cer, they might levy war against him.—Acts of violence or iniquity in the crown were now regarded as public injuries, and all men throughout the realm were bound under penalty of confiscation to swear obedience to twenty-five barons chosen as guardians of the liberties of the people, and the freeholders of each county chose twelve knights to make report of all violations of the Great Charter. The barbarous license of the kings was now restrained, and all the tyrannical practices which are incompatible with civilized government were guarded against. No precedents were considered valid which infringed on the Great Charter, which acquired more authority by the attempts of arbitrary power to break it."

The Democratic barons of the once Free Republic of America, are to-day demanding of King John the republican, who has lately succeeded to the throne of the Plantagenet, that in consequence of his oath as well as in deference to their own just rights, he should grant them a renewal of the Charter bequeathed to them by Jefferson, Madison, Mason, and other Democratic barons, called the "Bill of Rights," contained in the amendments to the Constitution, and which our king John has been most wickedly violating ever since he came to the throne. These rights had to be extorted from king George III, and are as follows:

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. No person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; and to have assistance of counsel for the defence."

All of these and many more have been violated by our king John, who like his tyrannical prototypes, has been accustomed from his sole authority, without process of law, to imprison, banish and attaint the freemen of his dominions. As an evidence of these barbarous practices, which are considered incompatible with civilized government, one instance of hundreds is here adduced:

BURLINGTON, N. J. Sept. 1861.

"Col. James W. Wall was arrested today, and carried to Fort Lafayette. He resisted the officers, and the Marshal called upon all his assistants, and directed them to take him. He started to go up stairs, but they seized him and carried him without any hat, with his collar open and cravat untied, to the hotel and from there was conveyed to the fort."

BURLINGTON, N. J. Sept. 28, '61.

"A thousand persons assembled to greet the return of James W. Wall from Fort Lafayette. He was escorted to his residence with music and torchlights.—Thirty four little girls representing the thirty-four States, dressed in white, bearing flowers in profusion, formed two lines from the carriage to the house. As the Colonel reached the door, our cornet band poured forth their notes of "Home, sweet home," and after the long cheers had subsided he addressed the multitude thus:

"My heart is full to-night! What a contrast is this to the melancholly night, when I was dragged ruthlessly from these steps, torn mercilessly from the clinging embraces of the dear ones at home, and consigned to the gloomy walls of an American Bastile. And my friends, from the hour that I was torn from my home, through the long and tedious days of my imprisonment up to this joyful moment, I have in vain demanded to know of the government the crime of which I am accused, who my accusers are, and to be confronted with them, but up to this hour the grave could not be more silent. Great Heaven! Can it be possible that such things can be done under a Constitution whose boast has been that it secured the people against just such outrages upon their liberties as these. Do you know, my friends, how old this Charter is? It is traced back to the mail clad barons, and these feet have stood reverently on the lawn of Runnemede (Running Mead)—where those great liberties were extorted from the tyrant John, more than six hundred years ago. They have come down to us through the long vista of ages, and the music is still sounding in our ears. "No person shall be seized, or imprisoned or banished without due process of law." Let our King John, the professed Republican, remember that the Democratic barons of to-day are men of an equally independent spirit as the barons of 1215—and disdain like them to submit in their civil government to the arbitrary will of one man like the tyrant, John. They hold now in their hands the check of the ballot to such barbarous acts. If king John robs them of the ballot, they have in reserve the check which our forefathers had to use in bringing the proud kings to reason—the check of physical force. We were taught by them that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." I.

☞ Some days since a colored woman at Beaufort, South Carolina, while engaged in her duties of washing, found a conical bomb-shell, and not knowing what it was, thought it would make a good stand for her wash kettle—the bottom covered with sparks—and sitting it on the shell, did not have to wait long for results. A quarter of an hour afterwards she found herself lying in the adjoining lot, but her kettle and contents she has not seen since.

☞ Pennsylvania furnished *one hundred and fifty thousand men* to aid in carrying on the present war; and now, when her soil is invaded, the Administration has not *one* regiment to offer her to defend the Capital of the State. Her only hope is in her own sons and her unlimited resources.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Thursday, June 25th 1863.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE CO.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WALTER B. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY CO.

Election, Tuesday, October 13.

The Democratic Nominees.

We place at the head of our paper this week the nominees of the late Democratic State Convention, for State officers. The selections are good ones. Judge Woodward, our candidate for Governor, is well and favorably known in this county as a life-long Democrat, and a man above reproach. His character for integrity and ability, and his devotion to the Union which the abolitionists for twenty-five years have been attempting to destroy, must be acknowledged even by his opponents. That he will be our next Governor is only a question of time.

From all our Democratic exchanges in the State, we see the most cheering and enthusiastic acquiescence in the nominations and platform as set forth in the resolutions. The following, from the Philadelphia *Age*, will certainly meet with a hearty approval from the Democratic masses of the State:

"There were a number of true and faithful Democrats presented to that Convention for the gubernatorial nomination. They had many warm and enthusiastic friends who fairly and honorably pressed their choice upon the delegates. Struggling in generous rivalry to secure the object of their wishes, they permitted no bitterness nor rancor to disturb the harmony and unity of action, which, in this crisis, was demanded of their representatives by the Democratic masses. Now that the contest is over, not only the candidates themselves, but all their friends, unite in standing together under the old flag that so often led our party to victory. The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice, in the midst of the most enthusiastic cheering; and the sound doctrines it boldly enunciates will find an answering echo in the heart of every Democrat of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, the nominee for Governor, is widely known in this Commonwealth. He is at present one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to which high and exalted position he was elected by a large majority. He is a Democrat without a blemish upon his political record, and has never wavered in his devotion to the great doctrine of State rights and strict Constitutional construction. He is unyielding in his attachment to the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and the rights of all the citizens, under the Constitution. As a lawyer and a jurist, he stands in the front rank of his profession. His learning, his ability, his pure and blameless life, his orthodox Democracy, and the many estimable qualities which endear him to all who know him, make him a candidate who must command the entire support of the Democratic organization, and win the respect and admiration of every true friend of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. He did not seek the proud position which has been conferred upon him by the Convention. It sought him, unsolicited by a single word or action of his own. The news of the nomination came to him as unexpectedly as if it had fallen upon the humblest citizen in the State; and his bearing from this time until the great struggle is over—crowned, as we believe it will be, with success—will prove him to be a candidate in every way worthy of the party which selected him as its standard-bearer in the most critical and important period of its history.

The selection, by acclamation, of WALTER B. LOWRIE, as the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Bench, was equally proper and patriotic. Judge Lowrie was elected to the Bench in 1851, and ever since the occupancy of that position he has shown himself to be a true man and a consummate jurist. His private life is irreproachable, and his public services have all indicated ability and patriotism of the highest order. Long before the Convention assembled, it was conceded that the nomination was due him, and that the Democratic party could not perform a nobler action than to continue him in the high office he has filled with so much dignity and ability. The announcement of his nomination, although expected, occasioned the most heart-felt satisfaction, and the intense pleasure it produced was an earnest tribute to the commanding talents and acknowledged worth of a tried and faithful public servant."

☞ Absence of the editor must excuse any lack of interest in this number of the *Democrat*.

☞ Our patrons will observe that the day of publication of the *Democrat* is changed from Tuesday to Thursday.

☞ A Company of about sixty men started from this village last week, for Harrisburg, in response to the Governor's urgent call. The company has been mustered into the U. S. service for six months or during "the emergency." The following officers were commissioned: Wm. H. Jessup, Captain; Wm. E. Post, 1st Lieutenant; B. S. Bentley, Jr., 2d Lieut.

☞ The Democratic Mass Meeting in Lenox, on Friday last, was a rouser. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, an audience of 1,500 or more were in attendance, and great enthusiasm prevailed. A report of the proceedings was received too late for this week's issue.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, June 17, 1863.

The triennial Convention of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, assembled in the House of Representatives this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Convention organized by electing Hon. FINDLEY PATTERSON President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A full representation of delegates were present.

President Patterson on taking the chair, said:

FELLOW DEMOCRATS:—My heart beats with gratitude to be called on to preside over the deliberations of the selected representatives of the Democracy of the great State of Pennsylvania. It is an honor for which I feel grateful. Fellow delegates, never—never since the formation of this State have the proceedings of any deliberative body been looked for with so great solicitude as that of the present. To be the standard bearer for the great Democratic party at any time is a great work, but at the present time, when the people of the whole world are looking upon the success and prosperity of the party for the restoration of our oppressed and bleeding country to its once happy and peaceful state, is truly a great work. You are all aware that harmony, good will and dignity, are necessary on the part of every deliberative body, and are needed to give weight and character to its deliberations. I trust and hope that we will enter upon this important duty with an eye single to the prosperity of the party which we represent, the only party which is truly for the best interests of the country. Let our motto be PRINCIPLE—let our platform be the Star Spangled Banner, which has gone through many victories on land and sea, and victory will crown our efforts.—(Cheers.)

Hon. F. W. Hughes, from the committee on resolutions, said he had the honor to report the following, which were unanimously adopted in committee:

PREAMBLE.

That we approve the resolutions, upon the state of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon public affairs, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our fathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy—the man who sneers at the "Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first element of patriotism; and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards with that oath on his conscience, wilfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law, a fair trial by a competent judge and jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunderstand it has not, in our opinion, the mental capacity which fits him for public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep indignation that some of our opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America, and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely: the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions of public affairs; and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things, be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely—low politicians filled with partizan rancor, knaves who do not care for justice, and ruffians who delight to trample it under foot; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worthiest men have been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, and respectable women treated with a brutality which it would be indecent even to name—and all this, in many cases, without a pretense that the victims were guilty of even a political offence, much less of any crime against the laws.

Resolved, That free government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons therefore in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence are the enemies of this government and ought to be themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of Clement L. Vallandigham; and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights.

Resolved, That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania has been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name and for the sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure, heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to please and keep the whole nation and Union together under one federal government.

Resolved, That when this war began we had the solemn pledge of the federal administration and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress on July 22d, 1861, that it "is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering 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 dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." But the federal administration, acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention amid frantic shouts of applause.

The Convention then proceeded to nominations for Governor.

The first ballot stood:

Wm. H. Witte	47
Hiester Clymer	33
Wm. B. Franklin	24
Geo. W. Woodward	29
Jeremiah S. Black	2
William Bigler	1
John Cessna	9
George Sanderson	6
George W. Cass	13

The eighth ballot stood as follows:

Hiester Clymer	55
Wm. H. Witte	51
Geo. W. Woodward	10
Wm. B. Franklin	7

Hon F. W. Hughes arose, after this result had been announced, and said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of William H. Witte in favor of Geo. W. Woodward, which was greeted with expressions of pleasure or displeasure.

The ninth ballot stood as follows:

Hiester Clymer	53
George W. Woodward	75

Hon. George W. Woodward having received the largest number of votes, was declared the nominee of the Convention, (tremendous cheering,) and he was afterwards declared the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party of the State for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Victor E. Piolett moved that Walter B. Lowrie be made the nominee for Judge of supreme Court by acclamation, which was agreed to amidst the wildest applause.

Mr. Lamberton offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is the desire and request of this Convention that Hon. Geo. W. Clymer will continue to occupy his seat on the bench until his inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania.

A motion was made to reconsider the resolution.

Mr. Hughes spoke at length in an eloquent strain. He thought that in the present alarming crisis in our country's history, when the State is stripped of her sovereignty, and the Austrian system of provost marshals and guards, we need just such men as Judge Woodward on the bench. (Cheers.) And I ask you to preserve it.

Let Judge Woodward resign, and let the power go into the hands of the Executive of this State; let Barrett and Mc Dowell be taken to the Government bastiles from under his very nose, thus abandoning all State sovereignty,—let him resign? *No!* [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Nebinger thought it would be more advisable that it should be left to the taste of Judge Woodward.

The motion to reconsider was withdrawn.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Chair to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, subject to the approval of the candidate for Governor.

Adjourned, *sine die*.

After the adjournment, loud calls were made for Judge Hepburn and other eloquent gentlemen, who addressed the meeting to a late hour.

Silence is Treason.

Mr. Lincoln has invented a new kind of treason,—the treason by silence. "The man," says the President of the United States, "who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy." Strange and startling as is this new definition of active disloyalty, we are not disposed in the presence of actual events to contest its soundness. We accept the President's new definition of treason; and we propose in discussing the "present peril of our government" to clear ourselves completely of the crime which it establishes.

If ever, indeed, there was a time to speak, that time is upon us now. If ever reticence in regard to the real position, silence in regard to the real prospects of a country might be fitly adjudged to be crimes against the state, they must be so adjudged this day. It ever the prophesy of smooth things, the flattery of a nation's vanity, the dainty vailing of a nation's weakness could be justly counted treason, the time and place are here before us now. For two long years the people of the United States have been taught to believe that the day which dawns over them now, lurid and terrible, could never rise upon their hopes. For two long years a thousand false and fatal voices have chanted shame into honor, weakness into strength, defeat and disaster into victory and success. These voices have not yet lost their cunning; the ear of the people is still open to hear them; the air is once more beginning to thrill with their subtle and seductive treachery. To stand by and say nothing now, is to be the willful accomplice of a vast imposture ripening fast to ruin; it is to be the deliberate ally of a headlong and incapable selfishness in the administration of public affairs, to which it is the sober truth of history to say that the annals of mankind afford no adequate parallel.—*World*.

☞ RIOTERS SENTENCED.—The three persons who were tried at the recent term of Court in Carbon county, and convicted of riot, in assaulting Mr. Leonard, the District Attorney, by tearing a copperhead badge from his watch guard, were each sentenced by Judge Barrett, to pay a fine of $20 and the costs. In passing sentence he remarked that it was the lowest punishment the law allowed him to inflict—that the parties who encouraged and instigated them to the attack were the ones who should be severely punished, but he cautioned the volunteers that if they ever again appear before him on a similar charge, they would be punished to the full extent of the law.

☞ The cavalry fight at Aldie, on the 18th, was a most severely contested and protracted encounter. The enemy were driven five miles. A large number were killed and seventy-four men and nine officers were captured. On our side Colonel Doty, of the Maine cavalry, was killed, and Colonel Di Cesnola, of the Fourth New York cavalry, was missing. Night terminated the contest.

ALBANY, June 10. An important order organizing the National Guard of the State of New York, uniformed militia, was issued by Governor Seymour to-day It provides for the formation of a seperate regiment or battalion of infantry in each assembly district, and constitutes each senatorial district a brigade district.

☞ Gen. Ewell, who succeeds Stonewall Jackson, has but one leg, and is strapped to his horse while on the field.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held at the Keystone Hotel, in Montrose, on Tuesday, 23d inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Township Committee be appointed consisting of three in each township, and that said Committee appoint a Committee of one in each sub-school district.

On motion—The Chair appointed R. B. Little, Daniel Brewster, Thomas Johnson, F. M. Williams and C. D. Lathrop, a committee to prepare, publish, and send to the Township Committee a set of instructions.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Susquehanna County will hold a Mass Meeting at Montrose, on the 4th of July next.

The following committee of arrangements to procure speakers, &c., was appointed: Wm. K. Hatch, D. Brewster, C. M. Gere, C. D. Lathrop, M. C. Tyler, F. M. Williams, Thos. Johnson.

Com. on Resolutions—R. B. Little, J. Blanding, I. Reckhowe, C. S. Gilbert, J. L. Merriman, L. B. Lathrop, N. Camp, C. C. Church, M. S. Sutton.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Montrose *Democrat*.

Township Committee.

Auburn—Jonas Carter, H. Hill, A. Waltman.

Ararat—O. S. Carpenter, N. I. West, T. B. Ogden.

Apolucon—M. Nolan, P. Welsh, Richard Collins.

Bridgewater—Reuben Wells, Thomas Johnson, F. M. Williams.

Brooklyn—Jas. Hewitt, R. O. Miles, C. C. Daly.

Clifford—John Bolton, John Stevens, C. Burdick.

Choconut—M. J. Donnelly, C. Burns, S. T. Lee.

Dimock—C. C. Mills, J. H. Wallace, J. Foster.

Dundaff—J. C. Olmstead, J. P. Phinney, C. C. Church.

Friendsville—C. B. Jackson, W. Bunnum, M. C. Sutton.

Franklin—T. Smith, S. F. Turrel, Wm. Snow.

Forest Lake—Judson Burr, A. B. Griffis, J. Bradshaw.

Gibson—John Smiley, E. E. Guild, D. C. Roberts.

Gt. Bend Tp.—I. V. Mapes, G. W. Bailey, Orin Wright.

Gt. Bend Boro.—C. S. Gilbert, Evan Griggs, J. H. Dusenbury.

Herrick—Lafayette Lyon, A. Tilden, J. M. Myers.

Harmony—W. Potter, R. Martin, W. Tremaine.

Harford—Ira Carpenter, J. Leslie, Naman Tingley.

Jessup—J. Depue, W. C. Handrick, Jonas Smith.

Jackson—S. J. Griffis, L. Griffis, T. W. Tingley.

Little Meadows—P. Smullin, L. Dowd, T. Dowd.

Lenox—H. Marcy, W. Hartley, John Brazie.

Lathrop—W. Z. Brown, G. W. Tiffany, E. M. Tewksbury.

Liberty—W. D. Turrell, R. Bailey, Solomon Allen.

Middletown—M. Keogh, Otis Ross, R. M. Dimond.

Montrose—D. Brewster, C. D. Lathrop, H. J. Webb.

N. Milford tp—O. Lathrop, D. M'Millan, S. W. Harding.

N. Milford bor—W. Hayden, E. Garratt, W. T. Ward.

Oakland—M. Shutts, L. Shutts, J. Tilden.

Rush—L. Williams, Jas. Logan, Geo. Harvey.

Silver Lake—E. Gage, M. Hogan, T. Sullivan.

Springville—W. B. Handrick, M. Riley, W. H. Gerritson.

Susq'a Depot—G. Curtis, G. W. Boyle, A. J. Seymour.

Thomson—D. Wrighter, E. Spencer, C. Brown.

C. M. GERE, Ch'n.
J. L. MERRIMAN, } Sec'ys.
C. S. GILBERT, }

☞ Intelligence from Vicksburg states that at two o'clock on Saturday morning our approaches from General Sherman's corps were pushed up to the rifle pits and to within twenty yards of one of their bastions. The rebels threw lighted shells over the parapets, but received hand grenades in return, and were driven out. On Friday General Logan silenced an eleven-inch rebel mortar with his Parott guns. Thirteen of our gunboats patrol the river below Helena and Young's point. The rebel cavalry that made the raid upon Maysville, Kentucky, was cut off at Triplett's Bridge by Colonel De Courcy, with a detachment of cavalry, taking over one hundred prisoners.

☞ At the Buehler House, in Harrisburg, on the night before the late Democratic Convention, a number of soldiers and Democrats were cheering for McClellan, when an individual, rising on a chair, proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis. He was taken out of the house to protect him from assault, and upon investigation it was found he came there to throw odium upon the Democratic party by his proposition, and have it said the Democracy were cheering for Jeff. Davis. The individual was one of Lincoln's paymasters in the army—by name Alexander McDonald Lyon—and a son in-law of Morrow B. Lowry.

☞ The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dupont the particulars attending the destruction of Stanton, S. C.

Soldier's Funeral.—Funeral services of 1st Lieut. L. O. Tyler, Co. H. 141st Reg. P. V., killed at the battle of Chancellorville, will be held at the Universalist Church, in Montrose, on Sunday, the 5th of July at one o'clock P. M.