THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

Thursday, June 2, 1859.

$1.50 Per Annum in Advance.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philad'a.

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JOHN ROWE, Franklin.

BLANKS.

JUSTICES' Dunning Letters, Warrants, Subpoenas, Summonses, Executions, Attachments, Constables' Sales, Deeds, Notes, and other Blanks, always kept on hand at this office. BLANKS printed to order.

☞ The Black Republicans, true to the falsifying habit which has ever been their chief characteristic, are attempting to deny that they advocated and adopted the two years law in Massachusetts. A bolder and more infamous falsehood could not be manufactured. Two of their Legislatures adopted it, and under the tutelage of all their leaders and all but two of their presses it was taught to their party adherents; while it met with a united and entire opposition from all attached to the Democratic party. The N. Y. Express (American) says:

"The Republicans of Massachusetts have only *kept their word* with the "Americans." They promised pretty much the same thing thing here, and committed themselves to the principle at Syracuse, but in New York they don't keep faith, and in Massachusetts they do."

The Lawrence (Mass.) American (Republican) says:

"The two years amendment was opposed only by men ambitious for self-exaltation, Democratic demagogues, and a horde of ignorant, priest-ridden Irish, or the Coolies, Dutch and Germans."

Yet in the face of the fact that it was strictly a "Republican" party measure, opposed by all Democrats, the Montrose Republican declares that "it was *not* a party question, *many* of the Republican leaders and papers taking ground against it, while *many* Democrats voted for it;" also stating that a *large majority* of the Republicans were opposed to it—but that the Democrats held secret meetings and resolved to vote for it,—statements which are utterly and wilfully false, and designedly so.

Seward, Hickman & Co.

We notice that the Republican papers are rejoicing hugely over the fact that John Hickman a "Democrat" advocates the same doctrines as the abolitionist, W. H. Seward. To show how this is regarded, we copy from an article in the National Vedette, which has been copied by the Republican papers.

The reader will perceive that on the slavery issue Mr. Hickman takes precisely the same ground as that taken by Mr. Seward in his Rochester speech, with the exception that Mr. Hickman is more bold and emphatic in expressing himself than Mr. Seward. That there may be no mistake about this we place the language of both side by side.

Here follows lengthy extracts showing how unnecessary for us to copy at length, and we will only copy the gist of the remarks of each. Seward says:

"Our country is a theatre which exhibits in full operation two radically different political systems. * * * They never have permanently existed together in one country, and they never can."

Hickman says:

"There is an eternal antagonism between freedom and slavery. * * * and the one or the other must eventually gain the ascendancy."

By these extracts it will be seen, continues the Vedette, that while these two men hold precisely the same sentiments, Mr. Hickman is really the boldest in his expression.

The Vedette then proceeds to vindicate Seward, and expose Forney's hypocrisy, as follows:

In misrepresentation and abuse of Mr. Seward no paper has been more industrious and persevering than Forney's *Press*—indeed we believe that that paper has done more than all the Buchanan papers combined to place Mr. Seward in a false position before the people. Mr. Forney has held up his hands in hypocritical horror at what he affected to believe to be the treasonable doctrines of Mr. Seward;—and now, forsooth, when the same doctrine is put forth by Mr. Hickman, this immaculate politician can endorse it as the soundest principle of political philosophy! Others may deem such men worthy of confidence but we cannot. These remarks are applicable to most of Forney's followers. We have heard Mr. Hickman's speech eulogized by those who affect the greatest repugnance to the doctrine of Mr. Seward. We hope they will now take the trouble to revise their opinions.

How much longer will Forneyism deny its abolitionism while practically avowing it? Of course when Hickman says that one of the systems must gain the ascendancy, he not only means that, but that the victor will at once proceed to exterminate the other—or in other words that when his Northern abolition party get the power they will abolish slavery by force where it now exists. That this is the real aim of the plots of the anti-slavery party there is no doubt.

☞ The Hon. John Wentworth, who conducts The Chicago Black "Republican" Democrat, owing to some offensive acts of his party, gives the following analysis of the various elements composing it. He speaks knowingly, understandingly, and doubtless feelingly:

This year, 1859, it is notorious that the blacklegs, the brothel keeper, and that whole class of offenders, who claim the right to violate all our laws, with impunity, *voted the "Republican" ticket*. The loafing and vagrant class of professional street laborers, who are incapable of doing a good day's work, and therefore cannot get situations under any individual or corporation, also *voted the "Republican" ticket*. There were men sent to Bridewell, very deservedly, who were pardoned out on the eve of the election, and *they all voted the "Republican" ticket*.

☞ The election in Virginia for State officers and members of Congress was held on the 26th. As the returns come in slowly the result is in doubt, but it is generally conceded that Letcher, Democrat, is elected Governor over Goggin, Whig, by a small majority, while the Democrats elect ten, or twelve of the thirteen Congressmen.

A PARTY which has no higher aim than to "oppose" the measures of a National Administration, though that Administration may be faithless to correct principles and abandoned and corrupt, is ephemeral, unstable, and unreliable. Its existence depending upon the demerits of others, it may, today, be lifted upon the topmost wave of success, and to-morrow be sunk into the lowest depths of defeat. Any party, to be successful, or even to be worthy of confidence, should be founded upon the eternal principles of Truth and Progress. It should present to the consideration of thoughtful, correct and beneficent measures of public welfare and improvement, which, in due time, shall win their way to the public heart and mind, and become the settled policy of the nation. To take advantage of the misdeeds of others, may suit the demagogue, and answer for the purpose of the day, but the far-seeing and enlightened statesman, will place his dependence upon the almighty force and importance of truth, and the honesty and intelligence of the people.—*Bradford Reporter.*

No person on reading the above, would suspect that it was from an opposition paper—yet such is the fact. The editor has given the true position of the various "opposition" parties with which he has acted during the past five years. They depend on nothing but "opposition" to whatever is said or done by Democrats, never waiting to inquire whether it be right or wrong. This is why his parties are always "unreliable," suiting none but "demagogues." This feature of the enemy is emphatically contemptible. They are a deplorable farce upon community. They originate and accomplish nothing. No measure of public policy meets their favor, no matter how beneficent it may be in its design. Instead of aiding to carry on the great work of free government, they only hang like a mill stone about the neck of progress, impeding it at every step. They are but as a dog in the manger, seeking to snap at the hand that saves them from their own ruin.

The Reporter man must keep cool this hot weather, or he will make warm work among his party isms. It will not do for a voice to be raised in this way; it may do serious harm to the party of changes. The party depends on changes, and for it to attempt to pursue any other course while its present corrupt leaders manage it, would be its death, at once, and forever.

If the Reporter wants a party that is reliable, consistent, permanent, and right, he must come to ours; but if he still fights against us, and wants to keep having a party to work with, he must let it change about as often as the wind, else he can have no party at all.

But we think the sensible ideas of the Reporter will not last long, and we suspect that this display is only intended to temporarily pacify some of his party tools who are getting tired of chasing after party changes. In 1856, if we remember aright, our neighbor shouted as lustily as any for "Fremont and *Freedom*," but just at election time allowed his masters to force 'Fillmore and *Slavery*" down his throat. People who submit to such a humiliation are very apt to be [illegible] circumstances again demand the sacrifice. If the Reporter and his friends do not turn as great a political somerset before Nov. '60, there will be "something new under the Sun," so far as the "opposition" is concerned.

But the Reporter is still talking. A week later than the above, it says:

"We cannot conceive of an organization becoming permanent unless based upon the promulgation and advocacy of correct principles."

Correct, Mr. Reporter. You talk as if you knew how to sustain a party if you only had the material. The reason of the fall of the various party structures under which you have vainly sought shelter since you left the Democratic, is the want of *principle*. But in your present company you never can have a reliable party. Your head men are too corrupt. Your chieftain, a man who at one time prides himself upon being the especial champion of a revenue tariff, and at another tries to persuade the iron masters that he is and has always been the devoted friend of "protection;" who at one time follows after and pleads with naturalized citizens for aid, appealing to them in the name of his Maker to not suffer him to fall, and afterwards, kneeling in the dust, worships at the feet of the nearly defunct carcass of what he once (correctly) branded as a foul plot against liberty, will never permit you to be consistent. It is only by opposing and falsifying the acts of the party in power, that such demagogues can fatten; and to ask them to do otherwise, would be to ask them to destroy their own means of subsistence.

THE PILGRAM of FIRE, OR, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE. By Rev. J. H. Ingraham, author of the "Prince of the House of David." New York: Pudney and Russel; Philadelphia: G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut street.

We acknowledge the reception of a copy of the above work from the publisher, G. G. Evans, Philadelphia. Price of each $1.25. Persons remitting, should, in addition to the price of each work, send 21 cents to prepay postage. Address, G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE BOOK OF ANECDOTES, AND BUDGET OF FUN. G. G. Evans, Publisher, No. 439 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A copy of the above work has been received from the publisher. It is an unfailing antidote for *ennui*, and an admirable anti-dyspeptic agent. The hearty laughs with which its pages abound, will undoubtedly cause a considerable falling off in the sale of Patent Medicines, and be productive of more genuine health. Come, sobersides, wake up, buy a copy and forget your ills. Price $1; twenty-five cents additional for postage.

LITTELLS' LIVING AGE. Delisser and Proctor, New York, have commenced in the Living Age a new work by the author of Picciola, entitled "Chrisna." The price of this periodical has been reduced to $5, while its value has been increased by a series of weekly portraits on steel. Hahnemann, the founder of Homeopathy, is in the last number, which also contains an interesting article on Horace Walpole, from Bentley's Quarterly Review.

☞ At the late annual session of the Wyoming Conference of the M. E. Church, the following appointments for this (Wyalusing) district were made:

Presiding Elder: G. H. Blakeslee.
Montrose, J. K. Peck.
Brooklyn, J. F. Wilbur.
Gibson, D. Worrell.
Le Raysville, To be supplied.
Auburn, O. Pearce.
Springville, J. V. Newell, I. T. Walker.
Tunkhannock, B. B. Emory.
Skinner's Eddy, W. W. Welch.
Mehoopany, J. B. Towner.
Nicholson, I. D. Warren.
Wyalusing, G. Landon.
Little Meadows, E. Sibley.
Rome, R. Van Valkenburg.
Orwell, E. F. Roberts.
Litchfield, To be supplied.
Windham, C. E. Taylor.

☞ The card of C. O Fordham, Boot and Shoe manufacturer and repairer, will be found in our advertising columns.

Harford Matters.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you allow me a word in reply to the calumnious charge preferred against me in the *Democrat* of May 12th, by certain "members of the sub district No. 5, Harford, Pa."? I am of the opinion of the person who wrote "in behalf of the Ladies of Harford," viz: that enough has been said in regard to the recent amalgamation case in Harford; yet I think it my right to be allowed to refute the accusation brought against me by a minority of the proprietors of the sub district wherein I labored in the capacity of teacher. They say that I have been "influenced to favor the degrading and detestable system of amalgamation." The charge is false. I *do not* and *never have* favored amalgamation, and I know of no reason for their asser ion.

A brother and sister of John Sophia attended my school. I considered it my duty to treat them as having (in school) equal rights and privileges with the other scholars, and did so. But I deny having in any way favored *amalgamation* and consider the charge as unjust and ungenerous, as it was unnecessary and uncalled for.

EMMA A. FARRAR.

Harford, May 20, 1859.

A bold Attempt at Robbery.

On Wednesday evening, as the express train that leaves New York at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the New York and Erie Railroad left Port Jervis, 88 miles from New York, a few minutes past nine clock, a fellow attempted to administer chloroform to Mr. Adam Keck, the Mail Agent. A sponge well saturated was applied, but in the act a drop fell on Mr. Keck's face, which aroused him. Springing up the person clinched the Agent by the cravat and drew a six barrel pistol. The Mail Agent seized the pistol just by the cock, and the two had a severe tussel for ten minutes or more, during which time the pistol dropped. The robber then attempted to use a slung shot, which he also lost during the tussel, and was altogether roughly handled.—During the scoffle three or four express boxes were broken by the parties falling on them, and the iron rods in front of the window were bent out four inches, and the glass broken. Unfortunately the bell-rope was pulled by one of them, which brought the train to a stand. The robber broke away and jumped off the car, before the conductor could force him. The car was so full of the chloroform that it was actually suffocating.—The robber left behind him an overcoat valued at $35, the six barrel pistol, a basket containing provisions, a bottle of brandy, a bag, supposed to put the money in (if he got any,) and the slung shot.

No doubt he expected to kill the Express Messenger and the Mail Agent also, if they made any resistance, take the key of the safe and extract the money, of which there was $10,000 in the safe.

A man named Edward Jackson has been identified as the robber and held to bail in the sum of $2,500 to answer. He is said to be the President of an extensive Oil company in Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Greeley in Kansas.

It is known that the "Philosopher" of the Tribune is on a political tour to the West and Northwest, to feel the pulse of that section on the question of Black Republicanism, but more especially to attend to the political affairs of his friend Senator Seward, whilst he is basking in the sunshine of royalty and collecting funds from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to be used in promoting discord among the different States of the American Union. Horace recently delivered a speech at Wyandotte, Kansas Territory, in the course of which he told the people assembled what he *had done*, and what he intended *to do*, for Kansas, and all other States. He advocated the true Black Republican doctrine, which is, that the negro is entitled to the same social and political *status* as the white man. The main portions of his remarks were for the negro. He said, in the commencement of his remarks, that W. H. Seward, of New York, had said there was an irrepressible conflict between slave and free labor; and that, although the question was settled in Kansas in favor of its being a free State when admitted into the Union, yet the main question was not settled, nor would it be *until all the States were free*. He also said that this conflict would go on until it penetrated the heart of the *Cotton States*. This is the Seward platform as laid down by the chosen exponent of his views, and it will be seen that he openly proclaims the *real purpose* of the Black Republican party to be an attack upon the rights and property of the *Slave States*. The operations in the Territories is but a starting point for the war upon the States. The Black Republican campaign of 1860 is now mapped out, and the country must prepare for the issue. Mr. Greeley announced it to be a direct interference in the affairs of the States, and this is the position of Mr. Seward.—*Pennsylvanian.*

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Jacksonville correspondent of the Springville Register says that a most terrific tornado occured twelve miles south of that city yesterday. The violence of the whirlwind is described as exceeding anything of the kind ever witnessed in this country, and could only be compared to a West India hurricane. Sixteen persons are reported to have been killed and many others seriously injured. Houses and barns were demolished and blown to atoms. The names of the killed have not been ascertained.

☞ A young lady named Matilda Sawyer who resided in Port Jervis, Orange County, was burned to death the other day while engaged in making her wedding-dress. The old adage, which needs not to be repeated here, had fatal fulfillment in her case. A fluid lamp was the proximate cause of the calamity.

PRESIDENT Buchanan has appointed Col. SAML. STAMBAUGH, of Lancaster, Pa., Surveyor General of Utah Territory.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship New York, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived May 29th, bringing Liverpool and London dates of Tuesday, the 17th inst.

The headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon had been established at Alessandria.

The report of Count Buol's resignation from the Austrian Ministry is confirmed.

Many failures are reported on the Continent and in the London Stock Exchange.

Queen Victoria reviewed the troops at Aldershott, on the 16th inst.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon before his departure for Italy, addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, repeating his promise to take no step during the war to compromise the interests of England.

The India and China mails had reached London. The Calcutta dates are to April 8th, and from Hong Kong to March 28th. The news is not important.

The French troops had captured Saigon, a place of considerable strength in Cochin China.

Trade at Canton was suffering much from the exactions of the Mandarins.

THE WAR.

Nothing further of importance had been received from the seat of war, no collision having occurred, though soon expected.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the confidence of success by the army in Italy is so great, that preparations will soon be made, at Notre Dame, for a Te Deum thanksgiving, for a great victory expected to be announced next week.

All the officers of the regiment of sappers to be commanded by Prince Napoleon, left Paris on the 14th for Toulon. A train of siege artillery had also left for Italy.

It is rumored that arms have been sent to Hungary, and that the Hungarins abroad are actively employed in fomenting an insurrection in their country.

An official bulletin from Piedmont, dated the 14th, says the Austrians withdrew today from Robbia, recently their head-quarters, but a second and still stronger reconnoitering force has been pushed forward to the walls of Ver.

The Emperor Napoleon, with Marshall Canrobert, rode through the streets of Alessandria on horseback. He was everywhere received with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

An official bulletin from Turin announces movements made by the Austrians from Stradella towards Voghera.

A despatch from Berlin says that the Germanic Diet was closed on the 14th by the Prince Regent in person, who, in his speech, said that Prussia was determined to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and stand up for the security and protection of the national interests in Germany, and he expected that all the German confederative powers would stand firmly by her side in fulfillment of that mission.

The mobilization of the eight Federal corps d'army is completed. Prince Frederick William is Commander-in-Chief.

The Austrian government loan of seventy-five millions is to be at five per cent., payable in silver, and will be issued at 70.

The Causes of the European War.

That our readers may understand the moving causes of the European war now already begun, we give the following as the leading reason of the appeal to arms:

After the abdication of Napoleon the First, in the partition of territory that had been conquered by the fallen Monarch, Lombardy, in Italy, was given to Austria, and a provincial government created under the name of the Lombardo—Venitian kingdom, in 1815. This position of Austria gave her a controlling influence in Italy, and she maintained a partial military occupancy of the central Italian States. Her excuse for this is, that she is compelled to it, in order to render her sovereignty in Lombardy and Venice safe. Austria has ruled in Italy with a rod of iron, and she is heartily despised. Sardinia is an exception to the other Italian States. She is independent and has a constitutional form of government, and Austria has no power there; and moreover, Victor Emanuel, the King, is in favor of establishing constitutional governments in the other States.

The cause of complaint on the part of Austria against Sardinia is that the latter power has fostered agitation and thus endangered the security of the sovereignty of the former in the peninsula. She accuses Sardinia of being revolutionary in her tendencies; and to counteract this influence the Emperor of Austria has thrown large bodies of troops upon her frontier. Sardinia and France, the latter sympathizing with the former, allege that the Austrian rule is injurious to the country, prevents the development of the natural resources, and the advancement of the people, and is in violation of the treaty of 1815. They demand that Austria shall cease to exercise any more control in Italy than the other powers, outside of her Lombardo-Venitian kingdom. These demands the latter refuses to accede to, alleging that her policy is necessary to her own protection. These points have been in the controversy for three or four years, and an amicable settlement has thus far failed.

Austria demanded of Sardinia that she should reduce her army to a peace footing and disband the free corps of volunteers, which the latter refused to do. She was only given three days to comply, and the demand was made under a threat of coercion, with a strong Austrian force displayed upon the banks of the Ticino, the dividing line between the two powers. Sardinia treated the demand with scorn. The three powers have issued addresses to the nations of the earth, stating their causes of grievance, and appealed to the god of battle to sustain their arms. All Italy is combining against Austria, while the German States seem to sympathize with her. These are the substantial causes of the quarrel.—Ex.

FORMATION OF A NEW STATE.—On the 15th of April a Convention was held at Auraria, K. T., composed of delegates from Denver City, Auraria, Arapahoe, Fountain City, El Dorado and El Paso, for the purpose of taking action upon a proposition to form a new State which shall embrace the following territory:—Its north-eastern boundary commencing at the intersection of the 102d meridian of west longitude from Washington City, with the 43d parallel of north latitude, and running west on said parallel to its intersection with the 10th meridian of west longitude, thence south to the 37th parallel of north latitude, thence east on that parallel to the 102d meridian, and thence north to the beginning. The name to be given to the proposed new State is Jefferson. The citizens of the coming State are requested to elect Delegates to a Constitutional Convention to be held in Denver City on the first Monday in June, 1859, and the election of delegates was fixed on the second Monday of May next, or between that time and the time specified for the meeting of the Convention.

THE RECEIPTS of the United States Treasury for some weeks past have been equal to its current expenditures, and the amount of means on hand is but slightly less than that of the last loan, so far as issued. The Secretary anticipates a surplus of ten million of dollars on the first of July, the opening of the new fiscal year. There is yet unissued of the loan of 1858, $1,500,000.

European Intelligence.

The steamship Asia arrived at N. Y. May 26th, with three days later news from the seat of war. No battle had taken place up to the time of the Asia's departure. The French and Sardinian troops had pushed forward, in a strong reconnoitering, party as far as Cascino di-Stra, near Vercelli, which latter place forms the apex or most advanced point of the Austrian position on the Sessia. On this occasion the allied artillery commenced cannonading, without, however, having been replied to, which justifies the supposition that they were too far off, to do any serious harm to the Austrians, and that, under these circumstances, the latter wisely concluded to save their powder. However this may be, all went off, thus far without bloodshed. The Sardinian official bulletins report retrograde movements by the Austrians, but in the facts communicated we are unable to perceive any indications of a retreat. Their constructing bridges over the Ticino near Vigevano and Motta Visconti, two towns in the rear of their position between Novara Vercelli and Mortara, was as necessary for the provisioning, reinforcing, &c., of their army, as for the safe passage of the river in the event of a retreat. It is not likely that the Austrians will leave Sardinian territory without battle. The bad weather and inundations having defeated their plan of separating the French from the Sardinians by seizing the defiles of Novi and the road from Sara to Turin, they appear to be determined to wage the war, as long as possible, on Sardinian territory, for which purpose rather than to cover their retreat, the earthworks on the Sesia seem destined. This theory is supported also by their movements south of the Po, where they increase their forces near Castle St. Giovana, on the Stradella road. This position guarding the approaches to Pavia, and covering Piacenza, is probably strengthened by entrenchments.

Various reasons have been assigned for the apparent vascillation in the tactics of the Austrians, but it is impossible at this distance, and without any accurate knowledge of the circumstances, to account for their movements, all comments must at best be but speculations.

The Pike's Peak Gold Seekers.

The Pike's Peak bubble has exploded, and thousands who were attracted thither by golden hopes, are now either starving at the mines, or wending their way homeward in a most destitute and deplorable condition. Rumor also declares that the returning emigrants are committing outrages both upon persons and property on their journey back to the States, and offering as an excuse for their acts, that interested parties have deceived them by false statements, and therefore they were justified in inflicting punishment upon such as fell in their way. That there was a vast deal of intentional lying with reference to the gold deposits, at or near Pike's Peak, none will deny who have attentively read the papers in certain localities in the West, and noted the drift of letter writers *said* to be located at the mines. From both these sources, a steady stream of highly colored descriptions of this newly-discovered El Dorado were poured upon the community, until in all quarters of the Northern, Western and Middle States, large numbers of men quitted their legitimate employments, and started for Pike's Peak. Most of these persons had but a small amount of money to equip themselves for the journey, and this was in many cases most injudiciously expended owing to their want of information as to the class and kind of articles needed in this, to them, new occupation and manner of living. The sad consequences of this are above stated. Pike's Peak is a humbug.

Damage for Abusing a Slave.

At a session of the Superior Court of North Carolina, held at Newbern on Thursday last, the case of P. G. Evans vs. Kinneys, father and son, was tried. It was a suit for damages, the defendants having been guilty of brutally abusing a slave belonging to the plaintiff. The jury awarded to the plaintiff five hundred dollars damages.—*North C. Journal.*

The above paragraph you may be certain will never be seen in a Northern Abolition print. They would give, and probable have given, an account of the abuse of the slaves referred to by their unfeeling and most likely ignorant masters, but their punishment by the Courts of the States would never been hinted at.

There are bad Northern masters who maltreat their wards, apprentices, and even children, as well as Southern ones, but with the Republican press it is only when such cases occur in our slave States that they are blazoned forth to the world in all the glowing colors that your Abolitionists only know how to paint.

But, as is seen in the above paragraph there is Law at the South to punish wrong-doers, as well as at the North, and is just as often, and we believe more frequently, enforced than with us. These things are beginning to be better understood among Northern people.—*N. Y. News.*

Forney of 1851 vs. Forney of 1859

We copy the following extract from the Pennsylvanian of December 5th, 1851, where it appeared immediately under the editorial head of John W. Forney. It will be quite refreshing to look upon just now, not so much for its literary merit, as for the truth it contains:

"FIT WORK FOR THEM.—The meagre and miserable faction that has been for some time assailing Mr. BUCHANAN through various filthy channels, not content with abusing him alone, are striking venomously, but impotently at nearly all of the public men of the party. Amongst those recently attacked, are the Hon. W. T. MORRISON, Canal Commissioner, and the Democratic representatives in Congress from Philadelphia Messrs. ROBINS and FLORENCE. This is but an additional confirmation of what has been frequently alleged, that these men are not the enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN merely, but of the entire Democratic party; and that their design is if possible, to destroy both together.

The Waste of War.

In the sixteen years intervening between 1797 and 1813 the French army absorbed 4,556,000 men. The number raised by conscription for Napolean's army was 2,476,000 men. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from eighteen to twenty years of age. Of a million and a quarter raised in 1813, only 100,000 remained alive in 1814. France, in addition to this loss of her citizens, had to pay 700 millions of franks as indemnity of war to the allied powers, and 400 millions for the support of foreign garrisons. Those figures show the costs of a war such as the powers of Europe are now about entering into.

ENGLAND begins to feel that it is necessary to be prepared for the coming storm, if it should burst in the form of war. She is looking to her naval and land defenses, making, at Woolrich, large quantities of shot, shell, and guns for siege trains, and exercising her naval brigades and marines. The military are to be called out at once; 10,000 new men invited for the navy at a 10*l.* bounty, and it is supposed that, in an emergency, in a very short time she will have an army of regular troops of 120,000 men.

A LADY IN THE LOBBY.—The correspondent of the Chicago Times says: A few days since, while the Board of Directors of the Transit Company were in session at St. Paul, a Mrs. or Miss ——, formerly, if not at present, of Washington, arrived in town, and presented to the Board a claim against the Transit Company, of forty-three thousand dollars for services rendered in getting the Land Grant Bill through Congress. The lady was informed that her claim would not be recognized, whereupon she employed counsel, who were proceeding to swear out an injunction, restraining the Governor from issuing more bonds to the Transit Company, &c. She also exhibited to her counsel a copy of a private contract entered into between the directors of that road and the contractors, agreeing to pay back to certain contractors eight thousand dollars per mile of the amount they received from the company. Learning the course the fair claimant was taking, and that she was possessed of such important papers and secrets, the directors came to the "foot-light" and paid her ten thousand dollars in State railroad bonds.

☞ The first election held in Oregon since the admission of that State into the Union, took place at Portland on the 4th of last month, and resulted in a triumph for the National Democracy. The whole Democratic ticket was chosen by a majority greater than has ever been obtained by any party in that city. For years past the opposition has held the power in Portland, and defied all attempts to dislodge them, but the adoption by that party of the "bloody manifesto" of Seward, and their double-dealing and duplicity with reference to the admission of Oregon, disgusted the union-loving portion of its inhabitants, and they banished them from power, and declared for the Democracy in language that cannot and will not be misunderstood.

The result of this election will be felt in all parts of the Union. It shows that Oregon can safely be trusted in the great battle which is to be fought in 1860, for the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, and this fact will add fresh courage to the National Democracy, and nerve them for a fiercer fight against the Black Republicans. We congratulate the Democracy of the new State of Oregon on their initial effort, and assure them that the joy of this triumph is shared by their brethren in all sections of the Union.

☞ Any of our readers afflicted with SCROFULA or Scrofulous complaints, will do well to read the remarks in our advertising columns respecting it. But little of the nature of this disorder has been known by the people, and the clear exposition of it there given, will prove acceptable and useful. We have long admired the searching and able manner in which DR. AYER treats every subject he touches: whatever has his attention at all, has a great deal of it, he masters what he undertakes, and no one who has a particle of feeling for his afflicted fellow man, can look with indifference upon his labors for the sick. Read what he says of Scrofula, and see in how few words and how clearly he tells us more than we all have known of this insidious and fatal malady.—*Sun Philadelphia, Pa.*

SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.—The twenty-sixth session of the Scientific Congress of France will open on the 12th of September next, at Limoges, and will continue for ten days. The physical sciences, agriculture and commerce, medicine, history, archæology and literature, will present topics for discussion. Particular attention will be given to the celebrated Limoges enamels.

☞ The first installment, $100,000, of the debt, as ascertained and adjusted by the treaty recently concluded by Minister Reed with the Chinese Government, and due by it to certain American citizens, has already been received.

☞ The Presbyterian church at Cortland, New York, has suspended one of its most respectable deacons for attending the meetings of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Parker, and other sensation clergyman.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Spurious preparations.—Counterfeits of these celebrated remedies may be instantly detected. Unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are distinguishable as a water-mark on each leaf of the book of directions accompanying the preparations, the articles are fraudulent. Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, saltrheum, neuralgia, and acute or chronic rheumatism, are among the external diseases for which the Ointment is an absolute obliterant; also indigestion, with all its painful concomitants, are effectually disposed of by the use of the Pills. They are at once cathartic, disinfectant, alterative, and restorative.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, at 119 Nassau-st, New-York, and 10 State-st, Boston, are agents for *The Montrose Democrat*, and are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Important to females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, *Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, New York City.* The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES, these Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other pills, can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all they are represented to do.

NOTICE.—They should not be used during Pregnancy, as a mis-carriage would certainly result therefrom.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to any authorized agent.

B. B. HUTCHINGS,
165 *Chambers St, New-York,*
General Agent for the United States, to whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.
Dr. J. W. LYMAN, Tunkhannock, and ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, *Agents.* jan20 1y

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

WANTED—50,000 lbs. of Wool, for which we will pay the highest market price in CASH—delivered at our store.
YOUNG & SMITH.
Summersville, Pa., June 1st, 1859.—6w.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL,

June 1st, 1859.] by C. D. LATHROP.

TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned Committee will receive sealed proposals till June 15th, 1859, for building a SCHOOL HOUSE near Spencer Watrous', in Bridgewater. Specifications can be seen by calling upon J. T. Langdon. The old School House near Robert Kent's will be sold at public sale, at one o'clock, p. m., of the day above named. LATHAM GARDNER,
ALBERT O. WARNER,
J. T. LANGDON.
Bridgewater, June 1st, 1859.

By purchasing Goods of Ziegler & Smith, (*Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,*) corner of **Second** and **Green** Sts., **Philad'a,** you have the advantage of selecting your purchases from an extensive and varied stock of, **white lead, zinc, col'rd paints** and **window glass** of assorted sizes and qualities. All of these articles are marked at such prices as cannot fail to suit the closest buyer. [feb3 1y*jw

Notice.—The Annual Report of each School Dist. should now be sent in as soon as possible

Blank Monthly Reports for teachers have been left with the Secretaries of the different School Boards throughout the county, of whom teachers can obtain them. Each Sec. should see that the teachers of the Dist. are furnished. No teacher should commence her school without a blk. on which to make out a report. A monthly report should be required of every teacher; full and exact in every particular. If the attendance on any school decreases, the cause should be ascertained immediately; and if it is reduced to such an extent as to not warrant the further expenditure of the public money, the school sho'd be closed at once.

N. B.—Each Sec. should be careful to answer the questions on the first page of the blank for the annual report. ☞ My P. O. address is now Brooklyn, Susq'a Co., Pa.
je1 B. F. TEWKSBURY, Co. Supt.

A Card.—Dr. THAYER of the Binghamton Water-Cure, will be at Susquehanna Depot (Nichol's Hotel) on the 6th of each month during the Spring and Summer for consultation. Invalids will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Patients received at all times at his establishment in Binghamton, N. Y., where every comfort and convenience may be found for the successful treatment of INVALIDS. tf.

MARRIED.

In Gibson, April 13th, by Rev. Lyman Richardson, Mr. GILBERT L. PAYNE and Miss MARY A. SENIOR, both of Gibson.

In Harford, May 24th, by Rev. Lyman Richardson, Mr. MORRISON TIFFANY and Miss HANNAH J. CHAMBERLIN, both of Gibson.

C. O. FORDHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Tyler's Store. All kinds of repairing done neatly. je1

SUPERIOR Ground Coffee in cans, Codfish, &c., for sale by J. LYONS & SON. June 1st, 1859.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES furnished to order by J. LYONS & SON. June 1st, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

Evans & Allen,

NO. 2 ODD FELLOWS' HALL, BINGHAMTON.

THE subscribers have this week returned from New York with a full and complete assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods—Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Watch, Fob, Vest, Guard and Neck Chains, Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Spectacles, Fans, Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Ice Pitchers, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Gold, Silver, and Steel Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Porte Monnaies, Combs of all kinds, Gold Pencils and Pens, Thermometers, Needles, Spoons, Forks, Sugar Baskets, Salts, Cups, Tea Sets, Waiters, Soup Ladles, Molasses Pitchers, Card Baskets, &c. &c., to which they would respectfully call the attention of their customers. As their goods were purchased for cash, they are confident their prices cannot fail to be satisfactory, as they determined not to be undersold by any. EVANS & ALLEN,
No. 2 Odd Fellows' Hall.
Binghamton, June 1st, 1859.

Reduced to $5 a Year!

PRE-PAID.

The Best and Cheapest Periodical in the World.

IN consequence of the largely increased circulation, the Publishers of

Littell's Living Age

Are enabled to reduce the yearly subscription price from $6 to $5.

The publishers are determined that no expense or labor shall be spared to make this

The Magazine for the Million.

And while boldly challenging competition, claim for it only what has been conceded by the most eminent men of this country from the time of its first publication, (over 16 years since,) to the present day, viz:

1.—That it is suitable to all classes of readers—Statesmen, Professional men, Philosophers, Poets, Students, Merchants, Mechanics, and Farmers, all of whom may derive pleasure and profit from its pages.
2.—That in it may be found the cream of all the world renowned Reviews and Periodicals of Europe, with original articles and selections from the best fugative literature of our own country.
3.—It contains more reading matter than any other Magazine in the world; each weekly number CONTAINING 64 PAGES, AND A FINE STEEL PORTRAIT, making *three thousand, three hundred and twenty eight pages*, with FIFTY-TWO STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
4.—That it is the Oldest Periodical of its kind in this country, having been published over 16 years.
5.—That it is the Cheapest Publication of the day, whether it is judged by the quantity or quality of its contents.
6.—That no library is perfect without it.
7.—That to those with limited means, it is an admirble substitute for a library of miscellaneous books.

And finally, as a Family Magazine it is perfectly unexceptionable in all respects.

*** Price Five Dollars per annum, or Thirteen Cents a Number, sent by mail, post paid, to any address in the United States. To Clergymen, Teachers, Students, and Clubs, Four Dollars.

DELISSER & PROCTOR,
je2 x 508 Broadway, New York.

YESTERDAY

THERE WAS AN ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

—AT—

No. 2!

DELAINES, Prints, Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Dusters, Parasols and Umbrellas, and an immense quantity of other GOODS, which will be shown FREE of charge by H. C. TYLER.
May 19th, 1859.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber continues the above business as usual at his old stand in Brooklyn. Thankful for past favors he would solicit a share of the public patronage.
A. G. REYNOLDS.
Brooklyn, May 23d, 1859.—tf.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE STORE OF

ABEL TURRELL,

BLASTING POWDER, Safety Fuse, Gun Powder, Shot, Gun Caps, Crockery, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, White Fish, Wooden Pails, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, Porcelain Teeth, Lithographs, Tube Paints, Brushes, Summer Hats, &c. Also, on hand a first rate assortment of Wall Paper, Bordering, Window Paper, Whips, Violin, Strings, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Pocket Knives, Spectacles, &c. New supplies of Goods arriving every week: CHEAP FO