The National Crisis.

It is understood that prominent memhere of the Diplomatic Corps have addressed this Government in reference to the commercial interests of their respective countries in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected, or something to this effect. The Government, however has

not yet replied. Returns are daily received at the proper office from South Carolina postmasters, showing that honoring of contractor's orders, for pay and purchase of postage

The steamer Star of the West which sailed from New York on Saturday, was chartered at the order of Gen. Scott, and took a fall supply of provisions for Major Auderson, and 350 men under Lieut. Bartlett. She ought to have been heard from at Charleston to day.

The report circulated in Washington

for some days past, and telegraphed to Northern papers, to the effect that forty tons of shot, shells and powder were re-cently shipped to Mew Orleans by Adams & Co.'s Express, proves to be wholly

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9,.-The Star of the West, in endeavoring to enter our harbor about daylight this morning, was opened upon by the garrison on Morris Island and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about an went to sea.

The belief is that no injury was sustain ed gy either the boat or those on board. Fort Sumter did not respond.

Lieut. Hall of fort Sumter came over to the city about 11 o'clock with a flag of truce. He repaired to the quarters of the Governor, followed by a crowd of citizens. He was in secret communication with

the Governor and Council for two hours. He closed his interview with the Governor and Council about 2 o'clock. The facts have not transpired. We learn from high authority that they are of the most threatening character.

The object of the departure of the

Brooklyn for Charleston is supposed to be relating to the Star of the West, in case the authorities of South Carolina oppose the ingress of the latter into the harbor by bringing back the troops to Norfolk.

Baltimore Jan. 9.—A company of marrines, numbering forty muskets, under Lient. Howell, came in a special train from Washington this morning, and took possession of Fort NeHenry, and raised the stars and stripes.

Both the Union and Douglas Demo cratic convention of Kentucky unanimous ly reccommended the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions. Secretary Thompson, resigned to the

President his commission as Secretary of the Interior, because orders were given to reinforce Maj. Anderson. The War Department is in possession of information that the Governor of South

Carolina has forbiden the United States Sub-Treasurer at Charleston from paving the drafts of the Paymaster in savor of Major Anderson and his command, and the Sub-Treasurer has refused accordingly. On inquiry at the proper quarters, is has been ascertained that before June last, it being found that the arms at the several

arsenals were not proportionately distriputed, and that the Southern arsenals were in these supplies, a distribution was made for equalization only, and for no other object. They were principally drawn from the Springfield armory, and the arsenals at Watervliet, New York, and Watertown, Mass. The secession troubles had not, as is known, then commenced After the distribution was completed, there remained a preponderance of arms at the North.

States Reveni bin, which had been taken by the Savan-na soldiers; has been released by order of the Georgia authorities, and has gone to

The marines at Philadelphia and New York have been ordered to Fort McHenry and Washington.

The President anticipates the early confirmation of Mr. McIntyre, as Collector of the port of Charleston, by the Senate, and he will proceed forthwith to Charles ton by land, and endeavor to execute the revenue laws on shore.

The National intelligencer says that the elegraphic despatches from Washington. The ordinance for the immediate secession of the State of Mississippi has passed

the Convention by a vote of \$4 to 15... Charleston, Jan. 10,.—The dispatches sent yesterday, as to the Star of the West are correct.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a boat from Fort Sumter, bearing Lieut. Hall, with a white flag, approached the city. Lieut. Hall had an interview with Governor Pickens and was afterwards es-Fort Sumter. The communication from Major Anderson is as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor of South Sin: Two of your batteries fired this

morning on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my Government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannot but think this a hostile act committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope, I refrain from being a fire on your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above-mentioned actone which I believe without parallel in the history of our country or any other civilized Government—was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you, if it is not disclaimed, that I regard it as an act of war, and shall not, after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my Fort. In order to save, as far as it is in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will take due notification of my decision for the good of all concerned, hoping, however, your answer was justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part. I remain, respectfully, ROBERT ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens, after stating the position of South Carolina, said he justified the act, as he regards the reinforcement of the Forts as an act of hostility.

Maj. Anderson then informed Gov.

Tickens that he should defer action and and that which would place us in the stone and gravel. In all diseases affecting then. Talbot went ashore and left for world and posterity is both before the these organs, whether they secrete too Lient. Talbot went ashore and left for Washington to get instructions.

In Ten States of the Union Lincoin did not receive a solitary vote. It does not appear by the returns that a single human being is in his favor in all that immense extent of territory. In five other States, polling several hundred thouses and votes, he scarcely received a corposation of the sentiments of the hidden states of the sentiments of the hidden states, polling several hundred thouse of the sentiments of the hidden states of the sentiments of the hidden states of these medicines than was listened to with much interest by the audience. On motion, voted that a copy of the address be requested for publication.

In had cases if a small pot of the different be rubbed on the small of the solid on the small of the sand votes, he scarcely received a corposation of the sentiments of the was listened to with much interest by the audience. On motion, voted that a copy of the address be requested for publications.

Remarks upon incidents of the war were called for and responded to by several of the Soldiers present. said votes, he scarcely received a corporal's guard of support. The Republican
party is not a United States Party. It
has no existence, and, is regarded as
a public enemy of all the people, in almost
half of the States,

Time is a great conservative power.—

South has unever sname, ctrate and give instant relief, but perseve called for and responded to by several of government,

The City of Mexico, the Soldiers present.

S. A. Newton remarked that he was a give instant relief, but perseve called for and responded to by several of government,

The City of Mexico, the Soldiers present.

S. A. Newton remarked that he was a five.

Time is a great conservative power.—

Time is a great conservative power.—

Time is a great conservative power.—

Ty results.

Message of the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: At the opening of your present session ers, and recommended such measures as I elieved would have the effect of tranquilising the country, saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately thrown.

Those opinions and recommendations 1 do not propose now to defeat. My own convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation was even at that time acknowledged by every intelligent citizen. It had already made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable. The imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce. The Treasury was unexpectedly left without means, the market, every species of property depreciated more or less, and thousands of poor men who depended upon their daily labor for their daily bread, were turned out of employment.

I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the state of the Union which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at present than they were. When Congress met, a strong hope pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject would be speedily made by the Representatives of the States, which might restore peace to the conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospect of bloodless settlement fades away, the public distress becomes more and more aggravated. As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to say the Treasury notes authorized by the act of the 17th of December last were advertised according to law, and no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par at a lower rate of interest than 12 per cent. From these facts it appears that in a Government organized like ours, domestic strife, or even a well grounded fear of civil hostilities, is more destructive of our public and private interests than the most for-

midable foreign war. In my annual message I expressed the onviction, which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has the right by its own act to se-cede from the Union or throw off its Federal obligations at pleasure. I also declare my opinion to be that even if that right existed, and should be exercised by any state of the Confederacy, the Executive Department of this Government had no authority under the Constitution to recognize its validity by acknowledgeing the independence of such State. This left me no alternative as the chief Executive offi-States but to collect the public revenues and protect the public property, so far as this might be practicable under existing

My province is to execute, not to make the laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, modify or enlarge their provisions to meet exigencies as they may occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right to make aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power, even from Congress. But the right and the duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable. But the dangerous and hostile attitude of the States toward each other has already far. transcended and cast into the shade the ordinary Executive duties already provided for by law, and has assumed such vast seizure of the United States forts in Geor-gia was precipitated by mischief-making subject entirely above and beyond Executive control

The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution.-Therefore, I commend the question to Con-Providence possessing the power to meet the existing emergency. To them exclusively belongs the power to declare war, or to authorize the employment of military force in all cases contemplated by the Constitution, and they alone possess the power to remove all the grievances which corted to his boat and re-embarked for might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone rests the responsibility. The Union is a sacred trust left by our revolutionary fathers for their decay to a hostile act."
scendants, and never did any other people
Ti is said that serious inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in ow American citizens have found protec-

> If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when in the history of all time has a confederacy been bound together by such strong ties of mutual interest. Each portion of it is dependent refer to the subject officially. I feel the upon all and all upon each portion, for my duty has been faithfully, though prosperity and domestic security. Free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of nighter and sections with the consciousness that I at leas of nighter and sections with the consciousness that I at leas of nighter and sections with the consciousness that I at leas of nighter and sections with the consciousness that I at leas of night and sections with the consciousness that I at leas of night and the consciousness that I at leas of nigh of another, and scatters wealth everywhere. The great planting and farming States require the aid of the commercial and navienting States to send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and furnish

> Should the Union perish in the midst of rely developed are cured in a surprising the present excitement, we have already short time by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wi had a sad foretaste of the universal suffer. Cherry—a medicine as generally appre ing which would result from its destructated as universally known. Prepared t tion. The calamity would be severe in S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston. Sold ever every portion of the Union, and would be where by druggists and agents. quite as great, to say the least, in the Sou-

thern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil, world and posterity, is, as I am firmly much or too little water, or afflicted with convinced, that the secession movement stone or gravel, with aches and pains sethas been chiefly based upon misapprehen; the lorns over the regions of the sion at the South of the sentiments of the kidneys, more benefit may be derived in 24

afford the people both of the North and South an opportunity for reflection. Would At the opening of your present season I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely concerning the original causes of these dangers and recommended such measures as I that South Uarolina had been convinced

preserved by all constitutional means. I most earnestly recommend that you de vote yourselves to the question how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions when compared with this sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliatives. Prompt action is required. A delay in Congress to prescribe or recommend a distinct and practical proposition for conciliation may drive us time to a point from which it will be almost im-

Let us pause at the momentous point, and

possible to recede.

A common ground upon which colcilia tion and harmony may be produced is surely not unattainable. The proposition to compromise by letting the North have exclusive control of the territory above a certain line, and to give Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive general approbation. In itself, meet its public engagements. Trade was paralized, manufactures were stopped, the best public engagements and productive is between the public engagements. best public securities suddenly sunk in the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on the patriotism of Congress to assert that its members will hesitate a moment. Even now the danger is upon

us. In several States which have not yet seceded, the forts, arsenals and magazines of the United State have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has long been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in any State of the Union. Beides, our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions. The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce a State or States to remain in the Union.

At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I determined that no act of mine should increase the excitement in cither section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war it was my determined purpose not to comnence it, nor to furnish any excuse for it by any act of the Government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice as well as sound policy requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and the South. Entertaining this conviction, I refrained even rom sending, re-enforcements to Major Anderson, who commanded the forts of Charleston harbor, until an absolute necessity for doing so should make itself apparent, lest it might be regarded as a mer ace of military coercion, and thus furnish a provocation, or, at least, a pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina. No necessity for these re-enforcements seemed to exist. I was assured by distinguished, upright gentlemen of South Carolina that no attack on Major Anderson was intended, but that, on the contrary, it was the desire of the State authorities, as much as it was my own, to cer under the Constitution of the United avoid the fatal consequences which must eventually follow a military collision. And here I deem is propose to submit for your information copies of a communication, dated 28th December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. Barnwell, J. H. Adams and James L. Orr, Commissioners of South Carolina, with the accompanying documents and copies as my answer thereto,

dated December 31. In further explanation of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Mov letter from that gallant officer, dated Dec. 27th, 1860, the day after his movement, from which the fallowing is an extract: "I will add as my opinion that many

things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act, (evidently referring to the orders follows :dated Dec. 11 of the late Secretary of War.) Under this impression I could not ed President; Ebenezer Avery of New hesitate that it was my solemn duty to. Milford, and Samuel A. Newton of Brookmove my command from a fort which we lyn, Vice Presidents; and James W. Chapcould not probably have held longer than man and A. L. Post of Montrose, were re forty-eight or sixty hours, to this one, quested to act as Secretaries. where my power of resistance is increased to a very great degree.".

It will be recollected that the concluding

permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than gress.
one of the three forts, but an attack on, or The attempt to take possession of either one rolled as follows: of them will be regarded as an act of hos-tility and you may then put your com-mand into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to have tangible evidence of a design to pro

It is said that serious apprehensions ar to some extent entertained, in which I d war. The national flag has floated in not share, that the peace of this District glory over every sea, and under its shad- nay be disturbed before the fourth March next. In any event it will be m tion and respect in all lands beneath the duty to preserve it, and this duty shall b

performed. In conclusion, it may be permitted me to remark that I have often warne my countrymen of the dangers which no surround us. This may be last time I sh

meant well for my country.
(Signed.) JAMES BUCHANAN.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 8, 1861.

Coughs, colds, sore throat, bro the naval power to render their transpor- chitis, asthma, croup, whooping coug tation secure against all hostile attacks. and incipient consamption, however sev

Holloways Pills and Ointment.-" Mes-

TERMS \$1:50 FER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. J. GERRITSON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

Ollontrose Jan . 17. 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE MONTROSE DEMOCRA

FITHE 18th VOLUME OF THE MONTROSE DEMOCRA THE 18th VOLUME or THE MONTHOSE DEMOCRAT

Commonced with the number issued on the 8t day of January, 18th.—being the 6th volume since we have been composited with the office, and the 4th since it has been under our exclusive omitoi; and we are glad to be catalled to announce the fact that the business is at this sime in a mach more healthy and prosperous condition, in all respects, than at any former period since we entered upon our arduous, but not altogether unpleas intenterprise. This desirable state of affairs is owing, to a great extent, to our system of casting off those enervating excressences (non-paying, patrons), which are the bane-of any and all kinds of business, and especially Journalism. As another important auxililiary 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 papers.

enabling us to conduct strairs with pridence and success, and attend to the wants of our partons 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 engerly 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 selfshness; 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 carnest and unqualified condemntion. It will be allike our duty and our choice, to oppose the present wicked spiris of sectional late, which now prevails to a fearful extent, and which, unless soon checked and replaced by words and acts of kindness and mutual concession, must interly 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 all usin the good work before us. It is only through the medium of well estained local papers that our principles can ever grevall, for it is by means of county organizations that a national triumph is achieved, and a county Denocracy that neglects to austian their paper, always beholds the bulk to the party engulphed in the whirlpool of fanaticiam, error, and sectional hatted that sweeps in upon them. Let each true man stand firm, and add his infinence towards doing our common duty. Subscribe for the TRON-TRIOSE.

BEMOCHAT—and pay for it in ADVANCE, and ask your friends to do the same. Send your advertising and job pirinting to this office. and a pay for a start.

Our friends must not forget that we are in a inhority here, and that the want of favoritism from officials whe control public patronage; renders their cash patronag more desirable and necessary. But we do not wish to be understood as intimating to our patronner is, or should be, confined to any class; men of all parties are respectfully invited to embrace advantages resulting from sending in their orders; and doubt not that all who are not blinded, by bjotry, to the

advantages resulting from sending in their orders; and we doubt not that all who are not billinded, by bigotry, to their own and the public good will continue to do so.

We prefer being judged by out efforts, ruther than by a gittlering army of buncombs promises. During the past year a large sum has been expended for new type, etc., for the Democral, and further improvements will be made, as our patronage warrants. Let our prompt patrons be true to their old custom, and our slow one quicken up for a NEW YEAR—and ALL remember that "the more the merrier," and that there is slways "room for more," and our future intercourse will be mutually agreeable. As we expect—life and health being spared—to continue at our present husiness, and to devote our whole time and attention 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, gratts.

A General Dun.

Pay Your Bills Court Week. are in arrears, we send bills, and hope that they (and all others), will square up and pay a year in advance. These who and pay a year in advance. Those who able to any considerable degree as Con do for parts of a dollar.

Public Meeting Soldiers of the War of 1812, equate annual stipend, pension or reward

In pursuance of a' recommendation by as citizen soldiers in duty bound we wo'll the President of the National Convention, a number of the Soldiers of the War of Sumter, it is proper to state that after my 1812, residing in the county of Susquehananswer to the South Corolina Commissional State of Pennsylvania, convened at ioners the War Department received a the Court House in Montrose, Jan. 8th, 1861, for the purpose of celebrating the battle of New Orleans, and taking meassoldiers of 1812, and those who were made out in the cold. Henry D. Moore was TAINING it is. widows by that war. The proceedings of the meeting were as

James Deans of Montrose was appoint-

The object of the meeting-was explained by the President. S. A. Newton, James W. Chapman, and gress as the only human tribunal under part of the orders was in the following L. F. Fitch were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense "The smallness of your force will not of the meeting, and a mentorial to Con-

The names of soldiers present were en-NAME.

S. A. Newton.....70

to	Samuel Baldwin	77
u	Joseph Peck	79
0-	Joseph Peck	70
	Daniel G. Baker	64
re	Jason Fargo	70
lo	John Fancher	75
ct	Samuel Wilson	
of	-Tunis Van Antwerp	65
ıy	Dennison Root	
be '	Gurdon Darrow	68
	Albert Woodcock	
to	Lebius Rogers	67
ed	Lebius Rogers	71
W	Collins Wood	
all	S. B. Fessenden	68
at	John Woodhouse	75
it	Martin Hall	68
at-	Martin Hall	. 66
ny	William Mullock	73
ıst	Dalton Tiffany	. 70
•	Palmer Guile,	. 70
	Freeman Loomis	
	Aaron Dewitt	67
	Samuel Picket	67
n-	Samuel Picket	. 69
b,	Samuel Sherwood	. 78
re-	W. B. Welch	. 67
lv	John Rogers	. 70
id		67
ci-	John Bullock	. 81
bψ		69
ry	Jonathan Nutt	. 73
- 3	Horokish Bulland	

On motion adjourned till 11 o'clock p.m. Convened according to adjournment. President in the chair. At the suggestion of the President, prayer was offered by A. L. Post.

An address, full of the spirit of 1812 was read by S. A. Newton, recounting ad-

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT. man and a broken voice, he would give them a specimen of those songs. He did

so, and sang. (Applause) Among others, Tunis Van Antwerp, Martin Hall and Capt. Cobb gave reminscences. The latter was in the regular was himself grazed on the shoulder by musket ball, and found one of the enemy's palls in his pocket the next morning. Committee on Resolutions called for, and L. F. Fitch of that committee report ed the following which were read and severally adopted by a unanimous vote.

Resolved. That as the Soldiers of 1812, we look with pride and exultation upon that noble country whose battles we have fought, and which has been so greatly prospered in the triumph of true princi

Resolved. That the same patriotism which nerved the arm and fired the zeal of the soldiers of 1812 still exists in our land; at duty's call brave men with true hearts will spring into line, ready now as then to fight the battles of our common country and conquer our enemies, wheth er at home or abroad. Resolved, That we love the Union-ce-

nented by the blood and treasures of our fathers—rendered sacred by the memorics and blessings of four score years—and we 1776, to pledge our lives, our fortunes and ites. Then why this dodge? our sacred honors to its maintenance. Resolved. That upon this anniversary of one of the battles of our country, we are proud to refer with honor to the brave old JACKSON, who whether in the battle field DO IT, and in this respect at least we commend his example to the leading men of

and imitation. L. F. Fitch made some remarks giving history of the various Pension laws heretofore passed.

the present times, as worthy of all praise

S. A. Newton presented a form of memorial to Congress which was adopted Voted that it be sent to both houses of Con gress with the names of the officers of this meeting, and the names of all the soldiers present appended. Elder J. C. Boomer being called upor

made some remarks upon the glorious his tory of the past, and stirring events of the present; wishing the old soldiers happi ness, prosperity &c.

Resolved, that these proceedings be published in both the county papers.

MEMORIAL. To the Honorable, the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States .- The undersigned, citizen of Susquehanna Co., Pennsylvania, and soldiers of the War of 1812, in active service at different points, on duty and for different terms, would respectfully memo-Every one of our subscribers who is rialize, show and petition—that we did indebted, will please take notice that we not serve for pay—that what we did each expect them to pay up, if Possible, during receive of the Government was merely a the coming term of court. To some who bounty and far from being adequate to cannot send the money by neighbors, can gress undoubtedly expected we could; that carefully enclose it in a letter, and it will we, the few that remain, are grown come safely by mail; for which a receipt old, many of us being indigent, and ail of will be returned. Three cent stamps will be being more or less infirm and past labor :- We therefore respectfully petition in behalf of the widows and orphans of that war and for ourselves, that your Honorable bodies grant us some suitable and ad-

PEGar E. Cowan, a lawyer Vestmoreland county, formerly a Clay Whig, and a recent and moderate convert to Republicanism has been elected ttres for obtaining pensions for the poor U.S. Senator; leaving poor DaveWilmot elected State Treasurer. Curtin was to be inaugurated on Tuesday, the 15th.

The Jury List,

Is printed in our paper this week; and our readers can see who are coming to court, and look out for a chance to send pay for their paper, by some of them. Court commeuces on Monday, January

lst, and continues two weeks. The County Agricultural Society holds its annual meeting on Tuesday eve., the 22d inst.

Alabama and Florida have see

ded.

European Intelligence. We have three days later news from Europe, by the steamship Palestine. Affairs are not materially changed in the Eastern Hemisphere. The Chinese despatches record some sharp dealing on the part of the English. Over \$500,000 have been forced from the Celestials to indemnify the injured English citizens, but there is nothing said about a similar stroke of policy on the part of the French Government, although Frenchmen suffered severely in the affair. Astonishing as at may appear, Gaeta still holds out, and the King grows great as his followers diminish. Napoleon has again, it is said, advised capitulation, which has been once more politely declined. The British Press. were loquacious about American matters, and the London Times said, in substance, that this system of Government is a fail-

The large shipments of gold for New York created no uneasiness in the London money market, as it was believed that no seeds, which the Publisher will distribute panic here, when we do not owe much to England, could materially affect the pecuniary affairs of our British cousins. French re-enforcements were being sent to the army in China. A most important rumor, to the effect that Napoleon and Alexander of Russia were determined to support Francis of Naples in his strong-hold, was gaining credence in Paris. It was also said that Napoleon meditated to make a northern and a southern kingdom in Italy, which would go far to settle the feuds that exist there between natives of both extremes of the country.

Important from Mexico.

Reports from Mexico state that Miramon was completely routed on the 22d ult, and on Christmas day the Liberals occupied the capital. Puebla has also capitulated to the Lib

President Juares had been sent for and was to leave Very Cruz on the ad inst, to take possession of the seat of The City of Mexico, under the new of

der of national affars, was tranquil,
Miramon fied on the 54th ult, and the war between the rival factions was sup-

country, and has an immense circulation Pierson.

Tewksbury. 2d week—Ansel Gay, Chas Pierson. both in the United States and Canada .service under Gen. Macomb, at Plattsburg If any of our readers want a good peri-&c. had a man shot down by his side odical let them take." Harper." Now is D Brown, Harry Barney. was himself grazed on the shoulder by a the time to subscribe. Address, Harper Ararat—Tray—Wm Carpenter, Elson the time to subscribe. Address, Harper & Bros., N. Y. Terms-Single copy, \$3;

> two copies, \$5. It is announced that Seward is to be Lincoln's Secretary of State!

Fay \$3 For Two Years.

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

The anonymous call in the Repullican for a meeting of "friends of the Hall. 2d—Henry Smith, Andrew Banker. Constitution and Union," has been print Gt Bend-gd—R H Haywood. Tr-Geo ed without consulting the Democrats, Buck, Charles Mayo. 2d-TDEasterbrook, who are all true friends of their country. We doubt not that the meeting is designed to be the usual one held by the Reare ready to day, as did the patriots of publicans, many of whom are John Brown-

"Will you walk into my parlor?" says

the spider to the fly. We read in all Illinois paper of some more weak Republican brethren. or council chamber was of the same stern No less than forty-two of the county metal, who knew his DUTY and DARED TO treasurers of that State are reported to be Tray-2d-John Morse. "a little faulty" in their accounts. It appears that they all belong to the immaculate Republican party, as a Republican paper in Chicago pronounces them 'all sound on the slavery question," but thinks nevertheless that they are "unwor-

thy of " trust in financial matters." Montrose Fire Company. Election returns of the Montrose Fire Co., No. 2, held at the Engine House,

E. Mott, Foreman, .. 1st asst. 36. J. GRIFFIS, 2nd " " A. J. BREWSTER. Treasurer, -F. B. CHANDLER, Secretary, - - S. M. Wilson, Pipeman, -ISAAC HAMLIN, W. DOOLITTLE. Asst. J. P. W. Rilley. W. J. Mulford G. A. Tildén. J. D. Goodwin. Porter. DAVID NEISON. After the election, the Working Mem-

pers met a few of the Hon. Members at the public house of Wm. K. Hatch, where a splendid supper was served up, to the entire satisfaction of this branch of the Fire Department. Esqr. Chamberlin on the behalf of the

Hon. Members, manifested a wish to sus tain No. 2, in her noble enterprise. B. Stroud represented the Fire Insu rance companies, and stood up for No. 2 to the tune of Five Dollars. F. B. Chandler and W. S. Wilmarth gave in their testimony as working mem-S. M. Wilson, Sec'v.

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VOUR CHILDREN WANT IT,

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THE friends of REV. HENRY BOW. LERS are respectfully invited to attend a donation visit, at his residence in New Milford.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE-We are in re- Jury Lists-January Term, 1861. ccipt of Harper for January. This is by Auburn-Grand Jurors-Minor Tubbe, far the most popular magazine in the Traverse—H P Carter, Jas Bunnell, Geo

Apolacon—Gd—P M Ryan. Traverso Asahel Graves, Michael Nolen. 2d-D

Stone, Denison Tyler. 2d—S N. Brooks. Brooklyn—Triv—P H Tiffany, James Adams Jr. 2d-Nelson Benjamin, Thos M Oakley, ES Kent, Frank Tewksbury. Bridgewater-Tray-Alex Allen, Jos Jameson, Danl McCollum, H.M. Williams. 21-Dillinds, Albert Woodcock, Jonas

Clifford-Cid-Jas R Johnson, Wright Wells, Tray Joel Stevens Jr. 2d-Wm

Chargint Truy trainnel Lice. Dinnek-Tray-Fillfallster, 2dland Blakeslee, Horstin Bolserts, Urbane Report I about the Princip. Trave Messy Tiden.

Franklin-Trav-John A Welch, O M Gary R. Lane.

Gibson-Gd-Geoff Wells. Tray-Geo

Brundage. 2d—Timothy Carpenter.
Herrick—Gd—Ezra Carpenter. Harmony-'lrav-JWAustin, PL Noron, Jacob Schlager. 2d-Jas Comfort. Harford—Trav—Win Brundage, Fow-ler Peck.. 2d—A B Seamans. Jessup-Gd-Ino Bedell, Danl Picket.

Trav-Jeremiah Baldwin, Joel Cogswell, Benj Shay.
Jackson—Gd—Asa Dix, Amasa Norris. Lenox-Tray-EN More.

Lathrop-Trav-J M Lee, ELLathrop, JooH Chapman. Liberty—Tr—2d—Gary Law. Montrose-Gd-A J Brewster, George Lathrop. Tray—SH Henstock.

Middletown Gd-Michael Keough, Saml Taggart. Traverse .. John Barnum, TBuxton. N Milford-Od-Juo A Dix, Tracy Hayden, WmC Ward. Trav-Horace Little.

2d-P H Corwin. Oakland-Gil-Geo Brush. Traverse-Stephen Farnham. 2d-Calvin Brush and Samuel Brush. Rush-Gd-D II Devine. Trav-Sam Cronk, J P Devine. 2d Hiram Lacey.

Silver Lake-Trav-Thos Heavy. 2d-Traman Gaige, Edward R Hoag, Ansel C Hinds. Springville Grand A A Root, Ira Scott. Trav-John Lyman, H P Loomis, John S Williams. 2d—S.A Loomis. Susq'a—Tray—Wni Taunton, Newell Thatcher. 2d—ML Hulce.
Thomson—Trav-II P Hathaway, Norman Stone.

Weekly Market Reports. Confected Weekly for the Montrose Democrat.

NEW-YORK, WHOLESALE PRICES-JAN. 12. Wheat Flour, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl., \$5,00@\frac{2}{3},00 \\
Ryc Flour, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl., \$3,30@ 4,15 \\
Corn Meal, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl., \$3,10@ 3,55 Corn Meal; \$\pi\$ bbl., \$3,10@ 3,55 Wheat, \$\pi\$ bu., \$1,18\$\pi\$ 1,60 Rye, \$\pi\$ bu., \$0,75@ 0,76 Oats, \$\pi\$ bu., \$0,20@ 0,37 Corn, \$\pi\$ bu., \$0,70@ 0,75 \] Butter. 0,14@, 0,20 :0,09@ 0,10} Tallow, 0.093@0,10 Lard, 0,09}@0,10 BINGHAMTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

| HINGHAMTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT:
Flour Wheat 2 bu	12%	125	Pork 26 bbl \$17 000 318 00					
Wheat 2 bu	12%	125	Dressed Hegs 6 006 6 50					
Rye	do	606 62	Beef on foot	500				
Oats	do	28	78 bbl	10 00				
Beans	do	876 1 00	Hides	05% 05				
Buckwheat	406 42	Hams 2 b	10% 11					
"flour 2 cwt	156 1 88	Shoulders	116 18					
Apples 2 bu	316 40	Lard	116 18					
"flied-do	156 88	Batter, firkin	146 16					
Cheese 3 b	40% 10	100	156 16		Grieddo	536 88	Batter, firkin	146 15
Cheese y b	408 10							
Hay 2 ton	7 906 8 00	Eggs 2 doz	156 18					
Salt 2 bbl	160	173	Timothy seed	3 25				
Wood 2 cord	2 256 2 75	Wool 2 b	366	406				
Chickens 2 b	00		173	Timothy seed	3 25			
Chickens 2 b	00		174	175				
SUSQUEHANNNA DEPOT PRICES CURRENT.								

MONITOSE PRICES CURRENT.

cheapest journal in the whole world for the HOUSEHOLD, for the FARM, and for the GARDEN, viz.: the American Agriculturist.

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The Grand Crusade.

HEALTH'S MISSIONARY. To alleviate the anguish of those upon whom disease has laid its heavy haid has been for twenty years, the mission of Thomas Holloway. During the whole of that time he has not been warring, (with nature for his ally and true science for his guide,) against all the includes incident to mankind, but against the false systems of treatment under which they have gathered strength and increased in malignity. He is the great Medical Crusader of the Nineteenth Century, and the superficialists whose skin-deep cures fail to reach the sources of disease, and merely, lay a brief embargo on the symptoms, have been unable to make head against the revolution he has inaugurated. In vain have they taken the field armed and accourted . as the professional code directs, with lanc-Youth and children, which will be of ing opiate; he has mee them with two universal specific, a Pill and an Ointment, and driven them discomfitted from the conflict. It may be truly said of his Ointment, in the words of the great dramatist,

"It dropped like the gentle dew from heaven
Upon the place beneath,"
healing and cooling the angriest wound or ulcer, and removing every species of external inflamation. With equal truth we may apply Shakespear's definition of mercy to Holloway's world-renowned in-ternal remedy; "It is twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes, for it literally roots out the predisposing causes of disease, blessing the patient with renewed health, and the loving watchers by the couch of pain with the assurance of a radical cure. Liverpool On THURSDAY, JAN. 17th, 1861. Mercury."