Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, November 18, 1858.

TO ALL INTERESTED.

THE subscription accounts of the late firm of McCOLLUM & GERRITSON have been placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. L. BEEBE,—he alone being authorized to collect and give receipts for the same. He designs canvassing the county, and it is desirable that all indebted should settle promptly, thereby saving further trouble and expense to all parties. J. B. McCOLLUM.
A. J. GERRITSON.

Montrose, September 21st, 1858.

Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 18.

☞ Mr. Wm. L. Beebe desires us to give notice that he will be in this office during the two weeks of court, where all indebted to the late firm of McCollum and Gerritson for subscription, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and save all further trouble and costs.

WOOD and CASH wanted at this Office. nov 18

☞ By reference to a card in another column it will be seen that Dr. F. B. Davison has located in Montrose with a view to practice his profession.

Lecture on Washington.

Richard C. Moore, Esq., will deliver his Lecture on the character of Washington in Montrose (at the Academy Hall) on Thursday evening, Nov, 18th, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets can be procured at the Postoffice and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

☞ Jessup and Grow made speeches on Monday evening, but not having an idle hour, we took that occasion to attend to matters of more importance. We learn, however, that they embraced their colored sisters, and brothers' interests, during the evening.

☞ Haskin's toadies have finally succeeded in "counting" votes enough to "elect" him, by a pretended majority of 13. His presence at Washington is a disgrace to the people of the 9th district of the Empire State, for that he succeeds by the aid of fraud there is no doubt.

"THE HOME" is the title of a monthly Magazine published at 333 Broadway, New York, by Beadle and Adams, at $1.50 per annum. Each number contains 50 pages of neatly printed, readable matter, of a strictly moral tone. A new volume will begin with the January number and will be embellished with a choice of selection of steel plates and other engravings. It will be edited by Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor, who is understood to be the author of those humorous papers in "Godey," which have attracted so much attention, viz: The Tallow Family Papers, Lucy in the City, Fitz Foom in the Country, Trials of an Irish House Servant, &c., &c. The January number will be issued about the first of December. Send for a specimen copy.

It is offered at the following club rates: four copies, $5; ten copies, $10; fifteen copies, $15, and an extra copy free.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—This popular Lady's Magazine will be greatly improved for 1859 *It will contain nearly 1000 pages: from 25* to 30 steel plates; and about 800 wood engravings. Mrs. Anna Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," and Charles J. Peterson, author of "Kate Aylesford," are its Editors, and write *exclusively* for it. Each will give a new Novelet next year; and they will be assisted by all the best female writers. 'Peterson's Magazine' is indispensible to every lady. Its Fashions are always the largest and prettiest; its steel Engravings magnificent; its Patterns for the Work-Table, its Household Receipts, &c., almost countless. The price is but Two DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. *It is the Magazine for the times.* To Clubs it is cheaper still; viz: three copies for $5, or eight for $10; with a splendid premium to the person getting up the Club. Specimens sent gratis. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST is corrected by Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers and is the best Detector of Counterfeit or Altered Notes, published in this country. The November number, now issued, fully describes *Eighty six New Counterfeits*, and contains a fac-simile engraving of a bogus Bank Note that is being altered to various banks all over the country, and which is put into extensive circulation. It also contains several pages of other valuable information of every thing appertaining to Bank Notes. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most complete, reliable and best publication of the kind in the United States. It should be in the hands of every store keeper in the whole country, and we would advise all such to send One Dollar in a letter, for a year's subscription, to the publishers, and thus subscribe for it at once. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.

A Compendium of News.

A mob of desperate men from Campbellsville broke into the jail at Greensburg, Ky., on the 10th inst., and seized and hung two prisoners named Thompson and Despan. These men belonged to the party who murdered Henry Simpson some eighteen months ago. Another one of the murderers, Elias Stagg, committed suicide in prison to escape the action of the lynchers. A fourth prisoner, Hunter, confessed the murder of Simpson, and implicated six others in the affair. The mob are after these latter.

The President has tendered the appointments of the governorship of Kansas to ex-Governor Medary of Ohio.

The balance in the U. States Treasury on Monday last was nearly $7,000,000. The receipts of the week preceding were $578,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $925,609, and the amount of the drafts issued $1,127,000, a reduction of $556,000. The amount on deposit in New York is $5,200,000.

The Chicago "Herald" claims that Mr. Douglas will be defeated for U. S. Senator by some of the Senators holding over refusing to vote for him.

There have been received at Chicago, during the present year, up to Saturday last, 452,403 barrels flour, 9,297,799 bushels wheat, 8,448,605 bushels corn, 1,857,397 bushels oats, and 119,078 bushels barley, making a grand total of nearly twenty-two millions of bushels of grain, which is an increase of nearly five millions of bushels over the same time last year. The total shipments from Chicago, this year, are 370,086 barrels flour, 8,408,996 bshls. wheat, 7,470,456 bushels corn, 1,525,708 bushels oats, and 114,049 bushels barley, making a grand total of nineteen millions of bushels of grain, an increase of four millions of bushels.

The Wabash and Western Railroad Company's Safe at Fort Wayne (Ohio) was opened with false keys recently, and $20,000 stolen; of the amount $5,000 was in new bills on the Frontier Bank of Illinois, and the rest in other bank bills of Illinois, and Wisconsin. No clue has yet been discovered to the robbers.

Governor Packer of Pennsylvania has issued a writ to the sheriff of Berks county, fixing Tuesday, the 30th day of November, as a day for holding the special election for Congressman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

An arrival at the port of New York brings the information that a terrible gale had prevailed in the vicinity of Turks Island. Of seven vessels which were at Grand Turk, all but one, the barque Tepuca, (which put to sea) were wrecked. Their names are: schr Transit, of Liverpool, N. S.; Teresa, of Turks Island; brig Aleppo, of Windsor, N. S.; Mungo Park, of Bangor; River Belle, of Parsboro, N. S.; and Herbert Huntington, of Yarmouth, N. S.

The brig Condeva, of Providence, R. I., was driven from her moorings in Cottar Bay Channel, and has not since been heard of. It is feared she is lost.

James Rodgers, the boy, convicted of the murder of Mr. Stanston, was executed on the 12th inst. at New York city in the prison yard, according to the previous arrangements. The execution was delayed till the latest moment, in consequence of the expectations of his friends that a reprieve would be granted by the Governor. But few persons were present in the yard, while on the outside of the Tombs there was a large crowd, including many of the gentler sex.

Friday night, George Keist went to a ball, and at a late hour Saturday morning, returned to his father's house, in Mill Creek bottom, Ohio. Finding the door fastened, he attempted an entrance by the balcony. The father, who fancied he was a burglar, seized a revolver and blazed away two or three times. One of the balls took effect in the shoulder of the son. The father was of course terribly frightened when he found that the intruder was no burglar, but a member his own family. Fortunately the wound was not of a serious character—just severe enough to enforce the necessity of staying away from balls or carrying a pass key.

Mr. Daily, of Nemaha, introduced into the House, on the 25th ult., a bill prohibiting *slavery and involuntary servitude in the Territory* of Nebraska, after the first of January, 1859. It was referred to a select Committee of five, with instructions to report on the 3d inst. The nature of the report we have yet to learn.

According to recent statistics, there are 4202 lodges, and 183,833 members of the Masonic fraternity, in the United States, not including those not directly affiliated with any lodge. New York has 409 lodges and 30,000 members, much the largest number in any one State.

Gov. Denver has resumed the duties of his office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which have been so satisfactorily transacted by Mr. Mix during his absence.

The Gouldy family are all living.

The Detroit "Free Press," of the 10th inst., says "every probability" is in favor of the election of Davis (Democrat) to Congress in the Fourth District of Michigan. If this is so, the Democrats of Michigan have gained two members of Congress, and have half the delegation!

Buchanan and Douglas.

We have no disposition now, to recall the past—but we cannot refrain from reiterating our conviction that upon the Kansas question the President was right; and that had Mr. Douglas remained true to the principles of his party, Kansas would ere now have been a Free State in the Union, and the democracy every where triumphant in the late elections. The President stood upon that plank in the Cincinnati Platform, that the people of the Territories and not Congress, should decide their institutions. Governor Walker pledged the people of Kansas a fair election and invited them to the polls, but asserted that in Kansas as every where in the States, those who staid away from the polls and refused to vote, must abide by the decision of those who did. The Senator from Illinois, in his speech at Springfield in June, 1857, pending the elections of delegates to the Lecompton Convention, proclaimed, "Kansas is now about to speak for herself, through her DELEGATES assembled in Convention, to form a constitution." * * The present election law in Kansas is acknowledged to be fair and just—the rights of the voters are clearly defined—and the exercise of those rights will be efficiently and scrupulously protected. Hence, if the majority of the people of Kansas desire to have it a free state, [and we are told by the republican party that nine-tenths of the people of that territory are free state men], there is no obstacle in the way of bringing Kansas into the Union as a free State, by the votes and voice of her people, and in conformity with the great principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, provided all the free State men will go to the polls, and vote their principles, in accordance with their professions. ☞ If such is not the result, let the consequences be visited upon the heads of those whose policy it is to produce strife, anarchy, and bloodshed in Kansas, that their party may profit by slavery agitation in the northern States of this union."

This was the true ground, and the only ground—and all the people of the States were enthusiastic in favor of that position. But the elections for delegates came on—the emigrant-aid ruffians refused to vote; the pro-slavery men carried the Convention; and Secretary Stanton in his address, boldly proclaimed that the free State men alone were to blame, because of their refusal to vote. The President had but one course to pursue, and he pursued it like a statesman, a patriot and a hero. He stood by the Cincinnati platform,—by the proclamation of Douglas at Springfield—by the Inaugural of Gov. Walker, and held the Lecompton Constitution as legal, and that those refusing to vote, must acquiesce in the decision of a majority of those who did vote. But the Senator from Illinois 'backed down'—deserted the Cincinnati Platform—repudiated his own speeches—disowned his own offspring—refused to place the responsibility upon those who refused to vote—and clamored for another election to benefit those who had stirred up strife and bloodshed in Kansas, and made war on the Administration and Congress, because they stood by the platform and principles of their party. The result is as above recorded.

But, as the question, and causes, which produced these differences between the President and the Senator from Illinois, no longer exist, it is to be hoped that entire harmony may in future prevail. The terrible disasters resulting from the warfare upon the President, should inspire Mr. Douglas with a sublime repentance, and beget a Herculean zeal to retrieve what has been lost, by a hearty and consistent support of the Administration. Should he do this, the country will yet forgive him, and restore him to his former proud position. That such will be the case, we have the fullest hope and confidence. Should this be the case, and he become the nominee for President, he will receive our hearty support.—*Coshocton (Ohio) Democrat.*

Uniform and Dress of the Army of the United States.

COAT.

FOR THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. All officers shall wear a frock-coat of dark blue cloth, the skirt to extend from two-thirds to three-fourths of the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee; single-breasted for Captains and Lieutenants, double-breasted for all other grades.

2. *For a Major General*—two rows of buttons on the breast, nine in each row, placed by threes; the distance between each row, five and one-half inches at top, and three and one-half inches at bottom; stand up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front, at the bottom, and slope thence up and back ward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, making the total opening in front an angle of sixty degrees; cuffs two and one-half inches deep, to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and to button with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at the hip, and one at the end of each pocket, making four buttons on the back and skirt of the coat, the hip button to range with the lowest buttons on the breast; collar and cuffs to be of dark blue velvet; lining of the coat, black.

3. *For a Brigadier General*—the same as for a Major General, except there will be only eight buttons in each row on the breast, placed in pairs.

4. *For a Colonel*—the same as for a Major General, except there will be only seven buttons in each row on the breast, placed at equal distances; collar and cuffs of the same material as the coat.

5. *For a Lieutenant Colonel*—the same as for a Colonel.

6. *For a Major*—the same as for a Colonel.

7. *For a Captain*—the same as for a Colonel, except there will be only one row of nine buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances.

8. *For a First Lieutenant*—the same as for a Captain.

9. *For a Second Lieutenant*—the same as for a Captain.

10. *For a Brevet Second Lieutenant*—the same as for a Captain.

FOR ENLISTED MEN.

11. The uniform coat for all enlisted men shall be single-breasted frock of dark blue cloth, with a skirt extending one-half the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee.

12. *For a Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant of Artillery*—one row of nine buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances; stand-up collar, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, making the total opening in front an angle of sixty degrees; cuffs pointed according to pattern, and to button with two small buttons at the under seam; collar and cuffs of scarlet cloth; on both sides of the collar, near the front, the number of the regiment in yellow metal one inch long; on each shoulder a scarlet worsted epaulette according to pattern; narrow lining for skirt of the coat of same material and color as the coat; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at the hip to range with the lowest buttons on the breast; no buttons at the ends of the pockets.

13. *For a Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant of Infantry*—the same as for artillery, except that the cuffs and collar will be of light or Saxony blue cloth; and the epaulettes of light or Saxony blue worsted.

14. *For a Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant of Riflemen*—the same as for artillery, except that the collar and cuffs will be of medium or emerald green cloth; and the epaulettes of medium or emerald green worsted.

15. *For a Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant of Dragoons*—the same as for artillery, except that the collar and cuffs will be of orange colored cloth; and that, instead of worsted epaulettes, brass shoulder-knots, of the pattern now prescribed, will be worn.

16. *For a Sergeant of Artillery, Infantry, Riflemen, and Dragoons*—the same as for the sergeant major of those corps respectively, except that the worsted bullion of the epaulettes will be according to pattern.

17. *For a Sergeant of Light Artillery*—the same as for a sergeant of artillery, except that brass shoulder-knots (as for dragoons) will be substituted for worsted epaulettes.

18. *For a Sergeant of Engineer Soldiers*—the same as for a sergeant of artillery, except that the collar and cuffs will be of the same material and color as the coat, but edged all around with a yellow welt inserted in the seam; on both sides of the collar, near the front, a castle of yellow metal one and five-eights inches, by one and one-fourth inches high; epaulettes of yellow worsted, of the same size and form as for a sergeant of artillery.

19. *For an Ordinance Sergeant*—the same as for a sergeant of engineer soldiers, except that the collar and cuffs will be edged with crimson instead of yellow, and that on the collar, on both sides near the front, there will be a shell and flame of yellow metal, two inches long; epaulettes crimson, the same size and pattern as for a sergeant major of artillery.

20. *For a Corporal of Artillery, Infantry, Riflemen, Dragoons, Light Artillery, and Engineer Soldiers*—the same as for a sergeant of those corps respectively, except that the worsted bullion of the epaulettes will be according to pattern.

21. *For a Private of Artillery, Infantry, Riflemen, Dragoons, Light Artillery, and Engineer Soldiers*—the same as for a corporal of these arms respectively.

22. *For the Enlisted Men of Ordinance*—the same as for ordinance sergeant, except the epaulettes, which will be crimson, the same size and pattern as for a private of artillery.

23. *For Musician of Artillery, Infantry, Riflemen, Dragoons, Light Artillery, and Engineer Soldiers*—the same as for a private of those corps respectively, with the addition of a facing according to pattern, and corresponding in color with the collar and cuffs.

24. *For a Principal or Chief Musician*—the same as for a musician of his regiment, with epaulettes or shoulder knots, as for a sergeant major.

25. *For a Chief Bugler*—the same as for a principal or chief musician.

26. On all occasion of duty, except fatigue, and when out of quarters, the coat shall be buttoned and hooked at the collar.

TROUSERS.

34. The uniform trousers, both for officers and enlisted men, will be of cloth throughout the year; made loose, and to spread well over the boot; of white and light blue mixed, commonly called sky blue mixture, for regimental officers and enlisted men; and of dark blue cloth for all other officers; reinforced for all enlisted mounted men.

35. *For General Officer*—plain, without stripe, welt, or cord, down the outer seam.

36. *For Officers of the General Staff and Staff Corps*—with a bluff welt, one-eight of an inch in diameter, let into the outer seam.

37. *For Regimental Officers*—with a welt let into the outer seam, one-eight of an inch in diameter, of the following colors: for *Artillery*, scarlet; *Infantry*, dark blue; *Riflemen*, medium or emerald green; *Dragoons*, orange.

38. *For all Enlisted Men*—with a cord, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, down the outer seam, of the following colors: for *Artillery*, scarlet; *Infantry*, dark blue; *Riflemen*, medium or emerald green; *Dragoons*, orange; *Engineers*, yellow; *Ordinance*, crimson.

"The Greatest Biography of the Age."

NOW READY.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BY HENRY S. RANDALL, L. L. D.

In Three Volumes, Octavo.

This work contains upwards of 2,000 pages, is printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound in various styles. It is illustrated by several engravings on steel, and numerous *fac-similes*; among the former are two fine portraits of JEFFERSON. The fac-similes embrace, among others, the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, in Jefferson's own handwriting.

This is, in every sense AN AUTHORIZED WORK; it was undertaken under the approbation of his family, and with an unreserved access to all the private papers of Jefferson in their possession; and it has received the benefit of their recollections and opinions at every step.

The work contains the expressions of Jefferson on every great public question which arose from his advent to public life to his death—a period of about sixty years, and embracing the whole *forming* period of the Republic. It contains Jefferson's heretofore unpublished family correspondence; selections from the finest published letters, state papers, etc. etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No other life of Jefferson ever published—probably none that ever will be published—can bear any comparison to this in thoroughness, fullness of incident, and conscientious fidelity. * * * * This biography has evidently been a labor of love, and the years of patient, assiduous toil it has cost, have been given with ungrudging, untiring enthusiasm."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"At length the public have a life of Thomas Jefferson that is not only fascinating, and therefore sure to be popular, but one that will stand the essential historic test—that of accuracy and truthfulness. It seems that the ground work of the whole is authentic cotemporary material, and of the highest order. To gather it has been the work of years. We would not compare this volume with that inimitable and incomparable biography of Boswell, and yet so faithful is the portraiture, that Jefferson is made to draw of himself, that his nature, his very soul, is delineated with a distinctness not unlike that in which Johnson stands out in the pages of Boswell."—*Boston Post.*

"Imbued with that enthusiastic admiration of his subject, without which a biographer is rarely successful, Mr. Randall nevertheless does not seek to hide whatever faults he may find, either from himself or from the reader. He paints the picture, as Cromwell insisted his should be painted, 'warts and all.' The picture gains by this in life-like coloring, without losing any of its majestic proportions."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"No one who runs his eye, however casually over this work, will fail to be satisfied that Mr. Randall has added very largely to the stock of the world's information about Jefferson, that he has had access to sources hitherto unexplored, and that he has done more than was ever done by any one before him to illustrate the personality of that great statesman."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"We have read with delight Mr. Randall's captivating details of Mr. Jefferson's personal history, which he has sedulously gathered, and admirably grouped together, from a great variety of authentic sources, hitherto unexplored. Out of the tempting richness of his materials, the able and clear-sighted author has constructed a book, at once most entertaining and instructive—one that should be studied by every patriot of the land."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"There can be only one opinion as to the ability, general impartiality and industry which Mr. Randall has brought into combination in the composition of his biography. * * * * He has worthily executed a much-wanted book."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"It will take place among the choicest classics of American literature, and be consulted by every future historian of this country."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

"We like it because it neither conceals, palliates, exaggerates, nor distorts, but approaches in every instance, and in every particular, the career of the noble character whose opinions have done so much to shape, the domestic and foreign policy of the nation he contributed so greatly to call into existence."—*N. O. True Delta.*

This work will be SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION, at the low price of $7.50—handsomely bound in cloth.

Experienced Canvassing Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to obtain subscribers for this work. Applicants should state what counties they would like to canvass.

Specimen copies will be sent by mail, pre-paid, to any address, on receipt of the price.

For full particulars address DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau St., New York.

RELIEF FUND.—The citizens of Baltimore have contributed nearly $5,000 to the relief fund for the benefit of the families of the lamented Benton and Rigdon, who have both been murdered by Know-Nothings of that city, being the sad fruits of the election of Mayor by rowdy influence in that city.

A Lowell Enterprise!

We publish the following prospectus for the benefit of those interested—

Matrimonial Advocate

IS the title of a weekly paper devoted to matrimonial interests. It not only *advocates* true conjugal unions, but has developed a plan by which one's true love may soon be found and a marriage consummated. When desired, information will be given in regard to courtship, how to select a life companion, how to avoid family quarrels, and how to get a divorce, etc., etc., through its columns. In fact, its 'confidential' editor will answer any question proposed, which may come within the range of matrimonial interests. Everybody will find a confiding and *advising* friend in the ADVOCATE.

Free love and the insidious wiles of its doctrines, will be exposed. Quarreling wives and husbands may find their "character" truly *delineated*, now and then, with a "moral" attached. Indeed, "no pains will be spared" to make the ADVOCATE instructive as well as sarcastic, amusing as well as moral in its character.

In its "funnygraphic" department, the ladies and gents who have answered "matrimonial advertisements" of late years, will find something *personally interesting* to them. Not a *few* of their letters will appear from week to week, duly *illustrated* with "cents" and *slashes* with a *pen*. Look out for fun!

The "growing immoralities" of the New England manufacturing towns will be looked after. Many agents, overseers, and 'factory girls' may *look out*.

Voluntary correspondence, of a moral, instructive, sarcastic and *amusing* nature solicited.

The "Advocate" contains "more than your monies' worth" of reading matter, is neatly printed and its articles selected with reference to a literary taste.

It is only to be obtained by *actual* subscribers, (by mail.) Terms—$1.00 a year, 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months, *in advance.*

Adress, JEREMIAH TRUESDELL,
Care of "Workman's Advocate."
Lowell, Mass.

MATRIMONIAL!

YOUNG MAN!—do you wish for a wife "suited to your mind?" Young woman! do you wish for a husband "good and true?" If so, you can have your wishes gratified by addressing "CONFIDENCE," care of JEREMIAH TRUESDELL, Lowell, Mass. You must state your age, appearance, situation in life, give good reference as to character, and also describe the characteristics you desire in a life partner. You must also enclose your "likeness" in your letter. You can have it taken upon patent leather.

"Confidence" decides by the character of your letter and your physiognomy portrayed in the miniature, the kind of a partner who would make you happy through life, and then introduces the parties by letter or otherwise, when they can have matters all their own way. By this method, those who can live in harmony are brought together. Experience proves that in this way one is more liable to find a congenial partner, because the applicant, through "Confidence," has a large circle to select from—*among those who desire to get married.* This is much better than to be "confined to one's circle of acquaintances, and be restricted by the rules of false, fastidious society, to find a "true love."

"Confidence" has an extensive knowledge of human nature, is possessed of good judgment, and will *conscientiously* use those talents in endeavors to *unite* those who are adapted to make each other happy, and every one can rely upon their "matrimonial applications" being kept a *secret* to the parties directly concerned. This is a much better and surer way than to advertise for a "wife" or a "husband," as there can be no deception practised. Our "applications" are genuine, and their circumstances, character, etc., are all investigated by "Confidence" before the parties are introduced. In this respect "Confidence" acts as a friend and adviser, and loves the duties of this responsible position. Will those who write, address "CONFIDENCE" *confidingly!*

When applications are received, they are recorded, and the names remain on Cupid's list until a "match" is concluded, and every one who makes application may expect their case will be attended to faithfully.

A large list of applicants, both ladies and gentlemen, of all ages and standing in society, are now upon record on Cupid's book, so new names need not expect delay in being introduced to an appropriate person with a view of marriage. Those recorded reside in every State of our "glorious Union," and no one can fail to find their "ideal."

Merchants, planters, and young men of the south and west will have a large array of *smart*, intelligent and accomplished "Yankee girls" to select a wife from, and many are improving their opportunity.

One and all, who wish to enter the matrimonial state—send along your application, and your case will be immediately attended to.

☞ Each application must be accompanied by a fee of Two DOLLARS. This will entitle the applicant to a life partner and the MATRIMONIAL ADVOCATE for one year. Address as above.

New England Sentiment.

We copy the following from the Concord, (New Hamphire) Statesman, a "Republican" paper, and ask for it an attentive perusal. If New England had more such advocates of common sense among the opposition, truth and principle might again prevail in that abolitionized region:

Now let us inquire in the name of common sense, of what avail it is to prove by statistics that we pay three-fourths of all the revenues of the Government, while Southern consumers are our largest costumers! Of what avail is it to prove, to the satisfaction of every politician, that we supply the South with all they wear, from a top knot to a shoe latchet; with all that they use, from a steam engine to a friction match, when this very process feeds our manufacturers? The South is as necessary to the North, as the North is to the South. Massachusetts alone makes annually six millions of dollars' worth of shoes. The South is her best customer. When the shoe business declines, gaunt hunger stalks through the streets of her flourishing villages.

New England is extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton. We buy the raw material of the South, and pay in goods. When our spindles cease to whirl, the operatives are threatened with starvation. It is the spirit of a hyena that bites the hand that feeds it. It is high time to cultivate *fraternal feeling* between the different sections of our country. Neither commerce, manufactures nor agriculture can flourish while the two hostile portions of our country endeavor to cripple and injure each other. Supposing we succeed in convicting the South of their dependence on us for all they eat, and wear, and use; and thus stimulate them to establish manufactories for themselves or divert their trade into other channels, are we gainers by the process?

Suppose we prove that they are indebted to us for all their literature and all their teachers, and thus rouse their hostility to our books and teachers, are we benefitted in any wise? No good has come, or ever will come, from this mutual crimination and recrimination. It neither strengthens the party nor hastens the downfall of slavery. We hold that every State has a right to determine what institutions it will adopt.

Why then, hoist the banner of "No more slave States," when the very corner-stone of our political fabric rests upon the principle that a majority of the people of every State new or old, shall decide that question for itself?

HARD UP.—John W. Forney has been watching the returns of the late election, anxious to chronicle the success of Anti-Lecompton Democrats. In his report of the political complexion of our State Legislature, he sums up as follows:

Senate—Democrats 17, Opposition 16.

House—Democrats 31, Opposition 66, Anti-Lecompton Democrats 2.

Observing that there were two Anti-Lecompton Democrats elected, we were anxious to see who they were, and found them to be Samuel G. Arthurs and Michael A. Frank, from this district. The first of these never claimed to be a Democrat, and was defeated at the late election by 1757 majority. The other left the party in 1853 because he could not be appointed Postmaster at Clearfield, Pa., since which time he has been a chief amongst the "Americans," and was also defeated by 842 of a majority. Instead of these two worthies, Messrs. Wilcox and Boyer, two sound Democrats, will occupy positions in the House next winter.—*Brookville Jeffersonian.*

Divorce in Indiana.

Judge Teet, of Indiana, in giving his opinion in a divorce case recently before himself that "the advocates of free love could not ask the enactment of a statute more favorable to their views than the present divorce law. Mormon polygamy is far better, for that at least compels the husband to provide for and protect their numerous wives." Indiana appears to be the refuge of all illy-matched pairs, where they are able to get married without any difficulty.

United States Army.

The present military force of the United States consists of nineteen regiments of the line, composed of the following corps: Five regiments of cavalry, four regiments of artillery, ten of infantry, making a grand aggregate of thirteen thousand rank and file of all arms. This little army covers an area of over two millions of square miles, being two thirds the area of all Europe. There are eleven hundred commissioned officers, including one hundred medical officers, eight hundred and fifty of whom graduated at the Military Academy, and two hundred and fifty appointments. The nativity of those officers is as follows: Born in the United States, 1,060, Ireland 14, France 8, England 6, Germany 3, Scotland 2, Austria 1, Italy 1, Portugal 1, Spain 1, Cuba 1, Turkey 1, at sea 3. The militia force of the United States is computed at 3,000,000 effective men.

MORE GAINS.—A day or two since we had the pleasure of recording the gain of two members of Congress in Michigan; now we have the gratification to announce that the Democracy of Wisconsin have elected Chas. H. Larabee, in the place of Billinghurst, the present "Republican" member. Make room for both Michigan and Wisconsin in 1860. We will likely gain half a dozen more members when the remaining elections are held.—*N. Y. News, 11th.*

☞ The Commercial School, which we believe to be largest, most flourishing and most completely organized, is the Iron City College of Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Hunt's Merchant Magazine of October, 1858.*

List of Traverse Jurors

Drawn to serve at the November Term, 1858.

SECOND WEEK.

Auburn—Noah Baldwin, Joseph Carlin, Tracy Frink, Isaac Low; Bridgewater—J. A. Atherton, Luther Catlin, Martin Newman, Brooklyn—J. O. Bullard, H. G. Baily, M. L. Mack; Clifford—Thomas Burdick, Davis Stevens, John Tinker, Wm. Jones; Franklin—~~Lyman Beebe, Charles Weeks, Oliver~~ Griswold Dill, David Richards; Herrick—Erastus Bennet, Thos. Burdick; Harford—Watson Jeffers; Jackson—Elisha Brown, Horace French, Alonzo Lamb, Jonathan H. Mills; Lenox—E. R. Grow, John C. Howe; Montrose—H. H. Dunmore, S. A. Woodruff; Middletown—John T. Buxton; New Milford—Nelson Hager; Oakland—Wm. C. Wood; Susquehanna—Andrew Bronson, Gaylord Curtis; Silver Lake—J. W. Brackney, Ezekiel H. Gage.

Trial List.—Second Week.

Chamberlin vs. Case.
Ashley vs. Case.
Case vs. Kellum.
Case vs. Merrill.
Alverson vs. Gelatt.
Griffis vs. Harvey.
Dewers vs. Dunmore.
Withey vs. Ball.
Baker vs. Dickerman.
Lusk vs. Bradley.
Shaw vs. N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.
Chandler vs. Chandler.
Gillet vs. Roberts.
Williamson vs. Decker.
Wagner vs. Decker.
Cooley vs. Tewksbury.
Woodcock vs. Mitchell.
Webster vs. Hawley.
Edge vs. Hawley.
Bennett vs. Donlin.
Lillie vs. Lillie.
Austin vs. Austin.
Kelly vs. Brundage.
Peck vs. Dix.
Norton vs. Anderson.
DuBois vs. Cripsell.
Bailey vs. Lathrop.
Blackman vs. Mott's Estate.
Miller vs. Taylor.
Frothingham et al. vs. Simons et al.
Driggs vs. Moore.
Chandler vs. Glover's Adm'rs.
Meeker vs. Rose's Ex'rs.

WHAT THEY SAY IN

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—The close attention which our affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing you about the Safe.

On occasion of the fire 19th July, by which we suffered a large loss, our store, with a number of other buildings, was consumed. The Safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to a most intense heat, as is well attested by the effects on its strong iron frame, which, from its flaked and scaly appearance, looks as though it had been heated for a long time in a furnace. The Safe, with heaps of molten glass and kegs of nails, *fused into a mass*, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning materials, and was suffered to remain there, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us,) until the 2d of August, 14 days afterwards. The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely uninjured by fire. This test has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another. Yours, &c.

R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Only Makers in this State of
Herring's Patent Champion Safe,
THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN. nov 4 2m ew65

Joy to the World.—The greatest Medical Discovery of the day.—Read the advertisement headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation. mn.

Teachers' Examinations.—I will meet candidates for the profession of teaching, for the purpose of examination, as follows:

Apolacon	Nov	22	Buffum	S-H 10	A M
Middletown	"	23	Baldwin	"	"
Forest Lake	"	24	Towne	"	"
Jessup	"	25	Cornell	"	"
Rush	"	26	Granger's	"	"
Auburn	"	27	Low	"	"
Springville	"	29	Village	"	"
Dimock	"	30	Academy	"	"
Lathrop	Dec.	1	Newton	"	"
Clifford	"	2	City	"	"
Herrick	"	3	Uniondale	"	"
Ararat	"	4	Church		8
Thompson	"	4	Centre	"	2 p.m

A portion of the examination will be written, and a part oral. Each candidate should be provided with at least two sheets of good, fool's cap paper, pen and ink. All should be punctual; no one will be admitted to the class after the examination commences. B. F. TEWKSBURY,
oc 24 Co. Supt.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. The most welcome intelligence we can give to all who are thus situated, is that the means of recovery are within their reach—that they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirits, and constitutions, and obtain a new hold on life, and a new sense of its blessings. The Pills are, to our certain knowledge, producing such results in chronic diarrhea and cholic, weakness of the stomach, diseases of the kidneys and liver complaints, as have never been paralleled in this country; while Holloway's Ointment is working miracles in external disorders. [1w.

No Excuse for having Colds and Pains in the Limbs, when a 25 ct. bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment will afford you immediate relief. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment, in pint bottles 50 cts. Depot, 56 Courtlandt street, New York.
Sold everywhere. 44w3.

White-Man's Barber Shop,
—AT THE—
FRANKLIN HOTEL,
MONTROSE, PA.
oc 28 W. H. NEWEY.

MARRIED.

At Harford, on the 9th inst., by Rev. A. Miller, Mr. THOMAS J. CARR, to Miss LEONORA VERY.

On the 10th inst., by the same, at Harford, Mr. OBADIAH JOHNSON, of Lenox, to Miss LUCY ANN GIBSON.

On the 13th inst., by the same, at Harford, Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, to Miss MARGARET McCONNEL.

In Lathrop, on the 13th inst., by S. W. Tewksbury, Esq., Mr. FRANCIS LINDSLEY of Brooklyn, and Miss MAGARET J. STEPHENS of Lathrop.

DIED.

Obituary.—JEREMIAH ELY, son of Gordon Ely, Esq., of Brooklyn, Pa., was killed by lightning, August 27th, 1858. At the time of the melancholy occurrence deceased resided at Hartford Van Buren Co., Michigan. He was returning to his dwelling from a neighboring field, when being overtaken by a sudden thunderstorm, sought a tree for shelter, and while enjoying its friendly protection, was smitten by the bolt that deprived him of life at the age of 37 years. A large circle of relatives and friends, and four orphan children, mourn his unlimely death. Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious.

He sleeps in peace! the howling winds
That scourge the distant west,
A melancholy anthem chant
Above his lowly rest.

Unheralded, the monster drew
His bow, and sped a dart,
That stilled—alas! forever stilled
A brave and manly heart.

God bless the little orphan ones,
Bereft of parents dear:
May kindly hearts their wants supply,
And dry their every tear.

Restrain your grief, ye mourning friends,
There reigns a God of love!
And though, on earth, are bitter woes,
There's naught but love above.

S. W. T.

Attention Artillery!

THE Members of the Bridgewater Artillery, are hereby notified to meet at the house of W. K. Hatch, in Montrose, on *Saturday, Nov. 27th, 1858*, at two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of transacting important business. O. S. BEEBE, *Captain.*
Nov. 18th, 2w.

THE GLOBE:

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I SHALL publish the DAILY GLOBE, and the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX during the next session of Congress. The D