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MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

We Join Ourselves to no Party that Does not Carry the Flag and Keep Step to the Music of the Whole Union.

VOL. 19. MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862. NO. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Job work and Blanks, to be paid for or delivered.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

J. S. 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 68 tf

DR. E. F. WILMOT,
GRADUATE of the Allopathic and Homœopathic Colleges of Medicine.—Great Bend, Pa. Office, corner of Main at 1 Elizabeth-sts, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. ap26 tf

DR. WILLIAM. W. WHEATON,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.
WITH DR. MYRON WHEATON,
Mechanical and Surgical Dentist, recently of Binghamton, N. Y. tender their professional services to all who appreciate the "Reformed Practice of Physic" careful and skillful operations on Teeth; with the most scientific and approved styles of plate work. Teeth extracted without pain and all work warranted.
Jackson, June 14th, 1860. y*

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

J. C. OLMSTEAD.....J. L. READ.
DRS. OLMSTEAD & READ,
WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have entered into a partnership for the
Practice of MEDICINE & Surgery,
and are prepared to attend to all calls in the line of their profession. Office—the one formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Olmstead, in DUNDAFF. my 7 3m.

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

SOUTHWORTH & VADAKIN,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Italian and American Marble for Monuments, Headstones, Tomb-Tables, Mantles, Sinks and Centre-Tables. Also dealers in Marbleized Slate for Mant'ls, Centre-Tables, &c. ☞ Shop a few doors east of Searle's Hotel on Turnpike street, Montrose, Pa. oct 1y*

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. Ballard'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. oct28 tf

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

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER of *BOOTS & SHOES*, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Tyler's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. je2 y

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

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

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

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

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETTS 1st July' 1860, $1,481,619.27.
LIABILITIES, " " 43,068.68.
T. 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 returnhis sincere thanks to the people of Gt. Bend and vicinityas tithe very liberal patronage with which they have fa, for him, and he hopes by a strict attention to businessvoredert a liberal share of the public confidence. Great Bend, January 23d, 1861.

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

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

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

TRUE POETRY.

For elegance and beauty, the following lines from the pen of Charles Mackay, challenge the whole world of poetry.

How many thoughts I gave thee!
Come hither on the grass,
And if thou'lt count unfailing
The green blades as we pass;
Or the leaves that sigh and tremble,
To the sweet wind of the west,
Or the rippling of the river,
Or the sunbeams on its breast,
I'll count the thoughts I give thee,
My beautiful, my blest!

How many joys I owe thee!
Come sit where seas run high,
And count the heaving billows,
That break on shores and die—
Or the grains of sand they fondle,
When the storms are overblown,
Or the pearls in deep sea caverns,
Or the stars in the milky zone,
And I'll count the joys I owe thee,
My beautiful, my own!

And how much love I proffer!
Come scoop the ocean dry,
Or weigh in thy tiny balance,
The star ships of the sky;
Or twine around thy fingers,
The sunlight streaming wide,
Or fold it in thy bosom,
While the world is dark beside;
And I'll tell how much I love thee,
My beautiful, my bride!

The Geological History of North America.

BY DR. STEVENS.

FIFTH LECTURE.

The subject for this evening is one of the most interesting and exciting in the whole range of geological studies.—That the North American continent, over a large portion of it, should have been populated with lizards of the most enormous dimensions, while the oceans and lagoons were vexed with similar monsters, might well excite our wonder and raise a doubt as to the genuineness of our deductions from paleontological data.

In the reptilian age, the United States, as represented upon this map, had assumed a contour somewhat similar to its present coast outline, save that the islands along its seaboard and the peninsula of Florida were not then in existence. The strata of rock which compose the system or group known as the reptilian, commence at Martha's Vineyard, and extend in a narrow belt to New Jersey, then rapidly increasing in width, they stretch across this latter State and all the Atlantic States to Georgia, thence broadly across the Gulf States into the Indian country, and the wide savannas of the interior of the continent, through Kansas, Nebraska, the Red River of the North to the Saskatchewan, and probably to the north as far as the continent extends, again west of the Rocky Mountains, filling up the great interior basin of Utah, reaching into California and southwards into Mexico.

The Gulf of Mexico you perceive is much larger than at the present. There is no peninsula of Florida. The delta of the Mississippi must have been as high up as Memphis if this river was then in existence. We suppose that it was, for at the close of the carboniferous age, and before the age under discussion this evening, the Apalachian ranges had been elevated, and drainage of the continent must have been effected by a river system, much as at the present time. The high plateaus of the carboniferous were cut through by the Ohio and its affluents, on the west, the Potomac, Susquehanna, and Delaware on the east, while the valley of the Hudson was filled by an estuary of the ocean extending by Lake George and Lake Champlain, into Canada, to meet with another estuary filling the valley of the St. Lawrence.

About the middle of this age the valley of the Farmington river Connecticut, in part of the Connecticut above Middletown to the Vermont line, and the New Haven valley up to the Farmington, was also an arm of the sea, in which the red sandstones were laid down, and on the shores of this estuary walked those strange animals revealed only to us by their

"Footprints on the sand,"

and pictured in our imaginations as birds of gigantic height; kangaroos of enormous dimensions, batrachians of fabulous proportions, and unknown beasts of such strange pedal extremities that comparative anatomy knows not where to find their living analogues.

If some sporting cockney, some city Nimrod, should enjoy a hunting season in the green woods of New Jersey, and return bearing with him as a trophy of his prowess, a land lizard the size of a small elephant, which he had successfully bagged—the monster not gagging him—we should be astonished at this modern wonder of the world; Barnum would be on the *qui vive*, neither sleeping nor resting until it reposed by the side of his whale and river horse. Doctor Leidy made an incursion into the cemeteries of the dead of this era, in this State, and exhumed from the marl beds the entire skeleton of one of these strange and extinct animals. So accustomed are we to these feats of these resurrectionists and the wonderful discoveries they bring to light, we cease to marvel, and with all the composure of modern science proceed to arrange them in their proper position and assign them their appropriate niche in the grand mausoleum of the ancient dead.

The valleys of the Deep and Dan rivers of North Carolina, were also filled with these red sandstones, and the tale they tell is of birds allied to the ostrich, roaming over the sands of the pine-wood State; of vegetables lizards feeding on the zamites and cycaides, plants found now only in Australia and the hot climates of the globe. And what is still more significant they tell of marsupial animals, of which the oppossum is now our only representative in the United States, sporting in the evening twilight and moonshiny nights, feeding upon the fruit-bearing trees which in this age, began to adorn the forests of America and enrich them with their luscious productions, thus giving a double promise of higher order in the vegetable kingdom, to be introduced into the "new earth" to be created in the succeeding age, and new and higher types of animal life, to enter upon and enjoy the full fruition of the prophecy.

While the woods and waters of the North were thus strangely tenanted, the savannas and lagoons of the South had, too their monstrous saurian and crockodiles, and the waters of the Alabama were vexed with the zeugladon, an animal allied both to the lizard and the whale, and rivaling the largest spermaceti whale in length and largeness of its dimensions.—A botanical rambler in the woods peopled by these strange reptiles, would have had his senses regaled by spicy breezes from groves of cinnamon and the tulip tree while fruits of the fig, persimmon and bawbaw would have melted with lusciousness upon his tongue, and satisfied his appetite. He could have gathered nuts from the chestnut, medicines from the willow, poplar and cedar. At night he could have spread his couch with branches of the spruce and made his siesta by day under the shade of the oak or elm as his fancy might choose.

The economic minerals of this age are mainly the coal of Richmond, Va., and of Deep and Dan rivers, of North Carolina. The copper and lead ores of Perkiomen, Pa., and Belvidere, N. J., but in general the copper ores are not reliable. Iron ore, as hematite and bog ore, has been found in the Atlantic and Gulf States.—The lime rocks of this age in Mexico and South America are silver-bearing. The lignite beds (coal,) of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast belong aslo to this age. The fertilizing green sand marls of New Jersey, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, are the peculiar minerals of the cretaceous period. The rich colored fire stones of Connecticut and New Jersey are from the rocks of this age.

SIXTH LECTURE.

At the era treated in our last lecture, the lizards and other reptiles were the most abundant of any class of animals, and they were the highest type of animals upon the earth. Next after them were created those animals which suckle their young. These are called mammals from the latin word, *mamma*, breast.

The characteristic feauture of the mammalian era was the introduction of many species of large animals now extinct, some of them allied to existing genera, but most of them having no living analogues.

Animals now only found within the tropics—as the elephant, rhinoceros, and tapir—had their feeding grounds as far north as Canada. While the mastodon roamed still farther north, and his limits reached from the Rocky Mountains to New England and long Island. In the rivers of Nebraska, swam the hippopotamus, now only found in the waters of the warm regions of Africa. Several species of the rhinoceros wallowed in the cane brakes of the same State.

In Virginia and Kentucky, the mammoth sloth, *Megalodon Jeffersoni*, browsed on the forests of poplar, willow, and trees of other genera that have come down to our day. Animals of the camel order trod the sandy deserts, the hog wallowed in his mire, the horse skimmed over the plains, the ox fed on the broad prairies and ruminated in the shade of forests growing by the water courses.

About the middle of this era, carniverous animals were introduced, to feed upon the increasing multitudes of the ruminants, thus fulfilling the great law of the animal kingdom, that the enormous power of reproduction given to lower animals should not increase so vastly as to fill the earth to the exclusion of others, but that the Malthusian fear of the danger of overpowering production, should be removed by an order of animals destined by habit, dentition, physiology and design, to feed upon their fellow animals, and keep within limits the number of individuals.

A very significant feature of the close of this era, in the increase of animals allied to our domestic and mals, milk and flesh-producing—with burden bearing—while at the same time there was an increase of fruit bearing trees, bread-producing cereals and grasses clothing the plains, not necessary for the old type, and profetic of a higher type in the succeeding age.

In the latter part of this era appear the monkey tribes—men of the woods—earlier upon the European, later upon the American continent. According to the development school, these are the progenitors of the human race, but according to a more rational school, and to which geology lends all its testimony, they are the ante-type of man; just as the closing years of each preceding age gave promise of newer and higher types in the eras following.

Our continent received additions in this age along its sea-board line from Lubec, in Maine, to florida, the Gulf slopes of the Gulf States, the valley of the Hudson, Lakes George and Champlain, and the St. Lawrence received deposits. We think also that the blue and yellow clays of the lake region belong to the same age. A large inland body of fresh water filled the eastern part of Nebraska, and with many interruptions, this of similar bodies extended by the Red river of the north, west of lake Winnipeg, perhaps up to the artic continent. Greenland also had additions to its sea-board line. Disco Island and the main land have coal or lignite of this age. The desert of Utah, and south of it, along the Colorado, and large patches in California were covered by waters of the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean.

We have no valuable minerals added to our mining treasures in this age, but what is quite equivalent, the gold of the Pacific slope of the continent was washed from the mother veins and deposited in places for the miners of the present time.

HONEY AND BUTTER.—The Rev. Dr. M——was reputed for the suavity of his manners and his especial politeness towards the fair sex.—Handing a dish of honey to a lady, at a party in his house, he said in his wonted manner, do take a little honey, Miss.——'tis so sweet—so like yourself.'

'Ah, Mr Muddie,' handing the butter-dish to the host, she exclaimed. Do take a little butter 'tis so like yourself.'

The Border States and the Abolition Plot.

The States of Kentucky and Missouri contain a majority of men favorable to the Union, and willing to fight for its preservation—that is, for the Union under the Constitution. Many of those loyal persons are slave owners, as they have an unquestionable right to be under the laws of their States, and denounce any and every attempt to interfere with their privileges in this respect. Congress assured them that the war had but one purpose, and that was the preservation of the Union, with the rights and institutions of the several States unimpaired. Accepting this pledge in good faith, they ranged themselves on the side of the Government and withstood the temptations that sought to allure them into the ranks of rebellion. Their firm and devoted loyalty is to be commended; but how is it regarded by the ultra faction now urging the Government into the adoption of extreme measures? These men, say they, are slave-owners—the rebellion is a slaveholders rebellion, and the loyal men of the border States are therefore little better than open enemies so long as they demand security and protection for their slave property.—We will treat slavery as the great criminal, notwithstanding some professedly loyal men have an interest in the institution, and require protection for their rights.—The rule with those who argue in this way is, that a slaveholder is necessarily a rebel, whether he is fighting against the Union or maintains a loyal position. The aim of the radical politicians is apparently to drive the loyal border States into open rebellion, in order to substantiate the theory that slavery is the cause of the war, and to destroy that remnant of respect for constitutional obligations which still attaches to the people of the Northern States. This result accomplished, and the extremists would be enabled to point to the defection of every Slave State in the Union as incontrovertible evidence that slavery is the cause of the war, and demand with exultation that a blow be struck at the great criminal. If this is not the object of the Abolitionists, why are they so anxious to drive off the border States?

Every lover of his country must feel the deepest sympathy for the loyal men of Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri, who have accomplished more, and endured more for the Union than all the Abolitionists put together. Instead of weakening their moral or physical power, our efforts should be directed to strengthening both—and above all they should not be punished for their loyalty by being deprived of any of their constitutional rights. But the Abolitionists seem to be studdying how they can best disgust and degrade the loyal slaveholders, and furnish them with substantial reasons for rushing into the arms of the rebel Confederacy.

If the Union could be restored to-morrow, without the destruction of slavery, the Abolitionists would interpose objections. No one can have observed their course without seeing that their object is to destroy slavery by the use of the war power, or, failing in that, to divorce the Northern States from connection with the institution by a dissolution of the Union. Just at this time their faith in the ability of the Government to crush rebellion is wavering; and their policy is to increase the enemies of the Union, and the power of the Confederacy, by driving off the border States—then the next step will be to insist upon universal emancipation and arming of the negroes as the last resort, and when that fails they will say: "this contest is hopeless. We cannot subjugate the South. Let us consent to dissolution, and thank Heaven that we are rid of the great sin of slavery." This is evidently the programme of the radical party, and the only way of preventing the consummation of their disunion plot is to guard against the first step in it, by maintaining the Constitution at all hazards.

HANGING OF THE BRIDGE BURNERS IN TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* writes from Greenville, Tennessee, the following cold-blooded particulars of the hanging of two of the patriotic bridge-burners of the East Tennessee by the Confederates:

"The two doomed culprits were not aware of their doom until a few moments before the hour, four o'clock, p. m., and, short as the time was, they busied themselves in speaking on oath, their full confession of guilt before the court-martial.—Fry confessed that he poured the turpentine on the bridge and afterwards set fire to this combustible material; carried the sentinel off some half mile and made him swear never to reveal the names of the offenders.

"Providence has saved the sentinel the trouble for they have met the fate so justly meted out to them. They came in sight of the gallows—a temporary affair erected on the hillside, in full view of the town—and a large oak limb was substituted as a crossbeam for this novel engine of death, and a shudder passed over them which was perceptible by all.

"They knew that in a few moments they must die the death of a felon.

"The whole battalion under arms was drawn up around the ground, and the ropes were adjusted by corporal M'Vey, of our company. The caps drawn over their pale faces, the ladder was taken from the tree; the stillness of death pervaded the whole throng; the minute hand was in a few seconds of four o'clock; the watch still went tick, tick; their knees shook visibly; the whole frame was ready to give way to nature's spirit. Hark! it is four o'clock! The trigger is touched, and lo! dangling at the rope's end, between heaven and earth, are seen two strangling human beings! The struggles of one were short; the other seemed a little loth to give up the spirit from his tenement of clay, but in a few short moments they were both dead.

"It has had a wonderful effect upon unionism here, and scores are coming in night and day—taking the oath of allegiance to our Government, and by this serious service proclaim to the world that they will defend it against all of its enemies."

Death of Prince Albert

Intelligence of the death of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, was received here with surprise and regret.—At the age of only forty-nine years, he having been born in August 1819, it was naturally to be expected that he had still a long career of honor and usefulness before him; but the great Leveller forces an unwilling entrance alike into pallace and cottage. His illness was considered to be so slight at the beginning as to have received no notice on this side of the water; and only two days before his decease did it assume alarming symptoms. The disease was gastic fever, which terminated his life on the 15th instant.

Prince Albert Agustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, was just three months the junior of Queen Victoria. Under the superintendence of his father he received and excellent education, which he finished by a course at one of the German universities. As a student he was dilligent, and if not brilliant, yet emminently successful. His conduct at that period of life, too, was in strong contrast with that which often characterises the students of German universities. At a very early age it is related that friendly feelings sprang up between him and the Princess Victoria, as manifested by exchanging books, with observations on authors, and the like.—In 1838, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, he visited the court of the youthful Queen, who shortly after, announced her purpose of taking the young German 'for better, for worse.' The marriage took place in February, 1840. Two months longer would have completed the twenty-second year of the wedded lives of His Royal Highness and the queen of England.

The situation of Prince Albert was such as to preclude him from engaging in political life; he therefore, devoted his attention mainly to matters relating to social science, agriculture, the Great exhibition, and the like, in all which he has rendered valuable services to the nation. As one of the first projectors of the World's Fair in 1851, he saw its success eclipse all expectations formed respecting it. His efforts in improving the dwellings of the poor, were praiseworthy and highly beneficial. The agricultural interest has no warmer and intelligent friend than he. He also possessed with his thorough intellectual culture a refined taste.

But it is as a true man, a father and a Christian that he deserves to be held in greatful remembrance. Squaring his own conduct by the Divine rule, he applied the same great law to his children in the nursery, and lived to see its fruits in their subsequent conduct. No gossip circulates through saloons, about his Court intrigues; nor do we believe that his character has ever been assailed publicly or privately for failing to comport with his Christian profession.

Only once, some years ago, did a cloud appear to pass over his disc. Suspicions were formed that he was using his knowledge and influence to compromise Great Britain in the affairs of Germany; but the passing shadow soon dissolved under explicit denials of the charges made in Parliament. For a time, however, the thunderbolts of a portion of the press, especislly the London Times, were launched remorselessly at his head. That matter has since been set to rights, and the reputation of the deceased Prince will long be dear to the hearts of the English people. Prince Albert leaves nine children to deplore their loss.

Don't Get Discouraged

Don't get discouraged! Whoever gained anything by drawing down the corners of his mouth whem a cloud came over the sun, or letting his heart drop like a lead weight into his shoes when misfortune came upon him? Why, man if the world knocks you down and jostles past you in its great race, don't sit whining under peoples feet, but get up rub your elbows, and begin again. There are some people who even to look at is worse than a dose of chamomile tea. What if you do happen to be a little puzzled on the dollar and cent question? Others besides you have stood in exactly the same spot, and struggled bravely out of it, and you are neither halt, lame nor blind, that you cannot do likewise! The weather may be dark and rainy—very well; laugh between the drops and think cheerily of the blue sky and sunshine that will surely come to morrow! Business nay be dull make the best of what you have, and look forward to something more hopeful. If you catch a fall, don't lament over your bruise, but be thankful that no bones are broken. If you can't afford roast beef and plum pudding, eat your codfish joyfully bless your stars for the indigestion and dyspepsia you thereby escpe! But the moment you begin to look over your troubles and count up the calamities you may as well throw yourself over the wharfs and be done with it. The luckiest fellow ever lived, might have woes enough if he set himself seriously to work looking them up. They are like invisible specks of dust; you don't see'em till you put on your spectacles to discover what is a great deal better let alone.

Don't get discouraged, little wife! Life is not long enough to spend in inflaming your eyes and reddening your nose because the pudding wont bake, and your husband says the new shirts you worked over so long "set like bags." Make another pudding—begin the shirth anew! Dou't feel down in the mouth because the dust will settle, and clothes will wear out and crockery will get broken. Being a woman don't procure you an exemption from trouble and care, you have got to fight the balttle of life as well as your husband, and it will never do to give up without a bold struggle. Take things as they come, good and bad together, and when you feel inclined to cry, just change your mind and laugh; never turn a blessing around to see if it has got a dark side to it, and always take it for granted that things are blessings until they prove to be something else. Never allow yourself to get discouraged and you'll find the world a pretty comfortable sort of place after all.

An Oddity of the Last Century.

The editor of a recent edition of Lady Mary Wortley Montague's Letters gives the following account of the Earl of Pembroke, a great oddity of a hundred years ago:

Marrying for the third time at seventy-five, he maintained strict dominion over a wife, whom other people thought safely arrived at years of discretion, and quite fit to take care of herself. She had leave to visit in an evening, but must never on any account, stay out a minute later than ten o'clock, his supper hour. One night, however, she stayed till past twelve. He declined supping, telling the servants it could not be ten o'clock, as their lady had not come home. When at last she came in a terrible fright, and making a thousand apologies—"My dear;" said he, very coolly, "you are under a mistake, it is but just ten: your watch, I see, goes too fast, and so does mine; we must have the man to-morrow to set them to rights; meanwhile, let us go to supper.

His example on another occasion might be worth following. Of all the Mede-and-Persian laws established in his house, and the most peremptory was, that any servant who once got drunk should be instantly discharged, no pardon granted, no excuse listened to. Yet an old footman, who had lived with him many years, would indulge in a pot of ale extraordinary, trusting the wilful blindness which he saw assumed when convenient. One fatal day, even this could not avail. As my Lord crossed the hall, John appeared in full view; not rather tipsy or a little disguised, but dead drunk and not able to stand. Lord Pembroke went up to him: "My poor fellow, what ails you? you seem dreadfully ill—let me feel your pulse.—God bless us, he is in a raging fever; get him to bed directly, and send for the apothecary." The apothecary came, not to be consulted, for his lordship was a physician-general in his own family; but obey orders—to bleed the patient copiously, clap a huge blister on his back, and give him a powerful dose of physic. After a few days of this treatment, when the fellow emerged weak and wan, and the severest illness could have left him. "Hah, honest John," cried his master, "I am truly glad to see thee alive; you have had a wonderful escape, though, and ought to be thankful—very thankful indeed.—Why, man, if I had not passed by and spied the condition you were in, you would have been dead before now. But John! John!" (lifting up his finger,) "*no more of these fevers.*"

A Singular Incident.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 26th ult., publishes the following incident, remarkable alike for its singularity as well as for its melancholy fulfillment to the brother of one of the parties concerned:

Just before the war broke out, and before Lincoln's proclamation was issued, a young Virginian, named Summerfield, was visiting the city of New-York, where he made the acquaintance of two Misses Holmes, from Waterbury, Vermont. He became somewhat intimate with the young ladies, and the intercourse seemed to be mutually agreeable. The proclamation was issued, and the whole North thrown into a blaze of excitement. On visiting the ladies one evening, at the hour of parting, they remarked to Summerfield that their present meeting would be the last; they must hurry home to aid in making up the overcoats and clothing for the volunteers from their town. Summerfield expressed his regret that they must leave, but at the same time especially requesting them to see that the overcoats were well made, as it was his intention, if he ever met the Vermont regiment in battle, to kill one of them and take his coat.

Now for the sequel. Virginia seceded. The Second Vermont Regiment, a portion of which was from the town of Waterbury, was sent to Virginia. The battle of Manassas was fought, in which they were engaged, and so was summerfield. During the battle S. marked his man, not knowing to what State he belonged; the fatal ball was sped on its errand of death; the victim fell at the flash of the gun, and upon rising up to secure the dead man's arms, Summerfield observed that he had a fine new overcoat strapped to his back, which he determined to appropriate to his own use. The fight was over, and Summerfield had time to examine his prize, when, remarkable as it may appear, the coat was marked with the name of Thomas Holmes, and in the pockets were found letters, signed with the name of the sister, whom Summerfield had made the remark we have quoted, in which the dead man was addressed as brother. The evidence was conclusive—he had killed the brother of his friend, and the remark which he had made in jest had a melancholy fulfillment. We are assured this narrative is literally true. Summerfield now wears the coat, and, our informant states, is not a little impressed with the singularity of the co-incidence.

☞ Senator Wilson's bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, appropriates one million dollars to compensate loyal owners. It receives the assent of several member of the Cabinet, including Chase, also, of numerous high army officers and influential members of Congress.—[Wash. Cor. Chicago Tribune.

That is a specimen of the way the people will have to be taxed to set loose upon the country a fresh batch of emancipated blacks. Millions will be required to free the slaves and feed them after they are free. The burdens on taxpayers on account of the war will not be heavy enough; it must be added to by appropriations to free the blacks.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE MINISTER AND THE GIRLS.—A minister once delivered a strong sermon against visiting on Sunday evening. After tea the young clergyman said to a friend:

'Come, let us go to the deacons and spend the evening with his daughter.'

'How?' cried his friend, with much surprise, 'is it possible you can make such a proposal to me, after the sermon you have just concluded?'

'Pshaw,' said he, 'I only made these remarks in order that we might have the better chance with the girls ourselves.'

A Treasonable Affair.

A gentleman who attended the recent lecture of Wendell Philips in New York city, informs the *Argus*, of an incident which amply illustrates the character of the audience, and shows it to have been fully in harmony with that of the speaker. His oration was a complete farrago of treason, one-fifth of which, if uttered by a Democrat, would have consigned the individual instantly to Fort Lafayette or Warren. The incident alluded to is not reported in the daily papers. At the close of a treasonable passage, where Phillips avowed that he was for the Union now only because he hoped the Constitution would be overridden, a person in the hall called out, "Three cheers for Abe Lincoln and the Constitution!" The responce was an instant shout of "Hustle him out!" and he *was* hustled out, ignominiously.

Gen. Fremont was present, and whenever his name was uttered by the speaker, this gang of treason mungers and despisers of the Constitution vociferously applauded, while Gen. McClellan's name was passed over in utter silence. Fremont alone, of all the Generals of the army, was judged to have shown sufficient contempt for Constitutional restraints, and enough of the dictator, to suit this revolutionary conclave, which reminds one of the clubs in whith Robespierre used to rant, and the *sans culottes* of Paris to applaud.

A LARGE BUILDING.—The largest building in the world will be that intended for the Industrial Exhibition in London, in 1862. There are upwards of 1200 columns and 800 girders, the aggregate weight of which iron work will be 4000 tons. The picture galleries alone will be 1200 feet in length and more than 60 feet in hight. In these enormous walls more than six millions of brick have already been swallowed up, and more than twelve millions more have yet to be laid. The gallery, when completed, will be divided by semi-circular arches into compartments; of these, two will be 325 feet long, a third 150 feet, a fourth and fifth 75 feet and four smaller ones 50 feet long. The nave of the building, which terminates at either end of the colossal dome, is 85 feet wide; it is formed of double columns coupled together. One of these columns is circular, the other square, the former faces the nave, and they are each 12 inches in diameter. On the right and left of the nave are two side aisles formed of iron columns eight inches in diameter, and placed 25 feet apart and those will carry the galleries 50 feet in width. On the right of the nave, and beyond the 25 aisles, are two others formed of a fourth row of columns and the party-wall which separates the building from the grounds of the Horticultural Society. These side aisles are 50 feet wide. On the left, entering from the Exhibition road, and beyond the two side aisles, there is a third avenue, which fills up the space to the wall of the picture gallery. The domes will be supported on eight pairs of columns, one pair being placed at each angle of the octagonal area which the domes will cover.

SINGING SCHOOL.—The editor of the Montgomery Democrat thus soliloquises over this old fashioned institution:

Of the old fashioned singing school how much has been said and sung! Great institutions were they; arrangments charmingly suggestive of fun, frolic, show, starlight, love, laughter, bells and alowable 'benders.' Those singing schools away out in the country, we mean, held in the only Church and that a small one—within a circuit of twenty miles. They made the church a weekly trysting place of each paired off couple for miles around; they made it the week's centre of gravity for the old folks to get to for a shake of hands; they made it a grand gathering place where matters practical could be talked over, matters sentimental could be sighed over, and matters musical could be sung over and learnt.—How many sung themselves from Old Hundred to matrimony! What plans and partnerships for the future sprung from the ride which William and Mary Ann had to and from the singing school! They went to Church to learn to sing, and they only learnt soft sawder. They went in single harness and came back in double, with the usual promise never to kick over the traces or shatter the matrimonial dashboard. And Mary Ann's spit curl was accordingly sobered back, and William worked the old farm till he went to Congress or Canaan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—Despatches from Commander Ridgerey, cruising off the coast of Texas have been received from which it appears that early in December his captured the English schooner Victoria, of seventy two tons, from Point Isabel, with a clearance from the Rebel authorities, having run the blockade. The vessel was sent to Key West, Seven of those on board took the oath of allegiance, and six were detained as enemies of the United States.

The schooner Eugenia was also overhauled, but permited to depart, no contraband articles being found on board. The persons of two Rebel agents were, however secured, namely, Thomas Rogers, of Texas and Mr. Zachary, of New Orlerns The paper found on them clearly implicated them as Rebel agents seeking to make their way to Mexico, and from thence to other parts.

UNION SENTIMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Frankfort (Ky) correspondent of the Cincinati Gazette says: A letter has been received (by private hands, and therefore free from censorship,) by a leading Senator from a wellknown relative in New Orleans The Senator knows his relative to be an earnest and ardent Secessionist, and to have the best opportunites for learning the state of public feeling. The relative, uncontrolled by censorship, writes that 'candor compels him to admit that a majority of the citizens—and they the better portion, too—are to day Union men and will prove it at the first opportunity by rising to aid the Lincoln invaders.'