THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT,
IS PUBLISHED THURSDAYS, BY
A. J. Gerritson.
OFFICE ON PUBLIC AVENUE,
THREE DOORS ABOVE SEARLE'S HOTEL.

TERMS.—$1,50 per annum in ADVANCE; otherwise $2 will be charged—and fifty cents per annum added to arrearages, at the option of the Publisher, to pay expense of collection, etc. ADVANCE payment preferred.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of $1 per square, of ten lines or less, for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each additional week—pay down.

Merchants, and others, who advertise by the year, will be charged at the following rates, viz.:
For one square, or less, one year, with changes.....$8
Each additional square, at the rate of.....6

No credit given except to those of known responsibility.

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, DECEMBER 12, 1861. | NO. 49.

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

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 or delivery.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. HUNTTING 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. je3 38 tf

DR. E. F. WILMOT,
GRADUATE of the Allopathic and Homœopathic Colleges of Medicine.—Great Bend, Pa. Office, corner of Main & Elizabeth-sts, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. ap56 tf

DR. WILLIAM. W. WHEATON,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.
WITH DR. BYRON 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 plate work. Teeth extracted without pain and all work warranted.
Jackson, June 14th, 1860. 3*

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 2m.

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, Head-stones, Tomb-Tables, Mantles, Sinks and Centre-Tables. Also dealers in Marbleized Slate for Mantles, Centre-Tables, &c.
*** Shop a few doors east of Searle's Hotel on Turnpike street, Montrose, Pa. oct4 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 2th, 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. oct3 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, NEW MILFORD, PA.
GEORGE HAYDEN.

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, $1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, " " 43,068.68.

J. 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.
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 Allopatic 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 fa, for him, and he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of the public confidence. Great Bend, January 2d, 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 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, Homœopathic Remedies, Pond's Extract, and a great variety of Liniments, Salves, Pills, and Plasters, and an endless variety of Patent Medicines

Cabinet Blunder.

Two Reports from Cameron.

The Secretary of war made out his report and sent it to the printers, with the following paragraphs ("Policy No. One") included. After being printed in the Tribune, &c., the President called him to account, the Cabinet had a conference, and he was forced to strike it all out, and insert in lieu thereof, the appended "Policy No. Two."

POLICY NO. ONE.

It has become a grave question for determination, what shall be done with the slaves abandoned by their owners to the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as in the Beaufort district of South Carolina. The whole white population therein is six thousand, while the number of negroes exceed thirty-two thousand.—The panic which drove their masters in wild confusion from their homes, leaves them in undisputed possession of the soil. Shall they, armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us, or shall their labor be continually employed in reproducing the means for supporting the armies of rebellion?

The war into which this Government has been forced by rebellious traitors is carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by the enemies of the Government, and to reestablish the authority and laws of the United States in the places where it is opposed or overthrown by armed insurrection and rebellion. Its purpose is to recover and defend what is justly its own.

War, even between independent nations, is made to subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to that enemy, by occupying the hostile country, and exercising dominion over all the men and things within its territory. This being true in respect to independent nations at war with each other, it follows that rebels who are laboring by force of arms to overthrow a government, justly bring upon themselves all the consequences of war, and provoke the destruction merited by worst of crimes. That Government would be false to national trust, and would justly excite the ridicule of the civilized world, that would abstain from the use of any efficient means to preserve its own existence, or to overcome a rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing and protecting the property of those who are waging war against it.

The principal wealth and power of the Rebel States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendants of Africans. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from $700,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

Why should this property be exempt from the hazards and consequences of a rebellious war?

It was the boast of the leader of the rebellion, while he yet had a seat in the Senate of the United States, that the Southern States would be comparatively safe and free from the burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contemplated rebellion, and that boast was accompanied by the savage threat that "Northern towns and cities would become the victims of rapine and military spoil," and that "Northerners should smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel." No one doubts the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into execution.—The wealth of Northern towns and cities, the product of Northern farms, Northern workshops and manufactories, would certainly be seized, destroyed or appropriated as military spoil. No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war. While the loyal States thus have all their property and possessions at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the government in peace and security of their own property?

Reason and justice and self-preservation forbid that such should be the policy of this Government, but demand, on the contrary, that, being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end.

Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security derived from the Constitution and laws, against which they are in rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves continue the chief property of the rebels, such property should share the common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens.

While it is plain that the slave property at the South is justly subject to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the government would be untrue to its trust is not employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the details of the plan for doing so, like all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case.—The Government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to exact his service. It has a right however, to use the voluntary service of slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters, like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most efficient for the defence of the government, the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of rebellion. It is as clearly a right of the government to arm slaves when it may become necessary as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is expedient to do so is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war.—The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, reestablishing the laws, and restoring peace to the nation.

It is vain and idle for the government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellious force, without employing all the rights and powers of war. As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor, is as clear and absolute, as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or powder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in the possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton, and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide. What to do with that species of property, is a question that time and circumstance will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the Government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them prisoners of war; and self-preservation, the highest duty of a government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the Government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the Rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty of the Government to arm and equip them and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline, and command.

But in whatever manner they may be used by the Government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellious set of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage. By the master's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave; and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the Government, becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection.

The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war, can be safely be left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

POLICY NO. TWO.

[See abstract headed, "Report of the War Department," of which "Policy No. Two" is the concluding paragraph.]

Report of the War Department.

The report of the Sec'y of war shows the fact that Pennsylvania has furnished 94,760 volunteers, to 100,200 furnished by New York, which, considering that the latter has much the largest population, shows that Pa. has done much the most, proportionally.

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Vol't'rs.	Regulars.	Agg.
Infantry,	557,208	11,172	568,383
Cavalry,	54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery,	20,386	4,308	24,688
Rifles and sharp-shooters,	3,395	....	3,395
Engineers,	.....	107	107
	640,637	20,334	660,971

The report suggests that some general plan should be provided by Congress in aid of the States, by which our militia can be organized, armed and disciplined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service.

The Secretary directs attention to the fact that by existing regulations an officer of the regular army ranks an officer of volunteers of the same grade, notwithstanding the commission of the latter may be of antecedent date, and recommends that seniority of commission should confer the right of command, on the ground that the existing practice has a tendency to repress the ardor and to limit the opportunity of distinction to the volunteer officers. There is apparent justice in the suggestion; but it may be well questioned whether a Colonel of the regular army, who has made military science the study of his life, is not better fitted to take command than a volunteer Colonel who has studied the art of war during five of six months. The question is purely one of capacity, which should subordinate all other considerations; and most volunteer officers would not hesitate to avail themselves of the knowledge and experience of regular officers of inferior rank.

Notwithstanding the current rumors that the Secretary of War would take distinct ground in favor of emancipating and arming the slaves as the most direct way of crushing rebellion; and, notwithstanding the endorsement of Col. Cochrane's blood and thunder speech, the report is unexpectedly shy in alluding to this topic. We see little or no trace of the "frank talk at Springfield," or of the Cochrane speech in the report. It concludes with some remarks on the subject of "contrabands," in which we observe no departure from the previous position of the Administration, as disclosed in the instructions to Gen. Butler and General Sherman.

The following is the only allusion to this topic:

"It is already a grave question what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into the Southern territory, as at Beaufort district, in South Carolina. The numbers left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur.—What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters to be by them armed against us or used in producing supplies to sustain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendancy to induce the horrors of insurrection even in rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to be discussed. Why deprive him from supplies by a blockade and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of the rebels after the close of the war can safely be left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The Representatives of the people will unquestionadly secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country."

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of Secretary Wells states that when the vessels now building and purchased, of every class, are armed, equipped, and ready for service, the condition of the navy will be 264 vessels, armed with 2,557 guns, and manned by 22,000 seamen. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the fourth of March last was 7,000.

Since the institution of the blockade one hundred and fifty-three vessels have been captured sailing under various flags, most of which were attempting to violate the blockade.

The requirements of the department for the next fiscal year, are forty-four millions of dollars.

The course of Com. Wilkes, in the capture of the rebel commissioners, is strongly endorsed by the Secretary. We quote his language:

Captain Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, while searching in the West Indies for the Sumter, received information that James M. Mason and John Slidel, disloyal citizens, and leading conspirators, were, with their suit, to embark from Havana in the English steamer Trent, on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama channel he intercepted the Trent on the 8th of November, and took from her these dangerous men, whom he brought to the United States. His vessel having been ordered to refit for service at Charleston, the prisoners were retained on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where they were committed to the custody of Colonel Dimmick, in command of that fortress.

The prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion inerited and received the emphatic approval of the department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel enemies on board, it may, in view of the specific circumstances and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade.

Trumbull on the Constitution.

Trumbull, the great Republican Senator from Illinois, in introducing his bill to confiscate Rebel property used language that ought to be noticed by the constitution-discarding fanatics of the day:

"I do not take the ground which has been advanced in some quarters, that in times of war or rebellion the military is superior to the civil power; or that in such times what persons may choose to call necessity is higher and above the Constitution. Necessity is the plea of tyrants, and if our Constitution ceases to operate the moment a person charged with its observance thinks there is a necessity to violate it, it is of little value.—So far from admitting the superiority of the military over the civil power in time of war, or that there is any necessity that it should be so. I hold that under the Constitution the military is as much subject to the control of the civil power in war as in peace. The powers of government under our system are three of which the military is not one. It is merely incident to the others, and subject to one of these, the legislative, without whose permission it can have no existence, and when called into being by the action of Congress, it is by the Constitution expressly made subject to such rules as Congress shall prescribe for its government. When, therefore, our armies, to raise and support which Congress has express authority under the Constitution, go forth to suppress insurrection, and in doing so shoot down rebels and desolate their abodes, as they constitutionally may, they are as much subordinate to the civil power as when engaged in a holiday parade in time of peace; and contraband property seized and appropriated by the military in insurrectionary districts in suppression of the rebellion is as legitimately taken as if condemned to forfeiture by the judicial authorities in districts in which judicial process was not obstructed. I want no other authority for putting down even this gigantic rebellion than such as may be derived from the Constitution properly interpreted. It is equal even to this great emergency, and the more we study its provisions, the more it is tried in troublous times, the greater will be our admiration for the instrument and our veneration for its authors. As unpopular as the avowal may be for the moment among the thoughtless, I here declare that I am for suppressing this monstrous rebellion according to law, and in no other way, and I believe that Congress has only to discharge its duty, and the army to perform its with activity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful issue. We are fighting to maintain the Constitution, and it especially becomes us in appealing to the people to come to its rescue, not to violate it ourselves. How are we better than the rebels if both alike set at nought the constitution? I warn my countrymen who stand ready to tolerate any act done in good faith for the suppression of the rebellion, not to sanction usurpations of power which may hereafter become precedents for the destruction of constitutional liberty."

—The election for Mayor of New York city occurred on the 3d, resulting in the election of George Opdyke. The vote stood—

Opdyke, Republican,	25,250
Gunther, Tammany Democrat,	24,588
Wood, Mozart Democrat,	24,185

The Common Council is Democratic.

Geological History of North America.

BY DR. STEVENS.

FOURTH LECUTRE.

How long the molluscan era of the earth continued, in which the Siberian seas swept around the verdureless islands and boreal continents, now united to form the North American continent, we have no means for measurement; sufficiently long, however, for the broad bosom of the seas to be filled up with immense deposits or limestones, known as the Trenton, magnesian, Galena and blue limestone, in different parts of our country; for equally immense deposits of shales, known as the Hudson river, Utica slates, and black slates of the West, and for the gypsum and salt-bearing rocks of New York.

As the era drew near to its close and a new animal kingdom was about to be introduced, a vast deposit of sand was brought by some unknown cause into the bottom of the seas, the currents bearing it sweeping from the east westward—These sands blotted out the life of the old seas, obliterating the past and preparing for the future. These sands are now known as the Oriskany sandstone in New York, and forming a range of Mountains in Pennsylvania and Virginia. They lie at the base of the new, the fish era, or Devonian age, which is the subject of the lecture this evening.

This map shows you what may have been the shape and dimensions of the Devonian and carboniferons continent of the then western world—at least such portions of it as have been preserved to us from amid the wreck of continents and the crash of worlds. You perceive that since the primitive or azoic, it has vastly increased, but still preserving its triangular form, growing toward the equator.—A remarkable feature of it is the absence of lofty mountain ranges, and consequently of an extended river system, for without mountains to condense the evaporated moisture from the seas, there can be no springs or perennial source of flowing water. Into the seas that surround the dry land were introduced an entirely new population of shellfish with an order of fish, designated by Agassiz as the Gunoid, or those fish having thick, bony plates for scales, covering the body from the head to the enlongated tail, serving the double purpose of a buckler for defense and covering for the muscular system. No higher order of the animal kingdom was known, and hence the name of the fish era to this age of the earth. Of this great order of fish, once so abundant in the sea, only two species have come down to the present—the gar pike of our western waters, and the other of the Nile in Africa.

We first find their bones, teeth and scaly plates in the limestones at the base of the system, which, in our country, underlie the Catskill mountains, and are found along the western shores of Lake Erie and again at the Falls of the Ohio.—The great receptacle of the remains of the fish, however, is in the old red sandstone system which caps the Cattskill mountains and the lofty hills in north-eastern Pennsylvania. These cemeteries of the dead have been industriously worked by the Scotch geologists, and made classical ground by Miller and Anderson.

The predominance of fish as the highest type of life in the seas, continued through all of the coal era, or carboniferous age. Indeed, as this may be considered as but another chapter of this history, we shall so treat it this evening.

The Devonian continent gradually grew into the carboniferous. Land plants appeared in the former, few in species and sparsely distributed; in the latter, flourishing in the most abundant profusion and luxuriant foliage and verdure. In this cartoon you see a sample of three genera of the three vegetable kingdoms. This one, with jointed column, fluted longitudinally, is called the calamites, and was the gigantic representative of the scouring rush of sandy and damp lands. This one, with lofty stem and umbelliferous top is now known as the lowly fern tree. The other, with ten or more leaves surrounding the stalk, is also a lofty representative of the fern family.

It is seldom that we find in the rocks well preserved specimens of entire individual trees. They have come down to us in fragments, and the botany of the continents has to be studied on fragmentary sheets of preserved specimens and not in well-printed and carefully-illustrated editions. Enough, however, is known of the profusion of species at the period we are speaking of to understand that the forests were variegated in appearance, rich in profusion of species, and that lofty trees were loaded with fruit, and rich and costly gums exuded from the broken branches. That the savannas were green with ferns and mosses, that the air was laden with the aroma of flowers, and that the insects came home loaded with pollen and the mellifluous fruits of their aerial journeys.

The minerals of this age are galen, copper ores and zinc blende, found in the limestones at the base of the carboniferous, the galena becoming in the West and Southeast a silver-bearing ore, as a carbonate, and known as kidney ore, clay ore and various other synonyms, is diagnostic of this age. Coal in various forms is also diagnostic.

—One of the most remarkable salt wells on record, is now in operation at Wellsville, Ohio. The well was sunk in anticipation of finding oil, but when at a depth of 480 feet the borers struck a vein of gas which burst forth with such violence as to eject all tools used in boring, together with 200 feet of pipe which had been previously introduced. The boring had developed a very strong vein of salt water, which yields a barrel of salt an hour.

—Some blacksmiths seem to forget that horses shod in the winter should have the inner side of the shoe of such configuration as to let go easily of snow balls formed in the hoof. It only requires a gradual increase in size outward, with no dovetailing in figure, and each ball, almost as fast as formed, will be readily parted with.

Difference Between Black and White.

Our grave Senators and Representatives at Washington are very much exercised about certain colored persons confined in the jail at Washington, and a great deal of indignant sympathy is lavished upon these injured victims of barbarous laws. The House of Representatives have instructed the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the matter, and what legislation is necessary to relieve them from imprisonment, and prevent persons from being similarly imprisoned hereafter. Perhaps it is right that these imprisoned negroes should be liberated, and, perhaps the laws under which they were committed are all wrong. But while Congress had this subject of false imprisonment under consideration, we wonder it did not occur to some of the Solons that quite a large number of white men are now imprisoned in Fort Warren without authority of law. Would it not be well for some Congressional committe to consider their cases, and provide means for either bringing them to trial and punishment, or to liberate them at once? Most of these men were arrested in loyal States where the administration of justice is unobstructed, and where they could be fairly and impartially tried. One of two things must be true—either that they were arrested without sufficient evidence of guilt, or that the evidence against them is sufficient to secure their conviction and punishment by the Courts. In either case they should be brought to trial, and not kept in confinement without warrant of law or dismissed upon taking the oath of allegiance. If they were black men, Congress would ring with denunciation, and Mr. Charles Sumner be seized with uncontrollable spasms of indignation—but as they are only white Northern citizens, we suppose it does not matter much what becomes of them. It is related of Daniel O'Connel, the great Irish Statesman when the British Parliament was agitated with the negro question, after he had made many unavailing attempts to bring the condition of Ireland to the attention of the House, that his patience becoming exhausted he bitterly exclaimed—Oh, if the Irish were only black men, some attention would be paid to their woes. If the Northern men in Fort Warren were only black men, Congress would soon learn why they were arrested and incarcerated without warrant of law, and why the guilty are not punished and the innocent liberated.—*Patriot and Union.*

Treachery in Congress.

We clip the following important paragraph from the proceedings of Congress of Dec. 4th:

OBJECT OF THE WAR.

Mr. Holman (Union of Ky.) introduced the following preamble and resolution, on which he moved the previous question—

Whereas, This House, on the 22d July last, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution submitted by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the United States,

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.

And Whereas, since that time no event has occurred to change the feelings of the the Governments: therefore,

Resolved, That the principles above expressed are solmenly re-affirmed by this House.

Whereupon, Thad Stevens moved that the resolutions be laid on the table; which was adopted by a vote of 71 to 65.

Thus we see the Republican majority uniting with Union men in declaring that the war is waged to restore and preserve the Government, but no sooner do they thus deceive the people into freely giving all needful aid, than they openly repudiate the Union pretence—a virtual avowal that they intend to use the war for ends not in accordance with their resolution of last July. The people must watch these treacherous fanatics and force them to a strict account, or our government, North as well as South, will be utterly destroyed by revolutionary fanatics.

☞ Steel vests, capable of resisting a rifle shot or bayonet thrust, and weighing about 3½ lbs each, to be worn under the ordinary clothing, are now being manufactured in great quantities by a company in New Haven, Ct.—*Ex.*

Such things may do, and they may not do—at least we should not like to carry that much dead weight without a certainty that they would ward off the bullets. "There is nothing new under the sun," and these vests are only an improvement on the ancient armor and coats of mail worn a thousand years ago, so far as weight is concerned. Such protection reminds us of the old story of a cowardly chap who was drafted in the late war. Being a man of means, he had his own uniform made, and ordered the tailor to put a thin plate of steel in the breast of the coat. The tailor, who was something of a wag, put the plate in the seat of the breeches. It was too late to remedy what the soldier considered a mistake, and he went to war. The first engagement was a sort of a Bull Run affair, and in getting out of the way the soldier crossed a fence, hotly pursued by one of the enemy. The latter made a fearful lung at him in the rear, but the bayonet did not penetrate, but only sent him over the fence in a hurry.

"Dang it," said the fellow, "that tailor is a man of sound views and knows more about war than I do!"

If we are to have any more Bull Runs, the New Haven company had better turn their attention to breeches with impenetrable seats.

—It is thought that the fugitive slave law will be repealed or modified.

Susq. Co. Teachers' Institute.

In accordance with adjournment the Institute assembled at the Baptist Church in Jackson, Nov. 21st, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m. Meeting was called to order by A. N. Bullard, when as the officers were not present the Institute proceeded to elect the following, *pro tem*: E. W. Watson President, W. S. Gregory Secretary. A committee was then appointed to prepare an order of exercises for the session. During the absence of the committee L. Hannah conducted an exercise in orthography. After receiving the report of the committee the Institute adjourned for one hour.

Afternoon Session.—Prof. M. L. Hawley conducted a highly interesting exercise in reading; also M. J. Corse in written arithmetic. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in discussion of the following question: Do our teachers receive as much encouragement from the Directors, parents and citizens generally as they should? Laid over until evening.

Evening Session.—House called to order by the President. Prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Porter, after which the Institute listened to a highly interesting and instructive address by the Rev. J. K. Peck, subject—Human Life, for which a vote of thanks was tendered, after which A. N. Bullard delivered a short address a copy of which was requested for publication.

Rev. Mr. Porter was called upon, and responded with eloquence after which the former question was taken up and after discussion decided in the negative. Adjourned to meet half-past nine to-morrow.

Morning Session, second day.—House called to order by the President.

Class exercises, Int. Arithmetic conducted by A. N. Bullard; Analysis, Prof. Hawley.

Afternoon Session.—House called to order by the President, when the question of adjournment was taken up, and decided that the next meeting be held at Brooklyn Centre, the 2d Friday and Saturday of January next. The following preamble and resolutions were ananimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In this time of our beloved country's trouble, when the noble institutions under which we have grown to greatness, are threatened by the treasonable hands of Rebels and Traitors, we should feel sensible of a great neglect of duty to our country, if we fail to manifest our sympathy with that universal, patriotic sentiment, which fills the hearts of the masses of the loyal States. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we would advance peace, and believe in the Divine Injunction, "Love your enemies," we still regard the duties to our Government of the greatest importance, and feel ourselves called upon to sacrifice all other interests upon the altar of our beloved country, even our property and lives if necessary in order to quell this unholy rebellion, we are therefore, for the vigorous and determined prosecution of the war, until every vestige of treason is eradicated and the "Star Spangled Banner" waves again over every city and hamlet in our country.

Resolved, That we tender the brave volunteers that have left Susquehanna county, (and especially the teachers) our sincere and heart-felt sympathy, and will send up our prayers for a speedy close of their arduous toils on the battle field, and for their safe return to their families and friends.

Resolved, That educational periodicals are necessary aids in the great cause of education, and we consider the Pennsylvania *School Journal* worthy of the patronage of all teachers and friends of education in the State.

Resolved, That the use of intoxicating liquors, tobacco, and the habit of profane swearing by teachers, should be severely censured, and we deem it the duty of employers, directors, and the moral part of society generally to discourage the practices in every possible way.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the congregation of the Baptist Church, for the use of their house of worship for the purpose of the Institute.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Institute be published in the county papers and in the Pennsylvania *School Journal*.

Remarks were made by the Superintendent and reading of an essay by Miss Charlotte Wells. Discussion of questions from the box. An exercise in geography, conducted by W. Watson. Adjourned to meet 6½ o'clock.

Evening Session.—Lecture by H. F. Beardsley, subject, History, which was listened to with interest and profit, and a copy was requested for publication. Discussion of questions from the box. Adjourned.

Forenoon Session, Third day.—The time was spent mostly in the relation of experiences in teaching, and discussion on the theory of teaching, government, &c. Motion carried that the Executive committee, with the Co. Superintendent prepare a constitution and by-laws for the Institute. Adjourned in accordance with former vote.

E. W. WATSON, Pres. pro tem.
W. S. GREGORY, Sec'y, pro tem.

—There was considerable discussion at the outset of the war as to the propriety of employing cavalry. Gen. Scott was opposed to it as an expensive and inefficient arm of the service. Gen. McClellan, an experienced cavalry officer, when he took command of the army of the Potomac, ordered a large increase of artillery, declaring that this would be an artillery war.—Somebody is responsible for having saddled upon the Government a large army of raw mounted troops, and it is said that the war department is now satisfied that Gen. Scott was right in his objection to their introduction.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting held in Wabash Co., Ill.

Resolved, That although the Democrats were strangers to the covenant made with Abraham at Chicago, yet they are made partakers of the *blessings* conferred upon the country under that covenant.