THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT,
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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, NOVEMBER 14, 1861. | NO. 45.

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.

☞ Job work and Blanks, to be paid for on delivery.

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. jo8 55 tf

DR. E. F. WILMOT,
GRADUATE of the Allopathic and Homœopathic Colleges of Medicine.—Great Bend, Pa. Office, corner of Main at 1 Elizabeth-sts, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. ap56 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 14th, 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 benefitted by the treatment. [August 30th, 1860.

SOUTHWORTH & VADAKIN,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Italian and American Marble for Monuments, Headstones, Tomb-Tables, Mantles, Sinks and Centre-Tables. Also dealers in Marbleized Slate for Mant'es, Centre-Tables, &c.
☞ Shop a few doors east of Searle's Hotel on Turnpike street, Montrose, Pa. oc4 y*

WM. A. SNOW,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Great Bend, Pa. Office on Main street, opposite the Western House. ap4

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over I. N. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance—pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 8th, 1860.—tf.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phœnix Block, over store of Read, Watrous & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. jan '60.

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. oc25 tf

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

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. je2 y

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 tf

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 D. 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, $1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, " " 43,068.68.
S. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, As't " A. F. Wilmarth, Vice "
Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigned, at his office, one door above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
my 23 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 12 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 Homœopathic Colleges of Medicine, would return his sincere thanks to the people of Gt. Bend and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage with which they have favored him, and he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit 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. *A. 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 Todd's 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, Homœopathic Remedies, Fond's Extract, and a great variety of Liniments, Salves, Pills, and Plasters, and an endless variety of Patent Medicines.

Northern Disunionists at Work.

It is not only eminently desirable, but almost essential to success in the struggle in which the nation is engaged against rebellion, that the people of the loyal States should be thoroughly united in fighting for a common cause. What is that cause? Congress has accurately defined it in the resolution at the head of our columns—to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. If the northern people would all agree to stand upon this platform there would be no division at the North—nothing to embarass the Government in the successful prosecution of the war. But unfortunately a faction of incendiary Abolitionists refuse to abide by the declared purpose of the government, and continue to keep up an agitation intended to drive the Administration into the foolish and fatal policy of negro emancipation. This they do under the pretext of preserving the Union—but the main object, paramount to their affected love for the Union is to accomplish the destruction of slavery regardless of the fate of the Union. This war for the preservation of the Union as it was, they regard as their opportunity for striking a blow at the domestic institutions of the Southern States, and they join in the cry for the Union as the most ready means to effect their diabolical purposes.

This assertion is capable of ready proof. Only one year ago these same abolition agitators were either openly opposed to a Union with slaveholders, or else they declared the Union not worth perpetuating with slavery. Their abolition principles claimed their first love—the Union was a secondary consideration. Rather than slavery should not be humbled the Union might slide for all they cared. Even last December, and during the regular session of Congress, when efforts were made by patriotic men of all parties to settle our difficulties amicably, and avoid the terrible calamity of civil war, these men threw every obstacle in the way of compromise—bringing their whole artillery of ridicule, abuse and argument to bear against it. Perish a thousand Unions rather than abate an iota of our principles! exclaimed the Tribune—and the cry was reechoed from hundreds of its abolition satellites. It was gravely and calmly urged that a separation from the Southern States would be infinitely preferable to continued Union with slavery as a political power. These men placidly calculated the value of the Union, and came to the conclusion that their cursed antislavery fanaticism was better worth preserving in its integrity than the Union.

But how sudden their change! The Southern States rebelled against the Union. The nation sprang to arms for its defence. The Abolitionists thought they saw their opportunity of accomplishing the destruction of slavery through the war for the preservation of the Union, and with one accord they joined the swelling chorus of patriotism. For a time they affected to regard the war as undertaken solely for the specific objects set forth in the resolution of Congress. But that did not last long. They could not disguise their puposes for six consecutive months. After exhausting efforts to drive the Administration into the policy of universal emancipation, and discovering the utter failure of their labors in this direction; after becoming tolerably well satisfied that if the war results in the triumph of the Government, the Union will be restored as it was, "with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," these Abolition agitators are already retreating to their own original ground of hostility to the Union, and hinting that it is not worth preserving if the slave States are to come back with slavery. The Tribune exclaims—"No reconstruction of the Union, much as we may pray for it and desire it, would be worth having, at the cost of the hopeless and interminable enslavement of the African race in America"—that is, if slavery is not destroyed, the Union is not worth preserving. And the Telegraph, which has recently taken to circulating Garrison's Abolition productions, comparing the President to Pharaoh, after demanding that the Federal Government shall strike an immediate blow, declares our armies a "useless organization and burden to the Government" if this war is to accomplish what Congress says is its only purpose—the restoration of the Union with all the "social vigor" and "political power" possessed by the several States, before this rebellion was organized.

This glance at the history and present position of the anti-slavery agitators, is sufficient to show that their only object is the destruction of slavery—that they are more anxious that this should be the result than for the preservation of the Union—that they are opposed to restoring the Union as it was, and prefer separation—and that under the pretence of promoting the success of our arms they are diligently sowing the seeds of discord in the North. Before another year rolls around they will be universally recognized as disunionists and public enemies.—*Patriot and Union.*

PARTINGTONIAN.—'What are you going to do, you bad woman's boy?' said Mrs. Partington, as Ike passed through the kitchen into the garden.

'Down with the secesher!' he shouted, and she looked out just in season to see the top of a beautiful plant fall before the artillery sword of Paul that the youngster held in his hand.

'You'd better go to Molasses Jugtion, if you want to do that,' she said, restraining his hand as it was lifted against her fuschia, ready to decapitate the plant that she had watched with almost a mother's care for three winters. 'Dear me!' she murmured half to herself, 'what a terrible thing war is when even the children show such signs of consanguinity, and brother is pitied against brother. I can't bear to think of it. Isaac, dear, go down and buy me an extradition of the paper.' Ike departed with half a dime, and from the fact that no change came back, Mrs. Partington supposed the price was raised.

Archbishop Hughes' Organ on Abolitionism.

A late number of Brownson's Quarterly Review, the leading Catholic periodical of America, contained an article on slavery and the war, taking decided abolition ground. The Metropolitan Record, the recognized organ of Archbishop Hughes', contains a scathing review of Brownson's article, from which we extract as follows:

We cannot help thinking that this paper, so far as it was intended to influence the Catholic readers of the Review, is at once untimely and mischievous. The Catholics of this country have obtained great credit for having entirely kept out of discussions on the question of slavery. Neither do they wish to have that question thrust upon them in a periodical which is supposed to be published in the interest of their religion.

Dr. Brownson maintains that the end and purpose of the war is not, or should not be, merely to sustain the constitution, government, and laws of the country, but to abolish slavery in the Southern States. Now, we, Catholics, and a vast majority of our brave troops in the field, have not the slightest idea of carrying on a war that costs so much blood and treasure, just to gratify a clique of abolitionists in the north. If it were generally known that this is one of the purposes of the war, the drafting of troops would become immediately necessary—volunteers would be few, indeed, and the business of recruiting would become even slacker than it is now said to be.

The war is, as we have said, for the maintenance and defense of our constitution and government. In the progress of war it is difficult to foresee what turn events may take in the south, under the pressure of military necessity. But to announce beforehand that one of its purposes is to set the slaves in the southern States free, and, as a consequence, even arm them against the white population, is to vitiate in popular estimation the high motives by which the government and the gallant officers in command of the army are actuated.

Napoleon III, announced that France made war in Italy for an idea; but the idea was his own, and not furnished by abolitionism. Here, on the contrary, that clique, who shun the battlefield and become selfcomplacent in their fanaticism, under the immagination that our brave soldiers are fighting their battles without being aware of it, are teeming with 'ideas' which they expect the country to take up and realize, even by the sword.

True patriots will be shocked at the Reviewers interpretation of what the war means or should mean. They will ask:—Was it for this that our dauntless soldiers fell in battle? Was it for this many of them, together with their brave officers, are now pining away in the captivity of a southern dungeon? Take for instance, Col. Corcoran and his gallant fellow prisoners of the 69th. Was it for this that Cameron fell on the battle-field, without any friendly eye to gaze on his countenance whilst he lay

"Like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him."

Was it for this that the noble-hearted and gallant Ward was, we might say, assassinated on the deck of his vessel? Was it for this that the unyielding patriot and heroic commander of Fort Sumter, as well as the equally heroic Mulligan at Lexington, no less than the brave Gen. Lyon who fell on the field, were so cruelly neglected and left to their fate until reinforcements came too late? Was it to carry out the idea of abolitionism that these noble warriors, and thousands of less distinguished names, have already given their lives, as they imagined for the support of the constitution and the preservation of the Union?

No, no. The crime charged against the adherents of what is called the southern Confederacy is their wish and attempt to overthrow the constitution and the Government of the United States. Now this crime has been attempted by the abolitionists, but not in the candid bravery of the southern secessionists.

One of the abolitionists, perhaps their ablest man, described the constitution as a "covenant with hell." The abolitionists would take advantage of double tides, and in order to be consistent whilst they would have our army to destroy slavery in the south, they themselves sympathize with the people of the seceded states who are endeavoring to destroy this same "covenant with hell." We do not say that all the abolitionists regard the constitution in the light as the author of the attrocious expression just quoted. But we have never seen the expression or its author repudiated in their speeches, writings, or resolutions.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.—The other day as the President and Gen. Cameron were going over to the review in Virginia, it was necessary for them to drive through Fort Runyon. There are two gates; and the rule is to keep to the right to prevent confusion; the right road was blocked up, and the President was in a hurry, so he ordered his driver to go through the left. He attempted it, but the guard stopped him; driver insisted on going on, and said the President ordered it. "That dodge won't do; you cannot go—so back your horses out," he replied: and Old Abe, laughingly, said, "We had better fall back;" and so they backed out and took to the right.

— Of all kinds of property; money lent on good security is the most interesting.

— The soldier's great risk is that of becoming extinguished before he becomes distinguished.

— Good temper is like a sunny day, it sheds a brightness over everything; it is the sweetener of toil, and the soother of disquietude.

— Truth itself becomes falsehood if presented in any other than its right relations. There is no truth but the "whole truth."

— He who thinks he can do without others is mistaken; he who thinks others cannot do without him, is still more mistaken.

Warmest and Best Clothing.

Most persons suppose that fabrics made of coarse wool are the warmest and most durable. This is a mistaken idea. Owing to the lower prices of coarse woolen, fabrics of this material are usually made heavier than those of fine wool, hence their greater thickness deceive persons respecting their qualities for warmth and wear. There is no heat in the wool itself; its properties of what is called "warmth" is due to its non-conducting qualities. If we grasp a bar of iron on a frosty morning, it produces a disagreeable cold sensation because it is a good conductor of heat, and the warmth of the hand is rapidly carried off by the metal. On the other hand, a piece of woolen cloth, especially if it has a long nap upon it, does not feel cold because it is a good non-conductor, and prevents the heat passing rapidly from the hand. Now the warmest fabrick for clothing is that which is the best non-conductor; and Count Rumford made a great number of experiments with different materials in order to find out the best. According to his observations, the down of the eider-duck, which the Esquimaux use in their clothing, is unrivaled is this respect; and the finer the fabric of woolen cloth used, the more imperfectly did it conduct the heat from the human body. As fine woolen cloth is superior to that of coarse wool as a non-conductor, it is therefore the best for clothing in keeping the body warm during cold weather. We are also positive that cloth made of fine wool equal in thickness to that manufactured from the coarser material will wear much longer.—The finest woolen cloth, although dearest at first, is cheapest in the end, because it is more durable and warmer; and, according to Leibig so much heat saved is so much meat gained. It must not be overlooked, however, that there may be a very great difference between what is called "firm cloth" and cloth made of fine wool. Fine wool is our theme; it feels pleasant and soft to the touch, and it has a rich velvety appearance. There has been a greater demand recently for coarse to be used in the manufacture of common army and other cloth, but every effort should rather be made to obtain plenty of cheap fine wool, because it is the warmest and best for clothing.

NO USE FOR TROUSERS.—On the morning of the meteoric shower, in 1833, Old Peyton Roberts, who intended making an early start to his work, got up in the midst of the display. On going to his door, he saw with amazement the sky lighted up with falling meteors, and he concluded at once that the world was on fire, and that the day of judgment had come. He stood for a while gazing in speechless terror at the scene, and then with a yell of horror, sprang out of the door into the yard, right into the midst of the falling stars, and here in his efforts to dodge them, he commenced a series of ground and lofty tumbling that would have done honor to a rope dancer. His wife being awakened in the meantime, and seeing old Peyton skipping and jumping about the yard, called out to him to know 'what in the name o' sense was he doing out thar' dancing round without his clothes?' But Peyton heard not; the judgment and long back accounts he would have to settle, made him heedless of all terrestial things, and his wife by this time becoming alarmed at his behavior, sprang out of bed and running to the door shrieked out at the top of her voice, 'Peyton! I say Peyton, what do you mean by jumpin' about out thar! Come in and put on your trowsers!' Old Peyton, whose fears had near overpowered him, faintly answered, as he fell sprawling to the earth. 'Trousers, Peggy! what's the use o' trowsers when the world's on fire?'

☞ One of the most serious charges against Gen. Fremont contained in Adjut- and General Thomas' report is, that one week after the receipt of the President's order modifying his proclamation relative to the emancipation of slaves, General Fremont required one of his officers to circulate the original proclamation. This was an act of defiant insubordination, which no government could overlook, and which General Fremont's friends cannot excuse or justify. Extravagant expenditures of money, lack of military judgment in the disposition of troops, the inclination to accomodate friends and parasites with profitable contracts, and other direlictions laid to the charge of Gen. Fremont, may proceed from weakness and incapacity; but the refusal to comply with an express command of the government is an offence of a much higher grade.

Gen. McClellan's War Policy.

At a recent dinner given by Gen. McClellan, he is said to have remarked to a guest, that there was no power on earth, neither that of the press or of politicians, that should cause him to swerve a hair's breadth from the policy which he had adopted in relation to the present war.—Availing himself of all the military wisdom that is in the possession of the officers around him, together with his own mature experience, he has, to the best of his own ability, adopted a plan of warfare to which he intends to adhere most rigidly. Knowing, as he does, that the fate of a nation is in his hands, and that a single blunder might forever estrange him from the support and confidence of the people; he has resolved to propose and dispose of all the military power now at his command, and to venture a blow only at the time when in his own mind he is convinced that the exigencies of the occasion demand that it should be struck.

CURING HAMS.—At a late Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, the first premium was awarded for hams cured thus: To 150 lbs. of ham, take 1½ oz saltpeter, four quarts of fine salt, with enough molasses to make a paste; rub well on the flesh side; let it lie for four weeks; then hang and smoke. Two days before removing from the smokehouse, paint with black pepper and strong vinegar; after which, bag them.

I DO NOT LIKE TO HEAR HIM PRAY.

I do not like to hear him pray,
Who loans at twenty-five per cent.,
For that I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food and rent;
And in that Book, which all should heed,
Which says we after shall be blest;
As sure as I have eyes to read,
It does not say "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be!"
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want o'ertake you, come to me."
I hate the prayer, so loud and long,
That's uttered for the "Orphan's weal,"
By him who sees her crushed by wrong,
And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear him pray,
With face as long as any rail,
Who never means his debts to pay,
Because he cant be put in jail;
For caution asks the written bond,
But friendship trusts the word alone:
And he's a knave wherever found,
Who never comes the debt to own.

I do not like such soulless prayer;
If wrong I hope to be forgiven;
No Angel's wing them upward bears—
They're lost a million miles from Heaven.
I do not like long prayers to hear,
And, studied, from the lips depart;
Our father lends a listening ear—
Let words be few—he hears the heart.

Harmony of Colors in Dress.

Much attention has been bestowed upon the subject of harmony of colors. As the success of many industrial pursuits is dependent upon the observance of the laws regulating the contrasts of colors, it may not be improfitable to refer to the rules she lays down as indispensable to beauty and harmony. The optical effect of dark and black dresses is to make the figures appear smaller, hence it is a suitable color for stout persons; black shoes diminish the apparent size of the feet.—On the contrary, white and light colored dresses make persons appear larger.—Large patterns make the figure look shorter; longitudinal, if not too wide, add to the hight of the figure; horizontal stripes have a contrary effect, and are very ungraceful. Incongruity may be frequently observed in the adoption of colors without reference to their accordance with the complexion of the wearer, as a light blue bonnet and flowers surrounding a sallow countenance, or a pink opposed to one of a glowing red; a pale complexion associated with a canary or lemon yellow, or one of delicate red and white rendered almost colorless by the vicinity of deep red. If the lady with a sallow complexion had worn a transparent white bonnet; or if the lady with a glowing red complexion had lowered it by means of a bonnet of a deeper red color; if the pale lady had improved the cadaverous hue of her countenance by surrounding it with pale green, which, by contrast, would have suffused it with a delicate pink hue; or had the face of delicate red and white been arrayed in a light blue, or light green, or in a transparent white bonnet, with blue or pink flowers on the inside—how different, and how much more agreeable would have been the impression on the spectator! In general, the broken and semi-neutral colors are productive of an excelent effect in dress. They may be enlivened by a little positive color, but the contrasting color should bear but a small proportion to the mass of principal color. A blue bonnet and dress may be contrasted with an orange colored shawl, but the blue, to balance the orange, must be of a very deep tone; a pink bonnet may be worn with a green dress, but the hue of each should be carefully assorted according to their exact contrast. Colored shawls are instances in which a great variety of colors may be arranged with harmonious and rich effect. It is always necessary that if one part of the dress be highly ornamented, or consists of various colors, a portion should be plain to give repose to the eye. The French manufacturers pay great attention to this subject, and the good effects of this study are visible in the textile fabrics which they produce, and which are so highly valued.—American manufacturers by the same attention may reach the same degree of perfection.—*Boston Post.*

Light in the Sea.

A paper on the nature of the Deep Sea Bed, by Dr. Wallich, was lately read at a meeting of the Royal Institution at Great Britain. The following passage occurred in it:—"Light, or rather the absence of it, can hardly be said to determine in any important degree, the distribution and limitation of the lower forms of animal life. Light is not essential even in the case of some of the higher orders. A large class of creatures, both terrestrial and marine, possess no true organs of vision, although there is good reason for believing that they do possess some special sensory apparatus susceptible to the influence of light; whilst certain creatures, whose habitation is in subterranean caves or lakes, as in the Magdalena near Adelsburg, and the Great Mammoth caves in Kentucky, either possess no organs of vision or possess them in so rudimentary a state, as to prove clearly that the absence or imperfect development of the sense may be compensated for by the higher development of other senses. It is impossible at present to say to what depth light penetrates in the sea. The photographic art will, no doubt, one day solve the problem. But it is almost certain that a limit is attained, and that, moreover, long before the deep recesses gaged by the sounding machines are reached, where the light-giving portion of the ray cannot penetrate even in its most attenuated condition; and yet as shall hereafter be shown, creatures have been found down in those profound and dark abysses whose coloring is as delicate and vared as if they had passed their existence under the bright influence of a summer sun."

A LARGE STATE.—Missouri is one of the largest States in the Union. Its territory exceeds in extent the six New England States and the State of Delaware combined. It is divided into upwards of one hundred counties. The State extends about 283 miles from east to west, and 280 miles from North to South.

The Growth of Flowers.

In his address at the Queens County Agricultural Fair at Flushing, Mr. Richard C. McCormick spoke thus of the cultivation of flowers:

"Not less profound than has ever been my admiration of the trees which so richly ornament and shade this favored village is my appreciation of the beautiful flowers which at all seasons decorate its graceful gardens and greenhouses, and which to day from so attractive a feature in the superb variety of nature's wonderful works gathered beneath this capacious tent. Examining each peculiar tint and inhaling each exquisite fragrance of these dainty creations of sunshine and of shower. I have experienced a feeling similar to that which excited Linneus, who when he first saw the English Downs all aflame with the golden flowers of the furze, knelt down and thanked God for having made anything so beautiful. The varied splendor of the flowers, who shall describe it? 'They toil not, they spin not; and yet I say unto you, that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.'

"That sturdy British reformer, Cobbett who was more successful in agriculture than in politics, while resident in North Hempstead, in this county, in the early part of the present century, used his ready pen in simple but masterly exposition the requirements of practical husbandry. His voluminous writings cluster with common sense, and a radical Quixotic sentiment here and there, may be pardoned in veiw of the many valuable hints and suggestions, the result of an unusual experience and peculiar powers of observation, with which his works on rural subjects are replete. From his passionate fondness of the grosser vegetables, especially the Ruta Baga turnip, which he first introduced in America and cultivated with great success, it might be supposed that he had no better appreciation of flowers than had Woodsworth's stoic, Peter Bell. But not so. In his 'American Gardener,' which may be read at the present time to advantage, he rebukes those who think that flowers are of no use, and exclaims, 'For my part as a thing to keep and not to sell, as a thing the possession of which is to give me pleasure, I hesitate not a moment to prefer the plant of a fine carnation to a gold watch set with diamonds.'

"In this light I wonder that every farm has not its flower garden however small. In its perfection it is, of course, unattainable without great care and expense; but a single dollar a year, judiciously laid out in seed and bulbs, will from one tiny plant, yield, from the first crocus to the last chrysanthemum, a perpetual joy. It is indeed, passing strange that there is not a more general enthusiasm in the cultivation of flowers. It has been said that they are the alphabet of angels wherewith they write on hills and plains the mysterious truths. Certian it is that they are ever suggestive of the pure and holy, and ennobling, to those who live in their gentle presence.

"Lafayette, visiting the mother of Washington at Fredericksburg, found her busily engaged weeding her flower garden, and the incident suggests that the fair sex can find no more wholesome pastime than that given to floriculture. They may do much in the training of the rose to brighten their own cheecks with its blushing hues, and in the sweet air of the garden find an invigoration which no other source can provide. Our maidens should at this time, tend sheir gardens with the fondest care, for when their lovers who have gone to the war for the Union and the constitution shall have redeemed the dear old flag from the disgrace which heartless traitors and rebels would heap upon it, and return to their gentle embrace covered with the glory and dust of battle will they not merit garlands choicer than ever graced the brow of Roman victors or adorned Grecian heroes flushed with triumph of their classic arms?"

The Pacific Telegraph.

A great work is accomplished. The Pacific shore of the country is in instantaneous communication with the Atlantic. Though amid the excitement of war no noisy demonstrations have marked the successful termination of this great enterprise, it is recognized as an event of the very highest importance. Above its inestimable value in transmitting public intelligence and faciliating the operations of commerce, above even its higher uses in communicating the knowledge of deaths and other social events to widely separated families, must be its influence on the destinies of the nation. It is an intellectual nerve stretching across the continent, and constituting the strongest of all bands to bind the extreme East to the furthest West. "All quarters," says Carlyle, "are misundestandings," and when the thoughts of people can be instantly flashed from one to another, the danger of misunderstanding is infinitely lessened.

Even the importance of this work, immeasurable as it is, is surpassed by its high significance. It is an additional and a striking proof of the resources and energy of a free and educated people, and it shows that great industrial enterprises may be carried steadily through in spite of the war. None of us who have not crossed the continent can form any idea of the immense distance of barren plain and mountain mass which lies between the confines of Missouri and the rocky coast of California. Over this distance, upon its row of posts, winding its way through the valleys, and up the sides of the mountains, and stretching across mile after mile of sage-bush plain, is drawn the slender wire that forms the road along which ideas take their flight of inconceivable swiftness. It is the last and greatest of all the conquests of man over the forces of nature.

☞ An Incident.—During the seige of Sebastopol, a Russian shell buried itself in the side of a hill without the city, and opened a spring. A little fountain bubbled forth where the cannon-shot had fallen and during the remainder of the seige afforded to the thirsty troops who were stationed in that vicinity an abundant supply of pure cold water.

The Great Naval Expedition.

The enterprise is one of the most formidable of the kind the world has ever seen since the invention of gunpowder.—Though it will not compare with that against Sebastopol, which numbered some six hundred vessels and ninety thousand men, it figures respectably by the side of any other that can be named. The world-famous 'Invincible Armada,' dispatched under Philip II of Spain for the conquest of England, to be sure numbered one hundred and thirty-seven ships, but the largest of those vessels were mere cock boats compared with some of ours, and they all together embarked only twenty thousand soldiers and eleven thousand sailors. So the expedition of Charles V to Tunis numbered five hundred Genoese and Spanish vessels, but carried only thirty thousand men. That of Peter the Great upon the Caspian sea numbered two hundred and seventy ships, but only twenty thousand men. The expedition of Gustavus Adolphus to Germany numbered fifteen or eighteen thousand men; that of Jussuf against Candia thirty thousand; that of Kionperti against the same stronghold, fifty thousand; that of Charles XII upon Denmark, fifty thousand. Hoche, in his attempted descent upon Ireland, counted twenty-five thousand. Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt consisted of twenty-three thousand men, with thirteen ships, 17 frigates and four hundred transports. Abercrombie's expedition to Egypt numbered twenty-thousand men; Cathcart's to Copenhagen, twenty-five thousand; Wellington's to Portugal fifteen thousand, and to Spain thirty thousand. Bonaparte's contemplated expedition, in which preparations were made for throwing one hundred and fifty thousand disciplined veterans upon England, by means of three thousand pinnaces, protected by sixty ships of the line, is not entitled to be brought into comparison, inasmuch as it was never carried out. The English expedition against Washington numbered eight thousand, and against New Orleans fifteen thousand. The French expedition against Algiers thirty thousand. The United States expedition, under General Scott, against Mexico, 12,000.

HAIL COLUMBIA.—In the summer of 1798, a young man connected with the theatre at Philadelphia, as a singer, was about to receive a benefit on a certain Monday evening. On the Saturday afternoon previous, he called on Joseph Hopkins, a rising young lawyer, 28 years of age, with whom he had gone to school when both were boys. The actor said he had but twenty boxes taken, and his 'benefit' would be a loss unless he could get a patriotic song written to the 'President's March,' then a popular air. The poets of the theatrical corps had tried their hand, but were satisfied that no words could be made to suit the air. Hopkins promised to make the attempt.

At that time there was a great discussion in the country as to the policy of America joining either France or England in the war then waged between those two nations, and party spirit ran very high. Hopkins endeavored to write a song that should be independent of and above the interests, passions and policy of both belligerents, and look and feel exclusively for American honor and rights. He wrote 'Hail Columbia.' It was announced on Monday evening, and the theatre was crowded to excess, and so continued during the season, the song being encored and repeated many times each night, the audience joining in the chorus. It was also sung at nights in the streets, by large assemblies of citizens, including members of Congress, and had now became a National Song.

☞ Lice on Fowls.—A correspondent of the London Field says, fowls may be kept free from vermin as follows:—"First of all, if in confinement, in the dust corner of the poultry house, mix about half a pound of black sulphur in the sand lime that they dust in. This will both keep them free from parasites, and give the feathers a glossy appearance. If infected with the insects, dampen the skin under the feathers with a little water, than sprinkle a little black sulphur on the skin.—Let the bird be covered with insects, and they will disappear in the course of twelve hours. Also, previous to setting a hen, if the nest be slightly sprinkled with the sulphur, there is no fear of the hen being incubation, neither will the chickens be troubled by them.—Many a fine hatched broob pines away and dies through nothing else, and no one knows the cause."

☞ General Jackson, while in comm and of a large force at New Orleans, and after remaining there for some time the provision began to get short, and the soldiers commenced to show symptoms of mutiny for want of provsions, when Gen. Jackson went to them, and in a speech said, "Soldiers, we will have provisions to day. Gen. George Gibson said he would be here to-day with provisions, and George Gibson was never known to tell a lie."—At the conclusion of this sentence Gen. Gibson made his appearance upon the ground with provisions, when the soldiers exclaimed, "Your are an honest General."

☞ The Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, (formerly known as the 'Dauphin and Susquehanna') fifty-four miles in length, running from Auburn, on the Reading railroad, to Rockville, on the Pennsylvania railroad, five miles above Harrisburg, has passed under the management of the Reading Railroad Company.

— Captures—Thus far 103 vessels have been captured by the United States vessels and 74 by the Rebel privateers.

☞ A gentleman standing by a sewing machine, at which a young lady was at work, looking alternately at the machine and at its fair operator, at length gave vent to his admiration with, 'by golly! it's purty, specially the part with caliker.'

☞ 'Don't you mean to marry, my dear sir?' 'No, my dear widow, I'd rather lose all the ribs I've got than take another.'