

The War in the West.

A GREAT REBEL VICTORY.

A Democratic Printing Office Taken.

The President Finally Backs Down and JUSTICE TRIUMPHS!!

On the 2d inst, Gen. Burnside issued an order prohibiting the circulation of the N. Y. World in the Department of the Ohio, and directing the suppression of the Chicago Times. At 12 o'clock that night, Judge Drammond of the U. S. District Court issued a writ directing the military authorities to take no further steps to put the order in operation, until the application for a permanent writ of injunction could be heard in court next day; but at 3 1/2 o'clock in the night a file of soldiers broke into the printing office and took possession. After remaining some time they left, giving notice that if any attempt was made to print another paper the troops would take permanent possession of the office.

A meeting of all opposed to the infamous order of Burnside was called to meet the next evening. An immense crowd assembled and was addressed by speakers of both parties. The speakers counseled the observance of the laws and denounced the suppression as arbitrary and despotic. On the 3d the Illinois House of Representatives passed the following resolutions by a vote of 47 to 13:

Whereas, Information has reached this body that an order has been issued by Gen. Burnside for the suppression of the Chicago Times; and

Whereas, Such order is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and destructive to those God-given principles whose existence and recognition for centuries, before a written constitution was made, have made them such a part of our rights as the life which sustains us;

Be it resolved by the House (the Senate concurring) that we denounce the order which threatens an act so revolutionary and despotic, as contrary to liberty, destructive of good government, subversive of constitutional and national rights, and that, if carried into effect, we consider it equivalent to THE OVERTHROW OF OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY DESPOTISM in its stead.

That in view of the monstrous consequences which must inevitably flow from such action, if justified by the general government, we respectfully yet firmly request the WITHDRAWAL of the order in question, and the DISAVOWAL thereof by those in power, as the ONLY course which can be pursued to reassure our people that constitutional freedom, so dear to their hearts, has not CEASED TO BE. The attention of the governor is called to this infringement of popular rights and the invasion of the sovereignty of the state of Illinois.

LATER.—The Times publisher proceeded next morning to print another paper, when the troops again seized the office, but the President, justly alarmed at the popular indignation ordered Burnside to revoke his infamous order, and "business goes on."

A Great Meeting.

The Democracy of Huntingdon county held an immense mass meeting at Huntingdon on Friday afternoon, to take action in reference to the gross outrage perpetrated on the Monitor office—the Democratic organ of the county—by a black Republican mob about two weeks previous. The meeting was presided over by General Spear, a gallant officer of the present war now at home on account of ill health. On taking the chair Gen. S. made a few eloquent and pertinent remarks and the vast assemblage were further addressed by R. L. Johnson, Esq., of Cambria, Hon. Geo. Sanderson, of Lancaster, J. A. Orris, Esq., of Bellefonte, J. Milton Spear, Esq., of Huntingdon, and others. A series of patriotic and able resolutions read by R. Bruce Petrifin, Esq. were adopted by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union and the Constitution. Nearly \$1000 were raised and paid over to Mr. Owen, the proprietor of the Monitor, to enable him to purchase new materials, &c., to again start the paper without delay.

Military Negro Policy.

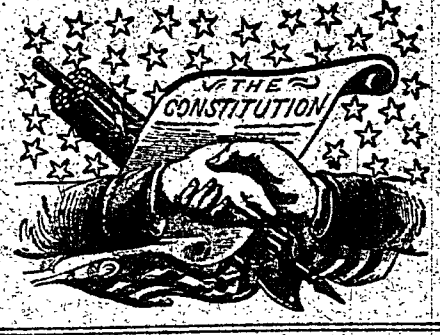
Adjutant General Thomas recently made a speech to an Irish regiment, and at the conclusion of it called on the men for three cheers in favor of the negro arming policy. But one man along the whole line responded. The Adjutant General then angrily ordered the regiment to cheer. The men were mute. Still more angrily, he ordered all who were opposed to the negro policy to step from the ranks. Two or three officers and men were all that dared to face their angry superior, and were instantly ordered under arrest. This is a specimen of the "war measures of the Government." They richly deserve to be "brought into disrepute."

The Sentence Upon Vallandigham.

The N. Y. Sun (Rep.) says: "If this sentence is carried out, it will be in defiance of the opinion of the great mass of the American people. No government in Europe would dare to resist so strong an expression of public sentiment, as the proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham have thus far elicited. We cannot believe that the President and the administration can be so criminally indifferent to the signs of the times. The Union can survive the assaults of all the armed or disarmed Vallandighams of the South and North, but it cannot long exist without free speech and a trial by jury."

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.



Tuesday, June 24th, 1863.

THE UNION AS IT WAS;
Before abolition, secession, etc., disturbed its harmony.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS;
Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

Sheriff's Sales.
Members of the Bar, and parties controlling writes authorizing sale of real estate by the Sheriff of Susquehanna county, may by present act of the legislature direct by endorsement on the precept for the writ, in which two papers in the county, said real estate shall be advertised.

This endorsement is to be transferred by the Prothonotary to the writ for the Sheriff's guidance in the matter.

Attorneys or others who desire their sales to be advertised in the Montrose Democrat should bear in mind that they must make such directions upon the precept for the writ when they issue it.

Plaintiffs in suits or owners of judgments upon which Sheriff's sales are to be made, who wish said sales to be printed in this paper, should request their lawyer to so order. A certified copy of the act may be seen at the Democrat Office.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee is requested to meet at the Keystone Hotel in Montrose, on TUESDAY, June 23d, 1863, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the consideration of important matters. A full attendance is requested. C. M. GERE, Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ambrun, H. P. Curtis | Harford, A. Carpenter |
| Arar, E. H. Dix | Zenas Smith |
| Abolacion, M. Nolan | Jackson, O. H. Perry |
| Bridgewater, A. H. Patrick | Little Meadows, P. Smalley |
| Brook, Am. E. Tins | Lenox, A. J. Tins |
| Clifton, Adam Wells | Lathrop, D. W. Harter |
| Chocoma, Jacob Kilmie | Liberty, D. O. Farrell |
| Dimock, G. J. Lathrop | Midtown, Nelson Camp |
| Dundas, H. S. Phinney | Montrose, C. M. Gere |
| Fredericville, M. Handrick | N. Millford, W. M. Harding |
| Franklin, J. Meridian | St. Millford, Geo. Hayden |
| Forest Lake, C. D. Cobb | Oakland, Levi Westfall |
| Gibson, Benjamin Dix | Rush, N. D. Snyder |
| Great Bend twp, S. Burns | Silver Lake, Lorenzo Siron |
| Great Bend twp, H. Beckhow | Springville, I. B. Lathrop |
| Herick, Henry Lyon | Sung Depot, A. W. Rowley |
| Harrison, L. Norton | Thomas, Chester Stockard |

An Incurable Legislator!

Our State Legislature proved to be a very troublesome body—acting in utter contempt of the abolition party generally, and of its barkers about Montrose especially. The election of a Democratic U. S. Senator and State Treasurer were serious offenses, but after sundry howls the "loyal" pharisees subsided, and doggedly submitted. But certain acts of the "Copperhead House" threw the Leaguers, hereabouts, into such violent spasms that their organ has shown weakly symptoms of cholera ever since. The House, without consulting Mr. Grow, his organ or toadies, elected the editor of this paper, its Postmaster, with authority to appoint his own assistant,—which privilege was very properly exercised in the selection of an editor whose office had been mobbed by the abolition party. All passed off to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, until near the close of the session, when (without authority from Montrose), the House gave us the acceptable compliment of a unanimous vote of thanks for the faithful and efficient discharge of our duty; AND backed up their expression of approval of our official services by voting to pay us \$100 more than they were authorized by law to pay when we accepted the office,—and which the Republican Senate concurred in!—All of which has so grieved a few petty curs in this vicinity that they are yet growling about it, and disgusting the respectable men of their party by publishing various false, contradictory, and slanderous tales about us and other officers and members, which are deemed unworthy any previous or further notice; our consolation resting partly upon the fact that while we made something out of the office, our maligners make nothing by lying about us.

HARPER FOR JUNE.—The June number of Harper's Magazine opens with an illustrated narrative of the late horrible Indian massacres in Minnesota. A description of the new Almaden Quicksilver Mines, is another paper of great interest. "Insects injurious to the Vine," is a valuable article for grape culturists. The other contents are varied and entertaining. New York: Harper and Bros., Publishers.

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—We are informed that such discharged soldiers as intend to apply for a pension, should do so within a year from the date of their discharge, or they will lose a whole year's pension. All applications made after the expiration of a year will only secure the pension from the date of said application, but if made within the year, their pension will commence with their discharge.

Notice.—Funeral services for the late U. F. Hollenback, 2d Lieut. Co. A, 151st P. V., will be held at Meshoppen on the second Sunday (14th day) in June, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Despotism in Pennsylvania.

The execrable attempts of Lincoln's minions to destroy the inalienable liberty of the press, has been extended to the once free State of Pennsylvania.—the editor of the Fulton County Democrat having been notified by a person subscribing himself "Provost Marshal" that a late number of his paper contained language "considered highly improper" and warning him against "allowing anything of the kind to appear again, under penalty of arrest, and suppression of the paper." The editor requested that the exceptional words be pointed out, but it was not done; whereupon he published a two-column article showing his constitutional privileges, and quotes all the original political articles of the paper of the date referred to, so that the public could judge of their propriety. One denounces the Vallandigham outrage—another protests against mobs and riots as practiced in destroying printing offices—another disapproves the abolition league, while a fourth controverts a negro-policy article from the Harrisburg Telegraph.—Each is timely and appropriate, and none but unmitigated tyrants would make such threats about them.

We trust the editor,—H. G. Smith, Esq., has firmness enough to face the enemy to the end without faltering. The cause of an assailed free press demands it, and an outraged people have a right to expect and demand it.

WE COULDN'T DO IT.—Week before last, we received the following kind and modest epistle from General Hascall, Military Governor of Indiana.

Headquarters District of Indiana, Department of the Ohio, Indianapolis, May 8, 1863.

Editor Bluffton Banner, Bluffton Ind.—

A copy of your paper, of May 1st has been handed to me, in which you boast of your intention to violate Order No. 9, from these headquarters, as much as you please. You can now disavow that intention and advise others to do so, or discontinue the publication of your paper altogether till further orders. A violation of this notice will receive prompt attention.

MILRO S. HASCALL, Brig. Gen. Vol., Com. District.

We paid no attention to this tyrannical edict, but continued to mind our own business as usual. As for discontinuing the publication of our paper "till further orders"—we can't do it; and as for disavowing anything contained in our issue of May 1st, or advising others to do so—we'd see Gen. Hascall d—d first.—Bluffton (Ind.) Ban.

Gattle in the Highways.

The following Act, to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, and swine from running at large in the county of Susquehanna, was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session, and is now a law: SECTION 1. Be it enacted &c., That, from and after the first day of July next, all horses, cattle, sheep and swine belonging to farmers or other persons, found running at large or upon the public roads or highways in the county of Susquehanna, shall be considered in character of strays, and may be taken up as such by any person, and shall and may be disposed of under the existing laws of this commonwealth relating to strays, if such person shall see proper to prosecute the same. Provided, That the act shall not apply to any of said animals that may have accidentally escaped from their enclosures.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—This illustrated paper, notwithstanding a lively competition, stands No. 1 in its class. Its pictures are indeed a graphic history of the war now devastating our country. During the past year a large number of accurate portraits of distinguished persons, generally from photographs, and a series of finely executed maps of the seat of war, are alone worth the subscription price.—The publishers offer to send Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly one year for \$5. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

Owners of Unpatented Land.

The Act of Assembly in relation to the graduating and valuation of unpatented lands by the Commissioners of the several Counties of Pennsylvania, will expire by its own limitation, on the first day of August, 1863. Those interested, had better take advantage of it in time, and have their lands appraised by the commissioners and patented before the date above given.

Democratic State Convention.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, the Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats throughout the State, will assemble at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 17th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate Candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the friends of the Constitution and Union, at the ensuing election.

The Convention will also give expression to the sentiments of the Democrats of the State, who, while their policy would have averted present disasters, will nevertheless devote the historic patriotism of our great Party to rescue the Constitution and the Union, the one from usurpation, the other from final disruption. F. W. HUGHES, Chairman Dem. State Cen. Committee.

A Speck of War in Montrose.

The "Union League" party made a trial of their muscular powers on Saturday last, in Montrose. When several persons were engaged in conversation in the street, one of their "heavy men" opened the ball by striking a youth (who wore a dime as an emblem upon his bosom) a severe blow in the face, whereupon a general melee ensued—a gang of leaguers who had been hovering around for some time apparently anticipating a row and intending to participate, embracing the occasion to commence an assault upon another person who wears a copper liberty badge. But the attack was unsuccessful, as a few sturdy braves, after insisting that the assailants should desist, sprang to the rescue, and after a sharp contest, shook off the mob, which failed even to get the coveted pin, for which some had previously offered \$10 if any one would tear it off the wearer.

Several government employees were conspicuous in the shameful riot, but we refrain from exposing them by name, now, trusting that before next Saturday—when the Leaguers threaten to renew the fight,—they will conclude that their duty is to not engage in street brawls. If they attend strictly and fairly to their business, we trust there will be no difficulties, but if they or their party friends shall persist in getting up such melees, they may be able finally to produce all the trouble they want. Let them—let all good citizens observe the laws and all will be well.

Let no Democrat violate the laws—commit an assault or provoke one; and as Republicans seem determined to inaugurate fighting at the North, let them always begin the trouble and suffer the inevitable and legitimate penalty.

Vallandigham Meetings.

None of the infamous acts of the infamous administration seems to have aroused popular indignation like the Vallandigham outrage. Meetings to denounce the act are being held in the large towns and cities, which are attended by immense numbers of people. The meeting at Philadelphia last week was perhaps the largest ever convened in Independence Square. The speeches and resolutions were admirable. As the resolutions are lengthy, we prefer to quote those passed at a meeting in Newark, N. J.:

Resolved, That it is not only the privilege but the duty of freemen to withstand the encroachments of the Executive, and to rebuke with firmness those in power who, under any plea, however specious, may presume to assault the rights of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That now, when despotism has seized the government, boldness is prudence, and that we shall avoid most of all the counsels of the timid or time-serving politicians. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That the people have thus far submitted to the illegal acts of the administration not because they are ignorant of their rights, nor because they are indifferent to the inestimable blessings of liberty, nor because they are wanting in courage to resist the aggressions of lawless power, but because they have patiently hoped that the President and his advisers would desist from their violations of the Constitution in time to save themselves and the country from the consequences to which such acts inevitably lead. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That in the illegal seizure and banishment of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the laws of our country have been outraged, the name of the United States disgraced, and the rights of every citizen menaced, and that it is now the duty of a law-respecting people to demand of the administration that it at once and forever desist from such deeds of despotism and crime. (Enthusiasm.)

Resolved, That we have reason to fear, from the violation by the administration of the laws passed at its own instance, and from the acts and threats of cabinet officers and generals in the army, a settled purpose to establish, instead of an elective Government, a military despotism; and that if the time should unhappily arrive when our rulers shall madly attempt to deprive us of an appeal to the ballot-box, it will then be the plain right and duty of the people to withdraw their consent from such a government, and to construct, by the speediest and most available means in their power, the government established by our fathers. (Tremendous cheers.)

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the sentiments expressed by Governor Seymour in his recent letter, and that his truthful and timely vindication of the rights of freemen entitle him to the respect and esteem of every lover of liberty.

Resolved, That we renew our declaration of attachment to the Union, pledging to its friends, wherever found, our unwavering support, and to its enemies, in whatever guise, our undying hostility, and that, God willing, we will stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and under their sacred shield will maintain and defend our liberty and rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." (Great cheering.)

Major Jas. Burns, Sen., died in Bedford county, Penna., on the 17th, aged 103 years. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and participated in the battle of Brandywine.

A young lady has been arrested at Norfolk Va., as she was going into the Rebel lines with a minute account of the federal forces, their situation, &c.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

History of the Republican Party—No. 3.

Henry VIII, King of England, is thus described in history: "Hume says, 'he was in many respects a great Prince, while his tyranny and barbarity excluded him from the character of a good one.' A catalogue of his vices would comprehend many of the worst qualities incident to human nature—injustice, cruelty, arrogance and bigotry." Lieber, in speaking of him, says: "As impressively depicted by the dying words of Wolsey, his chief characteristic was love of sway. No English king had fewer checks to his power, and liberty and constitutional equis were out of the question during the whole of his reign, or what is worse, the forms of them were rendered subservient to his passions." Cobbett says: "To cap the whole, to complete a series of acts of tyranny such as was never before heard of, it was enacted in 1539 that the king's proclamations should be of the same force as acts of parliament, and that the famous statute of Edward III for the security of the people against unfounded charges of treason should be wholly set aside. Numerous things were made treason that were never before criminal at all. Thus, all law and justice were laid prostrate at the feet of a single man, and that man one with whom law was a mockery, and Magna Charta was trampled under his feet, and the people who had been as free as air, were thrust into prisons without trial; who had never had an idea that Magna Charta and all the laws of the land could be set aside in a moment, were thrust into prisons and executed without being apprized of the crimes, or pretended crimes of which they were accused."

Hume says, "Of all species of guilt, the law of England had with the most scrupulous exactness defined that of treason, because on that side it was found most necessary to protect the subject against the violence of the king and his ministers. In the act of Edward III, all the kinds of treason are enumerated, and every other crime, besides such as are there expressly mentioned, is carefully excluded from that appellation, and arbitrarily introduced into the catalogue another, not mentioned, is itself a subversion of all law, and under color of defending liberty, reverses a statute the best calculated for the security of liberty that had ever been enacted by a British Parliament."

The United States Government has on its statute book a definition of the crime of treason, and the punishment due to the crime. Lieber says, "According to the Constitution of the United States treason is declared to consist in only two acts, viz: levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies. The framers of the Constitution, not stopping at the limitation of the species of crime amounting to treason, have also prescribed the kind and degree of proof requisite to a conviction. That no person shall be convicted of this crime unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. There is no offense in the United States that passes under the name of petty treason, nor does there seem any subject to which the appellation could be given, except an offense against the government of one of the States, and there it could not properly apply, since the States are in some respects supreme."

Thus were the citizens of the United States protected against the violence of the President and his ministers, by the provisions of the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson said, "The framers of our Constitution supposed they had guarded the citizens against oppression, under pretence of preserving the government. (Trial of Aaron Burr.) Treason, when real, merits the highest punishment. But most codes do not distinguish between acts against the government, and acts against the oppressors of the government. The latter are virtues, yet have furnished more victims to the executioner than the former, because real treasons are rare, oppressions frequent. The unsuccessful strugglers against tyranny have been the chief martyrs against treason laws in all countries."

In 1861 began the reign of another Henry VIII, in the United States of America. The acts of the framers of the Constitution for the security of the people against unfounded charges of treason were wholly set aside, numerous things were made treason which were never before thought criminal at all, and all law and all justice, were laid prostrate at the feet of one single man. To cap the climax, it was enacted in 1863 that the President's Proclamation should be of the same force as acts of Congress. As many subjects are illustrated more forcibly by metaphor and comparison, as a true likeness of the human countenance is obtained by light and shade, so the most striking differences between a despotic and Democratic government are best portrayed by examples of the slavery of the one and the freedom of the other. Soon after the reign of Abraham Ist commenced, the following appeared in a New York paper, August, 1861:

"The editor of the Freeman's Journal was arrested yesterday and sent to Fort Lafayette. He was very much excited when the officers came to arrest him, and talked about his father and grandfather being in the revolution, the prison-ships in which one or both had suffered, asserted his patriotism and refused to accompany the officers. They were therefore obliged to handcuff him. Subsequently they took one of the handcuffs off to enable him to write to his wife, and on their way thro' Park Row, he thrust his shackled hands through the window, and exclaimed to a friend, 'there! that is Seward's work!'—He bore himself heroically until he crossed the East-river, when the stoicism of the martyr gave way to the feelings of the man, and he bowed his head upon his

hand and wept, a weakness which he could not overcome until he was locked inside the prison."

In an editorial he said, "The title of this paper supposed a free government, a free press, freely sustained by free men. This press stops where freedom stops.—The present time is the Babylonish captivity of American Liberty."

And our fears are, dear reader, that thousands will "hang their harps on the willows" and sit down by the streams of Babylon and weep when they remember Jerusalem, that holy, happy city built by the Democratic people, and which Henry VIII, under the name of Republica, has destroyed, and driven the descendants of its founders into prison and exile, that he and his partisans may riot on the spoils. To show how free the people once were to think and print what they believed, we will give one short extract from a New York paper, of May, 1846:

"Of all wars ever fomented, we remember none more atrocious than this! It is as cowardly as it is wicked. A wealthy and powerful republic of twenty millions is attempting to humble a nation of seven millions. The giant who should beat a cripple would be a hero in comparison.— [Is it not the same now?] Gen. Scott is desiring an early peace. President Polk, Secretary Marcy, the champions of war all profess to be zealous for peace! Anxious to 'conquer Peace!' They only want to bring Mexico to her senses, make her willing to treat and be friendly with us. This is our view, and we very earnest in it; but we cannot believe the true way to obtain peace is by sending our army farther and farther into Mexico, battering down her fortresses, trampling down her harvests, firing her dwellings, and shedding the blood of her people! We well know that this would not be the right way to make peace between individuals, and it cannot be as between nations. It is because we love our country, and believe that a just God, who has said 'Thou shalt not kill,' cannot prosper this iniquity, that we seek to recall her from her career of crime, on which wicked rulers are now impelling her.— [The same now with the writer.] But say some it is no part of patriotism when our country is involved in war to ask the question, might it not have been avoided? Of course not! We have only to consider how many of the enemy we can butcher! But surely we may ask, where is the war to end? Or are we blindly to butcher on, till the enemy is entirely subjugated or exterminated? [Would] to God you would ask that question now! Let us inquire how far this sort of patriotism requires us to kill and capture, and shatter ankle-joints with grape-shot before we may begin to consider."

Fifteen years from the date of the above article, the very man who wrote it, and the party of which he was the leader, plunged this nation into war, and when James McMillan asked the same questions that Horace Greeley had asked before him, the republicans sent him to Fort Lafayette, and the editor of the Tribune believed that the same "just God who abhorred war and bloodshed" then, delights in it now, because it is their war, and the republicans are resolved to "butcher on, till the enemy is entirely subjugated or exterminated." And when one dares say what Greeley said then, "we believe that wars of invasion or conquest are utterly hostile to the genius of free institutions, and that the two cannot survive together," their new definition of treason consigns us to prison or exile.

Letter from Hon. Charles R. Buckalow.
In answer to an invitation to attend the Democratic mass meeting held in Philadelphia on Monday night last, Mr. Buckalow wrote the following brief but expressive letter:

Bloomington, June 1, 1863.
Dear sir: Your letter inviting me to attend your meeting of this evening, called with reference to the arrest, military trial and exile of Mr. Vallandigham, was delayed in reaching me. I have only time before the closing of the mail, to write a few lines in reply. I approve most heartily the object of your meeting, and hope it may be successful and exert a wide influence upon public opinion. There ought to be no doubts and no hesitation among them as to the course to be pursued. They must uphold liberty and put down its foes, and that, too, without regard to the poor pitiful pretexs by which the latter seek to defend or excuse their usurpations.

I am respectfully yours,
C. R. BUCKALOW.

Puebla Taken by the French.
The steamer Sheldrake, from Havana, which arrived at New York Sunday evening brought highly important news from Puebla; if all the details can be fully relied upon. According to these advices the French have ultimately succeeded in the capture of Puebla with its commander-in-chief (General Ortega), a large number of inferior officers and thousands of soldiers. The garrison artillery by the same accounts, had also fallen into their hands. It is said that immediately on the arrival of his heavy siege artillery, General Forsy opened a tremendous bombardment on the city, and on the 17th ult., ordered a general assault. The garrison however made but little resistance, and the whole force, commander, officers soldiers and artillery unconditionally surrendered.

Newspaper Postage.—The law passed by the last Congress fixes the rate of postage on newspapers as follows:

Daily, per quarter	85 cents
Six times a week	80 "
Tri-weekly	15 "
Semi-weekly	10 "
Weekly	5 "

Weight not to exceed four ounces. The new rates take effect July 1st, 1863.

WOOD
A FEW COPIES WANTED AT THE DEMOCRAT OFFICE.