

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

MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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

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advance \$1 will be charged—fifty cents per annum
advertising, at the option of the Publisher, pay
expense of collection, etc. Advance payment preferred.

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, APRIL 24, 1862.

NO. 17.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. M. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turpike-st.
J. B. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

M'COLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

HENRY B. MCKEAN,
ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law—Towanda, Pa.
Office in the City, 124 1/2 St.

DR. E. F. WILMOT,
GRADUATE of the Allopathic and Homoeopathic Col-
lege of Medicine—Great Bend, Pa. Office, cor-
ner of 4th and Elm-sts., mostly opposite the Methodist
Church.

DR. WILLIAM W. WILKINSON,
ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON-DENTIST.
WITH DR. MYRON WILKINSON.
Mechanical and Surgical Dentist, recently of Hamilton,
Pa. Leader in his profession, and surgeon to all who apply.
The "Reformed Practice of Dentistry" carefully and
skillfully performed. Teeth extracted without
pain, and all work warranted.
Jackson, June 18th, 1860.

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

DR. G. M'CALLISTER & J. L. REED,
DRS. OLMSTEAD & REED,
WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Public
that they have commenced a partnership for the
Practice of MEDICINE & Surgery,
and are prepared to attend to all calls in the line of their
profession. Office at the corner of 4th and Elm-sts.,
Montrose, Pa. J. O. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

DR. N. Y. LEET,
Physician and Surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa. Office opposite
the Jackson Hotel.

DR. LEET gives attention to the treatment
of all diseases of the Ear and Eye; and is confident that
his knowledge and experience in that branch of prac-
tice will enable him to effect a cure in the most difficult
cases. For treating diseases of these organs so far as will
benefit and unless the patient is benefited by the treat-
ment, no fee is charged. (August 20th, 1860.)

SOUTH WORTH & VADAKIN,
MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Italian and
American Hardware, Cutlery, and other articles. Also
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Tea, Coffee,
Sugar, and all other goods. Office at the corner of 4th
and Elm-sts., Montrose, Pa. J. O. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

WM. A. SNOW,
ATTORNEY at Law—Montrose, Pa. Office
in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in N. B. Ballard's Green, on Main-st. J. O. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in N. B. Ballard's Green, on Main-st. J. O. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in N. B. Ballard's Green, on Main-st. J. O. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewels at the
corner of 4th and Elm-sts., Montrose, Pa. J. O. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

WM. W. SMITH & CO.,
CARMET and CHAIR MANUFACTURERS—Foot
of Main-st., Montrose, Pa. J. O. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER of Boots & Shoes, Montrose,
Pa. Shop over Taylor's store, all kinds of work
made to order, and repairing done neatly. J. O. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

ABEL TURRELL,
DRUGGIST—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in N. B. Ballard's Green, on Main-st. J. O. M'CALLISTER, D. W. SEARLE.

HAYDEN BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
YANKEE NOTIONS
AND
FANCY GOODS.
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 J. Lathrop's Hotel.

AT SMITH'S,
NEW MILFORD, PA.,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
HARNESSES,
CHEAP FOR CASE,
AND GET THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.
J. P. SMITH.

FOR THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

Song of the Federal Volunteer.

BY S. W. T.

I left my home among the hills,
To fight the Rebel foe,
That dared insult our country's flag,
And seek to overthrow the laws.
The liberties we hold dear,
The government we all revere,
Established long ago.

At Roanoke, on Newbern heights,

Where raged the conflict sore,
These hands united to deadly strife,
Were drenched in human gore,
As onward dashed our serried host,
And gave the life to Southern boast,
That craven hearts we bore.

We cherish toward the South no hate,

We wish to shed fraternal blood,
But must defend the right;
Rebellion's horde we all defy,
The monster foul itself shall die,
Its star go down in night.

The Union our brave fathers loved,

We venerate to-day,
The Constitution wisdom framed,
Its mild and potent way,
Must exercise throughout the land,
So long by Freedom's breezes fanned,
Or Justice flies away.

Lathrop, Pa.

Aggregate Purchase of Arms by the Government.

A volume of 235 pages was printed a short time since, embracing all the contracts and purchases of arms by the Government from April 12, 1861, to January 11, 1862, with the correspondence relating thereto. The aggregates are as follows:

| Kind of arms. | Quantity. | Cost for Total. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Rifles and carbines. | 23,177 | \$1,853,000 |
| Carbines for Cavalry. | 14,890 | 2,540,000 |
| Pistols. | 10,224 | 750,000 |
| Sabres and swords. | 6,217 | 1,600,000 |
| Total. | 54,508 | \$6,743,000 |

It thus appears that the muskets and rifles, of which two million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-five were purchased and contracted for, cost the Government nine hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars before the committee on Government contracts last fall that the average cost of the muskets, rifles, pistols and carbines should not exceed twelve dollars and a half each. His estimate of the number required, in addition to those in the Government arsenals, was only three hundred and thirty thousand. The actual number estimated of half a million dollars. The addition of two hundred thousand to the number of troops would necessitate a corresponding addition to the number of arms, bringing it up to half a million pieces necessary to be bought. It appears that rather more than four times this number have been purchased and contracted for.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

We copy the following from the speech of Mr. Ten Eyck, a conservative Republican Senator from New Jersey.

I do not rise at this time for the purpose of making a speech, but I trust the Senate will extend to me their indulgence for a few minutes while I submit my views, partly to make an explanation. I think they will accord to me their attention, although this debate has been protracted and they are impatient for a vote. I am myself impatient for a vote. The question comes to me for the first time, as reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia as it has been amended. I should have preferred and I say it frankly, a bill something like the one offered as a substitute by the Senate from Indiana, (Mr. Wright) I approve of its general features. I think it might be amended in several particulars, and should be amended in several particulars in order to make it accord with the present existing state of things. But, sir, I favor the idea of gradual emancipation upon a vote of the people of this District, accompanied with proper remuneration to the loyal owners of the persons proposed to be set free.

In 1858 a worthy, honest and distinguished gentleman of Illinois, in many speeches, and especially in a speech delivered by him at Freeport in August of that year, in answer to certain questions propounded to him by another distinguished citizen of that State who is unhappily now no more, declared his views on the subject. This question was put to him: "I want to know whether he stands at day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?"

"The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In relation to that I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress has the power to abolish it. Yet as a member of Congress, I should not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavoring to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia unless it would be upon these conditions: First, that the abolition should be gradual; second, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and third that compensation should be made to unwilling owners. With these conditions, I confess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the language of Henry Clay, 'sweep from our capital that foul blot upon our nation.'"

Sir, I fully accord and agree with the sentiments contained in this answer. The three leading ideas are, gradual emancipation, compensation to unwilling owners, and the submission of the question to the free voters of the District, and the amendment thereof. Such is the general character of the bill proposed by the Senator from Indiana. Nay, if I am not incorrectly informed, the bill is almost an exact copy of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives in 1848 by the gentleman to whom I have already made allusion; and I hope that the Senator will modify his amendment or substitute to the bill so as to make it accord with the existing state of affairs.

In June, 1860—but two years following these discussions to which I have made allusion—one of the largest, most respectable, and intelligent conventions of a political character, and perhaps of any other character, ever assembled in the country, composed in part of Senators who now have and others who then had seats upon this floor; met in convention at Chicago; and there, after having established a platform, in which, among other things, they declared that the object of the Republican party was not to interfere with the institution of slavery in the several States where it existed, conveying the general idea that that was not to be interfered with, and declaring that slavery should not be extended or carried into the Territories, they put in nomination the eminent individual to whom I have already made allusion with his declarations on the subject of slavery, uttered only two years before, with respect to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is the candid and pure statesmen that this Union has ever produced and sent to these Halls—at the head of whom stood the late John Quincy Adams—who questioned the propriety of interfering with the institution of slavery in this District, or at all events without the consent and approbation of the people residing here.

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EDUCATIONAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. S. WELLS, MONTROSE, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

Adaptiveness and Sincerity Elements of the Teacher's Character.

By W. H. VENABLE.—The teacher's out-of-school life associates him with many kinds of people and under various circumstances. He must be armed at all points for all modes of social warfare, for our whole life is a kind of social contest, friendly or otherwise.

The teacher must combat all sorts of dissatisfaction, false notions and tendencies. He must drive out misapprehensions, conquer prejudices, and fortify himself with friendly truths. To this end he must employ all the resources of expediency and all the artifice of address, and make his attacks at proper times and from the right directions.

He needs adaptiveness. He must identify himself with common interests.—Teachers are often unpopular in the country. They are often unpopular in the city. They are often unpopular in the rural districts. They are often unpopular in the school-room. They are often unpopular in the home. They are often unpopular in the street. They are often unpopular in the market. They are often unpopular in the street. They are often unpopular in the market.

He must take, too, to all kinds of folks,—whimsical old ladies and garrulous men. He must read the war news aloud, do sums for the farmers, speak on 14th of July, be President of the Lyceum, and make a friend of every body.

There is a kind of adaptiveness that is unprincipled. It is unscrupulous, and seeks to please only through selfish motives. It is simply despicable. The teacher needs sincerity—above all, truth. In the parlor, in the school room, in the store, in the market, in the street—truth in every relation of life, in every contact with man, woman, or child—singly or collectively—candor, directness, truth.

I know of nothing more beautiful than truth. Behold her standing in celestial purity, her fair hands upon her earnest eyes beaming with heaven's most precious light! Oh worship her! Pray her inspire thee with the spirit of that grand inspiration. "An honest man's the noblest work of God." I do not like that saying. Honesty is the best Policy. Policy has an odious sense. Policy is artful. It moves by stratagem. It has no conscience.

Men are sometimes admired and lauded for "managing their cards well," for "knowing how to pull the strings." An honest man needs no cards nor hidden strings. His policy is to be followed by indications to find directions out, but it is certainly not the teacher's profession nor any part of it, except in rare and extreme cases, as it is sometimes right to lie.

This is the advantage of truth, that men know where to find you. They rely on you. They respect and love you. They cooperate with you in all your labors. Said Socrates full of confidence to Brutus: "I know of nothing more beautiful than truth. Behold her standing in celestial purity, her fair hands upon her earnest eyes beaming with heaven's most precious light! Oh worship her! Pray her inspire thee with the spirit of that grand inspiration. "An honest man's the noblest work of God." I do not like that saying. Honesty is the best Policy. Policy has an odious sense. Policy is artful. It moves by stratagem. It has no conscience.

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