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 35 cents for each additional week—pay down. Merchants, and others, who advertise by

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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

McCOLLUM & SEARLE, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law,—Montrose, Pa Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

HENRY B. McKEAN, A TYORNEY and Connseller at Law.—Towarda, Pa Office in the Union Block. jes 58 tf

DR. E. F. WILMOT,

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

Jackson, June 14th, 1860.

DR. H. SMITH & SON, URGEON DENTISTS,—Montrose, Pa.
Softice 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 73m.

DR. N. Y. LEET, Physician and Surgeon. Friendsville. Pa. Office opposite

The Jackson House.

R. LEET gives particular attention to the treatment
of diseases of the Earland Evr; 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 tee will
be charged unless the putient is benefitted by the treatment. [August 39th, 1860.

SOUTHWORTH & VADAKIN, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble for Monuments, Headstones, Tomb-Tables, Manuels, Sirks and Centre-Tables, Also dealers in Marbletzed Slate for Manuels, Centre-Tables, &c. *Shop n few doors cast of Searle's Hotel on Turnpike street, Montrose, Fa. oct y*

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

PASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop Over I. N. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicit's a continuance —pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cut-ting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 2th. 1860.—tf.

P. LINES, ASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop In Phenix 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,

AASHIONABLE TAILOR,—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike treet. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Catting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. L. B. ISBELL,

REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and our reasonable terms. All work warrented. Shop in Chandler and Jessey, store, Mostrusz, In. WM. W. SMITH & CO., CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug if

C. O. FORDHAM, MANUFACTURER of BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, the fiscal year ending June amounted to \$13,606,759,11.

made to order, and repairing done neatly. je2 y

The expenditures in 1860, we

ABEL TURRELL. FALER, in Druzs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints; Oils, Varnish, Wingley, Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry-Perfuger, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES,—Montrosc, Pa.

HAYDEN BROTHERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN YANKEE NOTIONS

FANCY GOODS.

NEW MILFORD, PA. P. E. BRUSH, M. D.,

Springville, Will attend to the luties of his profession pr Office at J. 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

HOME INSURÁNCE COMPANY. Of New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETTS 1st July' 1860, \$1,481,819.27. LIABILITIES, "43,068.68. I. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President. John McGee, As't "A. F. Wilmarth, Vice "

Policies i-sucd and renewed, by the undersigned, at his office, one door above Searie's Hotel, Montrose. Pa office, one door above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
1 nov29 'y 1's BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

H. BURRITT AS 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 Dayers. New Milford, Oct. 25th, 1860.

Dandelion Coffee. HEALTHY beverage. One pound of this Coffee will make us much as two pounds of other Coffee. For by ABEL TURKELL.

MEDICAL CARD. T. of the Allopatic and Homeopathic Colleges of Med-scient, would return his sincere thanks to the people of Gr. Bend and withingus the the very liberal patronage with which they have far for him, and he hopes by a strict at-centile to businessorederit all bleral spare of the public confidence. Great Bond. January 220, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE! Sheep Petts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Furss. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Phase constanting on hand. Office, Tennery, & Shop on

Montrose, Feb. 6th. A.P. & L. C. KEELER DAVIDC. ANEX, M. D.: * *

HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa., the will attend promptly to all calls with which lie may be favored. Office at Tudds, Hotel.

New Milford, July, 17, 1861.

ABEL TURRELL HAS for sale, Metallic Oil, for Sewing Machines, usefulness. Never be ashamed of honest 16 flock & Watch Oil, Bed Bdg. Rat and Mouse Polson, Homeopathic Remedies, Pond's Extract, and a great labor. Vanity is a curse. Keep good solety of Luments Salves, Pills, and Physics, and an company.

MONIBOSE DENEGRAL.

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 19, 1861.

MY COUNTRY HOME.

WOULD not change my country home For one in crowded street; would not change the songs of birds For tramp of busy feet.

Here I can rise at early dawn, To greet the rising sun ; Can kise its morning rays just when its days march has begun.

I would not change my shady w alks, On mossy carpets green, For any pearl in Tippany, The choicest ever seen.

Here I can roam o'er grassy fields, And pluck the flowerets sweet ; And when I tire I then can find

There's music 'round my country home Sweet music, choice and rare: The dancing streams, the singing birds Make music in the air.

Around our doors bright flowers grow, And it oft seems to me Our roses and our lilys are.
The sweetest that can be.

My country home, I'll leave it not, So coax me not away: Loved feet have pressed its oaken floor. And here I choose to stay.

THE BONNIE LASS.

A. B. BROWE

Last night, while I was up the street, A bonnie lass I chanced to meet : I stood beside a well-known gate When 'long she came, 'twas nearly eight; Upon her face a smile she wore Her eyes did then loves language speak, And little dimples decked her check; In accents sweet she spoke to me, O how I wished that she—that she— Well I fell so strange, so would you. Hellips are of the cherry hue, And on her forchead, smooth and fair, Sweet tresses wave of auburn hair. When ere I meet her I rejoice. Of all her charms I've told you part,

The balance is, she has a heart. O ! long live my bonnic lass, . Who last night I met, And all her days in pleasure pass . Lumingled with regret,

Thornless the path her footsteps tread And blessings fall upon her head; And when all earthly ties are riven, This be her fate—to dwell in Heaven.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General's Report states that the whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 30th of June, 1861, was 28,586; and that the entire number of cases noted upon during the same period was 10,638, including appoint-ments made by the President of the Uni-The aggregate earnings of the different

268,018,78. The gross revenue for the year 1861, including receipts from foreign postages, amounted to \$8.349.296.40. The estimated deficiency of means for 1861, as presented in the annual report from this department December 3, 1856, was \$5,988,424,04. Deducting the actual deficiency, \$4, 651,966,98, and there is an

excess of estimated deficiency over actual deficiency of \$1,436,457,06 -The revenue from all sources during the venr 1860 amounted to - - \$9 218,067,40 The revenue from all sour-HAVING NOW LOCATED PERMANENTLY, AT ces during the year 1861,

> Decrease of revenue for 1861 \$163,771,00 The net proceeds from Post Offices in the loval States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, \$3,688,690,56, and in 1861 \$3,801,487,08, showing an increase in 1861 of \$112,796,52; and in the disloyal States, in 1860, \$820,546,57, and in 1861, \$677,706,70, showing a decrease in 1861

> of \$142,836;81. The decrease in 1861 from the net proceeds of 1860 in all the States, appears to be \$30.943.29.

le \$30,943,29.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the disloyalso, the and amount alleged to to be due to contractors;
also, the amount actually paid to contractors from July
1.1860, to May 21, 1861.

Total expenditure.

Total expenditure.

Total gross receipts.

Excess of expenditures over receipts. \$2,457,930,42 imbunt all eged to be due to cantractors for transportation. Amount accurally paid for transpartation, 2,328,061,63

persons, and particularly women, are dencient in one or both of these respects.

In view of these and other facts the Postmaster General surgests that valuable dead letters, when returned to their owners, should be charged with treble the ordinary rate of postage, comprising one rate for return transportation to the dead letter office, one rate for registration there, and one rate for return transportation to the switches of whomes

there, and one rate for return transportation to the swriters or owners.

A treaty with Mexico has been concluded, awaiting the ratification by Nexico, establishing a common international rate of twenty-five cents on letters, with other useful provisions.

The Postmaster General has accepted the offer made in 1857 by Great Britain for a reduction of the international rate between the two countries on letters from twenty-five to twelve cents, which, however, has not yet gone into operation, as it awaits the response of the British office.

Good Rules.-Profune language is a-

usefulness. Never be ashamed of honest first to show the white feather. and the same of th

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury's report, after referring to commendations contained in his July report, gives the manner in which he obtained loans for various pur-

poses of government. The immediate exigencies were provided for by issuing \$14,019,034 in six per cent., two years treasury notes, and 12, 877.709 in the same notes, payable in

thirty days. His next care was to provide for disbursements of the war. He adopted the plan to engage the banking institutions of the three commercial cities of the seaboard to advance the amounts needed in loans of three years, 7.30 bonds to be re-

cent. interest.

various forms, 1s \$197,242,588.

his expectations. He says: "The act modifying the rates of duties differed from the measure he submitted to Congress in most of these particulars especially in diminished duties on tea, coffee and sugar, and exempting goods in Beyond all, there stretches along the warehouses and on ship-board—the differ-whole coast a low, narrow sand bar, inence was disadvantageous to revenue, habited chiffy by runaway negroe while a potential cause of reduced subsist by hunting and fishing. receipts may be found in the chang-

enue, from \$57,000,000 to 32,198,602.

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, direct tax authorized by Congress, which, amounted to \$13,606,759,11.

The expenditures in 1860, were \$14,874.

The expenditures in 1860, were \$14,874.

The expenditures in 1860 of \$1.

Secretary, and assumed by the States, the the streaming sides of mountains, and the ship and a couple of hundred to \$13,000,759,11.

The expenditures in 1860, were \$14,874.

Secretary, and assumed by the States, the the streaming sides of mountains, and the ship and a couple of hundred human beings; playing all sorts of

447,334 less than the estimate of July. The Secretary states that his estimate tional companies and officers.

This large increase has and must necessarily augment expenditures far beyond which it is flooded at high tide. the limit indicated by the original estiamounted to - - - 9,049,396,40 mates, which will be still further augmented by the increase of the navy, and addi-

tional appropriations are asked for. Of these additional appropriations,\$47,-985,556 were authorized by acts of the last session, and \$143,135,927 now asked for, making an aggregate, including \$22,-87,983 for indefinite appropriations of

\$213,904,437. To provide these large sums retrenchment and reform are indispensible. Contracts should be subjected to strict supervision, contractors to vigorous, re

sponsibility, all unnecessary offices should e abolished and salaries and pay materially reduced. While thus recommending retrenchment, he feels himself constrained to renew suggestions heretofore submitted to

him, that the property of rebels should be made to pay, in part at least, the cost of

Amount actually paid for transpartation, 2.322.061.63

Leaving amount alleged to be due and unpaid.

The estimate of the total expenditures for 1862 is somewhat less than those of previous years heretofore submitted. This difference arises from the fact that only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in States where it is now suspended.

The appropriation for defences in 1801 was 28.301.306.

32, while the amount estimated to be required from the Treasury for 1883. § 22.145.000.

The whole number of ordinary dead letters received and examined during the year 2.32 about 2.22.000.

The number of these letters containing money, which were registered and sept out during the year ending June 20. 1831. was 19.550.

The number of dead letters retuined anopened to foreign countries during the fiscal year was 111.147, which, added to the number of domedic letters (103.890.) sent out as above, give, the whole number sent out from the dead letter office for the year, 213.033.

Much other valuable data is given on this subject and it is worthy of remark that out of 76.709 letters, before alluded to 'originating in the loyal States, and addressed to residents of disloyal States, 40.000 could not be returned either because the signature of the writer incomplete, or because the letters contained noclue to his reded persons, and particularly women, are deficient in one or both of these respects.

In view of these and other facts the Postmaster General arising from the war.

The property of rebels in rebel States completeness.

property.

Showing the White Feather.

with the ballet, that we must employ the flow.

hunt hea dviceo fia natical politicians. S day it commences. The outer gate of the of the water about ten deet, and went arms.

The Rice Crop.

South Carolina and Georgia, in the midst of which our Northern troops have lately planted themselves. The remaining twentieth is grown in various portions of the South, chiefly in the Mississippi valacres admirably adapted to this culture, yet unavailed of, owing to the limited amount of labor available in the Southern States. It is said that the rice lands of Louisiana are more healthy than those of Louisiana are more healthy than those of remains for nearly three weeks, and the

He then rehearses the agreement entered into between the banks and himself, by which the former agreed to take the loans.

The little agreement entered into between the banks and himself, by which the former agreed to take the loans.

The little agreement entered into between the banks and himself, by which the former agreed to take the loans.

The little agreement entered into between the banks and himself, amount yearly exported from the United loans.

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The little agreement entered into between the banks and himself, amount yearly exported from the United loans.

The little agreement entered into between the banks and himself, amount yearly exported from the United loans.

States, has been, of late, about three hunloans.

The history of the first two loans has been made public. The third loan was negociated with the banks on the 16th of November, by which he agreed to issue

South Carolina coasts is occupied by flat ocean. The revenue receipts have not fulfilled cypress swamps and reedy marshes, or by sandy pine lands. The nearer the approach to the sea, the more does water els to the acre. predominate, till at length the land displays itself but in islands or capes, forming the well known Sea island region .-

The only other source of revenue is the swollen the rivers their currents deposit, estimated at \$54,552,665, which is \$24, rich silt of the salt lagoons aroused from their bottoms in stormy weather.

Rice plantations are formed in such of July was based on the raising of 250, parts of the tidal swamps, adjoining the 000 volunteers and the increase of the armainland or the sandy islands, as are left my by eleven regiments, but after that dry at the ebb of the water. The surface report had been closed Congress author- must be level, or with only a slight incliized the acceptance dy the President of nation towards the natural drains in which five hundred thousand men, besides addithe retiring tide withdraws; and it must be at such a distance from the sea that there is no taste of salt in the water by

> CLEARING A RICE FIELD. This is usually done in winter. The trees of a wooded swamp being cut, a ditch is dug at the line of ebb tide and a Devipitam on the 20th instant, with the strong embankment is formed, usually two schooners having on board 240 cool-

trench is then opened, and on the rise of off, leaving the anchor drifting to the vesthe water fills the ditches, and rises till sel. He was hooked five hours and was

WHERE RICE COMES FROM, AND HOW IT IS

CULTIVATED.

Nineteen-twenticths of the rice raised in the United States is grown within the narrow district on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in the midst of which our Northern troops have lately and until the latter is four inches in height.

The whole ground is covered.

It remains for a week or more until the seed sprouts. When drawn off, the field is left till the young plants appear, when a second flooding is given. The water is then allowed to remain till all grass and weeks mingled with the rice are killed, and until the latter is four inches in height.

The whole ground is covered.

We then turned the vessel set sails, and often is, made for your boys, just by your made by daylight, and continued under some sons as you go to and from and while at sail until we arrived at Talemanaar.—Ceylon-Observer.

The whole ground is covered.

We then turned the vessel set sails, and often is, made for your boys, just by your unsociability? Do you talk with your sons as you go to and from and while at sail until we arrived at Talemanaar.—Ceylon-Observer.

The whole ground is covered.

It remains for a week or more until the seed sprouts. We then turned the vessel set sails, and often is, made for your boys, just by your unsociability? Do you talk with your sons as you go to and from and while at the sail until we arrived at Talemanaar.—Ceylon-Observer.

The whole ground is covered.

It remains for a week or more until the seed sprouts. We then turned the vessel set sails, and often is, made for your boys, just by your unsociability? Do you talk with your sons as you go to and from and work? Or do you work and the sons are the following the sound in the properties. loans of three years, 7.30 bonds to be reimbursed from the proceeds of similar bonds subscribed for by the people, hoping thus to combine the capital of the banks and the people with the credit of the government, so as to give efficiency to the administrative action and competent support to the public credit; and the result has fulfilled the hope.

He then rehearses the agreement entered into between the banks and himself, by which the former agreed to take the

November, by which he agreed to issue counts, in round numbers, five hundred, plants, destroying weeds and vermin, and sidered. The Hundred is the seed and proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. to them 50,000,000 in six per cent. bonds Georgia one hundred, and North Carolina mechanically supporting the crop saves at par for the bonds bearing seven per thirty, giving a total of six hundred and much labor, which, upon an unirrigated fifty. It is in these localities grown with crop would be necessary. Rice has been This agreement was coupled with no unusual advantage; the soil is rich and grown on uplands, but with a far greater

arrangement was coupled with an outland advantage; the soil is rich and grown on uplands, but with a lar-greater tailed no expense except the preparing and issuing of bonds.

This was also coupled with an option to the banks that on or after the first day of Lanuary a fourth advance of \$50,000,000 and the proparing with water, until other plants are killed, which saves much labor in weeding.

When necessary the water is drawn off, the arrangements for drainage being modular two days it is tied in small sheaves and the arrangements for drainage being modular tailed to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of carried to the stack wards on the beads of the stack wards of be, at most, but \$10 an acre. ing is performed in neighboring cives by mills, or shipped in the rough to Europe, to be hulled at establishments over the The aggregate realized from loans, in the North Carolina coast, Georgia and to be hulled at establishments over the

A usual crop of rice is from thirty to sixtypand sometimes one hundred bush-

A Capacious Swallow.

We stated in our last that a whale got entangled in the cable of an immigrant whole coast a low, narrow sand bar, in-habited chiffy by runaway negroes, who mal swallowed the anchor, and got hook-Upon these several Government relief ed by its flukes. We mentioned that the ted States. The whole number of appointments made by the Postmaster General was 9235, and the number by the President during the same period. 337.

These circumstances compel him to re
The circumstance circumstances compel him to re
The circumstance circumstance circumstances compel him to re
The circumstance circumstance circumstance circumstance circumstance circumstance circumstance circumstance duce his estimate for 1862, from the reving neutral lagoons and damming the tance at fifty miles, and the rate as reachoutlets of the fresh water stream, till their ing the railroad speed of fifteen miles an The aggregate of revenue may be thus clous wash of the nearest shore, and the up the anchor. Here is Mr. Reidy's account of this strange encounter between the ship and the whale. We wish we could get the whale's account of his proceedings and sensations. If he survives this will be a lesson to him to be more choice of his feeding for the future. Iron is certainly useful as a tonic, but our cetaceous friend must have misapprehended his doctor's prescription when he took to swallowing it in the mass. Sydney Smith hoped his friend Selwyn would disagree with the New Zelanders if they swallowed him. We fear the remaining fluke will disagree with our marine friend -if he will allow us to call him so. I have the honor to inform you I left

five feet high and fifteen broad at the ies. We arrived here (Talemanaar) on base. The trees and brush being collect. Saturday, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m.ed in heaps, are set on fire early in the Having the wind directly against us on spring. The cleared land is then divided coming opposite to Ramisseram bagoda, into fields of convenient size, by embankments similar to, but smaller, than the
main river embankment, their object being simply to keep the water that is to
be let into one field out of the next which
may not be prepared for it. Each field may not be prepared for it. Each field of the vessel was pulled on a level with has a separate trench and gate, to let in the sea; then came a slight shock and a or exclude the water of the river; and if large shower of spray all over the vessel, it is a back field, a canal embankment on after which we shot off at a railway speed. either side is sometimes made for this I was very much alarmed by the shock purpose. This canal is usually wide and spray, thinking we might have driftenough for the passage of a scow for ed on some of the coral reefs. In about the transportation of the crops.

Owing to the withdrawal of shade, delong, made his appearance forward at cay of roots and vegetable deposit, and cable's length from the vessel; then for the drainage of water which had hitherto sat- first time I knew how matters were.urated the earth, a gradual subsidence of Very extraordinary, indeed, the whale the surface continues for several years af had swallowed our anchor, and was firmly ter cultivation, making it necessary to hooked. At the time the whale hooked ceeds applied to the satisfaction of claims provide more ditches to remove the wa- himself we were in six fathoms; the eventer, after flooding the field with sufficient ing was very calm, and the moon just apompleteness.

peared above the horizon. All the coolThese ditches usually but two feet wide les were very much alarmed, and indeed Rights to services under State laws must of necessity form an exception to any rule of confiscation.

Persons held by rebels, under such laws, to service as slaves, may however be liberated from their constraint and made entered from the crops, from time to time, until all the fields are away the anction and eable, but having only another cable on board, I did not like to do so, as, if I had, I should stop the vessel, as I would not risk her in this weather depending on one cable. I think more valuable in various employments these to the outside ditches of each field, the way the whale got entangled must through voluntary and compensated ser- and again through the field trenches into have been when he was feeding, running vice, than if confiscated as subjects of the canal, or the main embankment ditch, with mouth fully extended, when, coming and from this through the main trunk in- with his under jaw against, the fluke of to the river. The trench gates are made the anchor, he seized it up, and having with valves that are closed by the rise of turned it in his mouth, was unable to exwater in the river, so as not to again ad-At the Republican Congressional can-mit it. Other gates with valves opening how it could have occurred. The while cus held on Wednesday night, Mr. Sher-the other way, are shut down, and the got hooked about 8 o'clock p. m. He cus held on Wednesday night, Mr. Sher- the other way, are shut down, and the got hooked about o closed about the improvements and commerce is very large vis and his lenow conspirators when they man, of New York, took the ground that former are drawn up, when it is wished then went off at full speed ahead, then They have children to feed and families to discover that the Republican members of we never could put down; the rebellion to admit the water and prevent its out stopped, and whirled us about rapidly; then went on forward again fully at the slaves to do it. Had any person ventured The ground before sowing, is thorough rate of fifteen miles an hour; again whirl- stands between them and want. Just im- abolition war! If this he not giving aid that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or the think is a surface two or that the united North, with its eighteen which mixes and levels the surface two or the think is a s bominable. Loud laughing is impolite—
bominable. Loud laughing is impolite—
kometimes. Inquisitiveness is offensive.
Telling lies is mean. Slandering is devilish. Ignorance is disgraceful, if learning have been branded as a coward or denounced as a traitor. But times have been branded as a traitor. But times have been safely and the learning that the united Noth, with his segment which mixes and levels the surface two or three inches in depth. Planting comments, and showing ministing ministing, and showing ministing mi

NO. 50.

From the Louisville Journal. knowledge that the President's message is, on the point of chief solicitude to the conservative men of the country, by no Do you complain that your son "takes no because it is true, and because it behooves. grapple with it instantly.

The point to which we refer is of course the future policy of the Administration time? Do you commend his good enthis point in its principal aspect, the mes-

act of Congress to confiscate property sidered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all disposable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well

as the disloyal, are indispensable." The passage is virtually a hint to Congress that if that body will take the In addition to these loans \$21,155,220, up to the 30th of November, were issued in Treasury notes of fives, tens and twentest, payable on dentand, and \$3,385,105 remain in the treasury. This amount may be regarded as a loan from the people.

The aggregate regarded as a loan from the people.

The aggregate regarded as a loan from the people.

The aggregate regarded regarded regarded as a loan from the people.

In addition to these loans \$21,155,220, up to the some of the several bills and resolutions proposing the regarded as a loan from the people.

The aggregate regarded as a loan from the people.

The aggregate regarded reg sponsibility of authorizing or recommending extreme measures the President will within a few days or weeks the President will be called upon to decide for or against the adoption of measures which the conservative men of the country been utterly fatal to the reëstablishment of our gov-ernment and which he will consider with a bias favorable to their adoption. This

is the plain truth, deny it who may, and cal hour of American nationality.
What is to be done? There is but one thing to be done. The adoption of the of omission or commission? No one wone extreme measures contemplated must be ders that the slaves of the south feel no prevented or the nation is swallowed up. trans-Atlantic steamship lines during the railroad speed of fifteen miles an low their flood dispersed far and wide over their flood dispersed far and wide over the adoption is swantowed upt.

The estimates from receipts from lands current is destroyed and turned back, and miscellaneous sources, he reduces their flood dispersed far and wide over the adoption of the most exBut how can the adoption of these meast one of the most exBut how can the adoption of these as one of the most exBut how can the adoption of these areas to us transfer or an all their ing the railroad speed of fifteen miles an low the first his boys, so far as companionship is treats his boys all important prevention may be attained. 1. The prosperity of our arms and of our cause generally in a degree that will put all pretexts whatever for a resort to exfurther sum of twenty million dollars may organic waste of forests through which they flow. With this is mingled the sili-The awakening of the conservative sentiment and enlightened loyalty of the country and the bringing of both to bear on the President with a force which he cannot as an honest and rational man withstand. 3. The resolution of the commander-in-Chief in the field and of his principal associates in command to surrender their swords rather than link them with the infamy of such measures. The first

of these three modes is for the most part beyond the reach of the people. We have faith in it, but it should not be rethis may save us. If it does not, we are irretrievably lost as a nation. This mode though hardly beyond the reach of the people, is still not directly within their influence. The second mode is especially the people's own, and through this mode we invoke the people to pour their awakened energies with a spirit of lofty resolve

Let the enlightened journalists and speakers of the North set forth in a strong his remarks as follows: light the facts, first, that slavery is not the cause but the mere pretext of the rebellion, and secondly, that the policy of emancipation, if adopted by the administration, would render the bare physical suppression of the rebellion more difficult indefinitely, while it would make the recstablishment of the Government wholly impossible. Let them point out the transparent fallacy which lies at the bottom of his cry for extreme measures, and hold up to view the immeasurable folly and enormity of the cry itself. * * * We know not how it may be with others, but we confess the effect produced in as by the mournful repulse and panie of Bull Run was elation compared with the feeling we experienced on reading the passage of the message which forms the text of these remarks. Unless the President is speedily braced up by the conservative sentiment of the nation there is serious danger that, although the rebellion is put down, the nation will be extinguished.

der them by giving them work, or getting the rebellion.

Avoid all the above vices and saim at changed, and the loudest boasters are the them. From two to three bushels of rice E. over fifty miles. At one o'clock on heard complaining that Lincoln does not the negroes to come to our assistance or are used to the acre for seeding. The Saturday morning the vessel stopped runsowing of each field is completed on the ning and the whale lifted up his head out, she'd like nothing better than being in

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 as recently been supplied with a new and choice variety of type, etc., and we are now prepared to print pamphlets irculars, etc., etc., in the best style, on short notice.

Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and her kinds of work in this line, done according to order. Business, Wedding, and Ball Canns Justices' and Constables' Blanks, Notes ds, and all other Blanks, on hand, or printed to order Job work and Blanks, to be paid for or delivery

In Behalf of Farmers' Boys. Farmers, did you ever think what a

suddenly recover the faculty of speech and flow of spirits? Do you know your We are sorry to be constrained to ac-nowledge that the President's message and would be confide to you or advise means satisfactory. Nay, the message is interest" in your work, and at the same on this vital point deplorably unsatisfact. time do you take no interest in his plans ory. We make the confession frankly for pleasure and profit? Do you help because it is true, and because it behooves him make his bow and arrow, or his trucks the loyal men of the country not only to or his sled? Or does he have to constr-face the truth confessed, but to firmly uct these out of your sight and enjoy uct these out of your sight and enjoy them by stealth, for fear of receiving a reprimand from you tor this waste of with respect to slavery. Concerning denvors, or do you reprimand him on every slight occasion, without any manifestation of your appreciation of his diligence at other times?

There is nothing so terribly discouraging as this perpetual fault finding without any commendation, and yet, who can not call to mind many fathers who so rarely used for insurrectionary purposes. If a call to mind many fathers who so rarely new law upon the same subject shall be be said ironically when by chance a word of satisfaction with their conduct is uttered. Farmers boys feel this more from the fact that they are almost constantly with their fathers. They can not, like village boys, meet companions at night after their work is done, and have a good time, nor can they every few days see some show, firemen's parade, or entertaining curiosity, that may serve them for slow to act upon this hint. Congress is consulting with them, and asking for and apparently bent on such action. We talking over with them their plans and thus have before us the startling fact that suggestions, and by proper commendation, encourage them to better efforts in the future, why should he be surprised to learn some morning that his son had be-come tired of farming, and "stepped out" to try the broad untried world outside?

How many fathers, whose boys leave home just as soon as they can, might justly blame only their own reserve for the revelation of this truth marks the real their sons discontent. Boys are very turning-point in the present; momentous much like men, and how can they be construggle. Now of all others is the critiday in silence, only when the parental mouth is opened to reprimand some error interest in their work; and many a father Of this we do not feel a shadow of doubt. treats his boys, so far as companionship is but he has "put away childish things" so far that he does not appreciate the feeling of youth, and then the boy is his own, and he does not feel under any social obliga-tions to him. I verily believe that boys who 'live out' will average to be more contented, and to have more reason to be contented, than farmers' boys who live at home, so far as companionship with and

commendation from the father is concern-Let any one observe in his own neighborhood, or still better, observe carefully his own boys, and he will at once be convinced there is here a great evil, and one to be especially observed in the farming community. People who labor hard are apt to become cold and reserved. Farm. lied on blindly. The last mode is our work is usually very suggestive of a most last hope. When everything else fails words and instructive interchange of last hope. words, and in the quiet monotony of hoeing one hill after another the father forgets that the son is not as old as himself, with a lifetime of recollections for his mind to

feed upon. Think of this thing, fathers, and observe your son's conduct, and if you find that he feels any more confidence that he shall find sympathy and encouragement and assistance from you, your duty to him as a father has been neglected.

A KIND JUDGE.—A very learned and compassionate judge in a western state on passing sentence on one Jones, who

The fact is. Jones, the court did not at first intend to order you to be executed before next spring; but the weather is so very cold; our jail is unfortunately in a bad condition; much of the glass in the windows is broken; the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartment comfortable; besides, owing to a great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each; and to sleep sound and comfortably, therefore is out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the court, in the exercise of its humanity, and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff, and agreeable to you.

Aid and Comfort. : .

The leaders of the southern rebellion induced the timid and vascillating to join' One of the most important duties their ranks by constantly asserting that of the well to do citizen at this time is to the federal government intended to abolgive employment to labor in every way ish slavery. Of course this was a He, inhe can. The number thrown out of work vented to 'fire the southern heart.' But by the war and the total suspension of what must be the gratification of Jeff Daimprovements and commerce is very large vis and his fellow conspirators when they support. The wages for their labor is Congress have determined to convert their their chief or only support. It is all that talsehoods into truths by making this an

> -Are white freemen capable of saving this country? If nor, let us acknowledge ourselves the slaves of slaves, by begging

e.I twil lbothe ryo ut orea dthi slin