak-

-A despatch from before Corinth states have been pure fabrications, that no engagement of the least consequence had occured there up to midnight on Monday; that the Federal forces are within tw morning, after a severe fight were driven miles of the rebel lines; that Gen. Halleck has forbidden skirmishing; and that there compelled to throng the City Halls. The numbered 1,300. Our loss is 10 killed, 40 are rumors of the surrender of Vicksburgh. Another dispatch from Philadelphia gives aword or two of the impressions of lieutenant-colonel, one major and several liave a third dispatch, from Cincinnati through Indianapolis, which informs us that our troops had moved within three quarters of a mile, and were busily engage ed in fortifying themselves there it being The Homestead Bill has passed both the determination of Gen. Halleck to run

> is a citizen of the United States, of who amination by special board of Stevens never borne arms against the United it will require essential modifications, ow-States, or given aid or comfort to the en- ing to the recent improvements in naval emy, shall after January 1, 1868, be enti- warfare. As the Secretary believes it tled to enter one quarter section (160 was the intention of Congress to apply acres) of the unappropriated public lands, the nearly \$800,000 heretofore appropri upon which said person may have filed a sted upon the battery, according to the o-pre-emption claim. It is also provided riganal plan, should it have been approved, he does not feel authorized to expend N. Y. the money to carry out the suggestions of the Board.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, which has a large republican majority, refused to vote on the 22d inst., on a resolution approving the President's proclamation in relation to Gen. Hunter's LATUROP, aged 36 years. recent order emancipating slaves. The the Committee on Federal Relations. aiding the rebellion and prolonging war.

WELL SAM. The St. Louis Republican. speaking of the ultraism of the measures before Congress, says :

advance was eight miles beyond Freder-becomes of the Union, if they can only icksburg, on one road, and five or six miles retain power, and the patriots and modrounding hills were of course able to see are seeking only to preserve the integrite the movement, and in their retreat they of the Republic. Many of them are cal-destroyed the bridges behind them led disloyal, and are said to have second which will, of course, tend to delay Gen. proclivities, because they will not how the knee to Banl of Abolitionism but they will hold the even tenor of their way, which he takes military possession of all despite opprobrious epithets, in the confi-the railrouds in the United States, and di-dential belief that good sense and moder. rects that all the railroad companies, their ation will triumph, and that the efforts of officers and servants, shall hold themselves extreme Republicans, Abolitionists and in readiness for the transportation of Secessionists will alike fail to disolve the

> Governor Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, in his late-speech at Nash ville in that State, says:

There are two parties in existence Southern Confederacy is the Summer wants to break up the Government, and so do the Abolitionists gener-They hold that if slavery survives the Union cannot endure. Secessionists argue that if the Union continues slavery is lost. Abolition is disunion; dissolution is secession; one is the other. Both are One thinks it will destroy, the other save

THE KIND OF UNION.-The N. Y. Leader (Demogratic) says: There must be a union in heart and spirit, of all men who love their country and desire a retoration of the olden ties of friendship and unity. By concert of action the most The details of the threatened riot in glorious results can be accomplished, and there is no time to be lost in making preparation for the contest. Let the word go forth that common cause is to be made against the Abolitionist and secessionist, and sweep the State in a torrent of success. Union for the sake of

> Why is it that neither of the Ablition journals in this county has a word to say in condemnation of the plundering rascals who have been robbing the government out of such immense sums for the past year? Reason, they are Republicans. Had they been Democrats we would have had column after column of denuncia-

-A letter from Richmond states that copies of the New York Tribune are regularly smuggled into the South, for the purpose of copying articles from it to keep the mind of the people inflamed against

Three men in a skiff were carried over Niagara Falls last Sunday. After ment from two of our mortar boats was battling desperately against the strong current, they at last sat motionless in the boat, resigned to the terrible fate that overtook them. Their names were not ascertained.

> -Less than a year ago Wendell Philips made a speech at the Tremont Temple, at Boston, in which he said : "The antislavery party had hoped for and \_planned disunion, because it would lead to the development of mankind, and the elevation

Some excitement has been caused in day and a considerable disturbance ensúed.

-"Hunter has done the right thing at the right moment, in the right place, and strongly endorsing the silly Abolition Proclamation of General Hunter.

SENATOR SUMNER.—It is probable there in the statement now circulating that resident in Washington believed that the time had come for "action."-Boston Post.

-Speaking of the disturbances caused by the conservative movement of Congress as uneasy as a criminal at the rattle of a

A western paper says: "It is only twenty-one years since the first log-cabin was erected in Burlington, Iowa; and now it contains 10,120 inhabitants." A large cabin!

The North Western Bank at Waren, Pa, and the Beverly Bank, in New Jersey, have failed. Look out for the notes.

The Post office Department in the Union army at Corinth distributes among the soldiers an average of six thousand that the reports lately published as from letters daily, and two thousand five hunthat place, by way of Cairo and Chicago, dred newspapers. dred newspapers.

# BRIDGE LETTING.

The undersigned will attend to the letting of a bridge to be built on the New Milford road, near Simeon Lewis', in Bridgewater, on Saturday June 7th, 1862. Specifications may be seen at E. W. Hawley's, in Bridgewater, until the day above named.

E.W. HAWLEY, ) R. WELLS, Supervisors S. WARTROUS, Bridgewater, May 27, 1862. 2w NOTICE.

will meet at the Free School House in Montrose, on Saturday, June 7th, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to organize a Teachers' Institute. By order of the School Board. R. F. JAMESON, Sec'ry.

The School Teachers of Bridgewater.

# MARRIAGES.

At Harford, on the 20th inst., by Rev. A. Miller, Mr. NATHANIEL WEST, of Arrarat, and Mrs. HANNAH PAYNE, of Har-

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. V. Bowers, Thomas D. Dowss and Mrs. WINIPRED MORENUS, both of Broome co.

# DEATES.

In Bridgewater, May 18th, 1802, MARY Ann, consort of Otis Bullard, aged 63 years.

In Springville, May 25th, 1862, DAVID

resolution was put to sleep in the arms of In Forest Lake, May 27th, 1862, Phene, consort of Samuel Hawes, aged 64 years.