ly altogether upon the South. The love of liberty was as intense as ever, and as strong at the South as at the North, and the love of gain was common also to both sections. Here were two master passions to be adjusted under circumstances of the greatest delicacy. They were adjusted in the only manner possible. Concession and compromise—consideration for each other's feelings and interests, sacrifices of prejudices, forbearances and moderation—these were the means by which the "more perfect union was formed."—And what a work it was!

If the Union had never brought us a single blessing the Constitution of the United States, would still have been a magnificent monument to the unselfish patriotism of its founders. Not an alliance merely, but a close and perfect union between people equally ambitious, equally devoted to freedom, equally bent on bettering their condition, but separated by State lines, and jealous of State rights—one section seeks its property under institutions which were to make every man a freeman—the other under institutions which tolerated negro slavery. Had the Constitution failed to work out the beneficent results intended, here was an instance of human efforts to do good, which would forever have challenged the admiration of mankind. But it did not fail, thank God; it has made us a great and prosperous nation, and the admiration of the world, for the motives of the founders is swallowed up in wonder at the success of their work.

But all this the irrepressible conflict ignores. The passion for liberty has burned out all memories of the compromise and the compact in these Northern communities, which, under the false name of Liberty Bills, obstruct the execution of the bargain. What part of the purposes of the founders are the underground railroads intended to promote? Whence came these excessive sensibilities that cannot bear a few slaves in a remote Territory until the white people establish a Constitution? What does that editor or preacher know of the Union, and of the men who made it, who habitually reviles and misrepresents the Southern people, and excites the ignorant and the thoughtless in our midst to hate and persecute them?

Be not deceived. Let me not prophecy smooth things, and cry peace, when there is no peace. Let the truth be spoken, be heard, be pondered, if we mean to save the Union. The conflict boasts that it is irrepressible. It allies itself with equal readiness to religion and infidelity. It enlists all our passions, good or bad. It makes common cause with the champions of freedom, the world over, and with the prompters of insurrection, discord and riot at home.

How is it to be repressed?—Governmental administration cannot subdue it. That has been tried for several successive periods, and the conflict has waxed hotter and hotter. Will the next Administration be more successful? Hoping for the best it can do, what right have you or I to anticipate that the honest man who has been elected will prove recreant to the maxims that have made him President? Can trade and and commerce subdue it? Look at the votes of Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The manufacturers and merchants are the governing classes in those cities. They are intelligent and quick to discover their interests. They have weighed and measured the Southern trade, and then have voted against the Southern people? But what if they had not—what if, like the city of New York, they had voted against the conflict only to be overruled by the counties? Commercial cities cannot repress the conflict, if the people of the interior lend it their sympathies. No, no, there is reason in the boast that the States shall all be free. There is good ground to apprehend the extinction of property in slaves. All New England has decreed it.

The great States of New York and Ohio have repeated again and again the decree. Pennsylvania seems to have sanctioned it. The North western States stand for the present committed to it.

What hope is left for the Union? Is there a man in this assembly who dreams that this conflict can go on and the Union last? If there be, that man is beside himself; he has lost his wits. I will reason with no such man.

Fellow citizens, I profess no ability in this regard, but my mouth is opened, and I will utter some of the thoughts that pass up from the heart to the lips.

When, under the articles of confederation which carried us through our revolutionary war, States had grown jealous, unfraternal, disobedient, and the general government had proved itself too weak to suppress conflicts that were arising, the people took the remedy into their own hands, called a Convention, and formed a strong government. The call of the Convention, the election of deputies, the State Conventions which followed, all served to engage the public mind and to direct it to the common danger, and the possible remedy. Thus the popular mind prepared itself to receive, with aprobation the Constitution that was formed and impending dangers were averted.

History is said to be philosophy teaching by example. Let us be instructed by this example. As we were the first State to abolish slavery, let us be the first to move for the salvation of the Union.—Under the amendatory clause of the Constitution, Congress is bound to call a general convention on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States. Our Legislature will assemble next month. Let us petition them to demand the Convention. Good examples, like bad ones, are contagious. Perhaps one and another of the Northern and Southern States may do the like, until the requisite number have concurred, and then we will have a National Convention, to consider the evils and dangers of the day, and to devise remedies which, it may be hoped shall prove as salutary as those of 1787. And now, as then, the progress of these measures will awaken inquiry and thoughtfulness in the masses—will call off their minds from the petty politics of the day and from the mischievious agitation of slavery questions, to the grand problem of how we can render this glorious Union perpetual.

In what form and to what extent the power of the General Government should be increased is not for me to indicate, but with the confessions of President Buchanan and attorney-General Black before us, that the Government, as now constituted is unable to prevent or punish secession, or to suppress the proud conflict that disturbs our peace and boasts itself irrepressible, have I not a right to assume that the Government needs to be strengthened? Have I not a right to say that a government, all sufficient for the country fifty years ago, when soil and climate and State sovereignty could be trusted to regulate spread of slavery, is insufficient to day when every upstart politician can stir the people to mutiny against the domestic institutions of our Southeren neighbors—when the ribald jests of seditious editors like Greeley and Beecher, can sway Legislatures and popular votes against the hand-work of Washington or Madison—when the scurrilous libels of such a book as Helper's become a favorite campaign document, and are accepted by thousands as law and gospel both—when jealousy and hate have killed off all our fraternal feelings for those who were born our brethren, and who have done us no harm.

The traditions of the elders lingered in the generations which immediately succeeded the adoption of the Constitution, and their passion for freedom, just as strong as ours, was chastened into loyalty to the Union and veneration for the rights of the States. The Constitution, which was strong enough to govern such men, is too weak to restrain us, who have outgrown the grave and moderate wisdom that excited no irrepressible conflicts between brethren, but taught them to dwell together in unity. I would make it strong enough to restrain the madness of our day.

The Judge then spoke at length of the benefits to be derived from the preservation of the Union, and concluded amidst loud applause.

News from Washington.

On the 24th, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that on Saturday last he was informed by voluntary confession of an officer of the Department, that State bonds held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indians, amounting to $870,000, have been abstracted from his custody and converted to private uses. The Secretary says the enormity of the fraud demands full investigation by Congress in order to vindicate his own honor and expose the guilty and derelict. He therefore appeals to the House for the appointment of a Committee, with full power to send for persons and papers, and asks for investigation with the view that full justice may be done in the premises.

A Committee was chosen consisting of Messrs. Morris of Illinois, Conkling of New York, Thomas of Tennessee, Harris of Maryland, and Case of Indiana.

It appears from the facts in connection with the late abstraction of the Bonds of the Indian Trust Fund, that about five months ago Wm. E. Russell of the firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell, held about a million of dollars of the official acceptances of the Secretary of War. The acceptances had been given conditionally, in accordance with the usual course of business for transportation supplies of the army under contract with the Government.

Mr. Russell not finding himself able to negotiate these acceptances and being greatly embarrassed, pecuniarily, and ascertaining from Godard Bailey, a Clerk in the Interior Department, with whom he was intimately acquainted, that the latter had control of over three millions of Indian Trust funds invested in bonds of different States, arranged with him to let him have about half a million dollars; these bonds to be hypothecated in New York, and as security for which he gave Bailey the acceptance of the War Department, which Baily placed in the safe where the bonds were kept.

Recently these bonds have greatly depreciated, and the bankers in New York who made advances on them, therefore, called for additional security. Bailey, in order to save the bonds, delivered over $300,000 worth of them additional, in all $870,000. On the 18th inst. he addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior frankly imparting the facts, and requesting an investigation. The investigation proved the truth of these statements. Luter, Lea & Co. compose the banking firm through which the negotiation was transacted.

Nothing, either in the papers or in the investigation, shows that any parties except those immediately concerned in this business as above related, are in the slightest manner concerned in the transactions. It may be stated that the acceptances of the Secretary of War have been given from time to time in compliance with a contract with Majors, Russell & Co., and until recently that firm have had no difficulty in negotiating them.

Russell was arrested, and committed to jail in default of $500,000 bail. Godard was detained as a witness.

Further revelations show that Majors, Russell & Co.'s contract has two years to run. The alleged acceptances of the Secretary of War are said to consist of mere memoranda, stating that so much money would be due on the execution of certain service under the contract for the transportation of army supplies which Russell from time to time used as collateral security in borrowing money. Such memoranda or certificates have heretofore been given by the other Departments under like circumstances.

Godard Bailey, in his letter of confession to Secretary Thompson, says that no officer of the Government had any complicity or the slightest knowledge of the fact of his having abstracted the bonds, and that it was confined to the persons directly implicated and heretofore named.

A BEAUTIFUL SMILE.—"The poor wren the most diminutive of birds, will fight for the young ones in her nest against the owl"—and so will the doting mother fight against those fell disease which threaten for a while to despoil her of the object of her love. Trying and critical indeed is the teething period, but relief is afforded by the timly use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. And who have ever used it, are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums and reducing all inflamation. It will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Mothers may depend upon it; and its extraordinary low price (25cents) places it within the reach of all.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by all dealers to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much of a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our vast domain. Every family should keep it for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac and when got keep it.

——Gov. Magoffin has called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature, for the 17th of January, to consider the distracted condition of the country.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

TERMS—$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. J. GERRITSON,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Jan'. 3d, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

THE 18th VOLUME OF THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT commences with the number to be issued on the 3d day of January, 1861—being the 6th volume since we have been connected with the office; and the 4th since it has been under our exclusive control; and we are glad to be enabled to announce the fact that the business is at this time in a much more healthy and prosperous condition, in all respects, than at any former period since we entered upon our arduous, but not altogether unpleasant enterprise. This desirable state of affairs is owing, to a great extent, to our system of cutting off those enervating excrescences (non-paying 'patrons'), which are the bane of any and all kinds of business, and especially Journalism. As another important auxilliary to the prosperity of our undertaking, we may refer to our experience of past years, as well as an acquired knowledge of the practical duties of the craft—enabling us to conduct affairs with prudence and success, and attend to the wants of our patrons with an increased degree of promptness and regularity.

It shall be our earnest endeavor to make our paper a desirable family journal—one that shall be eagerly sought for and read with pleasure and profit by each member of the family circle. Believing that no country or locality can benefit itself by destroying or crippling the interests of any other, we shall oppose, both in national and inter-national politics, all measures based upon selfishness; and sustain such doctrines only, as recognize the fundamental idea of universal progress. In national affairs, particularly, that class of measures which look to the advancement of one section, at the apparent expense of another, shall continue to receive our earnest and unqualified condemnation. It will be alike our duty and our choice, to oppose the present wicked spirit of sectional hate, which now prevails to a fearful extent, and which, unless soon checked and replaced by words and acts of kindness and mutual concession, must utterly destroy the best governmental structure ever reared. We shall advocate peace, fraternal harmony, and friendly national intercourse, because they are just, and desirable, and in no other spirit can American Liberty be sustained.

We appeal to all conservative, national men to aid us in the good work before us. It is only through the medium of well sustained local papers that our principles can ever prevail, for it is by means of county organizations that a national triumph is achieved; and a county Democracy that neglects to sustain their paper, always beholds the bulk of the party engulphed in the whirlpool of fanaticism, error, and sectional hatred that sweeps it upon them. Let each true man stand firm, and add his influence towards doing our common duty. Subscribe for the **MONTROSE DEMOCRAT—and pay for it IN ADVANCE**, and ask your friends to do the same. Send your advertising and job printing to this office, **and pay for it**, not next week, or next year, but **cash down.** If you think it strange that the Printer cant wait for you to pay him the trifle of $1.50, just remember the embarrassment caused by not $50 like you keeping back **$750.**

Our friends must not forget that we are in a minority, here, and that the want of favoritism from officials who control public patronage, renders their cash patronage more desirable and necessary.

But we do not wish to be understood as intimating that our patronage is, or should be, confined to any class; and men of all parties are respectfully invited to embrace the advantages resulting from sending in their orders, and we doubt not that all who are not blinded, by bigotry, to their own and the public good will continue to do so.

We prefer being judged by our efforts, rather than by a glittering array of *buncombe* promises. During the past year a large sum has been expended for new type, etc. for the *Democrat*; and further improvements will be made, as our patronage warrants. Let our prompt patrons be true to their old custom, and our slow ones quicken up for a NEW YEAR—and ALL remember that "the more the merier," and that there is always "room for more," and our future intercourse will be mutually agreeable. As we expect—life and health being spared—to continue at our present business, and to devote our whole time and attention to our paper, we invite our old friends and patrons to still continue their friendship and favors; and we shall strive to convince all that we intend to so deal that each man will find it both pleasant and profitable to "call again."

Anyone procuring us five new cash subscribers, for one year, will receive an extry copy, gratis.

☞ Terms—$1.50 per annum, *in advance.* ☜

Pay in Advance.

We trust that each of our patrons will take the first opportunity to pay us in advance for the Montrose Democrat, for the coming year. The hard times cannot but severely affect us, and our friends should be the more prompt in our aid. All who want to keep up a conservative paper in this county, should march square up to the line in times like these.

Pay up Arrearages.

We earnestly appeal to every one indebted to this office, to make it a point of honor to settle their bills as soon as possible. Several hundred dollars are now due us, and we need it all, immediately, to pay our current bills, and add to the improvements of our paper. Honest, but negligent gentlemen, do we appeal to you in vain? Be just to yourselves and the Printer.

☞ Although South Carolina has adopted a resolution that she is out of the Union, yet she has put in operation no new system of Government; so that, in fact, she is still with us. We think that State will attempt to do nothing alone; and whether others follow her, the next week may determine. Alone, she harms nobody.

☞ An intense interest is felt to know the final result of the present national difficulties of the country. It is now impossible to tell. We have still hoped that the counsel of cool heads and warm hearts would prevail over that of hot heads and cold hearts. But the angry passions of men threaten to destroy our country. It seems doubtful now that a settlement can be made—still we HOPE. But the CAUSE of our troubles must be removed, or it will only be putting off the evil day. The dominant party, which is about to take charge of the federal government, insist that the people of fifteen of the States are Pirates—this the South resents; and we are firm in the belief that the charge of Piracy never ought to, and never will, go out from the official departments against any section or portion of our people.—When Republicans cease their mad howlings and treat our Southern people as brethren, just as Washington and Jefferson did, all will go well. But keep up this slavery hobby, and ruin is the ultimate result.

☞ We have received the first number of the *Monona Cordon*, printed at Onawa City, Monona county, Iowa. It is an independent paper, devoted to local interests. Addison Dimmick, Esq., formerly of this county, Editor.

GLEASON'S ILLUSTRATED LITERARY COMPANION.—This valuable Literary Weekly commenced a new volume on the 1st of January, 1861, in grand style, with new type and new dress throughout. The Companion is an elegant, moral and refined miscellaneous Family Journal. Its columns are entirely devoted to Polite Literature, Wit and Humor, Prose and Poetic Gems. An unrivalled corps of writers and artists have been engaged for the coming year, and several new and popular features will be introduced. Each number will be beautifully illustrated. In size the Literary Companion is some fifteen hundred square inches, forming a mammoth weekly of sixteen octavo pages, and containing nearly twice as much reading matter and of a more refined character than any other weekly paper. Terms, 1 subscriber, $2; 8 do., $12, and one gratis.—Sample copies sent free. Published weekly by F. Gleason, corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston, Mass.

☞ Dont fail to read Judge Woodward's speech.

Southern Outrages upon Northern Men.

Our community was recently excited by another of those terrible abolition tales of Southern Outrage, which it has become a constant habit of Republicans to invent and circulate for the purpose of poisoning the Northern mind, and creating an unjust hatred towards our Southern brethren. Like most other similar tales, which are constantly repeated by such falsifiers as the Tribune press, political preachers, etc., when truth is known, nothing is left of the pretended "outrage," except the outrageous lying character of the party that is founded upon such untruths.

In November last, two young men, of this county, named Julius Vance, and T. J. Southworth, went to Georgia. In a short time a report came here that they had been driven away, without being even permitted to land! Before the lie could be got into the Montrose *Republican*, the young men returned, alive, and bearing no marks of violence, and at once declared the whole story an unfounded fabrication. But Republicanism was not to be deprived of so rich a prize; it was the first favor of the kind ever bestowed upon this community, and must be used to serve the base purposes of the Republican party in this glorious crisis. So the lie must be kept in circulation, and a communication appeared in the Scranton *Republican*, coming, as we suppose, from the pen, or at the instigation of a Black Republican of this place; and probably ere this meets the public eye, the yarn will be in course of repetition and enlargement through the abolition presses and pulpits of the North.

The publication wound up with customary party flourish about slavery being wiped out of existence by an exasperated North as a revenge for such outrages.

It may not be inappropriate to state that the young men are both Republicans. One of them, living in town, furnishes us with the following statement for publication, over his signature:

To the Editor of the Montrose Democrat:

DEAR SIR:—I left Montrose on Thanksgiving day, went to New York city, and took passage, on Saturday, in the Steamer Alabama, Capt. Geo. R. Schenk, and after a pleasant trip of three days, landed at the city of Savannah, in Georgia. I staid one day, and went to Macon, and from there to Columbus, and spent a couple of days. I there saw Geo. W. Clemons, formerly of Montrose. Did not see Daniel Denison who also lives there, and was also formerly of this place, as he was away from the city. After spending some days in making trips into South Carolina, Alabama and Florida, I came home through Savannah and N.Y.

I went to Georgia to obtain work, but business was so dull that I returned without success. Turner J. Southworth, from Liberty accompanied me.

During my whole absence from home I was free from molestation, and I observed nothing at the South on the part of any of the people, that indicated a desire to find out what I was doing, or proposed to do there, or to molest me; but on the contrary I was at all times treated with politeness and respect, such as is due to strangers and travellers.

I desire to make this public statement to contradict an utterly false report that I had been driven away from Savannah without being permitted to land. I saw a statement in this week's Scranton *Republican*, which agrees with the false story in circulation about us, except that our *names* are not given. Said article being wholly unfounded, I desire the editor to copy my statement, or otherwise correct the great error he aided in circulating.

(Signed,) JULIUS VANCE.

Montrose, Pa., Dec. 22d 1860.

☞ WILMOTISM.—Some years ago David Wilmot made the following declaration:

"I am determined to arouse the people to the importance of the slavery issue, and get up an organization through which they can get control of the government in '56, and if I become satisfied that those efforts will fail, and the people will not assert their rights, THEN I'LL BE D–D IF I DON'T JOIN THE PARTY THAT I THINK WILL SEND THE COUNTRY TO **HELL** THE QUICKEST!

Such a speech is perfectly characteristic of David Wilmot. An habitual blasphemer in his daily walk, he utters the most violent expressions that Satanic ingenuity can frame, even upon trivial occasions. In his character he is not only profane and vulgar, but an impetuous headstrong and fanctical tyrant. If any cross his path, be he friend or foe, from that hour his marked victim is made to feel that he is certain to be crushed if any possible means can be made to subserve the base ends of a man whose passions rule, from sheer want of something to control them. As a politician he treats all opponents like outlaws; and if any of his own party hesitate to always bow the knee to his edicts, they are made to feel his enmity—and should his party refuse to meet his demands he would head a revolt, and send his party "where the d—l drove the hogs"; from sheer revenge. Wilmot visited Lincoln last week, and had an interview of five hours. It is reported he sent for him, and designs giving him a seat in the cabinet. Wilmot demands this or the Senatorship, and as his Free Trade notions, and his intense fanaticism are obnoxious to many of his own party, he had better look well to the one man power, lest a two-thirds majority legislature could not be induced to outrage the old Keystone by selecting him to mis-represent her in the Senate.

But Wilmot would be a fit representative of abolitionism in the cabinet. He would lay at his ease, in his extreme laziness; only rousing his stupefied energies to give his clerks overbearing directions about what he himself was too lazy to look after or to understand; or when Sambo wanted to be attended to. What post Davy is to have is not stated, but his lazy, reckless habits suggest that the post of chief engineer on the engine "Destruction," would do the most to hasten the country on towards Wilmot's favorite station to which he has reference in the paragraph at the head of this article.

If Wilmot is only taken off the bench of this district, thousands of the people will so rejoice at their happy deliverance, that they will care very little as to which of the three great powers send for him.

☞ We wish you a Happy New Year!

Pay $3 For Two Years.

Such of the patrons of the Montrose Democrat as have neglected to pay their subscription for the past year, are requested to send us $3 to pay for the past and coming years. It should be sent along at once.

☞ Persons favorable to the petition given below, are requested to cut it out, paste it at the top of a sheet of paper, get as many names attached as convenient, and send it to this office during January Court, and we will forward them to Harrisburg. The Doylestown "Standard" says that it is a good movement, is general thro' the State, having been printed by many of its exchanges.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, citizens of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, believing that the further immigration of colored persons into the State would tend to impair the peace and good order of society, and depreciate the wages of our mechanics and laborers; that the intermarriage of the white and colored races is a violation of the law of nature, and degrading in its results; and that the enactment of State laws which conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, is indicative of a spirit of Treason—respectfully petition your honorable bodies to enact such laws as shall discourage the settlement of colored persons in our Commonwealth, and make it a criminal offence for any person to be in any way a party to the intermarriage of the white with the colored races—also that any and all laws now existing upon our statute book which tend, in theory or practice, to obstruct the execution of the laws of the United States be repealed.

☞ The Tribune, Independent Republican, and other organs of Want of Common Sense, allege that the President has become insane! We respectfully remind them that it is the inebriate who calls all sober men drunk. Black Republicanism stoops to low depths of meanness, such as was never known till HATRED became one of the primary elements of their party.

If anybody wants an example of both political and moral insanity, they must behold the Republican party, which now tickles itself with the delusion that it can govern this country while insisting upon the false, insulting, fanatical idea that one section of it is an organized despotism, inhabited by thieves, murderers, and every imaginable description of licentious and criminal barbarians. The Lincolnites do not appear to be Wide-Awake enough to perceive that the government can only be maintained by friendly actions; and that their abusive, threatning, and nullifying characteristics must be abandoned if they would be worthy the place of Washington and his advisers.

☞ Although old John Brown's fellow-Republicans were fond of claiming that he was crazy, the only evidence of insanity about him was the fact that he was silly enough to believe the abolition ideas that Republicans taught him, viz: "the States must all be made free;" for "the Union cannot permanently exist half slave and half free." Brown had brute courage to put their mad theory in operation; but his teachers, avoiding the hangman, cowardly await the enactment of the tragedy of the Irrepressible Conflict by some honest fool, like Brown, who shall have more means to aid his wicked design.

☞ Hirschmann Bros. & Co., have an immense stock of goods, to which they invite attention, in our columns. Do not fail to look at their panic bargains.

☞ While men differ about a choice of President, Kansas affairs, and the manner of dissolving the Union, it is well that every community should agree upon some one subject—for instance, the *the* place to get Dental operations performed, RIGHT, is at the rooms of Dr. H. Smith & Son, in Montrose, over the Bank.

☞ The Harford Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold their annual meeting, for the purpose of choosing the officers for the coming year, at the school house in Harford village, on Monday eve, Jauuary 14th, 1861. Members are requested to be present. We should be happy to meet the friends of Agriculture from the adjoining towns, on that evening.

jan3 2t A. B. TUCKER, Sec.

HOME PAPER.—Stick to your home newspaper. No matter if you are poor, remember none are so poor as the ignorant, except it be the depraved, and they too often go together. Keep your home paper, though it may not be so large or imposing as some city weekly, but remember it is the advertiser of your neighborhood and daily business, and tells you what is going on around you, instead of a thousand miles away. If it is not printed on as good paper as the city journals and as good as you wish to have it, pay the subscription promptly, and rely upon it that the natural pride of the publisher will prompt him to improve it as fast as possible.

☞ The latest advices from South Carolina do not show that hostile measures will be resorted to at present. Major Anderson has abandoned Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and concentrated all his forces in Fort Sumter, which is said to be impregnable, and commands the harbor of Charleston, &c. It is since reported that the people have entered the empty Forts and hoisted a Palmetto flag!

——The last European steamer brings news of the capture of Pekin the Imperial capital of China, by the armies of England and France. An immense amount of spoils was obtained.

——A dispatch from Pekin via St. Petersburg states that peace had been concluded with the Chinese, and that the Emperor had returned to his palace. An attempt had been made to assassinate Col. Dunn of the Sicilian army, which gave rise to a rumor of Garabaldi's assassination.

——Chicago and Milwaukee receive and ship more wheat than any other four cities on the globe.

——Our exports during the last five years have exceeded our imports, over 112 millions of dollars!

☞ Bring that wood while it is good sleighing.

Declaration of South Carolina.

The following is the declaration of causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union as reported by the Committee to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States:

The State of South Carolina having determined to resume a separate and equal position among nations, deems it due to herself and the remaining United States of America and the nations of the world that she should declare the cause which led to that act. In 1775 that portion of the British Empire, embracing Great Britain, undertook to make laws for the government of the American colonies. A struggle for the right of self government ensued, which resulted on the 4th of July 1776, in a declaration that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do such things which independent States have the right to do.

They further solemnly declare that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it and institute a new Government. Deeming that the Government of Great Britain had become destructive of thes ends, they declared the Colonies free and absolved from allegience to the British Crown, and the political connection between them and Great Britain was totally dissolved.

The Committee says the right of a State to govern itself, and the right of the people to abolish a Government, when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted were expressed when the Colonies separated from the mother country, and became free and independent States. The parties amending the Constitution on the 17th of September, 1787, were the several sovereign States.

On May 23, 1788, South Carolina by a Convention of her people, assented to the amended Constitution of the United States. The failure of one of the contracting parties to maintain the constitutional obligations releases the other. Fifteen of the Northern States have deliberately refused for years to fulfill their Constitutional obligations. We would refer to those States for a proof of this. When the fourth article of the Constitution was adopted the greater number of the contracting parties held slaves. The hostility of the Northern States to the institution of slavery had led them to disregard their constitutional obligations.

The laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the object of the Constitution. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticutt, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or to render useless all attempts to execute the acts of Congress. In many of these States fugitives "held to service and to labor" have been claimed, but in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation on this subject made in the Constitution.

In the formation of the Federal Government each State was recognized as an equal; the right of property in slaves was recognized by giving all the free persons distinct political rights: by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor. The ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself made destructive by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States assume the right of deciding on the property established in fifteen States and recognized by the Constitution. They denounced sinful the institution of slavery; have permitted an establishment of societies, whose avowal and object are to disturb the peace and prosperity of the citizens of those States; they have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, by books and pictures to servile insurrection.

Twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until they have secured the power of the common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article, establishing an Executive Department, means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purpose are hostile to slavery.

He is to be trusted with the administion of the common Government, because it is declared that a Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free, and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction. This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided in the States by elevating to citizenship persons, who by the supreme law of the land are incapable of becoming citizens and their votes have been used to inaugurate the new policy hostile to the South, and destructive to its peace and safety.

On the 4th of March next this party will take possession of the Government. It has been announced that the South shall be excluded from the common Territory; that the Judicial tribunals will be made sectional; that war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist, equal rights of the States will be lost, the slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government of self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

Sectional interests and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hopes of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that the public opinion of the North has invested the past political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convension assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world as a free, sovereign, independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace contract alliances, establish commerce and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do; and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance for protection of Divine Providence, we unitedly pledge each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

——Mississippi has elected delegates to the State Convention in favor of separate State secession by a very large majority—say seventy in the Convention of one hundred delegates, and by a popular majority of 30,000 votes.

——The Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Ex-Member of Congress from the Luzerne District of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, of typhoid fever, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 26th, aged 40 years.

——The latest advices from Texas state that Governor Houston will convene an extra session of the Texas Legislature on the 21st of January, to consider the present crisis. The Convention of the people will be held on the 28th of January. The secession feeling is in the ascendant.

Our Latest News.

JAN. 1.—We have bad news for New Year's day. Sec. Floyd has resigned because the President will not recall Maj. Anderson from Fort Sumter. The Cabinet are considering the difficulties, and a special message no doubt was sent to Congress on Monday. The committees of Congress can or will do nothing. More States will soon secede. Of $5,000,000 loans asked for, only $2,500,000 were bid for, at from 7 to 30 per cent. None were taken over 12 per cent., leaving bare funds enough to pay the Jan. interest on public debt.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, DEC. 27.—Flour dull. Wheat firm and 1@2c. lower; sales 35,000 bush. at 80c. for No. 1; 75@76c. for No. 2, in store. Corn steady; sales 17,000 bush. at 31c., in store. Oats firm. Receipts, 2,100 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bush. Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Flour advanced 12½c. Superfine $5.12½@5.50. Wheat in demand and advanced 2c.; white $1.40@$1.55; red $1.30@1.35. Corn; new yellow 56c., old 67c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The market for Breadstuffs is firmer. Flour is 5@10c. better. Wheat is firm but less active.—The closing prices were $5.50 for extra State; $5.70 for round hoop Ohio; $1.28 for prime Milwaukee Wheat; 71c. for Western mixed corn, afloat.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Flour firm at $5.50 for Ohio and Howard street, and $5 for City Mills. Wheat advanced 2c.; sales of red at $1.25@1.30, white $1.30@1.60. Corn advanced 4c.; new white and yellow 62@64.

Weekly Market Reports.

Corrected Weekly for the Montrose Democrat.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT PRICES CURRENT.

Corn, ℔ bushel	$ 63	Beans, ℔ bushel,	89 @$1 10
Rye,	56	Dried Apples,	75 @ 1 00
Oats,	30	Butter, ℔ ℔	17 @ 18
Buckwheat,	50	Cheese,	10½@@ 11
Potatoes,	40@44	Eggs, ℔ dozen,	18 @ 20

MONTROSE PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat ℔ bushel,	$1. @$1½	Wheat flour ℔ bbl	$6@ $8.00
Rye,	63 cents	Rye flour ℔ cwt,	2 @ 2.50
Corn,	75 cents	Corn meal ℔ cwt,	2 @ 2.25
Buckwheat,	48 cents	Pork ℔ ℔	10 @ 12 cents
Oats,	35 cents	Lard ℔ ℔	12 cents
Beans,	75 @ $1	Butter ℔ ℔	14 @ 18 cents
Potatoes,	37½ cents	Eggs ℔ doz,	15 cents

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS—MONTROSE P. O.

MAILS ARRIVE—Daily (sunday excepted,) from the East and South, by Railroad at 7½ P. M.

Daily, (sunday excepted,) from the West, by Railroad, at 9¾ a. m.

From Binghamton direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1½ p. m.

From Tunkhannock direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

From Towanda direct, every Tuesday and Saturday at 7 p. m.

Daily from Friendsville (sunday excepted) at 6¾ p. m.

MAILS LEAVE—Daily (sundays excepted) for the east and south, by railroad, at 6 a. m.

Daily (sunday excepted) for the west, by railroad, at 4 p. m.

For Binghamton direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

For Tunkhannock direct, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at 6 a. m.

For Towanda direct, every Monday and Friday at 7 a.m.

Daily for Friendsville (sunday ex.) at 7¾ a. m.

For Lacerville (through Auburn)—leaves Monday, at 9 a. m.—arrives Wednesday at 5 p. m.

H. J. WEBB, P. M.

'Reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton.'—CURED BY "BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS."—Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was *reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton.* I persuaded him to buy a bottle of the Boerhave Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him.—Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 280 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Boerhave's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration." dec

ESENWEIN'S

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA

PECTORAL,

Is the best Medicine in the world for the cure of

Coughs and Colds, Croup,

Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficult Breathing,

Palpitation of the Heart.

For the relief of patients in advanced stages of

Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest and which predispose to Consumption.

It attacks the root of disease, and makes the full destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, & induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membrane and tissues.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of ASTHMA.

One dose of this invaluable SYRUP often gives ease and consequently sleep, which the particular nature of the disease denies. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. Try it & be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of

Bronchial Affections.

Price 50 cents per Bottle. Prepared only by Dr. A. ESENWEIN, and sold by A. Esenwein, & Co., N. W. corner 9th and POPLAR streets, Philad'a, Pa. For sale in Montrose by

mh29 1y* (ins) ABEL TURRELL *Druggist.*

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN MEDICINES,

THE GREAT

STANDARD REMEDIES

of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, or weakness of the Stomach and Digestive Organs,

AND WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT

YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, AND FEVER AND AGUE.

See our Almanac for proof. PRICE, 75 cents per Bottle.

Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Coughs, Colds, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION.

As a Diarrhœa Cordial it is unequalled. PRICE, 75 cents per bottle.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN PILL,

being well known throughout Europe and America, needs no commendation here. They are purely vegetable, are prepared with great exactness, and are sugar-coated. No better Cathartic Pill can be found. PRICE, 25 cts. per box.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside of each bottle or box.

In our "*Everybody's Almanac*," published annually, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

mh29] Sold in Montrose by ABEL TURRELL, Agent