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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.

VOL. 18. | MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861. | NO. 42.

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

THE office of the Montrose Democrat has recently been supplied with a new and choice variety of type, etc., and we are now prepared to print pamphlets circulars, etc., etc., in the best style, on short notice.

Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and other kinds of work in this line, done according to order.

Business, Wedding, and Ball CARDS Tickets, etc., printed with neatness and despatch.

Justices' and Constables' Blanks, Notes Deeds, and all other Blanks, on hand, or printed to order.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. HUNTING COOPER.....HENRY DRINKER.
WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS,—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrops' new building, Turnpike-st.

J. B. M'COLLUM.....D. W. SEARLE.
McCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS-and Counsellors at Law,—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

HENRY B. McKEAN,
ATTORNEY, and Counsellor at Law.—TOWANDA, Pa. Office in the Union Block. ; 1y 38 tf

DR. E. F. WILMOT,
GRADUATE of the Allopathic and Homeopathic Colleges of Medicine.—Great Bend, Pa. Office, corner of Main st. & Elizabeth-sts. nearly opposite the Methodist Church. apr50 tf

DR. WILLIAM. W. WHEATON,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.
WITH DR. MYRON WHEATON,
Mechanical and Surgical Dentist, recently of Binghamton, N. Y. tender their professional services to all who appreciate the "Reformed Practice of Physic;" careful and skillful operations on Teeth; with the most scientific and approved styles of platework. Teeth extracted without pain and all work warranted.
Jackson, June 12th, 1860. y*

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS,—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.
J. C. OLMSTEAD.....J. L. READ.
DRS. OLMSTEAD & READ,
WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have entered into a partnership for the
Practice of MEDICINE & Surgery,
and are prepared to attend to all calls in the line of their profession. Office—the one formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Olmstead, in DUNDAFF. my 7 3m.

DR. N. Y. LEET,
Physician and Surgeon, Friendsville, Pa. Office opposite the Jackson House.
DR. LEET gives particular attention to the treatment of diseases of the EAR and EYE; and is confident that his knowledge of, and experience in that branch of practice will enable him to effect a cure in the most difficult cases. For treating diseases of these organs no fee will be charged unless the patient is benefited by the treatment. [August 30th, 1860.

SOUTHWORTH & VADAKIN,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Italian and American Marble for Monuments, Head-stones, Tomb-Tables, Mantles, Sinks and Centre-Tables. Also dealers in Marble and Slate for Mantles, Centre-Tables, &c.
☞ Shop a few doors east of Searle's Hotel on Turnpike street, Montrose, Pa. ly

WM. A. SNOW,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Great Bend, Pa. Office on Main street, opposite the Western House. apl

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phœnix Block, over store of Read, Warren & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. jan'10

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike street. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's store, MONTROSE, Pa. ocn 17

WM. W. SMITH & CO.
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug 17

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER of *BOOTS & SHOES*, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Tyler's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. ly

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug 17

HAYDEN BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
YANKEE NOTIONS
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
WM. HAYDEN,
JOHN HAYDEN,
TRACY HAYDEN,
GEORGE HAYDEN.
NEW MILFORD, PA.

P. E. BRUSH, M. D.,
HAVING NOW LOCATED PERMANENTLY AT
Springville,
Will attend to the duties of his profession promptly.
Office at S. Lathrop's Hotel.

AT SMITH'S!
NEW MILFORD, PA.,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
HARNESSES,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AND GET THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.
nov5 4m J. H. SMITH.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETTS 1st July 1860, $1,481,810.27.
LIABILITIES, " " 43,068.68.
J. Milnor Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John Metcee, Ass't. A. F. Willmarth, Vice P.
Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigned, at his office, one door above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
nov29 y BILLINGS STROUD, *Agent.*

H. BURRITT
HAS just received a large stock of new Stoves, for Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop purposes, for Wood or Coal, with Stove Pipe, Zinc, &c.
His assortment is select and desirable, and will be sold on the most favorable terms *for Cash, or to Prompt Six Months Buyers.*
New Milford, Oct. 25th, 1860.

Dandelion Coffee,
A HEALTHY beverage. One pound of this Coffee will make as much as two pounds of other Coffee. For sale by ABEL TURRELL.

MEDICAL CARD.
E. F. WILMOT, M. D., Graduate of the Allopathic and Homeopathic Colleges of Medicine, would return his sincere thanks to the people of Gt. Bend and vicinity, for their liberal patronage with which they have fa. for him, and he hopes by a strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of the public confidence. Great Bend, January 22d, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE!
Cash Paid for Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Furs. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street.
Montrose, Feb. 6th. J. P. & L. C. KEELER.

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Todds' Hotel.
New Milford, July, 17, 1861

ABEL TURRELL
HAS for sale, Metallic Oil, for Sewing Machines, Clock & Watch Oil, Bed Bug, Rat and Mouse Poison, Homeopathic Remedies, Pond's Extract, and a great variety of Liniments, Salves, Pills, and Plasters; and an endless variety of Patent Medicines.

Will Emancipation Unite the North.

(FROM THE NEW YORK WORLD.)

When the emancipation speech delivered by Senator Sumner before the Worcester Convention was transmitted to us by telegraph, we preferred to publish it unaccompanied by any comments, because the delivery of such a speech by such a man was too much in keeping with his character to be a fact of any significance. We waited to see what reception it would meet with in Massachusetts, and to observe the tone in which it would be criticised by the Republican press in other parts of the country; for although the speech was of little consequence in itself, it might be of some use as an index to the present tendencies of public sentiment on a question of the very highest importance. In times like these, men's opinions are moulded principally by events, and it is a matter of interest to ascertain how far, if at all, the course of the war has developed a tendency in the public mind to make the emancipation of the slaves an instrument for its further prosecution. The interest we have felt in this question has resulted from our solicitude that nothing should occur to break the unity of the loyal states, whose hearty and united support of the war is the one indispensable condition of its success. If our whole people shall ever be brought to concur in the expediency of proclaiming the emancipation of the southern slaves, it will only be in consequence of a succession of disastrous defeats by which the northern mind will be so stung and exasperated that it will not hesitate to resort to the most blind and terrible measures of retaliation. The Tribune may deem it desirable to "educate" the public mind up to this pitch of frenzy by the stern discipline of accumulated disasters, but it is quite certain that the great mass of the northern people are capable of acquiring this education only in the school of calamity. By the adoption of Mr. Sumner's scheme at present, the government would throw a firebrand of discord into the loyal states. We have nothing to say, on one side or the other, as to what it may be expedient to do six months hence. It is to be hoped that there will be sufficient statesmanship at Washington to deal wisely with any new phase of affairs which the future may disclose. The only question which concerns us now is whether the present policy of the administration ought to receive the support of the country.

It is obvious that the war cannot be brought to a successful issue by the men who formed the radical wing of the late Republican party. Unless they can furnish all the funds and do all the fighting, they are not entitled to dictate the policy of the war. Nor would they be, even then, for the other citizens of the loyal states, who so far outnumber them, have at least as great an interest in the country as they have, and as good a right to have a voice in the management of the war. Nothing but the terrible logic of events would ever bring these loyal citizens to give in their adhesion to the emancipation policy of Mr. Sumner even if it should be adopted by the administration. Unless the public sentiment of the North were to become nearly unanimous in favor of emancipation, it would be a gigantic blunder for the administration to proclaim it. The success of the war is the paramount consideration; but there is no reason to hope that the war can be successful without the united support of the northern people. Whatever virtue there may be in emancipation as a means of subduing the South, it is a pretty safe proposition that a third of the North, with emancipation inscribed on its banner, would not be as strong as the whole North without it. Laying equally out of view, for the present, the negrophilism of the one side and the constitutionalism of the other, and looking at the question in the purely practical aspect of probable military success, it is tolerably clear that emancipation can never be an effective war measure until there is a general conviction of its expediency.

It is in this single aspect that we have chosen to regard Mr. Sumner's speech, esteemed it of no importance whatever except as political chaff for catching the direction of the wind.

Massachusetts is, without doubt the most high-toned anti-slavery state in the Union, it and South Carolina having long been regarded as the opposite poles of the political magnet. When, therefore, we find that the emancipation scheme, though broached by one of her own senators is repudiated with every mark of disfavor in that state, and by the Republican party of that state, we may interpret it as a pretty certain indication that the public sentiment of the country is such that a proclamation of emancipation would fatally divide and distract the North. As evidence of the manner in which Massachusetts repudiates the scheme of Mr. Sumner, we ask attention to the following extracts from an article in the Boston Advertiser, a paper whose ability, candor, and Republican antecedents give peculiar weight to its statements on this subject.

"The convention certainly disavowed any intention of indorsing the fatal doctrines announced by Mr. Sumner, with a distinctness which can scarcely be flattering to that gentleman's conception of his own influence in Massachusetts. The resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Clark, as a crucial test of the readiness of the Convention to adopt open abolitionism as its creed, went to the table and were buried never to rise. * * * * *

It is alleged that the Convention cheered Mr. Sumner. His supporters among the delegates and spectators undoubtedly did so, but who does not see that this goes for nothing in the face of the obvious fact that the silent party, who disapproved, were so much superior in number as to control the action of the whole body?

A glance at these facts, as it seems to us, is enough to show the extreme unfairness of the attempts to charge sinister purposes upon the Republicans of Massachusetts as a body. The attempt is however, as unwise and unpatriotic as it is unfair. It may not appear so to Mr. Sumner and his supporters, and it may be forgotten by some who oppose him, but we hold it for an incontestible truth, that neither man nor money will be forthcoming for this war, if once the people are impressed with the belief that the abolition of slavery, and not the defense of the Union, is its object, or that its original purpose is converted into a cloak for some new design of seizing this opportunity for the destruction of the social system of the South. The people are heart and soul with their government in support of any constitutional undertaking; we do not believe that they will follow it if they are made to suspect that they are being deceived into the support of any unconstitutional and revolutionary designs.

The speech, to which we have several times referred, has certainly done as much as lay within the compass of one man's powers to inspire this suspicion, to distract and weaken the loyal, and, by indirection, to aid the disloyal. But they are as culpable and as dangerous to the public welfare as Mr. Sumner who recklessly strengthen the effect of what he said, who represent a great party as consenting to the schemes which he disclosed, and who are telling the people, here and elsewhere, that the success of certain nominees, which is sure to occur, will be the triumph of an unconstitutional, wicked and outrageous policy."

Mr. Sumner is evidently more of a philanthropist than a statesman or he would not placed himself in open hostility to the policy of the administration on this subject, at a time when the greatest success to which he could aspire is to divide the North and weaken the government.—Even if he could at once bring the administration to adopt his scheme, this would be its instant effect.

But Mr. Sumner's philanthropy, too, is of a one-sided and impracticable sort or it would never teach him thus to cripple a power which is striking heavier blows at slavery than his showy rhetoric ever dreamed of dealing, and to prefer a bloody and horor spreading end for an institution whose inevitable doom may be as peaceful as the mouldering of the upas.

Dangers of Northern Rebellion.

We copy the following from the New York Herald, which portrays a condition of public feeling dreadful to contemplate and may prove terrible in its consequences. There is hope only in sustaining the President in totally ignoring all debate in reference to emancipation or any other topic except the prosecution of the war until the sword decides. Let there be no division of public sentiment, if we entertain the remotest hope of success, for unity alone can command triumphant victory.

"The symptoms of a mutinous and seditious spirit against the government are daily and hourly developing themselves at the North in the radical wings of the Republican party and among the Abolitionists of the true blue stripe. Both factions having been separated by only the breadth of a hair, or the difference between tweedle dum and tweedle dee, are cordially united in opposition to the President, whose manly letter to Fremont is the occasion for the opening of a general fire upon him, from the big sixty-four pounders down to the popguns. Even the telegraph at St. Louis is used to spread mutiny throughout the North. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the conservative elements to come forward and sustain Mr. Lincoln and denounce the abolition traitors who are the prime cause of the present misfortunes of the country, and are doing their worst to render permanent the mischief they have wrought. The government itself, consulting its own safety, ought to seize and incarcerate the leaders, who are a thousand times more dangerous than the editors of Northern papers sympathizing with the Southern rebellion and opposing the war for the Union. The secession heresy never had any strength at the North, and it is now completely squelched here by the vigorous action of the government. But a more formidable and far more extensive dismion element openly defies the President, spits upon and execrates the constitution, which is the bond of the Union, and threatens to subvert our whole political system, turning it either into a consolidated military despotism or into a Mexican anarchy, in which numerous petty chieftains will each play an independent part.

When the Southern secessionists were forming their plans against the federal government we warned Mr. Buchanan of the danger and called on him to act with energy. We told him that his foes were of his own household, that leading members of the Democratic party meditated the destruction of the government. Our admonitions were unheeded and the consequence is a bloody war. We now warn Mr. Lincoln that there is disaffection to his government in his own party at the North; that it is every day gaining strength, and that unless he speedily crush it, it is very likely soon to crush him and betray the cause of the Union into the hands of its Southern foe. This is now the real danger of the country, and it should be promptly met by the powerful arm of the government, before it consolidates its strength and matures its plans.

If the policy of the red revolutionary Republicans prevailed, and the government were weak enough to succumb to it and endorse such proclamations as Fremont's or issue others to the same effect the North would become a divided instead of a united people, and the South would become so thoroughly united that it would be as easy to find a white crow as a Union man beyond the Delaware and the Ohio. When the war commenced no sane well informed man hoped for the success of our armies unless upon the basis of a Union element in the Southern States, which would become developed as our armies advanced. The malignity of abolitionism seeks to destroy that element and convert it into one of hostility, and if it is only successful, the men of the present generation will not live to see the end of the war; and from its vast, extensive nature, covering an area of two thirds of the soil of the United States, it will exhaust and ruin the country.

The Land—The Home—The Rest.

TUNE—"DIXIE."

There's a brighter LAND than this world of sorrow,
New joys dawn on each to-morrow.
Look away! look away! look away!
Happy Land!
If faithful here to every duty,
Mine shall be that land of beauty;
Look away! look away! look away!
Happy Land.
Then sing of the land so happy,
All bright! all bright!
For the happy land I'll take my stand,
And strive for a crown in glory.
Away, away, away above in glory,
Away, away, away above in glory.

There's a joyous HOME beyond death's river,
Where bright angels dwell forever.
Look away! look away! look away!
Blessed home!
In that fair home no death shall enter,
Pain, nor grief, nor storm nor winter.
Look away! look away! look away!
Blessed home!
Then come to that home so lovely,
So pure, so sweet,
By prayer and faith come seek the path
That leads to home and heaven.
Away, away, away above in heaven,
Away, away, away above in heaven.

There's a joyful REST for the worn and weary,
Wanderers o'er this desert dreary—
Up above! up above! up above! peaceful rest.
And if our hearts to Christ are given,
We may claim that rest in heaven—
Up above! up above! up above! endless rest.
Then turn from this world of sorrow,
All dark! all drear!
To that *brighter land* and *joyous home*,
And *endless rest* in glory.
Away, away, away, above in glory
Away, away, away, above in glory.

Relative Power of the Loyalists and Rebels.

Much has been said of the preponderent strength of the Government over that of the Insurgents to force their triumph in the pending struggle; yet seldom or never has that strength, moral or material, been fully summed, because some of its elements have been forgotten or deficiently estimated. The moral power that springs from the ultimate omnipotence of Right, has perhaps been duly weighed, at least by all thoughtful readers of history; and, as correlative to this, they have calculated the inborn feebleness and inevitable self-destruction of wrong. But they have not allowed sufficiently for the vast aid we receive, despite their corrupt rulers, from the sympathy of all nations and from the consciences of thousands on thousands living among the traitors themselves. Nor have they thought enough of the irresistible momentum wherewith the perservance of all Northern races, when once fairly set in motion, "*gives respirit vando*"—"gains strength as it advances"—and surely, if slowly, crushes out the fierce spasmodic resistance of the fiery Southrons. But this moral might, as overwhelming as imponderable, we will leave with the above brief hints, remarking that its quiet, but all-conquering strength is best set forth by Wordsworth, in the noble sonnet commencing—

"The power of armies is a visible thing,
Bounded and circumscribed in time and space."

As regards our immense mastery over the Rebels in physical resources, we give a few details, adding in the elements generally omitted. A year ago last June, the free people of the United States—Indians excluded—were twenty-seven millions six hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and seventy-one. If we choose, for the moment, to omit Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, as equally help and hindrance, there remain twenty-four millions nine hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; or, for the Loyalists, nineteen millions two hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine, and five millions six hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two for the Rebels. Deducting, next, the free colored people—as available to neither side, or to both sides alike—we have about nineteen millions against some five millions five hundred thousand. The annual increase by eight hundred thousand in the last decade, must now have grown to full nine hundred thousand, or one million two hundred in the sixteen months since the census was taken. Of these about one million one hundred thousand would be by natural increase, and some one hundred thousand by imigration.—Our proportion of the former would give us about eight hundred and fifty thousand; the immigrants we have had in almost solid body, making nine hundred and fifty thousand, and of the remaining two hundred and fifty thousand at least fifty thousand may be taken for fugitives or exiles by Secession violence. This would leave our present array twenty millions strong against five millions seven hundred thousand, or three and a half to one.

But again:—Whatever else we may fail of for the coming six months, it can scarce be doubted that, by April next, the three States mentioned, with Western Virginia—to say nothing of East Tennessee, &c.—containing some three millions of freemen, will be completely pacificated, and, in least five sixths, actively on our side. To this add all the half-year's increase, since "Secession" would, doubtless, lose fully its share by emigration of the discontented or oppressed, and we should have next spring something like twenty-three millions against six millions two hundred thousand, or near three and three-fourths to one. This is the bone and muscle account. To arm, clothe, transport and feed this vast preponderance of bone and muscle, we have an equally vast preponderance in means. To say nothing of our freedom of the ocean, and our ability to buy what we want, and pay for it in breadstuffs and meats alone, our banking capital is over three and a half times greater, and, including the cashable means of our private bankers, brokers and individuals, our available resources are countless much more than five to one.

Most clearly, then, as Dr. Russell himself now openly admits, we have "the ultimate and absolute force, if we will put "it forth, to crush the rebellion" with certainty and ease. And it will be put forth, he may rest assured; and if not so fast as true economy would urge, yet very fast, and in amount more than enough to insure the result desired.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Army Frauds.

The report of the committee to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed by contractors and others upon the State for clothing, &c., for the three months' volunteers, has just been made. A majority of the committee were Republicans, and it is a noticeable fact that although the report states that it was made up in August, it was not made public till four days after the election! August 7th it is dated: now why was it thus held back? Obviously for no other reason than the fear that it would operate on the election to the detriment of the Republican party. And yet those people tell us we must have no party now! All is sunk in patriotism; but for fear that the people would not vote patriotically, they must not know how the State had been plundered and the soldiers robbed till after the election! Away with such patriotism—away with such pretences. It is a downright sham—an imposition on the people of the State.

On the subject of the blankets for the soldiers, the report says, "Some of them were bought for $1,50 per pair, and sold to the State for $3,50." This price, however, was subsequently reduced to $3,17 per pair; and they add that such conduct "from beginning to end will not commend itself to the honest convictions of our fellow citizens." They also say we must "condemn the self-interest which, in the hour of national peril, forgetting all patriotism, seeks only how it may turn its country's sufferings to its own pecuniary advantage."

As to the coffee that was furnished, they say that the evidence of those who roasted it is, that it was bad. It seemed to have been brought in ships with cargoes of South American hides, and was so much impregnated with the smell and taste of hides that it was called "hidey."

The committee is very severe upon Governor Curtin for the appointment of such dishonest and incompetent agents.—They say:

"The appointment by an Executive, from personal or partizan motives, of incompetent agents to offices of great responsibility, is at all times a great dereliction from duty, never more than in great political emergencies, when the disasters resulting from the ignorance or incompetency of the agents, for whose appointment he is responsible, will inevitably excite suspicions of fraud and will return home to the Executive in humiliating charges of collusion!"

The report contains much that is instructive in the way of showing how the contractors and government agents rob the treasury and the soldiers, but we have only time and space to refer to it thus briefly. It shows that the charges of infamous speculation, so freely made at the time, were true, though it is plain that the depths of the matter have been so well covered up that they have not been explored. We trust we shall hear no more of mobbing Democrats for exposing these things, on the ground that they thus embarrass the government. It is much more important that the government should be honest now than in times of peace, when the treasury is overflowing. Hold every man to a rigid accountability, and let rascals be exposed.

The Union.

Most of our readers have doubtless read that affecting passage in the book of Ruth in which the beautiful Moabitess, speaking to her bereaved mother-in-law, exclaims: "Whither thou goest, I will go, and whither thou lodgest, I will lodge," and the malediction she called upon her head, if aught but death should part them.—And it is thus every true patriot now feels towards the Union. And why should not every American citizen, whether he be native born or naturalized, love it?—It has been our bulwark in war, and in peace it has made us the freest and most prosperous nation on the face of God's earth. It has been a benevolent and kind parent to all, and has spread the same panoply of protection over the lowest as well as the highest citizen. It is the legacy of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and other illustrious revolutionary patriots and statesmen who have gone to their reward, and we should cherish it, as a Jewel beyond all price. Let us therefore, with one heart and one soul, guard, protect and defend it. With it we are citizens of a great and free republic—without it, we would be outcasts upon the earth, and a by word and reproach to all nations. It is controlled at the present time it is true, by men who have labored diligently to create a sectional warfare, which has destroyed it, and by men who are not equal to the task confided to them; but that is no reason why we shoul abandon it. It is freighted with all that is dear to us as men, and as American citizens we should prize it above all earthly good. The Democracy have always been true to the Union, and in this trying hour, when the earth almost literally rocks beneath our feet, we are confident they will still be found carrying the glorious old flag of our common country, and keeping step to the music of the Union.

Saturday afternoon, one of the telegraph officials rode into the quarters at Alexandria, in company with two or three orderlies and one officer. He was dressed rather shabbily, though "a handsome man." As they passed along, a number of young ladies saw them, and supposed he was a prisoner, and accordingly followed along to see. He, wishing to carry out the joke, told them, on their arrival at their quarters, that he was a colonel of a Georgia regiment. The girls condoled with him, and promised him he should be taken care of. They all went away, and shortly returned with some more of their friends and half a dozen beautiful boquets, accompanied with their cards finely perfumed, and done up with ribbons arranged in Rebel style. They did not embrace him then, but were to come round and sing Rebel songs under his window that night; but about dusk he had to leave for Washington, carrying off his trophies and leaving the girls to sigh for the unfortunate colonel.

The Volunteer's Farewell.

The reveille is sounding, love,
It calls me from thine arms;
It bids me leave my peaceful home,
To share in war's alarms.
Yet though thy cheek be pale, dear love,
And pearly tear drops fall,—
I know thou wouldst not have me stay,
Nor shrink from duty's call.
Then once more fare thee well, my love!
Nay, check those falling tears!
On our good swords this day depend
The hopes of future years—
On heaven we'll rest our confidence—
Who blessed our early love;
And faithful shall our hearts remain—
Fixed as the stars above.
If in the conflict falling, love,
A blessing will descend——
Upon the grave of him who dies
His country to defend.
Though thou bewail my loss, dear love,
One joy is surely thine,
Which shall assuage the present grief,
And solace life's decline.
For long as summer's pleasant gale
Ripple the sea's blue wave,
A nation's love shall hallow
The humblest patriot's grave;
And dear to every faithful heart
Our names shall ever be,
While floats beneath the vault of heaven,
The banner of the free.
No longer can I linger, love!
Our flag is now unfurled;
Upon its course is fixed this day
The gaze of all the world;
Our country's name and thine, dear love,
My battle cry shall be,
And long as life will I remain,
Faithful to it and thee.

The Fight at Santa Rosa Island.

By telegraph from New Orleans, via Norfolk and Baltimore, it appears that a body of Rebels—number unknown—selected from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama Regiments, made an attack upon Col. Wilson's Zouaves, stationed on Santa Rosa Island.

The opposition of the camp of the Regiment was peculiarly exposed to the enemy. It lay on a level plateau, and every tent was in plain sight of the Rebel forces across the river. The commander of Fort Pickens, Col. Brown, ordered the regiment to pitch their tents there, but did not supply them with artillery or throw up batteries or intrenchments to cover them. Col. Wilson, therefore, with the civil engineers attached to this regiment, proceeded to construct a system of intrenchments and places of shelter for his force. The difficulties in the way of this undertaking were many, and of the most serious kind. The road to the fort was almost impassable with swamps and heavy chapperal, alternated with sand hills. This was remedied first, for the position was to the fort precisely that of an outlying picket, and in case of the landing of an attacking party, all the course left open for them to pursue, was to skirmish away to the fort.

The road where it crossed swamps was filled in with brushwood covered with sand, the sand hills were dug through, the intervals were filled in, and wherever embankments were thrown up they were disguised and masked by the bushes which they had to cut and dig out. They thus secured a covered way to within twenty rods of the fort, and the innumerable twistings and windings of the road afforded secure positions from which their skirmishers could annoy and retard the advance of the enemy in case they should make an attack. Attention was next turned to the securing of places of shelter for the men in case the bombardment of the camp should occur.

This work was done in the night, by the light of the stars alone, so that the Rebels could have no idea of the location of these places of refuge. In building these, advantage was taken of the "lay of the land," which is ribbed and corrugated with sand hills that sometimes rise abruptly to the height of twenty or thirty feet from the level. Behind and into these they dug and threw up shelter sufficient to cover a thousand men. The approach to these shelters was protected by an embankment seven feet high and four feet wide on the top, while advantage was taken of every angle of elevated spot, to repel a force marching upon them. This was the place for sharp-shooters to work. It was stated that a force marching down upon the regiment would find that roads leading nowhere would lead them astray, the very sand hills behind which they expected to advance in safety were but the hiding places from which a murderous fire would decimate their ranks.

This work was completed in two weeks, and with the expectation every week that the rebels would open their fire upon the workmen.

The Rebels confess that the Zouaves fought bravely, and they acknowledge a loss of forty killed and about eighty wounded. They also state that they committed great havoc among the Zouaves; but, as they give no approximate number of the supposed killed and wounded, some doubts of that part of the account may be allowed, after a consideration of the above description of their defences. They state that they spiked the guns belonging to the regiment, but we have yet to learn that the Zouaves had been supplied with artillery. At the date of our last advices they had not been so supplied.

The rebels do not mention anything about the troops in the fort supporting the volunteers, either by firing their mounted artillery or advancing their infantry. This certainly appears very extraordinary; but doubtless, when we receive the Union statement of the engagement, we shall have a different account of the affair.—The rebel surprise must have been very sudden, and they must also have as said deny vacated their newly acquired ground, else the fort would have assisted in the engagement, if only for self protection. The island is certainly forty miles long; but Wilson's troops were, as before stated, located near the regulars.

☞ A circular has been issued from the Treasury Department in relation to settlement of the accounts of deceased soldiers. The widow of an officer or private is entitled to receive the money due; if there is no widow, the pay goes to the children or their guardian—if the soldier dies unmarried, the father, mother, brothers and sisters, or heirs in general receive the amount due. Written applications must be made under oath, and be addressed Ezra B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, Washington.

What the Abolitionists have Done.

Wendell Philips, the head devil and high priest of Abolitionism, made a speech in Boston on the 23d of August last—the anniversary of the birth day of Theodore Parker. We find this speech in the Pine and Palm, and we make a couple of striking extracts from it. Speaking of the dead Parker, Wendell says:

"He belonged to that class which, without office, has been able by simple weight of character and thought to revolutionize this country. He died just at the day-break of the success of those efforts, and to-day the nation reels under the blows of his mighty right hand. I thank God for it! For us who sympathize with him, we may lift up our heads; for the day of our deliverance has come. The sky is all bright, from the centre to the circumference, with gleams of hope. God has broken up the foundation of the Union and he will not renew it!"

Here we have the distinct avowal of the purposes of Abolitionists—"to revolutionize this country." To-day the nation reels under the blows received from Abolitionists, and Wendell thanks God for it! They may now lift up their heads; for the day of their deliverance (the destruction of the country) is come. Whilst patriots are mourning in despondency over the sad prospects of the country, to them "the sky is all bright." They can impiously exclaim, "God has broken up the Union, and he will not renew it."

Having thus established the claim of the Abolitionists as having been the authors of disunion and civil war, Wendell proceeds to declare that they are determined to prevent all remedies for the ruin they have produced. He says:

"The cabinet talk of reconstructing this country as it was, but we mean to tell them that it can't be done. (Cheers.) We are to teach them that this war is the most intolerable abuse of the 19th century—the matchless crime of that generation, unless it means the emancipation of four millions of victims. We are to teach the Administration that thirty millioins of people are not hurled into the hell of civil war, unless they have such a purpose as will make it the holiest crusade which the annals of the world has ever shown. It shall be a war to cut out the eating cancer which is destroying our leading men, and for which the people are ready, needing nothing but leaders." (More cheers

Return of Dr. Hayes' Expedition.

A telegraphic despath from Halifax announces the arrival there last week of the schooner United States, the vessel in which Dr. Hays sailed from Boston on his last expedition to the Arctic regions, bringing back the commander and party all well but reporting the deaths of two of their fellow voyagers. These two are Mr. August Sonntag, the astronomer and second in command of the expedition and Mr. Gibson Caruthers, the carpenter.

The expedition sailed from Boston on the 7th of July, 1860, in the schooner United States, 140 tons burthen, which had its name changed from that to Spring Hill. The plan was to proceed first to Upper Navick, in lat. 72 deg. 40 min., there to procure dogs and furs, to leave that port about the end of July, and, proceeding through the middle ice, to reach Smith's Staits about the 15th of August. It was calculated that the first summer would be exhausted in reaching that locality, the winter setting in early in September.—From that time, till March, 1861, they were to remain inactive; but, on the earliest return of sunshine, sledge parties were to be formed and engaged in making explorations.

The expedition reached Smith's Straits, about the 78th degree of north latitude, on the 26th of August, 1860, but found that the ice could not be penetrated and that the schooner could not reach any higher. They wintered at Port Foulke, expecting to get into Smith's Sound when the ice would be melted in the summer. It was in this Sound, in longitude 78 degrees 40 minutes, that Dr. Kane's vessel, the Advance, had to be abandoned in May, 1855. But the Straits continued sealed up, and so far as the navigation of the Sound formed part of the plan, it had to be abandoned.

Sledge parties, however, were formed, and in one of those Dr. Hayes made explorations as far north as 81 deg. 5min., about the same latitude that was reached by sledge parties in the last expedition commanded by Dr. Kane. This point was reached on the 18th of May, 1861.

Mr. August Sonntag, whose death we are sorry to see recorded, was an experienced voyager, a highly accomplished artist and a distinguished man of science. He was engaged in the service of the Government on the Mexican expedition, on Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, and, we believe, on Commodore Perry's Japan expedition.

Is the Blockade Effective.

It is learned from a most reliable source, (a late officer in the United States Navy, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health,) that the fine Confederate State steamer Nashville succeeded in running the blockade off Charleston South Carolina, during a late hour on Friday night last, and is now rapidly speeding her way across the broad Atlantic. The Nashville is commanded by Lieutenant Robert R. Pegram. (This Pegram entered the United States service in 1826, and at the time hostilities commenced was on duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk. He is a Virginian by birth.)

She takes out as passengers Hon. Jas. M. Mason and John Slidell, the first one accredited Commissioner to the Court of St James, and, and the latter going in the same capacity to the Court of St. Cloud. James Edward McFarland, of Petersburg goes as private Secretary to Mr. Mason, and the Hon. George Eustis of New Orleans, as Secretary to Mr. Slidell. The Nashville, of course, takes out a full mail and valuable official documents for the Confederate Commissioners, who have been on the Continent for many months past. The Nashville is said to be one of the swiftest steamers that ever plied the American waters, and for several years ran as a passenger and mail boat between New York and Charleston.