

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT,
IS PUBLISHED THURSDAYS, BY
A. J. Gerritson.
OFFICE ON PUBLIC AVENUE,
THREE DOORS ABOVE SEARLE'S HOTEL.
TERMS.—\$1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
if not paid in advance, it will be charged and fifty cents per annum
added to arrears, at the option of the publisher.
Advertisements will be inserted at the
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MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

WE JOIN THE PARTY THAT CARRIES THE FLAG, AND KEEPS STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION.

VOL. 17.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1860.

NO. 29.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS,
DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE
DEMOCRAT,
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY,
AND AT "LIVE AND LET LIVE" PRICES.
The office of the Montrose Democrat
has recently been supplied with a new and choice variety
of type, and is now prepared to print pamphlets,
circulars, etc., in the best style, on short notice.
Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and
other kinds of work in this line, done according to order.
Business, Wedding, and Ball Cards,
Tickets, etc., printed with neatness and dispatch.
Justices' and Constables' Blanks, Notes,
Receipts, etc., on hand, or printed to order.
ESTABLISHED 1843, and is now published for the owner.

Miscellaneous.

Central African Expedition.

This half-century which has elapsed since the death of Mungo Park, the pioneer of modern exploration in Africa, has been rich in men who have courted danger, and of ten suffered death, in efforts to open up to civilization and commerce the interior table-lands of that singular continent. But never have these efforts been so numerous, so full of promise of success, as at the present moment. It is somewhat remarkable that while the progress of the world has peopled America, has colonized Australia and New Zealand, has subdued India, has established a lucrative trade with the remotest nations of the East, and has mapped the ice-bound islands of the polar seas, the larger portion of the continent of Africa remains unexplored, and the causes of this isolation of Africa are to be sought in its peculiar geographical formation, and in the peculiar character of the races which inhabit it. The vast central plateau which forms the body of the continent, is surrounded, upon two of its triangular sides, by a broad belt of marshy, alluvial lands, whose exhalations breed one of the most fatal of febrile diseases. Against this African fever medical science, until within a few years, has unavailingly attempted to protect the constitutions of foreigners. And even if the venturesome explorer succeeded in crossing this pestiferous region unharmed, he found himself among more terrible perils in the midst of wild tribes who considered war, slavery, cannibalism and the long train of vices generated by ignorance and superstition as virtues. At last, however, the dozen expeditions now proceeding inward from every point of the compass promise to pluck the secret of its nature from its old, impenetrable mystery. The portals which have been kept closed, through all the historic ages, by the repulsive inhospitality of nature, and the savage barbarity of man, are yielding to the enterprise, the greed of trade, and the missionary zeal of the nineteenth century. In Saharan and Nilotic Africa the scientific laborers of Europe have already traced the footprints of the southernmost traces of Roman exploration; in the east an extensive system of lakes has been discovered, whose waters will soon form around the peaceful shores of commerce's south of the equator the lines of trade established by the early Portuguese adventurers now he within the domain surveyed by the zealous travellers and fearless hunters of the old world, while in western Africa steamers are sailing upon the branches of that great river whose waters bed stretches from the desert to the line, and whose course was until recently a fertile subject of dispute among geographers.

Some years ago Henri Duveyrier, a young and well educated Frenchman, had come to feel an intense interest in African research. With ardent enthusiasm, tempered with unusual patience and perseverance, he set about preparing himself for an extended survey of northern Africa. In France, in Germany, and finally in Algeria, he visited the best informed men, stored his mind with the result of their experience and study, and made his mind familiar with the accents of the vulgar Arabic and the Berber dialect. Enriched by this useful learning, and provided with proper instruments, he entered in May, 1859, upon a thorough scientific exploration of the desert Sahara. He proposes to measure the heights and distances, the oases and gorges, of that sandy and sterile waste, to collect specimens in its geology, zoology and botany, and to report upon its physical geography and ethnology. At the last accounts he had reached a point two hundred and fifty miles south of Algiers, and had determined the astronomical bearings of a number of localities. Not long after the departure of Duveyrier from the capital of Algeria, a German, a somewhat eccentric and semi-orientalized German, travelling in the garb of a Mussulman, and under the Arabic name of Hadji Sander, left Tripolis for Timbuctoo, the entrepot of northern Africa. Kraft carried with him a boat, by means of which he hopes to descend the Niger from Timbuctoo to the Atlantic. The last letters of Duveyrier, however, had reported that the German had not abandoned all his projects, and started for Constantinople—a story which it is to be hoped more definite information will contradict. The proposed route of the Frenchman MacCarthy, who still lingers to complete his arrangements in Algeria, is very similar to that laid down by Kraft. He will endeavor to descend the western African coast to the Mediterranean from the Gallic colonies on the Atlantic. The governor of Senegambia has sent messengers to the tribes along the upper Senegal, to inform them of the expected arrival of a stranger from the north, and to ask their assistance in the prosecution of his researches. In addition to all this, Egypt is to be the basis of some interesting operations during the present year. Guillaume Lejean, whose reputation as a geographer has made him vice-president of the Geographical society of Paris, has just been sent out on a mission to the White Nile. His instructions from the imperial government authorize him to push on to the long sought-for sources of the ancient Egyptian stream. He is likely to have for a comrade Mr. Petherick, British consul at Chartum, who promises, provided his government shall consent, to go and meet Captain Speke, who, adopting the opposite course, proposes to descend the river from its head. The endeavors of these various travellers, and the rapid growth of the trans-Mediterranean colonial possessions of France, will result in speedy and important acquisitions to our knowledge of northern Africa. In the eastern portion of the continent a similar activity prevails. Captain Speke, to whom, and to Captain Burton, the world is indebted for the discovery of the two great lakes Nyansa and Tanganyika, in the equatorial regions, left England this spring for the scenes of his former signal

success. He asserts, and the assertion is supported by the chief geographical authorities of the old world, that one of the new found bodies of water, the Nyansa, is the fountain of the Nile; and he will attempt to make his way down the river to Egypt, meeting Lejean and Petherick as they come from the north. Preceding Speke by some months is an important expedition, fitted out by the Geographical society of Bombay, under the leadership of its secretary, Mr. Kennell, an excellent astronomer, and accompanied by an excellent physicist. Entering Africa at Zanzibar, in the last weeks of last year, they shaped their course directly for the lakes, intending to complete the researches of Burton and Speke, and thereafter to penetrate as far into the interior as circumstances should permit. But both the English and Indian expeditions lack that glow of personal interest which distinguishes the attempt of Albert Roscher. A native of Hamburg and very young, his fondness for knowledge induced a desire to imitate the example of his countrymen, Barth, Vogel and Overweg, all of whom have risked, and two of whom have sacrificed their lives in extending the boundaries of personal interest which distinguishes the attempt of Albert Roscher. A native of Hamburg and very young, his fondness for knowledge induced a desire to imitate the example of his countrymen, Barth, Vogel and Overweg, all of whom have risked, and two of whom have sacrificed their lives in extending the boundaries of personal interest which distinguishes the attempt of Albert Roscher. A native of Hamburg and very young, his fondness for knowledge induced a desire to imitate the example of his countrymen, Barth, Vogel and Overweg, all of whom have risked, and two of whom have sacrificed their lives in extending the boundaries of personal interest which distinguishes the attempt of Albert Roscher.

A Balloon Journey.

By the politeness of the balloon committee of the city council of Boston for the month of July, the writer was allowed a seat in the basket of the balloon "Queen of the Air," which sailed from Boston Common, Wednesday afternoon. At quarter past six o'clock we three were packed in the basket, which the buoyant spirit of the wind was urging; and by one of the weights which held us to earth were removed until there remained nothing to hold us back but a few trifles on the end of a rope. This last tie was severed and we were borne very gently, so it seemed, away from our friends and from the crowd, from the Common and the city. Beyond we perceived a wide and beautiful landscape which we had never before seen. The view of the harbor and the city was very grand, and we were very much interested in the view. We floated over the harbor, and over the city, and over the surrounding country. The view was very grand, and we were very much interested in the view.

Less active, for the moment, are the scientific operations along that long line of the African coast which looks to the west. The details of Du Chaille's bold explorations among the equatorial mountains are yet to be published; but the late visit of Bastian to the ancient city of St. Domingo, the capital of Congo, is of more interest to the antiquary and the ethnologist. The governor of Senegambia has established a geographical commission charged with the labor of surveying and mapping the whole Senegal country. This commission does not confine itself to the French possessions, but has just dispatched two expeditions to the interior. But the Niger is the scene of the greatest present activity in the west. The Niger expedition under the command of W. B. Baikie, sailed from England more than two years since, but overcame by misfortune, left the wreck of its first steambot on the hidden rocks of the river near Britisha. A second has been sent out by the Royal admiral, and to the latest date was awaiting a favorable season to ascend the river to a point of no less than a hundred miles above its mouth. The Niger expedition under the command of W. B. Baikie, sailed from England more than two years since, but overcame by misfortune, left the wreck of its first steambot on the hidden rocks of the river near Britisha. A second has been sent out by the Royal admiral, and to the latest date was awaiting a favorable season to ascend the river to a point of no less than a hundred miles above its mouth. The Niger expedition under the command of W. B. Baikie, sailed from England more than two years since, but overcame by misfortune, left the wreck of its first steambot on the hidden rocks of the river near Britisha. A second has been sent out by the Royal admiral, and to the latest date was awaiting a favorable season to ascend the river to a point of no less than a hundred miles above its mouth.

Here we got another wind and went back to Charlestown, standing straight over Bunker Hill at twenty minutes of 8 o'clock. We passed again over the North End and over the harbor. It began to look dark down below, but no one of the party wanted to descend. Lights appeared in the city of Boston, and in a very short time all the streets were illuminated, so that afterwards, when we could no longer see the land or the houses, the glittering lights were a perfect representation of the boundaries of the city. About this time we began to see rockets, which added their reports to the din below, and their flash to the numerous lights. We were, perfect silence reigned, and the noise came up to us from another world. Two hours from the time of our setting sail we were again over East Cambridge, drifting out slowly towards Somerville. Now it began to grow quite dark. The water of the river and the harbors had a dull, leaden appearance. Light, fleecy clouds were on a level with us, and it was as if we were on a level with the earth. It was quite chilly, and all the clothing we had taken on board was in demand. But having wrapped ourselves up as best we might we were cozy enough, and still drifted along in the darkness. Mr. King kept a sharp watch out, as we were not able to see from the compass, what our course was, and there was a possibility of our getting out to sea in a very uncomfortable manner. He detected a rustling noise from the depth beneath us, which he knew, from his experience, must proceed from a waterfall, or a storm, and so we again went down to take bearings. Peering below we could see nothing but darkness, and the rustling sound continued to whisper to us suspiciously of danger. At length, however, we came near reaching the earth to know that we were passing over a forest, and that we were traveling at a rate which would take us beyond our intended limit in a very short time. We knew nothing of our speed, but were in a cloud, which kept us company, but here we were leaving the country behind us much faster than we liked. So we "laid low" and looked in earnest for a landing.

The forest disappeared, cultivated farms were before us and white cottages stood in our course. To them we looked as to a welcome harbor where we could moon our work in safety. Clearing our way with a safe margin we touched bottom in a moving field, belonging to a wealthy farmer, as we judged from his handsome stand and well tilled acres. Our trusty anchor took hold of the soil but the balloon endeavored to defy its restraint, dragged it away and twitched us out in an unceremonious manner. It tipped the basket over and we, being not only pinned in by the ropes, but necessarily obliged to stick to the ship for the sake of our dead weight, were dragged along face up, towards, with our backs on the side of the basket which was on the ground. Meanwhile we had two hands on the valve rope, and were taking the inflation out of the balloon as fast as possible. With the anchor fast settling its hold behind, and the explosion cord at command we were not likely to be much endangered, but the balloon was valuable and our position was uncomfortable, until a dead stop enabled us to disengage ourselves from the basket and stand up on terra firma—in tall grass, and without a scratch or bruise.

AUNT BETSY "RILED UP."

"I declare if I want riled up," said Aunt Betsy Green, dropping her knitting in her lap, and looking at her spectacles up over her cap border, "I declare if I want riled up, I'll get riled up. I've given him such a shaking as he never heard of, I'll be bound. There he set in that rocking chair, his feet on the fender, and his hands on the lap of Lizzy Jane to bring him his boot or fatten his collar, or some such unreasonable thing, all the while she was trying to dress them four young ones, and had the headache so she looked more like a ghost than a breathing woman. If I was in that era place they call legislate, I'll bet there'd be a law passed to build a penitentiary for some other kind of pen for such a creature as he is, with no mercy on a woman whether she's sick or well, just keeping up their 'you do this, or you do that,' from sunrise to sun-setting. 'But then there's Lizzy Jane is most as good to blame as he is. If she'd had a bit of spunk he never'd have got her under his thumb that way. Most likely he began to order her round before the honey-moon was set, when she hadn't got her eyes open no more'n a three-days-old kitten, and thought she should be blessed forever 'cause she'd got her neck in the same yoke with his.' If she ain't found out her mistake and had tears to shed over 'cracked idols,' as they tell about in poetry, I don't know what kind of stuff she's made of. 'What was married—thank my lucky stars—I didn't get tied to such a kind of crockery. Joshua was uncommon handsome to look at, to be sure—any one might have thought of a brown earthen plate 'side of a china vase, comparing him with such a whiskered, scented-up chap as Lizzy Jane's husband, but I can tell you he's the 57th of about look him to be, and I never had one single tear finding out that my 'idol' must be handled careful, fussed over, waited on and ran for to keep in good humor without fear of breakage. I did feel kind of spiteful when Lizzy Jane set her head up and acted like she kinder cowered over me 'cause she'd got a city husband, and ever since I stopped there, I've felt real christian about it. 'I tell you, girl, when a fellow asks you to stand up before the person with whom you just find out whether he can enter on the rocking chair long enough to find his boots, or not, and whether you are to be head-waiter of help-met after you are in the County of Matrimony, State of Bliss.' 'Anything Midas touched was turned into gold. In these days, touch a man with gold and he'll turn into anything. 'What is the first thing a young lady looks for in church? The altar?

Educational.

MEETING OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

A meeting of School Directors of Suffolk county was held at the Court House in Montrose, July 14, 1860. ABEL CASSIDY, Esq., was chosen President, and JOHN BLANDING, Esq. Secretary. The Committee appointed to report Text Books for the use of the District Schools of the county, made the following Report:

The production of so great a multiplicity of cheap books is one of the crowning glories of our age; and yet it is one attended with numerous and serious evils. The salutary emulation accompanying it, is calculated to develop excellence after excellence. But this facile production opens a pernicious store to the access of the unwary, stimulates a desire for novelty without regard to utility, involves a lamentable loss of time to the general reader in discriminating between worth and demerit, and tends to rob our schools of that system of classification so indispensable to success. There are, doubtless, no books perfect; none which might not, in some points, be justly criticised—none, every sentiment and intonation of which can be implicitly endorsed. The aid of a vigilant and competent teacher, and, above all, the constant exercise of the judgment and reasoning powers of the student are necessary. And yet it is a delicate and difficult task to select from scores of books possessing a high order of merit. Where no decided preference has been discovered, those most extensively in use have been recommended. Other things being equal, regard has also been paid to price. A strict compliance with the law requiring entire uniformity of books for class exercises, is deemed to be of vital importance and absolutely necessary. But it is by no means desirable that these should be the only books consulted by advanced scholars. The length and method of a certain author's series may be better adapted to awaken the energies of a certain student, than those of another. The perusal of a subject treated on the same subject will often pay its cost a hundred fold. In order to derive the full benefit of an expensive spelling, it is regarded as essential that it be accompanied by the student with the following: Correct pronunciation; the frequent writing of the words, or in the case of young children, forming them with letter-cards; the frequent distinct enunciation of the separate elemental sounds of words; and the defining of their import. Spelling-book proficients are often sadly deficient in their orthography, and no possible utility can be conceived in the learning of the appropriate letters that compose a word, by one who is to remain ignorant of its meaning and use. It is believed that these objects may be safely and economically accomplished from the reading book and dictionary, though the use of a spelling-book may be desirable if it be employed to help and not to hinder the end sought. The opinion is confidently expressed that the most natural, the most philosophical, the most practical, and the most successful method by which little children can learn to read, is to teach them first a few familiar words, these being read in sentences as fast as they have previously been acquired; then teach their elementary sounds combined with the formation of words with the letter cards; and last, the names of the letters. You thus start them on their intellectual career with the inspiring influences of their spontaneous understanding and perception to aid; whereas, by the old plan you stifle the understanding, and lead them on solely by the help of memory and faith. The one way is simple—adapted to their capacity; the other is absurd. Much inconvenience, and very much inferiority in their reading course beyond their ability. It is therefore recommended that the primary portions of two series of readers be used, the best of each being selected, the children with something new without encountering the deleterious consequences referred to. It is regarded as important that each more advanced pupil should, at times, read an entire article, when the composition is of a character requiring the expression of sentiment, feeling and emotion; as, among other reasons, the custom of reading by fragments, sections, &c. deprives conscientious readers of different imperments of the ability to enter fully into the true spirit of the language, and to portray the entire meaning in natural colors. In accordance with the foregoing, the design in the selection of Reading Books has been to afford the best facilities for acquiring the art, and at the same time for storing the mind of the student with a mass of varied, interesting and valuable knowledge. The notion seems too prevalent that the aim in studying Grammar is to become able to perform an unflattering repetition of a rigmarole of technicalities. The true ability is threefold: First, to acquire the ability to express thoughts clearly and cogently; secondly, to acquire the ability to understand the language of others; and thirdly, to acquire the ability to use language neatly and according to approved custom. It is believed that the methods of treating and elucidating this science have not yet been carried to that degree of simplicity and perfection of which they are capable, notwithstanding the advancement which has been gradually going on. It is unobscurely asserted that Aristotle should be emphatically a science of reason, and not of rules mechanically used. And while no late books upon that subject are designed to inculcate such use, persistent means should be employed to correct the perverse inclination in that direction. It can be generally conceded that the principles and art of book-keeping should be taught in our schools. Every person should be able to keep an intelligible account of all his business transactions. It is unnecessary to urge the importance of at least a primary knowledge of the

Natural sciences. To whom is not an understanding of the truths of Physiology of vital consequence? Who would remain ignorant of the structure of the earth, and of the mechanism of its products? Where is the man whose curiosity would not prompt him to investigate the numerous and wonderful phenomena around him? To an agricultural community especially is a knowledge of the elements of Geology and Organic Chemistry advantageous. None can afford to rest unacquainted with the principles upon which depend the growth and the fruitfulness of vegetation. Nor can any one upon whose care to devolve the duties of citizenship in a Republic like ours, consistently neglect to inform himself as to the History of that Republic. It is a prime necessity that every pupil sufficiently advanced to be competent to use one, should have access to a Dictionary. And this should be a complete dictionary of the language. Imperfect epitomes are only calamities. If every family could be supplied with the best, it would be most desirable. In absence of this, every school-room should be furnished with a copy of the best work of each of the two best lexicographers of the age. In accordance with these views and suggestions the following books are recommended:

SPELLER AND DEFINER.—Sanders' New, published by Ivison & Phinney, New York, price 15 cents.
READERS.—Webb's Primer, 6c. and 1st Reader, 12c. Sheldon & Co. N. Y. These to be used in connection with Webb's Cards (for large classes) Sheldon & Co. N. Y., and Collins' Letter Cards (for all) N. Y., Collins, N. Y. 75c. Then use Wilson's Primer, 16c., 1st Reader, 20c., 2nd do. 30c., 3rd do. 50c., 4th do. 85c. and the rest of Wilson's series, Harper & Bro.'s N. Y.—Then use Parker & Watson's 6th Reader (for higher schools only), A. S. Barnes & Co. N. Y., 81c.
ARITHMETIC.—Spodard's Series of Arithmetics, and Sheldon & Co.'s Series of Arithmetics, Sheldon & Co. N. Y.
GEOGRAPHY.—Monteith & McNally's series, A. S. Barnes & Co. N. Y., 1.25c., No. 2, 40c., No. 3, 60c., No. 4, 81c.
GRAMMARS.—Clark's 1st, 30c. and English (revised) 60c. A. S. Barnes & Co.
HISTORIES.—Loring's Primary and Pictorial Histories of the United States, Mason & Brothers, N. Y.
PHYSIOLOGY.—Loomis', Sheldon & Co. 75c.
BOOK KEEPING.—Smith & Martin's, A. S. Barnes & Co., 75c. Blank forms to accompany the above, 37c.
NATURAL SCIENCE.—Norton & Porter's "First Book of Science," A. S. Barnes & Co., Gray's "How Plants Grow," Ivison & Phinney, New York, 25c.
DRAWING.—McVilly's Drawing Cards, Sheldon & Co.
DICTIONARIES.— Worcester's Pictorial, Swan, Brewer & Co., Boston, 57.50, and Webb's Pictorial, G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, 50c.
PROFANE SCIENCE.—Barnes' System, conditionally, A. S. Barnes & Co.
Most of the foregoing can be procured for introduction at half the usual retail price.
WORKS FOR CONSULTATION.
Speller.—Parker & Watson's, A. S. Barnes & Co.
Readers.—Sargent's Series, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston; Parker & Watson's do., A. S. Barnes & Co.; Towse's do., Webb's do., Sheldon & Co.
Mathematics.—Adams' Series, Robert S. Collins, N. Y.; Greenleaf's do., Robert S. Davis & Co., Boston; Dodd's do., Pratt, Oakley & Co., N. Y.; Robinson's do., A. S. Barnes & Co.; Brown's do., A. S. Barnes & Co.
Grammar.—Gold's Davies', S. S. & W. Wood, N. Y.; Wells', Billings', Pratt, Oakley & Co.; Covell's, D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.; Wells', Ivison & Phinney.
Physiology.—Fowler's, Fowler & Wells, N. Y.; Cutler's, Clark, Austin & Co., N. Y.; Combes', Fowler & Wells, N. Y.; Hitchcock's, Ivison & Phinney, N. Y.; Hooker's, Pratt, Oakley & Co., N. Y.
History.—Wilson's History of U. S., A. S. Barnes & Co.; Willard's do., A. S. Barnes & Co.; Quackenbush's do., D. Appleton & Co.
Geography.—Cornell's (largest), D. Appleton & Co.; Colton & Fitch's do., Ivison & Phinney; Olney's revised and enlarged, Pratt, Oakley & Co.
Bible Lessons.—Payson, Dutton & Scribner's, Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston; Palmer's, Pratt, Oakley & Co.; Fulton & Eastman's, Moon & Nims, Troy.
E. A. WESTON.
WESLEY PATRICK, Committee.
FRED. BRYANT.
On motion, voted that the report be accepted and the Committee discharged. On motion the report of the Committee was directed to be published in the county papers.
On motion it was resolved that the further consideration of the report be postponed until Thursday the first week of August, (August 23d) at one o'clock, p. m.
The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted the Committee for their able report. Adjourned.
Cyrus Pierce was the first Principal of the first Normal School in the United States. This school was opened at West Newton, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 3d day of July, 1839. It had at first only three pupils. Normal Schools now exist in the following States: Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Michigan, New Jersey, Illinois and Pennsylvania. There are in addition several City Normal Schools, and some private institutions of a Normal character.—Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri schools, are now in a fair way to obtain Normal Schools.
The teachers of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee are to meet the present summer at the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. From the place of meeting it may be surmised that they are determined to have some pleasure, as well as to attend to the interests of their profession.
Single desks in school rooms are generally to be preferred to double desks. Long tables or desks should never be used.