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MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

We Join Ourselves to no Party that Does not Carry the Flag and Keep Step to the Music of the Whole Union.

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JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT, NEATLY AND PROMPTLY, AND AT "LIVE AND LET LIVE" PRICES.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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PREMIUM LIST.

SUSQ. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1861. DIVISION I.—HORSES.—CLASS I.—Stallions and Mares. Best stallion and one of his colts, 2d best, 3d best, 4th best, 5th best, 6th best, 7th best, 8th best, 9th best, 10th best, 11th best, 12th best, 13th best, 14th best, 15th best, 16th best, 17th best, 18th best, 19th best, 20th best, 21st best, 22nd best, 23rd best, 24th best, 25th best, 26th best, 27th best, 28th best, 29th best, 30th best, 31st best, 32nd best, 33rd best, 34th best, 35th best, 36th best, 37th best, 38th best, 39th best, 40th best, 41st best, 42nd best, 43rd best, 44th best, 45th best, 46th best, 47th best, 48th best, 49th best, 50th best, 51st best, 52nd best, 53rd best, 54th best, 55th best, 56th best, 57th best, 58th best, 59th best, 60th best, 61st best, 62nd best, 63rd best, 64th best, 65th best, 66th best, 67th best, 68th best, 69th best, 70th best, 71st best, 72nd best, 73rd best, 74th best, 75th best, 76th best, 77th best, 78th best, 79th best, 80th best, 81st best, 82nd best, 83rd best, 84th best, 85th best, 86th best, 87th best, 88th best, 89th best, 90th best, 91st best, 92nd best, 93rd best, 94th best, 95th best, 96th best, 97th best, 98th best, 99th best, 100th best.

DIVISION III.—Swine.

Best bear, 2d best, 3d best, 4th best, 5th best, 6th best, 7th best, 8th best, 9th best, 10th best, 11th best, 12th best, 13th best, 14th best, 15th best, 16th best, 17th best, 18th best, 19th best, 20th best, 21st best, 22nd best, 23rd best, 24th best, 25th best, 26th best, 27th best, 28th best, 29th best, 30th best, 31st best, 32nd best, 33rd best, 34th best, 35th best, 36th best, 37th best, 38th best, 39th best, 40th best, 41st best, 42nd best, 43rd best, 44th best, 45th best, 46th best, 47th best, 48th best, 49th best, 50th best, 51st best, 52nd best, 53rd best, 54th best, 55th best, 56th best, 57th best, 58th best, 59th best, 60th best, 61st best, 62nd best, 63rd best, 64th best, 65th best, 66th best, 67th best, 68th best, 69th best, 70th best, 71st best, 72nd best, 73rd best, 74th best, 75th best, 76th best, 77th best, 78th best, 79th best, 80th best, 81st best, 82nd best, 83rd best, 84th best, 85th best, 86th best, 87th best, 88th best, 89th best, 90th best, 91st best, 92nd best, 93rd best, 94th best, 95th best, 96th best, 97th best, 98th best, 99th best, 100th best.

DIVISION XII.—Fine Arts, Ornamental Needlework, &c.

Best specimen of ambrotypes, 2d best, 3d best, 4th best, 5th best, 6th best, 7th best, 8th best, 9th best, 10th best, 11th best, 12th best, 13th best, 14th best, 15th best, 16th best, 17th best, 18th best, 19th best, 20th best, 21st best, 22nd best, 23rd best, 24th best, 25th best, 26th best, 27th best, 28th best, 29th best, 30th best, 31st best, 32nd best, 33rd best, 34th best, 35th best, 36th best, 37th best, 38th best, 39th best, 40th best, 41st best, 42nd best, 43rd best, 44th best, 45th best, 46th best, 47th best, 48th best, 49th best, 50th best, 51st best, 52nd best, 53rd best, 54th best, 55th best, 56th best, 57th best, 58th best, 59th best, 60th best, 61st best, 62nd best, 63rd best, 64th best, 65th best, 66th best, 67th best, 68th best, 69th best, 70th best, 71st best, 72nd best, 73rd best, 74th best, 75th best, 76th best, 77th best, 78th best, 79th best, 80th best, 81st best, 82nd best, 83rd best, 84th best, 85th best, 86th best, 87th best, 88th best, 89th best, 90th best, 91st best, 92nd best, 93rd best, 94th best, 95th best, 96th best, 97th best, 98th best, 99th best, 100th best.

"THE UNION"

With a view to meet a universally admitted want the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 1st of July next, a Morning Penny Paper to be called "THE UNION." The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the Union and the Champion of the Constitution, renders its entire unity and bold attitude in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern. The pending struggle is not less for the maintenance of a United country than for the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson. The most important results hang upon the issue. More party questions are for the time being more constant admitted. The past is dead, save in its lessons of experience. The Democratic hosts have not shrunk from their full share in the responsibilities and dangers of the emergency. They have rallied with one accord around the standard of our common country. But the occasion imperatively demands the will of Government will demand the will of every patriot, in its efforts to vindicate the National honor and reassert the National authority; but the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rests more with the people than with Congress and Cabinets. Vigilance and Unity are therefore specially requisite in the present juncture. It is the purpose of the Proprietors to make "THE UNION," in every respect a first-class Journal. The Democracy of the whole State feel the need of a bold and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and no effort will be spared to render "THE UNION" both popular and efficient as a newspaper, and as a fearless exponent of the great principles for which the Democratic party has ever contended, and which are now so universally imperiled. The Proprietors have perfected such arrangements as will place the paper, from the beginning, upon a substantial business basis with abundant means to make a newspaper second in interest and ability to no other in the city; and while the paper will be fearlessly Democratic, it will sedulously avoid all faction, as the deadliest bane to party efficiency. We look to the DEMOCRATIC MASS-ES for support, and shall labor to make "THE UNION" in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a fresh, readable and fearless journal. TERMS.—Per Annum, Three Dollars or served by Carriers SIX CENTS PER WEEK. Orders should be addressed to J. O. SEVERNS & CO., No. 136 South Third St., Philad'a, Pa. Besides the postoffices, mail bags, and various other descriptions of property belonging to the Government, seized and sold, the rebels have now in their possession: 17 fortifications, 18 custom houses, 10 arsenals, 2 branch mints, 2 navy yards, 2 yessels afloat, and 2 vessels sunk. A preacher up in York State says that every soldier who dies in battle will go right to heaven, whether he is a sinner or a saint. If that doctrine be good, that preacher had better get insured by existing. The New York Independent, a so-called religious paper, says: Evidently there but one path to safety and victory—one to permanent settlement, one to the quiet or subjugation of the South. Do not fear it! Look it boldly in the face, namely, the emancipation of the slaves! Such religion will never save a soul. Cool.—The black republican convention in Vermont nominated a party ticket and then called on all to drop all party lines! Voting only for abolitionists is their idea of "no party"; and all who do not vote for them may expect to be called "traitors." We think a resolution to disband their party would have been consistent, and acceptable stacks. Butter.—To produce a good article at this season of the year, a cool, well ventilated dairy room is indispensable. Exclude flies from the premises with frames covered with millinet, placed on the doors and windows. Observe scrupulous neatness in every operation. The tub or barrel for the reception of sour milk, should be at a distance from the dairy. The flavor from fermenting will affect the flavor of butter. Cheese can be made successfully where there are not necessary conveniences for making good butter in hot weather. Fences.—Keep in good repair, particularly around fields where young cattle are penned, and adjoining corn and grain lots which tempt animals to break from pasture. Grass Seeds.—Select the best growth of clover, timothy, &c., and leave it to ripen for seed. Choose a piece as free from all weeds as possible, and pull out foul stuff before gathering the seed. Hay.—Haying will commence in this latitude early in July. Commence with clover, and cut as the different fields are passing from bloom. Put up in small hay cocks before it is entirely dried, cover them with hay caps. This should be done early in the afternoon, of practicable, while the hay is heated by the sun; much of the heat will be detained, and greatly assist the curing process. Banish the whistling jug from the field, and allow ample room for a good platform of rails or slabs to keep it from the ground. In stacking let the successive loads be thrown on from different sides, to prevent uneven settling and leaving of the stack. Hedge-rows and bushes in pastures and other fields, if cut repeatedly during hot weather may be finally destroyed. Pastures.—Do not allow them to be fed too closely. If the roots of grass are not protected from the scorching heat it will die out rapidly. Timber cut during this and the following months is generally considered more durable than when felled in winter, particularly those kinds which abound in sap. If practicable, secure enough for next season for fencing and building. American Agriculturist.

RECORD OF THE WAR.

The Republican organ at Washington says that the rebel troops in Virginia can not be short of provisions, as that State is an exporter of provisions and abundance in bread and beef. The Federal and rebel pickets are so near each other in Virginia that recently two of them met and took a drink with each other. The rebel first hailed, and Uncle Sam's nephew had a supply of the critter and was ready to treat. So a truce was agreed on, arms laid down, the boys met, "smiled," and returned to duty. We hear no more on the occasion, but we consider the example as very expressive of their sentiments. There are 60000 troops near Washington, yet the rebels are quietly preparing to fight them, all along the line, and not more than 20 or 30 miles distant. The steamers Guy and Pawnee were sailing down the Potomac on Tuesday, and discovered some 200 rebels encamped about a mile from Mathias Point. They opened fire and landed three boat loads of men. The rebels fled, and no pursuit was made. Two horses, one large slave, some overcoats and camp equipage were captured from the rebels. Gen. Pillow issued two proclamations on the 24th. One recalled an order for distributing whisky and tobacco to rebel troops. The other states that all debts due the North are by law due to Tennessee, and are declared seized and sequestered as reprisals for illegal seizures by the people and government at the North. Banks are requested to state what amount of stock is owned by enemies of the State, and merchants, brokers and bankers also indebted, are required to report to the Adjutant-General, and all such debts are in the meantime to be paid to the State. Thirty or forty Jersey volunteers made an attack on a restaurant, in Washington on the 27th. Emrich, the proprietor saw them coming and shut the doors and windows, and after firing some 20 or 30 shots they broke open the doors, entered and destroyed all they could find, including crockery, eatables, drinkables, segars, &c., and demolished the counters, and furniture also robbed the drawer of some 30 or 40. No resistance was made, but several of the citizens who were attracted by the noise, were attacked and barely escaped alive. After finishing the job, the rioters proceeded on to the Capitol. The loss was about 8500. No cause was assigned for the outrage. Persons are still being put under military arrest, at Washington, who are said to have expressed secession sentiments. Horace Greeley is still at large, however. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad state that the loss of property to them by the rebel destruction of bridges, locomotives, cars, &c., will amount to over 22,000,000. Jim Montgomery, the notorious Kansas abolition bandit, has been made Col. of a regiment of U. S. Volunteers. Gen. Banks has put the Police-marshal (Kane) of Baltimore under military confinement, appointed Col. Kenly provost-marshal, and taken control of municipal affairs. Further trouble is anticipated by marching additional troops to the city. Among other gross cases of abuse of appointing power, we notice that B. Rush Petrick, a cheap politician, has been made a Lieut. Col., while the gallant and experienced Adnan J. Slemmer, of Fort Pickens, is put under him as only a major. It begins to look too much as if the army is being organized on a political basis, and a few more defeats necessarily growing out of such prostitution to party, ought to rouse such a storm of indignation in and out of the army, as would stop such fatal misuse of power. On the 30th ult., the rebel scouts made an attack on the federal pickets on Suter's hill, near Alexandria, killing one and wounding one of the 4th Penn'a regiment. The rebels fled with a loss of from one to three, from approaching reinforcements. The reception or capture of negro slaves is kept up by the federal army. Abram will soon have a large stock of wool on his hands. What will he do with the elephant? Better let it alone. A citizen of New York City, F. A. Guion, commenced to circulate a petition, recommending the calling of a convention of States, (suggested in Lincoln's inaugural address), with a view to an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties, or the separation of the States. For this he was arrested, and his papers taken from him and detained in custody. This occurred on the 28th of June. Mr. Guion could not obtain a statement of the reason, or charge, upon which he was deprived of his liberty and papers. "Hooray for free speech!" Several of our Democratic exchanges published the Constitution of the U. S. and the Declaration of Independence, in their last issue before the Fourth. The Honorable Herald closes a notice of them in the following expressive words: "Read and defend them—allowing no man North or South—no officer high or low to trample upon any of their provisions with impunity." That's the right doctrine. An intense and increasing interest is felt respecting the probable course of the European powers with respect to the Federal Government. At present nothing can be definitely conjectured; but it is evident that the foreign aristocracy who have long been sowing the seeds of dissolution in the land, now hope for a plentiful crop, but dare not join in the harvest—preferring to let us attend that ourselves, on the look out for a merry-making, at the close. May they be disappointed! President Lincoln in his inaugural address, said: "Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always. And when after much less on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

FARM WORK FOR JULY.

It is of great importance that potatoes, corn, and other crops be put in the best possible condition before haying and harvesting—the main work of the month. When the grass and grain claim attention all other operations are put aside, and if the weeds have not been subdued, and the soil left properly loosened, corn must suffer. An additional hoeing early this month, may make five bushels per acre difference in the yield. Bats and Sheds.—If not in order to receive the hay and grain, no time should be lost in repairing them. Where there are no buildings enough to receive the crop, erect temporary coverings for your stacks. Butter.—To produce a good article at this season of the year, a cool, well ventilated dairy room is indispensable. Exclude flies from the premises with frames covered with millinet, placed on the doors and windows. Observe scrupulous neatness in every operation. The tub or barrel for the reception of sour milk, should be at a distance from the dairy. The flavor from fermenting will affect the flavor of butter. Cheese can be made successfully where there are not necessary conveniences for making good butter in hot weather. Fences.—Keep in good repair, particularly around fields where young cattle are penned, and adjoining corn and grain lots which tempt animals to break from pasture. Grass Seeds.—Select the best growth of clover, timothy, &c., and leave it to ripen for seed. Choose a piece as free from all weeds as possible, and pull out foul stuff before gathering the seed. Hay.—Haying will commence in this latitude early in July. Commence with clover, and cut as the different fields are passing from bloom. Put up in small hay cocks before it is entirely dried, cover them with hay caps. This should be done early in the afternoon, of practicable, while the hay is heated by the sun; much of the heat will be detained, and greatly assist the curing process. Banish the whistling jug from the field, and allow ample room for a good platform of rails or slabs to keep it from the ground. In stacking let the successive loads be thrown on from different sides, to prevent uneven settling and leaving of the stack. Hedge-rows and bushes in pastures and other fields, if cut repeatedly during hot weather may be finally destroyed. Pastures.—Do not allow them to be fed too closely. If the roots of grass are not protected from the scorching heat it will die out rapidly. Timber cut during this and the following months is generally considered more durable than when felled in winter, particularly those kinds which abound in sap. If practicable, secure enough for next season for fencing and building. American Agriculturist.

UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution is of more value than all the Presidents from Washington to Lincoln; of more value than fifty Souths or Norths; of more value than millions of lives or money. And when the daily newspapers speak of setting aside the Constitution because its provisions make the work of war too slow, they are preparing the way for another revolution. If this war cannot be carried on under the Constitution, then it is a wicked war, and the men who are waging it are tyrants and despots, whose feet are on the neck of the people already. One of the daily papers of this city, a leading journal high in the confidence of the Administration, thus prepares the way for the approaching session of Congress: "Congress will act as if invested with the power of a national convention; for in merely sanctioning what the executive has already done in the levying of troops for three years, in the use of unappropriated money for extraordinary expenses, and in its appointments, it will have transgressed the authority of the Constitution. And there can be no hesitation, not only in approving these acts, but, if necessary resorting to other measures unwarranted by the precise letter of that instrument." It may be useless for the friends of the Constitution to raise a voice of remonstrance at this stage of the business, and in the present state of the public mind. But we fear that the men who propose to set aside first the Government, and now the Constitution, are preparing to divide the North and inaugurate another war, far more tremendous than the one now on our hands.—When the American people come to understand that it is seriously contemplated to make this war subversive of the Constitution they will arise in their majesty, and in a way not to be misunderstood, rescue and preserve the charter of our liberties. These are perilous times, and the only man fit to be trusted is he who stands fast to the letter of the instrument that makes this a safe and permanent government. PAY AND PENSION OF VOLUNTEERS.—A recapitulation of the following facts may be of interest to the families and friends of Volunteers: After being mustered into the service of the United States, Volunteers are entitled to receive the same as regular troops. If disabled by wounds received in service, or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues. If any are killed or die in the service, leaving a widow, she is entitled to what pay was due her husband, and a pension. If there is no widow, the child or children of such volunteer is entitled to the same pay and pension until they are sixteen years of age. If there is no widow, or child under sixteen years of age, the other heirs of deceased are entitled to the pay due the volunteer at the time of his death. The Union element in North Carolina begins to show itself, and in the right way. One of its bold, true men, Col. Foster, has announced himself as a candidate in the 1st district for Congress. He was a member of the Charleston convention and supporter of Breckinridge, and the editor of the North Carolina Citizen, a large slaveholder. He is both an able speaker and editor, and takes strong Union ground. Success to him. Greeley's Tribune announces the fact that "Very great Asses are being made officers, (in the army), and very great knaves receive commissions in civil life," also that "Proved Traitors (Harvey) are kept in office as representatives of the U. States abroad." The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) says that Cameron, our Secretary of War, "attends to the stealing department," &c. What ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?—The New York Times in answer to this question: "Most men have found out what we are fighting for—those who have not may settle down into the belief that it is to enable the wretched clerks to draw the pay of Colonels and Brigadiers. Generals. The conclusion would not be wholly correct, neither would it be wholly wrong." A meeting of the unemployed citizens was held in Philadelphia on the 26th instant at which a petition to the Common Council was adopted, asking that body to adopt some measures by which those out of employment might obtain work. One of the speakers stated there were men in the city who had not tasted meat for months; men who have not had two meals a day for months; others who have lived on but one meal a day; and the speaker proceeded to have known one man who actually died from starvation. The special election for Member of Congress in the Luzerne district foots as follows: For Wright in Luzerne, 6059; For Randall in Luzerne, 2211. Majority for Wright, 3848. For Wright in Columbia, 1049; For Randall " 1373. Majority for Wright in Montour, 933; For Randall " 393. Majority for Wright in Wyoming, 1047; For Randall " 768. Majority for Wright in Luzerne, 5218. Capt. Lorraine, of Clearfield, said at Camp Curtin, that "if this war was to abolish slavery, he never 'draw a trigger in it.'" He was arrested for treason, but has been reported as discharged. President Lincoln in his inaugural address, said: "Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always. And when after much less on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."