Peace Conference Propositions.

The following are the propositions agreed upon by the Peace Conference at Washington on Wednesday, and which in pursuance of the direction of the Conference, have been laid before Congress for their approval. The plan of compromise being in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, it will require a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress to secure its passage, after which it must be ratified by the Legislatures or Conventions of three-fourths of the several States, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be directed by Congress:

SEC. 1. In all the present Territory of the United States north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, is prohibited. In all the present Territory south of that line the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territories of a nature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from such relation. But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts, according to the course of common law. When any Territory north or south of said line, with such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the constitution of such State may provide.

SEC. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots and and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned, be cast as a part of the two-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

SEC. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereto, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State and Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, or to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners, or making to owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territoty thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores and landings, and of landing in case of distress, but not for sale or traffic, shall exist; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited.

SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SEC. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and territories from places beyond the limit thereof.

SEC. 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section, of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States.

The vote on the Territorial clause stood —ayes 10, nays 9. The New York vote was divided; Indiana and Missouri declined voting. The Missouri Commissioners, or at least a majority of them, were opposed to the propositions, but they were willing to let them go to the people without their endorsement. If they had voted negatively they would have defeated the whole purpose of the Convention. Hence they declined voting. The vote stood as follows:

AYES—The States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Kansas—10.

NAYS—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa—9.

The other clauses of the compromise were adopted by heavier affirmative votes, indicating the variety of opinions entertained by the Commissioners. As for instance, Virginia voted against that clause which provides for the payment for runaway slaves whose recovery is obstructed. Massachusetts, to cap the climax, voted, with several of the New England States, against the clause which prohibits the opening of the slave trade, or the introduction of coolie apprentices into the country. Massachusetts also voted against the clause calculated to check filibustering by the acquisition of new territory.

There was no vote taken on the proposition as a whole, but it was declared adopted by sections. After the whole plan had been passed, a statement was drawn up to accompany its presentation to Congress. This statement sets forth that the Conference having adopted "the following proposed amendments to the Constitution," recommends them to the immediate action of Congress as calculated to restore peace and harmony to the country. A vote being taken on this recommendation to Congress, it was adopted unanimously, and thus it goes to Congress with the sanction of the entire Convention.

The action of Indiana requires some explanation. The delegates were instructed not to vote on the Territorial question without first submitting it to the Legislature. Under these instructions they did not vote on the Territorial clause, through all in favor of it. On the other clauses of the proposition they took the responsibility of casting the vote of the State in the affirmative.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Brant's Hall, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday Feb. 21st.

Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive committee called the convention to order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Carrigan moved that the Rev. Dr. Niven, of Lancaster be invited to open the Convention with prayer. Agreed to.

Dr. Niven delivered a fervent and impressive prayer, in which he dwelt with much feeling on the distracted State of the country.

Mr. Welsh read the call under which the convention had been assembled. He them made a short and eloquent address. He believed that the Democrats were now firmly united. When danger threatened the country the party flocked together as a band of brothers. He hoped that unity and harmony would prevade the proceedings of the convention.

Several gentlemen were named for temporary chairman; and after some discussion Judge Shannon proposed that Hon. Henry D. Foster be declared, by acclamation, the permanent chairman of the convention. This was received by shouts of applause.

Gen. Foster returned his sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon him to preside over so large a convention. He was but little versed in parliamentary rules, but through the indulgence of the members of the convention, he would discharge his duties in accordance with what he considered right. We had not brought this trouble upon the country, but it was for us to restore harmony and peace, to unite our hearts and hands in such measures as were essential to the crisis. Gen. Foster was truly eloquent in alluding to the troubles of the country and was rapturously applauded throughout.

Three temporary secretaries were chosen, the lists of delegates read, and a committee of seven on contested seats, chosen.

A resolution was adopted directing that a committee on resolutions be selected, to consist of one from each Senatorial district—to be named by the delegates from said districts.

After some discussion, adjourned till 7½ p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The contested seats were disposed of, and 33 Vice Presidents and Secretaries selected. Hon. Wm. H. Witte was invited to address the convention.

Mr. Witte said this was no time for the gratification of mere political ambition. He looked back reverently upon the time when men were brought together in assemblages, which were not more important than the present to the people of Pennsylvania.

He dwelt upon the fact that abolitionism was introduced into this country by an Englishman, Wilberforce. He traced the history of the Democratic party in eloquent and glowing language.

Mr. Witte in closing his remarks paid a most glowing tribute to the Union.

Mr. Foster followed Mr. Witte. He was received with three cheers. He said we owe a duty to the party to which we belong—that party is the party of the country. The Republican party could not today administer the affairs of the government on the principles laid down in the Chicago platform.

Mr. Foster spoke at some length, in a glowing strain of eloquence and lofty patriotism.

The convention adjourned until 9 o'clock next morning.

SECOND DAY.

The convention met at 9 o'clock and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Niven.

At the request of the convention, Capt. Jacob Zeigler, of Butler county, read the Farewell address of Gen. George Washington, in his usual fine style.

During the reading of the address, Capt. Zeigler was frequently interupted by the enthusiastic applause of the convention. When those passages which allude to the feelings of fraternal love and regard which should ever distinguish the American people, and the equal and even handed justice, which, we as a people, should accord to the people of all the States, the feelings of the convention knew no bounds, but burst forth in long and continued cheering.

It was ordered that said address be published in the report of the proceedings.

[We invite every one to read it; also that of Gen. Andrew Jackson.—ED.]

The resolutions were read.—[We published them last week—ED.]

On motion they were adopted UNANIMOUSLY.

A committee of 34 was chosen to proceed to Washington and deliver copies of the resolutions to the President and Vice President of the United States, our Senators and members in Congress, and also a copy to each of the members of the Peace Congress now in session at Washington City.

On motion, Hon. Josiah Randall addressed the convention in a strain of fervent patriotism for about twenty-five minutes, and concluded by giving the celebrated toast which he said he had the honor of hearing delivered from the lips of its author, the lamented Commodore Decature, at a public dinner in Philadelphia, in 1813:—"Our country—always right, but, God bless her, right or wrong, our country." Mr. Randall left the stand amid the deafening shouts of the covention.

The proceedings are to be printed in pamphlet form, and will contain the list of delegates, &c.

DONATION.—The friends of the Rev. J. K. Peck are respectfully invited to attend a Donation visit at the M. E. Parsonage in Montrose on Thursday, March 14th, afternoon and evening. By order of the Committee: J. W. Vankeuren, Joel Coggswell, John S. Towne.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT

TERMS—$1:50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. J. GERRITSON,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, March 7, 1861.

☞ A new tariff has been agreed upon by Congress. The rates of duties are said to be not far from those of the '46 tariff. The effort to pass a law authorizing the President to call out an army of volunteers, has been postponed—killed in the House. The act authorizing the Postmaster General to suspend the mails in the seceded States has become a law. The President has signed the new tariff bill; also the bills for organizing the territories of Colorada, (including Pike's Peak) Dacotah, and Nevada. Slavery is not mentioned in them. Congress will do nothing in regard to a submission of the Peace Congress propositions. It is said that the Virginia "submissionists" will unite with the "secessionists" and join the Southern Confederacy in less than thirty days, if Congress does nothing in the way of guarantees.

☞ The Legislature has passed the bill to repeal the tonnage tax—thus robbing the treasury of an annual revenue of $300,000, and adding that much to our yearly taxes. The Bill to relieve the Sunbury and Erie Railroad has also passed both branches. It gives the company some $5,000,000. The two bills cost the people of the State a sum about equal to $5 for each man, woman, and child; and it is believed that gross bribery was resorted to to carry them through. This is the first crop of fruit resulting from a Republican triumph. We are pleased to see that our Representative, Geo. T. Frazier, had the honesty to oppose these bills. Rev. Senator Geo. Landon voted on the side where they had the most money—as such fanatics are apt to do. The people will get the wool from off their eyes, and rebuke these base corruptions, in due time.

For the Montrose Democrat.

Cause and Effect—A Prediction Verified.

A little more than a year since the undersigned through the medium of the press, used the following language:

"The great political struggle of 1860, has already commenced. The leading black Republicans are marshalling their forces, and helping to get them safely mounted upon their black hobby. * * * Tories existed in the days of the Revolution, and tories exist now. They are as much enemies of their country now as then. But they have changed their name a great many times, to hide their political deformity and hatred of country, the better to deceive the unwary, and decoy them into the support of their political heresies. After using up a long catalogue of names, that their real sentiments and acts have rendered odious, they have now taken the name of Republican. This sounds beautifully in their ears now, and they fancy it will catch votes. But ah! what a contradiction between the signification of the term, and their THEORIES and PRACTICE. THE LATTER DIRECTLY TEND TO A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. * * * * * Never since the organization of this Government have the times more demanded the labors and influence of great and good men than now. The peace, good order, stability and safety of this Republic, are in danger. Its dear bought liberty—its power and security among the nations of the earth—its well framed Constitution and wholesome laws, under which we have so long prospered and become a mighty nation—a pride to ourselves, and the admiration of the whole world! ALL IS INVADED BY HOSTILE ARRAY, FROM THESE ENEMIES OF THE GOVERNMENT, AT HOME! * * * Great results often flow from small causes. We know not the full extent of the disastrous consequences of this spirit of rebellion, rife in the bosoms of a few leading disaffected and disappointed office seekers, who would wreak their vengeance, by trying to induce honest, well meaning men, to aid them in trying TO TEAR IN FRAGMENTS OUR POLITICAL, SOCIAL COMPACT, AS A NATION."

The Presidential election is now past. By an unfortunate division of the Democratic party upon men, but not in principle, these enemies of the country have triumphed, and elected their President! And all the dangers predicted in the foregoing extracts, are now being realized. The UNION IS SEVERED—the peace, good order, and prosperity of this Nation are broken up, and the people are reaping the bitter fruits of being decoyed by WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

A few would-be philanthropists once conceived the idea that "Slavery is a sin," and advocated its abolition. A few clergymen, with more zeal than wisdom or statesmenship, weekly portrayed to their waiting hearers the horrors of slavery, and prayed that it might cease. Many of their credulous hearers thought this all as "true as preaching," and soon the negro became the mighty man of the earth. A meddlesome spirit with the private affairs and constitutional rights of the Southern States, as a matter of course, ensued. Political demagogues seized upon this fervant sympathy for the "Almighty Negro," to usurp the reins of Government, and to accomplish their sinister purposes, to the ruin of the country.

So long as the African race are in better circumstances with the Planters in the Southern States, and more enlightened and christianized than in Africa, from whence they originally came, it is a mistaken idea in the minds of some people, that slavery is a sin of such magnitude as to justify this unhallowed persecution of the Southern States. Even now, in the justifiable efforts of these States to secede from Northern persecution, these unreasonable and misguided men are unwilling to let them go in peace, but seem disposed to wage a war of extermination, or of servile submission to fanaticism, unchristian persecution, and political wrong.

CITIZEN.

P. S. The Republicans sounded the death-knell of the Union, by the bells of this town, at 12 o'clock, M., Mar. 4th. C.

☞ The Montrose Republican and other abolition papers say that Jeff. Davis, the President of the new Government, down South, in his Inaugural, advocated war upon the Union. This is an unmitigated falsehood; he advocated peace. Read his Inaugural in our last paper.

☞ In 1858, Mr. A. Lincoln, of Illinois, said that "this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."—"The OPPONENTS OF SLAVERY (the abolitionists) will arrest the spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction;" or its advocates will extend it over the North. In explanation of this he said that he desired to see slavery put in course of extinction. He also said: "I have always hated slavery as much as ANY abolitionist." He also said that if the "all men are born EQUAL," in the Declaration of Independence did not include negroes, it should be torn out. (See Lincoln—Douglas Debates pp. 1, 17, 18, 23, 24.

This man is now President of the United States. At this writing we know not whether he intends to incorporate those sectional, abolition, negro equality ideas into his administration, or not. If he does, he destroys our Union at once; for those dogmas are death to it. But we look for better things. We hope and believe that he will abandon all the fundamental ideas of Republicanism—"back square down" from the doctrine that gave him his office, and allow this government to endure half slave and half free, at least four years; after that the people will send him home and bid the Union—slave and free "God speed forever."

☞ Mr. Frazier has introduced a bill into the Legislature to release the N. Y. & E. R. R. Co. from the payment of the tax of $10,000 a year for right of way through the State. We have not seen the details of the bill.

☞ The monstrous humbug about Lincoln's life being in danger in crossing the soil of Maryland and Virginia—which was made an excuse for his sneaking through at midnight—has ceased to be entertained by sensible people; and its authors, who alleged that they could give many eminent names as being engaged in an assassination plot, do not and dare not give a name, but stand before the world as the authors of—their own shame. The disgusting affair has clearly established one fact, viz.: that old Abe and his friends are utterly destitute of either courage or discretion. Great are black-republican humbugs.

LOSS OF HAIR.—Much of this deprivation is caused by sheer neglect after illness, or some other temporary drain upon the follicles at the root of the hair. Dr. Bellingham, of London, has identified his great name with a "Stimulating Onguent," invented by him expressly to meet such emergencies. Messrs. H. L. Hegeman & Co. New York, now have the entire agency for the American continent. See their Advertisement.

Township Elections—1861.

Apolacon.—Assessor, Peter Clifford; Supervisors, Robert Bowhen, Patrick Nevelle; Constable, Patrick Walsh; Auditor, Elijah Duel; School Directors, Thomas O'Doud, Henry Whitaker; Judge of Election, Thomas O'Doud; Inspectors of Election, Wm. H. Duel, Lewis O'Doud; Treasurer, John Lyons.

Auburn.—Assessor, Geo. W. Stebbins; Supervisor, Ansel Gay; Constable, Rufus J. Carter; Auditor, John Kirkhuff; School Directors, Elias J. Mowry, John Tewksbury; Judge of Election, Tredway Kellogg; Inspectors of Election, Theodore C. James, James H. Robinson; Clerk, Samuel King; Treasurer, Caldwell McMicken.

Ararat.—Assessor, B. H. Dix; Justices of the Peace, B. H. Dix, James C. Bushnell; Supervisor, N. P. Sartell; Constable, Chauncey Avery; Auditor, G. M. Foster; School Directors, L. A. Bushnell, B. H. Dix, Thomas Bowel; Judge of Election, Horace Barnes; Inspectors of Election, Benj. F. Slocum, L. E. Baldwin; Clerk, John H. Tooley; Treasurer, Nath'l West.

Brooklyn.—Assessor, George Chapman; Justice of the Peace, E. A. Weston; Supervisor, Isaac Van Auken; Constable, A. W. Kent; Auditor, H. L. Bailey; School Directors, A. J. Tiffany, A. C. Quick, A. Chamberlin, E. Tewksbury; Judge of election, D. S. Watrous; Inspectors of Election, Anson Tiffany, C. F. Perrigo; Clerk, G. K. Ashley; Treasurer, Amos Nichols.

Bridgewater.—Assessor, H. Brewster; Supervisor, Spencer Watrous; Constable, L. O. Smith; Auditor, D. D. Warner; School Directors, J. F. Deans, D. B. Fancher; Judge of Election, E. B. Hawley; Inspectors of Election, M. K. Bush, M. J. Harrington; Clerk, M. M. Mott; Treasurer, Z. E. Sprout.

Choconut.—Assessor, D. Sherer; Supervisors, James Donnelly, Christopher Burns; Constable, M. B. Donnelly; Auditor, Michael Kane; School Directors, Jacob Kimble, 1 year, John Devitt, 3 years, Edward Burk, 3 years; Judge of Election, Matthew McInstry; Inspectors of Election, Michael Marinan, John Hickey;—Clerk, T. H. Donnelly; Treasurer, D. D. Donnelly.

Clifford.—Assessor, Alexander Burns; Supervisor, J. F. Hodgsden; Constable, E. S. Lewis; Auditor, J. G. Wetherby; School Directors, Ellery Burns, T. R. Davis, Jas. W. Lowry, Wm. Meredith, J. W. Babson; Judge of Election, John W. Coleman; Inspectors of Election, D. L. Stevens, Harrison Finn; Clerk, Wm. Meredith; Treasurer, S. B. Stewart.

Dimock.—Assessor, David Young; Supervisor, C. J. Hollister; Constable, Lyman Blakeslee; Auditor, James A. Bunnell; School Directors, Horatio Roberts, Urbane Smith, H. F. Newton; Judge of Election, George Gates; Inspectors of Election, Amos Burdick, jr., Charles Risley; Clerk, T. J. Babcock; Treasurer, Mason Tingley.

Dundaff Borough.—Assessor, A. Barrager; Justice of the Peace, J. H. Phelps; Constable, A. Barrager; School Directors, T. P. Phinney, Benj. Brownell; Judge of Election, Enoch Chambers; Inspectors of Election, Henry Brownell, C. H. Slocum.

Forest Lake.—Assessor, G. B. Johnson; Supervisors, Isaac Gibb, Harvey Birdsall; Constable, John Brown; Auditor, L. T. Birchard; School Directors, John Bradshaw, Patrick Griffin; Judge of Election, E. G. Ball; Inspectors of Election, H. R. West, F. P. Hollister; Clerk, H. A. Brewster; Treasurer, A. R. Cole.

Franklin.—Assessor, H. L. Blowers; Supervisor, Luther Snow; Constable, S. D. Turrell; Auditors, Daniel Davis, I. B. Crane; School Directors, R. Fuller, O. Williams; Judge of Election, H. L. Hitchcock; Inspectors of Election, Samuel Halsey, B. J. Baker; Clerk, O. M. Hall; Treasurer, G. W. Blowers.

Friendsville Borough.—Assessor, J. Hosford; Justice of the Peace, Wm. Buffum; Street Commissioner, C. B. Jackson; Constable, John Enbler; School Directors, C. L. Leet, 1 year, Wm. Buffum, 3 years; Judge of Election, Calvin Leet; Inspectors of Election, Edwin Bliss, C. L. Leet.

Great Bend.—Assessor, Galon Newman; Supervisors, Nelson Baker, R. P. Terboss; Constable, Lucian Buck; Auditor, B. B. Tuthill; School Directors, E. S. Funnell, D. A. Baldwin, John Lane; Judge of Election, George Buck; Inspectors of Election, John H. Dusenbury, W. W. Simnell.

Gibson.—Assessor, N. E. Kennedy;—Justice of the Peace, Ira Washburn; Supervisor, W. W. Barnes; Constable, Alonzo P. Kinne; Auditor, Wm. T. Case; School Directors, Joel S. Dix, R. G. Lamb; Judge of Election, Charles Ressegue; Inspectors of Election, Joseph E. Whitney, B. G. Potter; Clerk, C. N. Miller; Treasurer, C. A. Kennedy.

Harford.—Assessor, Charles Tingley; Supervisor, G. J. Babcock; Constable, S. E. Carpenter; Auditor, D. P. Tiffany; School Directors, H. C. Moxley, Jackson Tingley; Judge of Election, Edwin Tingley; Inspectors of Election, J. C. Harding, A. J. Adams; Clerk, Russell Thatcher; Treasurer, Dexter Sibley.

Herrick.—Assessor, J. T. Ellis; Supervisor, Benj. Coon; Constable, Robert Westgate; Auditor, S. P. Dimmick;—School Directors, Thomas Burns, E. R. Barnes; Judge of Election, Thomas Burns; Inspectors of Election, Artemas Carpenter, H. L. Corwin; Clerk, G. H. Lyon; Treasurer, C. H. Ellis.

Harmony.—Assessor, David Taylor;—Justices of the Peace, S. H. Barnes, P. L. Norton; Supervisor, Jacob Storer; Constable, David Taylor; Auditor, O. D. Wicks; School Directors, Wm. P. Conklin, Wm. Potter; Judge of Election, R. A. Webb; Inspectors of Election, Jacob Taylor, Richard Martin: Clerk, Benj. Comfort; Treasurer, H. Holdridge.

Jackson.—Assessor, Chauncey Lamb; Justice of the Peace, L. D. Benson; Supervisor, Charles French; Constable, Elon Dix; Auditor, Urbane Barnes; School directors, A. D. Corse, Edgar Foster; Judge of Election, Joseph Foster; Inspectors of Election, E. R. Houghton, E. L. Leonard; Clerk, H. M. Benson; Treasurer, W. H. Bartlett.

Jessup.—Assessor, Fredrick Dayton; Justice of the Peace, Daniel Picket; Supervisor, Lucius Smith; Constable, L. W. Birchard; Auditor, David O. Olmstead; School Directors, I. E. Birchard, Fredrick Dayton, J. Baldwin; Judge of Election, R. S. Birchard; Inspectors of Election, Samuel Roberts, W. C. Handrick; Clerk, J. H. Bartlett; Treasurer, James Martin.

Liberty.—Assessor, Joseph Bailey; Supervisor, John Hanagan; Constable, Wm. H. Ives; Auditors, G. W. Crandall, Albert Truesdell; School Directors, Dennis McDonald, H. P. Snedaker, Jared March; Judge of Election, B. W. Southworth; Inspectors of Election, Spencer W. Luce, Joseph H. Chalker; Clerk, V. P. Gunsalus; Treasurer, Nathan Fish.

Lenox.—Assessor, Abraham Churchill, Supervisor, S. H. R. Grow; Constable, Derial Pease; Auditor, John T. Rood; School Directors, E. R. Grow, Levi West, Derial Pease; Judge of Election, P. W. Vanetten; Inspectors of Election, A. A. Payne, Chapman Harding; Clerk, L. M. Hardy; Treasurer, Asa Titus.

Lathrop.—Assessor, J. M. Lee; Supervison John Sherman; Constable, E. M. Tewksbury; Auditor, P. S. Bronson; School Directors, J. H. Chapman, Wm. Z. Brown; Judge of Election, C. R. Bailey; Inspectors of Election, John Bisbee, R. S. Squires; Clerk, J. N. Gardner; Treasurer, Lorenzo Sweet.

Montrose Borough.—Assessor, E. Baldwin; Overseers of the Poor, Wm. A. Crossmon, Wm. W. Smith; Constable, S. A. woodruff; Auditor, C. S. Foster; Judge of Election, E. C. Fordham; Inspectors of Election, M. B. Helme, Fayette Avery.

Middletown.—Assessor, Nelson Camp; Supervisors, Miles Baldwin, J. W. Dodge, Michael McManns; Constable, John Conboy, 2d; Auditor, John Conboy, 2d; School Directors, Cornelius Hickey, Miles Baldwin; Judge of Election, Michael Whealan; Inspectors of Election, Thomas Flynn, Samuel W. Dodge; Clerk, Samuel Taggart; Treasurer, Miles Baldwin.

New Milford—Assessor, David Summers; Supervisor, A. B. Smith; Constable, Wm. T. Moxley; School Directors, W. C. Handrick, Gurdon Moxley; Judge of Election, O. P. Tallman; Inspectors of Election, J. W. Walker, S. P. Smith; Clerk, J. W. Walker; Treasurer, David Summers.

New Milford Borough.—Assesor, Josiah Moss; Overseers of the Poor, Elijah Barnum, P. H. Corwin; Constable, M. C. Dykeman; School Directors, Jason Dickerman, Tracy Hayden; Judge of Election, Harvey Griffing; Inspectors of Election, Wm. C. Ward, H. F. Beardsley.

Oakland.—Assessor, J. K. Grimes; Justice of the Peace, Loren Norton, jr.; Supervisor, Stephen Frazier; Constable, S. H. Easterbrook; Auditor, Jacob I. Skinner; School Directors, Charles H. Frazier, Lyman Curtis; Judge of Election, Samuel Brush; Inspectors of Election, Christopher L. Beebee, L. E. Shutts; Clerk, Charles H. Frazier; Treasurer, George T. Fazier.

Rush.—Assessor, W. H. Sherwood; Supervisors, Levi C. Tupper, A. W. Gray; Constable, Gilead Picket; Auditor, A. B. Lung; School Directors, Henry Granger, James Logan; Judge of Election, John N. Keeney; Inspectors of Election, L. A. Granger, H. W. Doudney; Clerk, David Goodwin; Treasurer, Robert S. Shoemaker.

Springville.—Assessor, David Wakelee; Justice of the Peace, Orrin Fish; Supervisor, A. D. Woodhouse; Constable, Jas. Koons; Auditor, Justus Smith, jr.; School Directors, Amos Williams, Landis Lyman; Inspectors of Election, E. C. Ely, Wm. H. Gerritson.

Susquehanna Depot.—Assessor, Gaylord Curtis; Justices of the Peace, Gaylord Curtis, A. J. Seymour; Overseers of the Poor, T. Ingstrum, C. Slawson; Constable, Joseph Ormsbee; Auditor, James Bell; School Directors, L. F. Clark, E. N. Smith; Judge of Election, Lyman Davis; Inspectors of Election, E. G. Taylor, W. A. Nugent.

Silver Lake.—Assessor, James McCormick, jr.; Justices of the Peace, B. M. Gage, D. F. Sullivan; Supervisor, W. H. Gage; Constable, Horace Decker; Auditor, J. W. Brackney; School Directors, James Gage, Maurice McDonald; Judge of Election, E. R. Hoag; Inspectors of Election, Patrick O'Day, Matthias Hays; Clerk, J. C. David; Treasurer, Dennis Sullivan.

Thomson.—Assessor, M. T. Whitney; Justice of the Peace, E. M. Spencer; Supervisor, A. O. Stoddard; Constable, Ralph Williams; Auditor, Charles Brown; School Directors, J. W. Brown, Sylvester King; Judge of Election, Wm. Salisbury; Inspectors of Election, J. W. Vanhorn, J. W. B. Blandin; Clerk, Abraham Coon; Treasurer, J. H. Foster.

—A grand scheme is on foot to take three million dollars from the Treasury to build a railroad between Bedford and Connelsville. It will not be pressed until after the recess of the Legislature.

☞ In the month of January last there occured in the United States *eight hundred and fifty-nine* failures of mercantile houses—a larger number than were swept by the board in the January following the great financial revulsion of 1857; and we learn, from what we deem to be a reliable source, that thus far during the present month there has been no abatement of the calamity. Firms that for twenty and thirty years have successfully breasted every commercial crisis, are now toppling all about us. Country dealers buy little, sell less, and pay nothing. Business of all sorts remains stagnant, and yet the President elect, on his progress to Washington, repeats the monstrous statement that "the crisis, the panic, the anxiety of the country at this time is artificial."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House bill, authorizing the Postmaster General to suspend the postal service in the seceding states, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of thirty-four yeas to twelve nays. The bill now goes to the President for his signature. It is rumored that a veto may be expected.

It is reported that General Twiggs, commanding the U. S. Military Department of Texas, has surrendered all the Government property under his control to the State Government of Texas. The report lacks confirmation.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—To those who have long suffered with any disease of the throat or lungs, this remedy is a necessity. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and incipient Consumption, find speedy relief from it when most other means fail. Prepared by S. W. Fowler & Co., Boston, and sold by Druggists and agents everywhere.

THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH.—This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose services may be estimated at $2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in a year. This gives a total loss of $240,000,000 a sum three times as large as the whole cost of the General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large portion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expell a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good economy of the investment? When Fever and Ague is rankling in your veins, and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it cost for his Ague Cure to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide.

"ARTIFICIAL EXCITEMENT" ILLUSTRATED.

"THERE'S NOTHING GOING WRONG." "NOBODY HURT."

"This Panic is Altogether ARTIFICIAL." "I may have to set my foot down firmly."

Weekly Market Reports.

Corrected Weekly for the Montrose Democrat.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES—FEB. 25.

Wheat Flour,	℔ bbl.,	$5,00@$7,00
Rye Flour,	℔ bbl.,	3,30@ 4,15
Corn Meal,	℔ bbl.,	3,10@ 3,35
Wheat,	℔ bu.,	1,18@ 1,60
Rye,	℔ bu.,	0,65@ 0,76
Oats,	℔ bu., (32lbs)	0,30@ 0,37
Corn,	℔ bu.,	0,60@ 0,79
Butter,	℔ lb	0,14@ 0,20
Cheese,	℔ lb	0,09@ 0,10½
Tallow,	℔ lb	0,09¾@0,10
Lard,	℔ lb	0,09¾@0,10

SUSQUEHANNNA DEPOT PRICES CURRENT.

Corn, ℔ bushel	$ 63	Beans, ℔ bushel, 75 @$1 00
Rye,	56	Dried Apples	66 @ 88
Oats,	30	Butter, ℔ lb	17 @ 18
Buckwheat,	50	Cheese	10½@ 11
Potatoes,	40@44	Eggs, ℔ dozen,	16 @ 18

MONTROSE PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat ℔ bushel,	$1, @$1¼	Wheat flour ℔ bbl	$5@$8,00
Rye	56 cents	Rye flour ℔ cwt	2 @ 2,50
Corn	50 cents	Corn meal ℔ cwt	1,50 @ 1,75
Buckwheat	40 cents	Pork ℔ lb	10 @ 12 cents
Oats	25 cents	Lard ℔ lb	11 cents
Beans	75 @ $1	Butter ℔ lb	14 @ 18 cents
Potatoes	37½ cents	Eggs ℔ doz	15 cents

BINGHAMTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour ℔ bbl	$5 25@$7 25	Pork ℔ bbl	$17 00@$18 00
Wheat ℔ bu	1 12½ 1 25	Dressed Hogs	6 25@ 7 00
Rye do	56@ 63	Beef on foot	3 00@ 4 00
Corn do	60	" dressed	5 50@ 6 00
Oats do	27	" ℔ bbl	10 00
Beans do	87@ 1 00	Hides	06½ 06
Buckwheat	40@ 42	Hams ℔ lb	10½ 11
" flour ℔ cwt	1 75@ 1 88	Shoulders	08
Apples ℔ bu	31@ 40	Lard	11@ 10
" dried do	75@ 83	Butter, firkin	14@ 16
Cheese ℔ lb	10½ 11	" roll	15@ 16
Hay ℔ ton	5 50@ 7 00	Eggs ℔ doz	15@ 18
Salt ℔ bbl	1 60	Clover seed ℔ bu	5 50@ 6 00
" packing	1 62@ 1 75	Timothy seed	3 25
Wood ℔ cord	2 25@ 2 75	Wool ℔ lb	34@ 40
Pelts	50@ 1 00	White Fish ℔ bbl	9 25
Chickens ℔ lb	07	" ½	4 50

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 foul 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. Egenwein, & Co., N. W. corner 8th and POPLAR streets, Philad'a, Pa. For sale in Montrose by ABEL TURRELL *Druggist.*

A Reward is Offered.—For the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BURHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAGE, Jr. blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful Aroma has been received by Americans with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy.

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

AND WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT

YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS F