

A. J. CURTIN, EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR. Montrose, Jan. 24, 1861.

We are under obligations to our Representative, Geo. T. FRAZIER, for the Pennsylvania School Report for 1860, and copies of the Daily Record.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Post, writing from Harrisburg, in relation to the Republican Senatorial caucus for Senator, says:—

"The result of the caucus being announced to David, it is said the uncovering of the army in Flanders was nothing compared to the adjectives indulged in by him, and that, altogether, his remarks in relation to the matter were decidedly more emphatic than elegant."

Those who understand Wilmot's profane habits will at once know that this means that he "swore like a pirate."

HUNTER.—There were over 1000 applicants for some ten offices in Gov. Curtin's gift, in Philadelphia; and a similar greed is exhibited elsewhere! This reminds us of the "wild hunt after office," which his party denounced when organized.

The Montrose Republican, speaking of Gov. Curtin's election as U. S. Senator, says: "He has had little experience in public affairs, and it is difficult to conceive on what principle our Harrisburg Solons chose him before a man of the talents and experience of Judge Wilmot."

That man is rather dull to whom sufficient reasons are not apparent why Wilmot was not chosen; but if asked what principle dictated the choice of the party for Senator, it would be much harder to tell than when it chose Cameron. He had money to pay for votes—that was understood to be the principal reason; but whether Simon chose Cowan as a fit tool for his purpose, is not developed.

Everybody is invited to send us items of local news, including marriages and deaths; which we print free of charge; but the name of the person sending notices by mail, must be given, to avoid imposition. We wish to give a death, with an obituary, taking the dollar enclosed as evidence of good faith, in the absence of a name.

Ex-Governor Morrill, of Maine, has been elected U. S. Senator, occasioned by the resignation of the Vice President elect. Hon Lyman Trumbull, has also been re-elected U. S. Senator from Illinois. Judge Wilmot was defeated for U. S. Senator in place of Wm. Bigler.

Mr. Lincoln is said to have invited Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, to a seat in the cabinet. This is considered an excellent selection. Montrose Republican.

It will be remembered that Mr. Davis holds a seat in Congress by virtue of the power of the gangs of "shoalder-hitters," "blud-tubs," and other organizations of Baltimore, who make a practice of shooting, stabbing, and driving from the polls those who refuse to vote their Know Nothing ticket. So unparalleled are their outrages that the honest citizens are compelled to refrain from voting, in some of the wards, unless they are willing to risk their lives for a vote. This man, holding a certificate saturated with human blood, is, perhaps, "an excellent selection" for a Republican Cabinet officer.

It will be particularly noticed that, although Gov. Curtin opens his address by proposing to give a "frank declaration of principle," he dodges the very important question of the intention to further rob the State Treasury by the agency of the Pennsylvania, and Sunbury and Erie Railroad Companies. This is too important a matter to be ignored; and if he had omitted some of his glittering generalities, and said a word upon this subject, it would have given satisfaction. His silence confirms the belief that he is in the ring with the stealers; and his idea of a moderate use of the veto power, and his inordinate fondness for corporations, indicate very clearly that any mammoth scheme of plunder which can be bought through the Legislature will receive his cordial approval.

His denial that the Republicans have ever expressed any unkind feelings towards the South, is a falsehood that would do for a small-beer politician, but is intolerable in the Governor of the State. What incomprehensible stupidity!

KNICKEBOCKER MAGAZINE.—We have received the February number of this time-honored magazine, which has survived so many competitors, and stands at the head of the periodical literature of our country. Under its new management it seems invigorated with new life, and we can cordially commend it to our readers as worthy of the most liberal patronage. Terms \$3.00 a year. Address J. R. Gilmore, N. Y., or apply at Sarin's News Office.

A General Duel. Pay Your Bills Court Week.

Every one of our subscribers who is indebted, will please take notice that we expect them to pay up, if possible, during the coming term of court. To some who are in arrears, we send bills, and hope that they (and all others), will square up and pay a year in advance. Those who cannot send the money by neighbors, can send it in a letter, and it will come safely by mail for which a receipt will be returned. Three cent stamps will do for parts of a dollar.

J. F. Zeigler, the enterprising proprietor of the Harford Hotel has retired from the hotel and stables, and proposes to have a "house-warming" on Washington's Birth day.

A few weeks ago the Montrose Republican, in an article demanding Wilmot's election as Senator, said:—"Those old fogies, and eleventh hour Republicans, who have been at last borne by the irresistible tide of public sentiment into our ranks, ought not now to set themselves up as the only genuine representatives of Republican principles, and undertake to control the organization which they had so little to do in forming."

The leaders of the Republican movement—the men who showed the ability and courage of David Wilmot in the hour of doubtful conflict—are not to be displaced by the fossil leaders of a defunct organization, so soon as the victory has been won by us. The men whose leadership kept the Whig party of Pennsylvania in the minority for a quarter of a century, are not such men to step in at this time and undertake to guide the course of the Republican party.

Well, the fossils, old fogies, and eleventh hour men triumphed; and Dave Wilmot was thrust aside, simply for the reason that he is a fanatic, &c. What says the Republican now?

The Republicans boast that by a recount of votes in certain ballot boxes in Philadelphia, they can make it appear that Butler, a Republican, and not Wm. E. Lehman, a Democrat, was fairly elected. It has been stated upon good authority that the ballot-boxes had been charged by the party in a way to give them a chance to make them show just what they might want to gain the end that was sought through the fraud of their man Byerly, who is in the State Prison for forging returns. At a meeting to open and recount the votes several boxes were produced which were not marked with the number of the precinct to which they belonged, and a portion of those actually opened may have contained the votes of citizens of another ward, as evidence to identify them was not properly required. By this system of fraud, Henry Sherwood might be counted in as the Congressman from this district—if his friends were Republicans. The forger, Byerly, has a whole party to strive for the object for which he peeps through the grates.

As Gov. Curtin denies that his party has ever expressed or entertained unkind sentiments towards the South, we quote from a speech made by Owen Lovejoy, a "Republican" Member of Congress, a passage to show what the feelings of a Republican are towards his Southern brethren. This speech was listened to admiringly by the Republicans in Congress, it was copied into the Republican papers, and universally approved by the masses of the party. It must also be noted that Lovejoy has been kept in Congress by the Republicans for many years; and last fall it was announced by authority, that Abraham Lincoln desired his reelection.

Mr. Lovejoy said:—"Than robbery, than piracy, than polygamy, slaveholding is worse—more criminal, more injurious to man, and consequently more offensive to God."

Slaveholding has justly been designated as the sum of all villainy. Put every crime perpetrated among men into a moral crucible, and dissolve and combine them all and the resultant amalgam is slaveholding. I am speaking in dead earnest, before God, God's own truth. It has the violence of robbery, the blood and cruelty of piracy, and the selfishness and covetousness of polygamy, all combined and concentrated in itself, with aggravations that neither one of these crimes ever knew or dreamed of.

The nations of the earth are to be taught by our example. The American Republic must prove queen among the nations of the earth. Slavery must die."

And this concentrated effusion of falsehood, fanaticism, blasphemy, hatred and insulting threats meets the approval of the Republicans!

Such is Republican kindness! "Were we disposed to pitch into the Colonel's proclamation, we should feel very much like the butcher who slaughtered the steer that was so weak that it took four to hold him up while one knocked him down."

Such is the gentlemanly way in which his Honor, Judge Read & Co., reply to an article, contributed to our columns by Hon. M. C. Tyler, which told some plain truths about Republicanism. Meet the arguments if you can, gent, but let decency restrain you, out of regard to the respectable portion of your readers, for they can but despise your cowardly, stable-boy doggerel.

Uniformity of School Books. Some weeks since we published a list of books to be introduced into the schools of this county; which, it may be remembered had been selected by a committee, chosen by the triennial convention of directors, held in Montrose, on the 7th of May, 1860. The committee selected a list and reported at a convention of directors held in Montrose, July 4th, and their report accepted. Their list of books was printed in our columns Nov. 15, to which we again refer our readers.

Since then, 69 directors, in 23 of the towns, and A. N. Ballard, Co. Supt., have approved the list, and recommend its introduction into the public schools of the county. The committee selected as far as they could, books of low price, and such as are already most generally used. At first introduction the books are all furnished at reduced rates, and most of them at half price.

A Musical Convention will be held in Montrose Pa., commencing February 19, and continuing four days, under the direction of Prof. E. B. Loomis, of Providence, R. I. Prof. Loomis has a well established reputation as a teacher of great success and ability.

Godley's Lady's Book for February is already on our table, and a more interesting number, or one more beautifully embellished, has never been issued by an enterprising publisher—and this saying a great deal for a work which, of its kind has no superior anywhere.

Our paper being already in press, presents us from reviewing the Independent's report of Tuesday eve. The new union avows could save themselves from a loss between the two warring parties. The Independent says that the Republican cause is the only one that can stand.

The National Crisis. General John A. Dix was tendered the position of Secretary of War, but preferring that of the Treasury, the President sent his nomination to the Senate for their consideration. Secretary Thomas having resigned. The nomination was immediately confirmed. The members now in the Cabinet are a unit on the present political questions, all those claiming the right of secession having retired.

The President has made a formal order, directing the heads of the various departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from The Constitution newspaper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the censures of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston.

The Rev. Mr. May, Sessan B. Anthony and others of that stripe attempted to hold a meeting at Rochester last week, but it was broken up by citizens, and resolutions in favor of the Union were passed and cheers given for Gen Scott and Major Anderson. "A flag bearing the inscription 'No compromise with slavery' was not allowed to be suspended across Buffalo street. The authorities prevented a general riot."

By order of General Scott a detachment of Federal troops, under Lieut. Robinson, took possession of the Sub-Treasury, Custom House and Post Office building at St. Louis, on the 11th. No reason is given for the act. All was quiet.

Port Jackson and St. Phillip, on the Mississippi Pike, at the entrance of Ponchartraine Lake, have been seized by the Louisiana State troops. The news is confirmed that the State Arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., has been seized by the Louisiana State troops.

Lieut. General Scott is still engaged making preparations to guard against a possible breach of the peace in Washington, consequent upon the present political agitation.

Effective military forces are to be posted in the several parts of the city. It is not probable that any but regular troops and the militia will be employed for that purpose.

Fort Barrancas, and the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida, were taken by the State troops on the 12th. At the latter a few old guns and the old wrecked steamer Fulton are the only items of Government property they can make anything of.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill calling a State Convention on the 15th of February. Delegates are to be elected on the 9th of February, and if the Convention resolves to withdraw from the Union, then its action is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Virginia takes a similar course.

The report of an altercation between Gen. Scott and Senator Tombs is wholly unfounded. Gen. Scott has authorized a denial of the report which has been circulated.

Resolutions have unanimously passed the South Carolina Legislature declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to re-enforce Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open hostility and a declaration of war; also approving of the act and promptness of the military in firing on the Star of the West, and promising to support the Governor in all measures or resolutions that may be presented in the House of Representatives providing for the punishment of whites or others circulating incendiary pamphlets or other matter.

The Charleston Mercury says—J. N. Merriman, Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., was, on Monday last, arrested by the people of Georgetown on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he (Merriman) had just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the Federal revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same. The letter is signed by his initials, J. N. M. When arrested, he acknowledged having written it. Lopey, his deputy, was also arrested.

Gov. Pickens has sent the following letter to the Bank of the Republic in New York:—Please have it authoritatively published that no flag and no vessel will be disturbed or prevented from entering our harbor unless bearing hostile troops or munitions of war for Fort Sumter. All trade is desired, and all vessels in commerce only, will be gladly received.

The following is one of a series of resolutions which passed the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives:—"Resolved, That we will with joy the recent firm, dignified, and patriotic Special Message of the President of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio are hereby pledged, whenever necessary and demanded, for the maintenance, under strict subordination to the civil authority, of the Constitution and laws of the General Government, by whomsoever administered."

Several clerks in the Census Bureau have been notified that they could resign, or be discharged for expressing secession sentiments.

The boasts of the Tribune, that Maryland will be steadfast to the Union, has had a wonderful effect, it is said, in increasing a secession feeling.

Mr. Hayne, the Commissioner of South Carolina, has had an interview with the Government, and demands the surrender of Fort Sumter, and avers, that he is not surrendered. South Carolina will take the Fort. This is said to be the ultimatum of the South Carolinians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate in Executive session today were nearly four hours on the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War, and it was confirmed by 38 against 13 after an exciting debate, in which the Secessionists ardently participated.

The bill introduced by Mr. McKean of New York last Monday is to repeal the law making Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort in South Carolina ports of entry. Even in time of peace it costs much more to collect the revenue at those ports than it amounts to.

Mr. McKean's desire is to stop the foreign trade and send a sufficient naval force there to blockade the harbors, and in this view he is not alone.

The story about a personal encounter, in Executive session, between Senators Wade and Benjamin, is a sheer fabrication.

General Harney has been challenged by a late officer of the army. They are both in Washington.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 18.—The Convention was in secret session all day. At 4 o'clock p. m., it adopted resolutions: first, declaring the right and duty of Georgia to secede; and, second, appointing a Com-

mittee of seventeen to report an ordinance of secession, by a vote of yeas 165, nays 180.

H. V. Johnson introduced resolutions as a substitute for those adopted, looking to cooperation, inviting a Convention of the South at Atlanta in February. Mr. Johnson's resolution was lost.

Mr. Stephens, during the debate, said if Georgia determines to secede, the sooner she does so the better.

Cannon are firing, the flag of independence is waving from the Capitol, sky-rockets are flying, and there is music and other demonstrations.

On the 18th, the Senate debated the resolutions which passed the House yesterday contemplating a National Convention. Amendments were proposed for the more certain protection of the South, but no action was taken.

The House passed a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the defense of the State, and a bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes to that amount, bearing six per cent interest.

Pennsylvania Legislature. The details of the doings of this body are too dry for our columns. The standing committees have been announced.—Senator Geo. Landon, from this district, is chairman of the committee of Vice and Immorality, and is also on the Railroad committee.

In the House, our Representative, George T. Frazier, is chairman of the Library Committee, and is on the committee on the State.

The Republican caucus met on the 7th, to nominate a U. S. Senator and State Treasurer.

First ballot—Cowan 26, Wilmot 23, Pollock 7, Stevens 7, Veech 2, Walker 10, Williams 7, Gilpin 1, Penny 3, Hickman 6, Palmer 3, Killinger 1, Stewart 1, Keckler 1.

Sixth ballot—Cowan 58, Wilmot 38. The result of the sixth ballot was greeted with enthusiasm by the crowd. Mr. Cowan was declared the nominee by a unanimous vote.

So poor Dave Wilmot's hopes are again handsomely squelched. Cowan is an old Clay Whig, and a conservative Republican. He is a lawyer of Westmoreland county.

For State Treasurer, Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, was placed in nomination by a unanimous vote.

Without intending to apologize for the course of the South in breaking up the government, we call attention to some of the declarations made in a leading campaign document (Helper book), of the Republican party; and remind our readers that a system of threats is what has finally caused the South to assume her present position:

"Slaveholders are a nuisance." "It is our imperative business to abate nuisances."

"We believe that thieves are, as a general rule, less amenable to the moral law than Slaveholders."

"Slaveholders are more criminal than common murderers."

"Slaveholders and slave-traders are as a general thing unfit to occupy any honorable station in life."

"It is our honest conviction that all the pro-slavery slaveholders, who are alone responsible for the continuance of the baneful institution among us, deserve to be at once reduced, to a paraded with the basest criminals that he fettered within the walls of our public prisons."

"It is not probable that the whole number (i. e. of the slaveholders) could be gathered together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed robbers, thieves, ruffians and murderers, society, we feel assured, would suffer less from their atrocities than it does now."

"So it seems that the total number of actual slave owners, including their entire crew of cringing lickspittles, against whom we have to contend is 347,525. Against the system of slavery, we think it will be an easy matter—indeed of the negroes, who, in nine cases out of ten would be delighted with an opportunity to cut their masters' throats, and without accepting a single recruit from either of the free states, England, France, or Germany, to muster one at least three times as large, and far more respectable, for its utter extermination."

"But we are wedded to one purpose, from which no earthly power can ever divorce us; we are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards—in defiance of all opposition of whatever nature, which it is possible for slaveholders to bring against us. Of this they may take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."

"Admit that abolition in the States is what all men ought to desire, and that a large majority are not prepared for this—and the practical question is this:—Shall we politically attempt what will certainly involve us in defeat and failure? Or shall we not rather attempt that which a majority are ripe for, and thus by our consequent triumph, invite that majority to go further? Shall we insist on having all the possible gains now, and be content with the appearance of day by day? The latter course is the only rational, sensible course."

Nullification Difficulties of 1833. The politicians who are opposed to a compromise of our present sectional difficulty are constantly referring to the crisis of South Carolina nullification of 1832, which they tell us, was put down by force by the Government of General Jackson.

Without in the remotest degree regarding the widely different state of our political affairs now from that were then, it is sufficient to say that that difficulty was settled not by coercion, but by a compromise. South Carolina demanded a redress of grievances by the repeal or modification of the tariff of 1828, which bore heavily upon her industry. It was on this issue, that she made preparations for secession from the Union, &c. Here is the gist of the difficulty, Mr. Clay introduced his Tariff Compromise Bill, which obliterated the objections of South Carolina to the Black Tariff of 1828. The bill passed, and the crisis was averted. The politicians of that day, such as General Jackson and Mr. Clay, were for compromise between the State and the General Government, and the compromise was made. Our troubles now will not be settled in the same way, or not settled at all.

GREELEY AS A PROPHECY.—Some people think Greeley would wondrously wise man, a sagacious politician, &c. Here is an evidence of it. The following is an extract from the Tribune in October last:—"It will be pleasant and instructive to see what a quieting effect, like that of oil poured upon the waters, the election of Lincoln will have upon the agitation just now of the political element. They (the Southern people) have not the slightest notion of giving any practical effect to those threats of secession, or forcible resistance to the inauguration and administration of Lincoln, out of which some of our city papers are striving to create a panic. The election over, they will hasten to shake off a suspicion fatal to all their future projects. The avowed disunionists will sink into a little faction about as numerous and influential as our Garrisonian abolitionists; and the great bulk of the Southern politicians will be too busy in looking forward to new combinations, and in schemes for re-establishing their lost influence at the North, to have any time or thoughts to spare for disunion projects. After the storm we shall have a calm."

European Intelligence. The steamer America, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, on the 11th, with thirty-four Boston passengers and 2153, 900 in specie for New York.

The following is a synopsis of the Chinese treaty: In article first the Chinese Emperor apologizes; second, British ministers shall reside at Peking; third, indemnity by instalments; the fourth opens the port of Tsin; the fifth authorizes emigration; the sixth gives Kowloon to Great Britain; seventh, eighth and ninth, asserts that the treaty shall be immediate on the British army evacuating Chusan.

The allies would leave Peking Nov. 8th. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that the warlike preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period in 1858.

The siege of Gaeta continues day and night. The garrison repiles. It was reported that the young Queen had left. A decree constitutes the province of Naples, Sicily, the Marches and Umbria as integral parts of the State Sicily.

The Times says Nana Sahib is still alive, with 3,000 or 4,000 followers in Thibet, and has plenty of money.

The President's Reply to South Carolina. The President has given a prompt and decisive reply to the proposition of Col. Hayne, the agent of the Government of South Carolina, who was despatched to Washington to demand as the ultimatum that power the withdrawal of Major Anderson and his command from Fort Sumter. The President has refused point blank to do anything of the kind, and directed Lieut. Hall to return to Fort Sumter, with instructions to Major Anderson to defend himself to the last, if assailed.

The issue is therefore fairly made up, and instead of further negotiation and parley, there is soon likely to come shell and shot.

The stand taken by Mr. Buchanan is creditable to the Administration and the country. To have yielded would have disgraced us in the eyes of the world. It would have been a confession of weakness and want of pluck that would have strengthened a thousand fold the ranks of the secessionists and closed them up "in thick and serried order." As it is it will give confidence to Union men every where, and induce those who are thoughtful and reckless of the consequences of disunion, to pause. It will give heart to those patriotic men in the Senate and House of Representatives, who have not ceased to struggle for some plan that would finally serve as a basis of compromise and save the country from disintegration and ruin.

It will, we hope, help forward to day, the good step made in the Senate yesterday toward adopting the conciliatory propositions submitted by Mr. Crittenden. The eyes of the country are now turned with anxious solicitude to the movements that must soon be made at Charleston.

News from Mexico. Intelligence of the defeat of Miramon and Marquez has been received at Havana, by the English steamer from Vera Cruz. The battle took place on the hills of San Miguel Calcutum, on the 22d ultimo, and lasted two hours, from eight o'clock till ten in the morning. It was very bloody and ended in the complete rout of Miramon and his army, leaving the greater part of the latter, with all the artillery, &c. in the hands of Gen. Gonzalez Ortega.

The numbers on both sides in the battle were: Miramonists, 8,000 men and forty pieces of artillery; liberals, 12,000 men and eighty pieces of artillery.

It is said in the opinion and the generals who were able to follow him, sought refuge in the capital, and being unable to collect any forces upon which they could depend for a defence of the place, left the capital on the night of the 23d or 24th, with about twelve hundred men and some light artillery, a part of which force, it is said, left him on the road.

The latest accounts state that he had formed a junction with Mejia, who had some 300 men on the sierra of Queretaro. Ortega entered the city of Mexico on the 24th, without firing a shot.

The state of Massachusetts keeps up the old custom of giving a dinner to her Representatives annually, on the assembling of the Legislature. The knite and fork performances followed a blue-light sermon, in the alone time of this year the State bought the dinner for its Representatives at the Parker House in Boston—a splendid house, by the way. Besides any quantity of eating, these Massachusetts Legislators did a "rather tall amount of drinking." They swallowed 225 bottles of wine, worth from \$2 to \$4 a bottle, (being about one bottle to each Representative present). The State bought up and drank the liquor in the afternoon, and down the law makers' throats. Does that need any comment?

The permanent public debt of the United States on the 10th of June, 1860, was \$45,078,203, exclusive of outstanding Treasury notes, amounting to \$19,690,000.

Rev. H. W. Beecher lectured at New Haven on Friday night. He was hissed during his lecture, and when he came out a volley of rotten eggs was fired at his carriage. He drove off amid the groans of the mob, &c. Here is a specimen of a large crowd who afterwards followed him to his hotel and repeated the compliment of hearty groans.

Mr. Cameron intends to make a statement of his reasons for declining Mr. Lincoln's offer of a place in the new Cabinet. The result will be a break in the Republican ranks in Pennsylvania.

Governor Pickens has sent a Message to the Legislature, advising the raising of two more military companies, and one more regiment to serve three years. He advises a permanent garrison of the extensive fortifications in South Carolina.

The conduct of Capt. Armstrong in surrendering the Pensacola Navy Yard is strongly disapproved of by the Administration. For several months the workmen have not been paid, and have been paid, and have been subsisting on Government rations.

The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of calling a Convention of the people on the 15th of February. If a majority favors a Convention the Governor is to appoint the day.

The S. C. House of representatives have passed the bill to stay the collection and prosecution of all debts due to South Carolinians to men in the non-slavholding States until after December next.

The steamer Teutonia, from Bremen and Southampton, Jan. 7th, passed Cape Race on Wednesday. She brings a week later news and \$338,000 in gold.

The bombardment of Gaeta continues. A conspiracy of the Bourbon party has been discovered at Naples. Four Royalists Generals have been arrested, with some of the agents of King Francis II, who had come from Gaeta. Several Neapolitan officers have also been arrested. Negotiations between France and Sardinia have opened concerning Gaeta.

Proposition for a Popular Vote. Senator Bigler has introduced a bill into the Senate providing for the submission of what is substantially the amendments of Senator Crittenden to the Constitution of the United States, to a vote of the people on the 15th of February, next. After exhausting every effort to induce the Senate to consider the Crittenden resolutions and submit them to the States in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and after ascertaining the indisposition of Congress to adopt any practical measures for the speedy settlement of our National difficulties, this extra-constitutional method is suggested whereby the opinions of the people may be gathered. It has considerable merit. Last resort, and if Congress would only assent to it we are satisfied that it would be a step towards an amicable adjustment.

The Committee of Thirty-Three Dissolved. The House Committee of Thirty-three is split up into small fragments, and there will be not less than four reports. Such dissension will deprive their recommendations of the most decided moral force. The two members from the Pacific coast have come to the very sensible conclusion that the questions dividing the country are beyond the power of Congress to settle, and can only be satisfactorily adjusted by an appeal to the people in their ultimate sovereign capacity.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health and happiness—How few people ever consider the close alliance existing between these two great boons of life; men, remarkable for their tact and knowledge in the ordinary routine of business betray the most lamentable deficiency in this respect—they are lavish of gold in the preservation of their property by an annual expenditure of thousands of dollars in insurances, yet at the same time they exhibit the most reckless hardness with regard to their health, and fail to evince a solitary thought on the direful ravages which the ceaseless drudgery of business has upon the brain and the constitution. A few dollars invested in these medicines would secure them a policy of insurance against disease, and create a happiness and buoyancy of spirits which the wealth of Golconda could never realize.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.—The anguish of mind which parents experience whilst witnessing the sufferings of their children during the trying period of teething, is nothing in comparison to the loss of rest to which they are necessarily subjected.—How many in consequence of the fretfulness of their little sufferers, are compelled to pass entire nights without obtaining an hour's rest. But where Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is at hand—relief is inevitable.

It may well be termed a Soothing Syrup, for it gives almost instant relief to the "little sufferer." It affords not only rest, but vigor and health. It also cures windcolic, dysentery, diarrhoea, and is sure to regulate the bowels.

The President emphatically refuses to order the execution of Fort Sumter, and had transmitted orders to Major Anderson to defend himself to the last, if assailed.

Weekly Market Reports. CORNED MEAT, BY THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT. NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES—JAN. 19.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Butter.

Table listing Binghamton Wholesale Prices Current for various goods like Flour, Pork, and Beans.

Table listing Susquehanna Depot Prices Current for various items such as Beans, Apples, and Butter.

Table listing Montreal Prices Current for various goods like Wheat, Rye, and Corn.

A Great Medicine for Females. Hundreds of testimonials have been invented and sold, purporting to be specific cures for various diseases, and arrangements to which the delicate form of woman is so liable, and which are so often the cause of the most disastrous results.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS—MONTROSE P. O. Daily, (Sunday excepted), by the West, by Railroad, at 8 1/2 a. m.

MAILS LATER.—Daily (Sundays excepted) for the east and south by railroad, at 8 a. m. Daily (Sunday excepted) for the west, by railroad, at 4 p. m.

ESSENCE OF TAR AND WOOD HARTHA. A Great Medicine for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Group, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, &c.