PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Col. Charles J. Biddle, the member of Congress from the 2d district of Philadelphia, who was elected last June while in the army, was lately tendered a public dinner by a committee of distinguished citizens. We make the following extracts from his letter declining the honor:

To the Honorable George M. Dallas, Charles J. Ingersoll, Peter M'Call, John Cadwalader, George Sharswood, A. V. Parsons, Frederick Fraley, Henry M. Phillips, Esqs., and others.

Gentlemen:—I have had the pleasure to receive, to-day, your communication, and beg you to accept my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have expressed your views upon what has been, to me, a subject of anxious reflection.

It has been my earnest desire, at this great juncture in our National affairs, to give my humble services where they may be most useful to my country: With this purpose I took the field; and holding, during the period of the Extra Session, a separate and important command, I did not feel at liberty to quit it to take the seat in Congress to which you had in my absence, elected me.

I have come, for a day or two, from the great camp in front of Washington where I command a regiment that has been to me a source of the highest pride and satisfaction, and I shall leave it with feelings of regret that I will not attempt to express here. But, I yield to the representations of the wishes of my constituents, conveyed to me in your letter and in other forms. I shall, therefore, tender, through the proper authorities, the resignation of my military commission from the State, and, as your representative, will return to Washington.

It is true that, according to high authorities, I might at once hold to two positions; but it is plain that I could not perform the duties of both, and, waiving the bare legal question, it seems to me incompatible with the character of a representative and a legislator to be paid officer, subject to the orders of the Executive, and present in his place only by the revocable leave of a military superior. I have, therefore, reached the conclusion that your representative must not now be thus trammelled; yet should the tide of war, indeed, roll round the National Capital, I hope that my brethren in arms will find room in their ranks for one soldier more.

My political opinions are what they have always been. I am a Democrat—never more than at this hour. I rejoice that it was with my name upon your banners that you overthrow the Republican party in this city.

When I say I am a Democrat, I do not mean that I belong to any knot of politicians. When I say I am a Democrat, I mean that I have ever maintained those national principles which, under God, made and preserved as a nation; those great national principles of justice and equality for all the States which, so long as they were practiced, made our various institutions and interchangeable commodities bonds of strength and union rather than grounds for strife.

This, at least, we may say for the Democratic party—it rated at their true value the fantastic theories, the whimsies, the "isms," the questions of mere phraseology, that men calling themselves statesmen, have preferred to peace, to union, to the gradual progress and development of each section, and all races in due relation to natural causes. This, too, we may say for the Democratic party—while it maintained its sway, "Secession" was a little, baffled clique: as the Republican party rose, "Secession" became "an army with banners."

Nor was the foresight of the Republican leaders wider than their patriotism. The false prophets of the party promised their followers that three months should see the end of all the trouble; and when war came upon them even then they wanted only three months volunteers to end it. They created and fostered that intoxicating self-confidence that was the cause of our earlier reverses. They had so persistently abused that part of the American people that lived across a geographical line, that they had come, at last, to underrate and despise them, and Republican oratory summoned its hearers, not to stern encounters, but only to pays and pillage.

When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national Capital was threatened by Secession, the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people; Europe prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as it smitten with blindness, the Republican leaders seemed striving to waste and dissipate, instead of to seize and use the noble material for great armies which was, with scarcely any limit placed at their disposal. The soldier who offered himself for the public service found that he must ear-wig some politician before he could be allowed the privilege to fight or die for his country. Men began to say that the war was to be made "a Black Republican job."

Politicians were put at the head of troops—politicians who thought that to wear lace and feathers, and to pocket pay, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting and frolicing and speechmaking took the place of training and discipline; and while the officers sported and revelled, the rank and file were robbed of their first right—the right to skillful guidance and instruction. The reins were nominally put into the hands of a venerable chieftain; but every politician, every "able editor," took a pull at them, till they upset the coach.

Amid shouts of "on to Richmond," the North, with its teeming population, found itself outnumbered at every point of conflict, and the Battle of Bull Run proved that the Administration had known neither its own strength nor the enemy's.—"Where then were our legions?" we may well ask of it. But the battle of Bull Run was not without its fruits for us.—Panic-stricken selfishness seeking self preservation, lighted on those who could save it. The direction of the army passed into the hands of soldiers. A General, born here among us, restored to their due supremacy the martial virtues that issue success in war; trained and competent officers second his efforts, scores of imbeciles have been pushed out of service; and this good work still progresses.

The Democratic party will sustain the men—the McClellans, the Duponts—who have in charge the honor of our flag on land and sea. Let, everywhere, the people put in office men who will not see the war again become "a party job;" let the Administration of the Government be such as to attract, not repel the doubtful States. Then the contest may be continued with success and ended with honor. We may yet see the authors of our national troubles, those twin fomenters of discord—the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South—reduced again to the harmless insignificance in which Democracy long held them. And if the event baffles these hopes, the Government that embraces the great, rich and popular States of the North, must sink to no humble, no degraded place among the nations. National prosperity is too nearly allied to national dignity to suffer us to stand in the relation of the vanquished to those who never can secede from geographical connection; with whom close relations, warlike or amicable, must continue always.

The Democratic party sought to keep the peace among the States with honor to them all; but while the war lasts, into which the Abolitionists of the North and the "precipitationists" of the South have hurried us, let us demand that a firm and wise administration of the Government shall evoke and honestly apply our military resources, in which the nations most famous in arms have not surpassed nor equalled us.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I am deeply sensible of the honor of representing this old city; for our district is the *old* city that our fathers knew and loved.

As your representative, I will exercise the right of free speech, and will strive to maintain for all, the cherished rights, the enjoyment of which constitute civil liberty.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, E. C.,
Hilton Head, S. C. Nov. 12 '61.

DEAR FRIENDS:—You will have learned ere this reaches you of the successful result of the great Naval Expedition, and our successful landing upon the sacred soil of South Carolina. I have not learned how the good people of this part of Secession do like our sudden descent upon their shores, but inasmuch as they fled in great haste and have been rather shy of us ever since, I take it they have seen enough of the "Yankees," as they call us, and are not near as desirous of scraping acquaintance now as they seemed to be before the bombardment. I think they saw more of us than they wished on that day. Last Saturday I again found myself on terra-firma after just three weeks of dull, miserable, cramped and very disagreeable life on shipboard. I need not say I was glad to get ashore, even if I did find myself on an island where I was obliged to wade through sand shoe deep and make use of the whole bay as a wash basin—do my own washing and ironing (very little of the latter do I do though,) and where I was obliged to be my own tailor, chambermaid and waiter generally. To say I was glad wouldn't begin to express my 'phee links' on that occasion. But I had very little time to rejoice or celebrate the event but was immediately set to work and spent (not willingly, however,) the whole of that bright and beautiful Sabbath day in hard work, writing letters, orders, &c., &c., for the General. It was anything but a day of rest to me—indeed! since I left Brooklyn I have not known a quiet Sabbath, in fact, there seems to be more than usual to do on that day.

The first thing I was set about on coming ashore was taking down the names, ages, height, occupation, &c., of a lot of 'contrabands,' whose masters having ran away and leaving them destitute, now came flocking in. They commonly had but one name, and often queer ones too—Joe, Tom, Pete, Moses, Mingo, Pope, Mars, Toby and Lymus were all present, besides Sampson, March, February and many others whose names I cannot now recall. Generally they were a degraded looking set, hardly able in many cases to express themselves intelligibly, but few degrees above the brute creation in intellect. On asking boys of twelve or fourteen years of age how old they were, one replied that he was a year old, another answered that he thought he was three years old when in reality he was at least twelve years old; thus showing a lamentable state of ignorance on their part.

They are now furnished with food and employed at work about Head Quarters—unloading the ships, waiting on the officers, &c. They are quartered at present in an old house just back of our Head Quarters, and while I have been writing this evening, I have heard their voices (male and female) united in singing some good old hymns—they seem to be holding a kind of meeting.

So busy have I been that I have not found time to even visit the Fort only a few rods distant, and only time to get my meals and hurry back again to my labors. But this hurry will be over again in a few days and then I hope to get a chance to run about some. Many soldiers and officers for the past few days have been strolling all about the island, shooting cattle, turkies and hogs—pillaging and doing pretty much as they pleased. Stories of these depredations came to the ears of Gen. Sherman, and annoyed him considerably, and he has in consequence issued very strict orders in regard thereto, and against all men and officers found outside of the line of pickets. He says such acts of lawlessness are disgraceful to the soldier, whose first duty should be to protect the citizen. He has issued a proclamation to the people of South Carolina which no doubt will be published in the papers, therefore I will not make any extracts from it now.

Wednesday eve., Nov. 13.—To-day has been another busy day with me. I saw Henry Rogers and several more of the boys of our Company this morning—was sorry to hear Led. Mack was quite sick and will try and visit him to-morrow. To night we received the good news that Mason and Slidell had been captured off the Island of St. Thomas just after they had embarked on an English vessel bound for Europe. All the officers seemed much rejoiced that these two *arch traitors* had been secured. Could you take a glance of our encampment from some elevated position you would be struck with the business appearance of our city. Hundreds of men are employed constantly at work building store-houses, unloading the ships, repairing and increasing the strength of the Forts, making new fortifications, cutting timber, &c.—Hundreds of horses and carts are employed in this work, also which is carried on night and day—every one that is able must work; there is no place here now for drones.

One thing in our favor has been the fair weather, which, so far, since we landed, been truly delightful and I hardly know what we should have done had it been stormy and cold, for many of the men were obliged to lay out on the ground for two or three nights in succession under the broad canopy of the blue sky, and they would have suffered much had the weather been more unfavorable.

While the good folks in B. are protecting themselves by thick clothes from the chilly winds and storms of approaching winter, many here are complaining of the heat, and all day I have sat with the windows and doors of our room open, to welcome the gentle breezes that came fresh from off the water.

The heat is not burdensome, however, and the evenings are indeed beautiful.—Sweet potatoes and oranges abound on the island, and before the pickets were stationed, men brought bushels of them into camp and naturally fare sumptuously every day, even if they were not clothed in scarlet and fine linen like a certain rich man of old whom I have heard tell of.—But alas, a certain gentleman issued a few orders one fine day which materially checked their roving disposition and as a consequence they were obliged to come down to their accustomed style of living.

I visited our company on Thursday night, found all glad to see me. Led. Mack had recovered so as to be around again. Many of the boys had not yet recovered from the severe exertions and hardships of the two days storm they experienced, and looked poor and slim.—Mum Baldwin and his brother were about, looking tough and rugged and both acting as cooks. Many of the boys threw their clothes (which were in their knapsacks) overboard as well as their guns and accoutrements. I should like to make them a visit every day but cannot get the opportunity. I was in hopes we should have a day of rest to-day. All the officers were desirous of being relieved for one day, but Gen. Sherman said that though he would like to observe the day they were so situated he did not see how he could suspend the work. I think, however, in the long run it will prove very bad policy and that the men would do more by having a day of rest.

Truly, your friend,
GEORGE N. D.

We have other letters from South Carolina, but as they relate mainly to the sea voyage, we presume that at this late day they would not prove interesting to our readers, who are already quite well posted on that subject. We give a few extracts.

I. H. Cross says:

We have full possession of the Island, and scouting parties have every part of it under guard, and our boys are taking possession of other Islands and points near us. We find plenty of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, turkeys, chickens, cotton, corn, rice, sweet potatoes, oranges, turnips, pea nuts, darkies, &c. The staple productions of the Island are cotton, corn, and rice.

J. A. Cornwall says:

We worked 36 hours for dear life without eating—that is, many of us did. Others were crying and praying. As for me, I left off the crying, but to tell the truth I did pray some, and swore a good deal to see men stand around and groan, and not raise a hand to help save themselves when we expected to sink every minute.

We are now on South Carolina soil, and the Winfield Scott is lying in the bay, a perfect wreck. She looks more like an old canal scow than anything else. When we sailed she was a very pretty boat but not fit for the sea. When we landed, up went the stars and stripes for the first time in a year, and the cheers they received fairly made the water in the ocean boil. The enemy fled, taking most of their killed and wounded. There were pieces of jaws, arms, and legs picked up all around, but as we landed in small boats, our regiment did not get ashore until next morning, so that I did not see the sight, but I saw all I wished to. Two men were buried, one shot through the breast, and one with his legs shot off.

I write, not only from the hot-bed of secession, but on secession paper, as it is some we captured here. We eat sweet potatoes, pea nuts, oranges, oysters, turkeys, chickens, fresh pork and beef, which are produced here in abundance.

Capture of the "Beauregard."

Acting volunteer Lieutenant W. C. Rodgers, of the barque W. G. Anderson, reports to the Navy Department that on the 12th instant, in latitude 26 40, longitude 76 42, he captured the Rebel privateer schooner Beauregard, 101 tons, manned by a captain, two Lieutenants, Purser and twenty-three seamen, and carrying a rifled pivot gun, throwing a twenty-four pound projectile. She was first seen about daylight, running before the wind towards the W. G. Anderson.

Lieutenant R. says:—

On approaching within four miles, he suddenly hauled by the wind, and as we noticed many men on his decks, immediately made sail, in chase, and in two hours brought her under our lee, and ordered the Captain on board with his papers.

He brought a letter of marque from Jefferson Davis, which he surrendered with his vessel.

We put a prize master and crew on board and transferred the prisoners to our ship, placing them in double irons.

On boarding her the crew were found in a drunken state, committing all the destruction they could, throwing overboard the arms and ammunition, spiking the gun and cutting the sails and rigging to pieces. She was otherwise in bad order, and poorly found, and having but a short supply of water, of which we having none to spare, was in no condition to send to Boston.

Having twenty-seven prisoners, and no room for them on board the W. G. Anderson, I decided as we were in three days sail of Key West, to take them and the vessel into that port and deliver them to the proper authorities.

A New Tune.

—The abolitionists, who a few months ago were the most ferocious against the the freedom of the Press, and denied the rights of any body to criticise the acts of the Administration, are now clamorous for a little Free Speech, and go in for a Free Fight against Lincoln. A large meeting of the friends of Fremont was held in Cincinnati, at which it was proclaimed that.

"It is the duty of a free people never under any circumstances to relinquish the right of criticising its Administration."

That is a noble declaration—one which every Democrat will approve—but how many democratic presses and individuals were mobbed for simply disapproving Lincoln's acts?

But the following smacks a little of treason:

"The cowardly and unworthy means by which the Government effected the removal of Fremont, justifies the worst fears of the designs and qualifications of the Administration."

If a democratic meeting has thus denounced the President, it would have been dispersed by a mob; and its officers arrested for treason.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT
TERMS—$1:50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
A. J. GERRITSON,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1861.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

Congress by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but 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; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

☞ An enterprising city paper states that G. A. Grow arrived at Washington last week, with his family! As Galusha is a bachelor, it will be of interest to know where he raised the "family." Either he has been very sly or unusually smart, or the city papers, as usual, have told more than the truth.

☞ No one should fail to read the article on first page headed "Cameron Reviewed," being an editorial from the pen of that staunch Unionist, Geo. D. Prentice of the Louisville Journal. It annihilates the abolition doctrine entirely, and impales poor Cameron, finely.

☞ Cold weather admonishes people to make due preparation for Winter; and a great many do so at the Stores of Guttenburg, Rosenbaum & Co., and go their way "suited" and contented.

☞ A movement is being made to send a quantity of mittens, socks, &c., to the volunteers in Capt. Dimock's company—the articles to be left at Sayre's Store, in time to be sent off before Christmas. We hope Capt. Gates' men, and others, will be kindly remembered, also. Mittens sho'd be knit with the fore-finger glove fashion.

Court Proceedings.

Com. vs Isaac L. Post for appropriating property with intent to defraud. A true bill. One like bill ignored.

Com. Isaac L. Post for obtaining property under false pretences. True bill.

Same vs do for larceny. No bill.

Daul. B. Smith vs. Samantha Smith.—Court decree divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

Commonwealth vs John D. Cook and Ezekiel Cook. Surety of the Peace.—Court sentence Ezekil Cook to give security in the sum of 200 for his good behavior for one year toward all the citizens of this Commonwealth, and especially towards George Otis, and family, and to pay the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed till sentence be complied with. John D. Cook discharged.

On motion of R. B. Little, Esq., W. T. Davis, Esq., sworn and admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor at law in the several Courts of Susquehanna county.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Roberts' Indictment for causing death by attempting to procure abortion, Verdict, not guilty on first count, guilty on second count of the indictment. New trial granted.

Com. vs Elijah W. Fish, for attempt to commit rape. Bill ignored, and Elizabeth R. Herbert, the prosecutor, pay costs.

Com. vs Chas C. Payne for keeping tippling house. Plead guilty, fined $10.

Com. vs Wm D. Bishop for horse stealing. Plead guilty, fined $20, to restore the horse or its value, and 18 months in penitentiary.

Com. vs Heman Willard, Jas R Bunell H, Doudney, S. Dunmore, H. Sterling, G. Newman, and F. Bunnell for riot, assault and battery. All found guilty—but Dunmore Francise Bunnuel and Newman on second count only, and they were fined $5 each. Doudney and Sterling, $20 each; Willard and Bunnell $10 each.

Com. vs S. Camp for reduction and bastardy, C. J. Gary prosecutrix. Plead guilty, fined $5 to the use of Middletown, to pay $25 to the mother for expenses, and 60c per week until the child is 5 years old and 75c per week for next 4 years. Paid quarterly in advance, and to be secured in the sum of $500 to Silver Lake.

Wm. Travis vs. Orimel Brown. Judgment opened as to Brown, and verdict for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Alanson B. Edwards Indictment, keeping tippling house. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20, and costs.

Lydia Maria Post vs. M. S. Wilson et al. Court directs judgment to be entered in favor of plaintiff as to horse and buggy and in foyor of defendants as to harness.

Isaac J. Post vs. M. S. Wilson et al. Feigned Issue. Verdict for plaintifi.

Commonwealth vs. Stephen Lake.—Judges certify to the Managers and Inspectors of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, that Stephen Lake, convicted of larceny, is a proper object for the House of Refuge.

Collins Peck vs W. Wilmarth. A swarm of bees in dispute. Peck recovers $3,50.

H. C. Conklin vs Dimock township.—Verdict for deft, but to pay cost.

☞ The Republicans are not all abolitionists. As an evidence of this fact, read how the Chicago Journal, a Republican paper, denounces the Tribune. The Journal, says:

The Chicago Tribune and similar papers are doing more, by their crazy abolition ravings, to retard the progress of the Union cause in the South, where these things are eagerly quoted, than the Government with all its armies is doing to re establish its authority there.

—Boston, Nov. 27.—The eleven Kentuckians who were released from Fort Warren, a few days since, being destitute of money, were sent home to-day by the city authorities.

—Last year there were but two men opposed to sectional Republicans in the Senate of Massachusetts and only sixteen in the House of Representatives. There are now twelve in the Senate to the Republicans twenty-eight, and eighty in the House.

Latest From Washington.

Dec. 1.—The Rebels have apparently become tired of wasting their ammunition upon the small craft navigating the Potomac, and sloops and schooners loaded with stores and wood, now run the blockade with impunity.

Considerable opposition has sprung up against Senator Wilson's anticipated bill to abolish Sutlerships, and funds are being raised among the sutlers to defeat it in the House.

It is two years to-day since the Virginia soldiers marched through Washington to attend the execution of John Brown, and two years to-morrow since he was hung. A committee are around to-night, arranging for a John Brown meeting to-morrow night. Engaged in it are more than one Congressman.

Authentic information has been received here that a small light draft Canadian steamer has been seized off the coast of Maine by a United States revenue cutter. The steamer had on board about ten thousand Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank paper, caps and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the Southern States.

It is currently reported that Thaddens Stevens will open the ball to-morrow, by introducing a bill for emancipating and arming slaves, and will then attempt to push it through or get a test vote upon it. Senator Sumner has not come yet, but will be here to-morrow, and will push the subject in the Senate.

Beaufort Still Unoccupied.

New York, Nov. 26.—The steamer Illinois, from Port Royal on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst. arrived at this port to day, bringing a mail and seventy-four passengers. Among the passengers are Captain Yard, of the sloop-of-war Dale, who brings fourteen prisoners captured the schooner Specie and Mabel.

The U. S. steamer Flag arrived at Port Royal on the 24th, and reported that Tybee Island, after being slightly shelled by the U. S. gun-boats Pocahontas Seneca Augusta and the Flag, to which attack there was no response, was taken possession of by the hoisting of the American flag by a force of marines who were sent on shore and found the Rebel works evacuated.

Tybee Island is at the mouth of the Savannah river.

Contrabands continued to arrive at Port Royal in large numbers.

Gen. Sherman has built entrenchments across the whole island.

Sore throat diseases prevailed among the troops.

Large quantities of cotton, uninjured, were still found in the storehouses and barns.

Another expedition, consisting of two brigades, under Gen. Veile, was to sail soon from Port Royal for some port on the Southern coast.

The steamers Empire City, Cahawba, Marion, McClellan, Matanzas, Oriental, and all the light gun boats were to be employed in the new expedition.

Beaufort was still unoccupied by our troops, but two gun boats were anchored off the town.

Engagement at Fort Pickens

The steamer Peabody, from Fort Pickens and Key West, arrived at New York on Monday.—She reports that the rebels have landed between three and four thousand troops on Dee Point, about six miles from Fort Pickens, and a mile and a half from Santa Rosa Island, and were preparing to attack the Fort.

Later reports, received through rebel sources on Tuesday state that an engagement was actually in progress—that the Niagara and the Colorado had engaged Fort McRea—that they had been somewhat damaged and had to retire—that Fort Pickens was vigorously bombarding the Navy Yard and Fort Barrancas, and that the rebels were spiritedly returning her fire.

Baltimore, Nov. 30—The Old Point boat has arrived, and the passengers furnish a variety of rumors of the most contradictory character, in relation to the fight at Pensacola. One reports that Fort Pickens had been taken, another that the Federal forces had been victorious, and that General Bragg was killed, while a third report is, that, after two days fighting, a great storm came on which rendered a cessation of hostillities necessary.

STILL LATER.—The Richmond Dispatch says that an official despatch, received on Tuesday night from Gen. Bragg, states that everything is quiet about Pensacola, and that the United States fleet keeps at a safe distance from his guns. He is fully prepared for a renewal of the fight.

Improvements at the Capital.

A number of improvements have lately been made at the Capitol. In the Senate Chamber a new clock, of beautiful workmanship, has taken place of the old one. New carpets have been laid upon the floors, and numerous other improvements tending to the comfort and convenience of the members, made. The old Senate Chamber, now used as the Supreme Court room, has also been renovated and improved, and presents a very neat appearance. The House Chamber has likewise undergone the process of renovation, and a number of changes calculated to increase the convenience of the members have been effected, The walls of the rotunda have been painted a beautiful lilac color. The bas reliefs, on the walls of this part of the building, which for some time past, have presented a dingy appearance, have been repainted. The large painting, representing Washington on horseback, which formerly hung above the east door of the rotunda, has been taken down, and is to be placed against the scaffolding facing the entrance to the old House Chamber.

☞ "This the work of many a dark hour and of many a prayer to bring the heart back from an infant gone."—And yet, how many a mother has had occasion to reprove herself for having neglected to employ those means which might have saved her darling from a premature death. Thanks to the timely aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the hearts of many parents have been made glad by witnessing the beneficial effects which this remedy never fails to produce during the critical period of teething. By its timely use the lives of thousands have been saved, and mothers have attested its value in expressions of gratitude and delight. It is pleasant to the taste, and prefectly safe for the feeble infant. Let not prejudice stand in the way, but try it, mothers—one and all.

—A lithographed *fac simile* of the Ordinance of Secession passed in the South Carolina Convention, and taken at Port Royal, is now framed and suspended at the Navy Department. It is three feet in length and two and a half in breadth.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The latest invention of which we have heard is a chewing machine—in other words, a little mill intended for toothless people and those who cannot properly masticate their food. Such an article is advertised in the London Lancet. It is fastened to the dinnertable, goes with a crank, and is said to mince the food very nicely.

—The Prairie Farmer estimates that 2500 barrels of sorghum or Chinese sugarcane syrup have been made in La Salle county, Illinois, this year, or enough to supply every family in the county with sweets for twelve months to come, saying the farmers $35,000 in this one item.—The yield is 200 to 250 gallons per acre.

—An officer of high standing and of unquestionable veracity, in the One hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, now in camp at Kalorama, complains that some of the articles intended for the sick soldiers in hospital, forwarded by kind hearted people in Berks county, have been consumed by those to whose keeping they were intrusted.

—The Parrot Gun, which was tested a few days since at West Point, has arrived in New York, *en route* for Fortress Monroe. The gun throws a one hundred pound shot five miles.

—The Rebel Convention at Russelville, Kentucky, has made a Declaration of Independence, passed an Ordinance of Secession, and adopted the laws and Constitution of Kentucky, where not inconsistent with the acts of the Rebel Government.

—It is stated that some of the beef contractors, a few days before the cattle are weighed, feed them with as much hay as they can possibly eat; they next furnish them with as much salt as they will eat, and then give them as much water as they can possibly drink. Cattle "fatted" in this way will weigh nearly two hundred pounds more than they otherwise would.

—Mrs. Capt Harvey has returned from Richmond, where she went to look for her husband, who was supposed to be wounded, but alive. He was Adjutant to Baker's Brigade. She learned he was dead. She was treated kindly, and saw many of our prisoners,

She saw Col. Cogswell, of the Tammany, who is doing well, being cared for by some of his old classmates of West Point, now in the Rebel army. She says they all are badly off for clothes.

—The Democratic press of the North, without an exception, sustains President Lincoln in his determination to maintain the constitution, and prevent this war for the union, from degenerating into an abolition crusade against slavery; and it is an equally significant fact, that a very large proportion of the opposition newspapers sustain Fremont, and condemn the President.

—The notorious Helper, author of the vilest Abolition book ever printed, which book did so much to exasperate the South and to induce the rebellion, and in which it is declared that a Republican bears the same relation to an Abolitionist that a Tadpole does to a Bullfrog, has been appointed Consul to Buenos Ayres by President Lincoln!

—The flag of the Union again floats over the soil of another of the rebellious Cotton States. Tybee Island, on the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah river, is in possession of a Federal force landed from the gun-boats Pocahontas, Seneca, Augusta and Flag. Thus the proud old symbol of the Union is step by step recovering the soil from which it was temporarily excluded by treachery and surprise. We have lodgments now in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi.

We understand that the members of the bar in our district, without distinction of party, are in favor of the appointment of William Elwell, Esq., of Towanda, as Judge, and that nearly all of them recommend him to the Governor for the place. He is a good lawyer, and a man of high character and pleasant address. If the Governor complies with the wishes of the district in appointing Mr. Elwell, we can congratulate ourselves upon the continued possession of an excelent President Judge.—*Columbia Democrat.*

—The last mail from Port Royal brought eighteen thousand letters.

—John Slidell, the Rebel Minister, and Riggs, the banker, bought, in 1857, ten thousand acres of land in Minnesota.

—Henry Grice, the United States District Marshal for Utah, has resigned, on the ground that the business of the office is not compensative, owing to the creation of the new territorial Government of Nevada.

Postmaster-General Blair issued an order, passed upon an old act of 1825, making post roads of streets in various cities, and laying them off in districts, and ordered the suppression of Blood's Despatches in Philadelphia, and all other letter carriers or expresses in other cities.

—It has been reported that some of the Postmasters have declined to receive United States Treasury Notes, payable on demand, when presented to them in payment of postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

—Postmasters are, therefore informed that these notes are to be received and disbursed by them as an aquivalent in all respects to coin.

—The first part of the "History of Julius Cæsar," by Louis Napoleon, may soon be looked for, the final execution of the maps, by which the work is to be enriched, being the only delay to its immediate publication.

—At a recent concert in Paris, M. Rogers, the great French tenor, sang in five languages—French, German, English Italian and Spanish. "When other hearts and other lips," by Balfe, was the *galluid Anglaise* chosen for the occasion.

—The government has taken steps to make the blockade of Charleston and Savannah perfect, so that nothing but lighters can get out or in. Twenty-five old whalers have been purchased and laden with stone, and both vessels and cargo are to be sunk in the channels, and thus put and insurmountable barrier in the way of rebel commerce.

—Capt Wilkes, certainly committed a great blunder when he allowed the families of the traitor ambassadors to escape to England on the Trent. They, undoubtedly, took the important documents to Europe. On examining the baggage of the rebel embassadors, not a document was to be found.

—The steamer Hercules arrived at Baltimore Friday morning from Pengoteague and reported the utmost quiet prevailing in both Accomac and Northamton counties, Virginia.

The troops continued to be well received, and the people were enthusiastic it their profession of loyalty to the Government.

A GREAT
REDUCTION
IN
PRICES!
GREAT CROWD EXPECTED
AT THE STORES OF
Guttenberg, Rosenbaum, & Co.,
AT
Montrose, Susq'a County, Pa.,
Elmira, New-York,
Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

WE proclaim to our friends and the public in general that in consequence of the present pressure in the money affairs in the cities we can purchase

GOODS FOR CASH,

FROM 10 TO 20 PER CT. LOWER THAN Formerly.

Therefore we are determined to offer the public our general stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
DRY GOODS,

which comprises the

largest and best
STOCK OF GOODS
Kept in ANY COUNTRY Store
this side of New York City.

At Prices which Defy Competition

as we will sell, for CASH, at the small advance of ten per cent above the wholesale cost. We will sell the following GOODS at the annexed prices, viz:

Black Frock Coat worth	$ 9	for	$6,00
Black Frock Coat worth	10	for	7,50
Black Frock Coat worth	12	for	9,50
Business Coat worth	$5	for	$2,75
Business Coat worth	6	for	4,00
Over Coat worth	$5	for	$4,00
Over Coat worth	7	for	5,75
Over Coat worth	10	for	7,50
Over Coat worth	15	for	11,50
Over Coat worth	20	for	15,00
Black Pants worth	$4	for	$3,00
Black Pants worth	5	for	3,75
Black Pants worth	6	for	4,50
Fancy Cassimere Pants worth	$4	for	$2,¾
Fancy Cassimere Pants worth	5	for	3,½
Fancy Cassimere Pants worth	6	for	4,½
Black Satin Vest worth	$3	for	$2,25
Black Satin Vest worth	4	for	3,00
Black Satin Vest worth	5	for	3,50

OVER-SHIRTS & OVERALLS only 31
UND'R GARMENTS EQUALLY LOW

As Winter has fairly appeared, we invite the attention of

LADIES
PARTICULARLY,

Also GENTS who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to make some Fair One a nice

Christmas or New-Years ☞
☞ ☞ ☞ PRESENT,

to our large assortment of

☞ FURS ☜
CLOAKS, SHAWLS
and
BONNETS.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
AND
TRIMMINGS
IS ALWAYS LARGE & COMPLETE,
COMPRISING
PLAIN BLACK, and
FANCY SILKS,
MERINOES,
of all colors and shades.
DE LAINES, &C. &C.

OUR STOCK OF
DOMESTICKS,
CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN
QUALITY OR PRICES.

Good Heavy Sheetings, 6 to 8cts. per y'd
Best Heavy Sheetings, 7 to 8½cts. pr y'd
DENIMS, from 8 to 12½ cents per yard
TICKING, from 10 to 15 cents per yard
GINGHAMS, from 10 to 15 cts. per yard
CALICOES, fast colors, 12½ yards only $1
" Best Merrimack, 10 yards only $1

Best Steel Spring Skirts,

A nice lot—selling at 4 cts. per spring.

Ladies' Saxony Wool Vests and Drawers.

LAMBS WOOL HOSE.

LADIES CORSETS,

Of the Latest Styles, &c., &c.

Thankful to the numerous customers for their generous patronage the past year, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum, & Co.

Montrose, Pa., October 1 st, 1861.