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

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

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

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

No credit given except to those of known responsibility.

MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 19. MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1862. NO. 24.

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 on delivery.

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. E. 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. jc2 56 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. ap56 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.

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 fees 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 Marblelized Slate for Mantles, Centre-Tables, &c. ☞ Shop a few doors east of Searle's Hotel on Turnpike street, Montrose, Pa. oct 1 y*

WM. A. SNOW,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Great Bend, Pa. Office on Main street, opposite the Western House. ap4

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over I. N. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same, hoping himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 8th, 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. oc25 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. jc2 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 S. Lathrop's Hotel.

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

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETTS 1st July' 1860, $1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, " " 43,068.68.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, As't " A. F. Willmurth, Vice "

Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigned, at his office, one door above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
nov29 y BILLINGS STROUD, *Agent.*

H. BURRITT
HAS just received a large stock of new Stoves, for Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop purposes, for Wood or Coal, with Stove Pipe, Zinc, &c.
His assortment is select and desirable, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *Cash*, or to *Prompt Six Months Buyers*.
New Milford, Oct. 25th, 1860.

Dandelion Coffee,
A HEALTHY beverage. One pound of this Coffee will make as much as two pounds of other Coffee. For sale by ABEL TURRELL.

MEDICAL CARD.
E. F. WILMOT, M. D., Graduate of the Allopatic and Homœopathic Colleges of Medicine, would return his sincere thanks to the people of Gt. Bend and vicinity, at the very liberal patronage with which they have favored him, and he hopes by a strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of the public confidence. Great Bend, January 2nd, 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 Tobias' Hotel.
New Milford, July, 17, 1861.

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

SHALL WE KNOW EACH OTHER THERE?

When we hear the music ringing
Through the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices singing
Gladly bid us welcome home
To the land of ancient story
Where the spirit knows no care;
In the land of light and glory,
"Shall we know each other there?"

When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we know the friends that greet us,
In that glorious spirit land?
Shall we see their dark eyes shining
On us in the days of yore?
Shall we feel their dear arms twining
Fondly round us as before?

Yes my earth-worn soul rejoices,
And my weary heart grows light,
For the thrilling angel voices
And the angel faces bright,
That shall welcome us in Heaven,
Are the loved of long ago,
And to them 'tis kindly given
Thus their mortal friends to know.

O! ye weary ones and lost ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall join the loved and lost ones
In that land of perfect day.
Harp strings touched by angel fingers,
Murmur in thy raptured ear;
Ever more thy sweet tone lingers,
We shall know each other there.

BY AND BY.

There's a little mischief-maker,
That is stealing half our bliss,
Sketching pictures in a dreamland,
Which are never seen in this;
Dashing from our lips the pleasure
Of the present while we sigh—
You may know this mischief-maker
For his name is "By and by."

He is sitting by our hearth-stones,
With his sly bewitching glance,
Whispering of the coming morrow,
As the social hours advance:
Loitering 'mid our calm reflections,
Hiding forms of beauty nigh,
He's a smooth, deceitful fellow,
This enchanter, "By and by."

You may know him by his mincing,
By his careless, sportive air,
By his sly obtrusive presence,
That is straying everywhere;
By the trophies which he gathers,
Where his cheated victims lie,—
For a bold, determined fellow,
Is this conqueror, By and by.

When the calls of duty haunt us,
And the present seems to be
All of time that ever mortals
Snatch from long eternity;
Then a fairy hand seems painting
Pictures on a distant sky;
For a cunning little artist
Is the fairy, By and by.

"By and by," the wind is sighing,
"By and by," the heart replies,
But the phantom just before us,
Ere we grasp it, ever flies.
List not to the idle charmer,
Scorn the very specious lie;
Only in the fancy liveth
This deceiver, "By and by."

Robbing the People, and Murdering Our Volunteers.

The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of May 21st, says:

"An effort will shortly be made to have a Congressional investigation of the recent frauds at the Philadelphia Arsenal. The facts, as reported to the war department, are almost incredible, and calculated to bring disgrace on all engaged in the nefarious transactions. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of blankets, condemned as utterly unfit for service, were never removed from the establishment, but merely transferred from one room to another, re-inspected and passed.

These blankets are hardly able to bear their own weight, and it is by such frauds that our hospitals are filled with thousands of languishing and dying soldiers. As the facts are become known the greatest indignation is expressed towards the cormorants and plunderers, and their Official Allies, who are base enough, in an hour like this to furnish our brave soldiers with blankets that would be rejected from a well-regulated stable as horse-covers.

☞ Richard J. Haldeman, who is said to be in Europe, writing letters in favor of the Southern Confederacy, was the Chairman of the straight-out Douglas State Central Committee, and one of Forney's particular pets. He is a resident of Harrisburg, where he owns a large amount of property. His brother Jacob Haldeman, is the present Minister at Stockholm, appointed by the administration of President Lincoln. During the Presidential campaign of 1860, Haldeman was under the entire control of Forney, and for anything we know to the contrary, may be still acting under his advice. Forney's friends appear to give a bad account of themselves.

☞ A pupil of the Abbe Sicord gave the following answers.

What is hope?

Hope is the blossom of happiness.

What is the difference between hope and desire?

Desire is a tree in leaf; hope is a tree in flower; and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.

What is eternity?

A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a day without end.

What is time?

A line that has two ends—a path that begins in the cradle and ends in the grave.

What is God?

A necessary being, the sun of eternity—the machinist of nature, the eye of justice—the matchless power of the Universe—the soul of the world.

Does God reason?

Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates, he desires. God is omniscient, he never doubts, he therefore never reasons.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DESIGNED FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. N. BULLARD, MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNA.

The Supplement to the School Law, and Teachers' Instititutes.

Already have we received several letters from Teachers asking for explanations in regard to the "Teachers' month," and their attending Institutes two Saturdays of each month, in accordance with the Supplement passed at the last session of our Legislature. To answer those who have already asked and others that may be inclined to ask, we know of no better method to answer all at once, than to publish the Section that relates to the "Teachers' month" and their attending Institutes, and the State Superintendent's remarks and explanations upon the same. And following those may be found a few of the other Sections of the Supplement, which we deem of sufficient importance to place before the people—the tax-payers of the county. SUP'T.

SECTION. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:—That twenty-two days shall be held to be the common school month in all contracts with Teachers and other operations of Boards of Directors or Controllers in reference to the term of instruction of the schools, and that no Common School shall be kept open for the purposes of ordinary instruction on any Saturday, but two Saturdays of each month as the proper Board of Directors may designate shall be appropriated to exercises or institutes for the improvement of the Teachers of the district.

Remarks and Explanations.

SECTION 1. This provides that the word *month* in all future agreements with teachers, shall mean twenty-two days; of which twenty, exclusive of Saturdays, are to be devoted to the instruction of the pupils in the schools, and two Saturdays, to be designated by the Board, to the improvement of the Teacher, by means of the District Institute, or other appropriate exercise. To the operation of this section, every district in the State is to be subject, except that such as keep their schools open the full term of ten months, are permitted to employ their teachers by the year and not by the month. But even in these, the school month established by this section is to be observed in the monthly reports and other statistics, and the holding of semi-monthly Institutes, or other appropriate exercises, is obligatory.

This section, in effect, recognizes the lunar month; for, taking off the two Saturdays which the teacher is compelled to devote to the Institute, twenty days are left for teaching, which is just the Lunar month with all the Sundays and Saturdays omitted. This at once brings into general fitness and use the books of monthly reports now in the schools, and will remove the objections and difficulties in reference to them, that existed in some few localities.

It may be added, that if the change from the long calender month of twenty-four, five, or six days, (that is, the month of 30 days with the Sundays, and none, or only some of the Saturdays omitted,) to the short Lunar month, shall threaten to curtail the usual term of instruction in any district, this result can be prevented by simply increasing the number of the shorter months now proposed, so as to equal the aggregate of days in the accustomed term, and then regulating the teacher's compensation and the other expenses accordingly. Thus the number of days in the term and the actual expense will remain as they were before the change.

In regard to the Saturday exercises or Institutes for the improvement of teachers, this section is obligatory both on the Board and the teacher. The only discretion allowed, is, that the Board may designate which two of the four Saturdays in the month are to be employed in this manner; but that two of them must be thus devoted, is as imperative as language can make it. It is therefore expected that this wholesome and promising provision will be generally observed, and that a few years' experience will abundantly justify the action of the Legislature in this matter.

It is also observable, that this section does not command that an Institute shall be held for and within each district. It was, no doubt, known that some are so small as not to contain enough teachers to be profitably associated in this manner—while others are so intersected by mountains or other natural obstacles, as to render such regular meetings impracticable. Hence, the words used admit of the association of the teachers, thus circumstanced, with those of adjoining districts or parts of districts, in the formation of an Institute. And when even this expedient is impossible, they provide for the adoption of such other appropriate "exercises" for the improvement of the teacher, as the condition of the district will admit of. The manifest design, however, is, that two Saturdays in each month shall be employed, by means of associated effort on the part of the teachers, for their own improvement, whenever this is practicable; and when it is not, by such other exercises or studies as shall best promote the same object.

If faithfully enforced by Directors, and fully realized by teachers, this provision of the school law will, in the next three years, do more for the improvement of the schools of the State, than any single section has effected in the same time, since the date of the common school law.

SECTION 4. That no tax for school or building purposes shall be levied, no resolution shall be adopted for the purchase or sale of any school real estate, no school house shall be located, or its location abandoned or changed, no teacher shall be appointed or dismissed, no annual school term shall be determined on, nor shall any general course of studies be adopted or annual series of text-books be selected, in any common school district, except by the affirmative votes of a majority of the Directors or Controllers thereof; and in each of said cases the names of the members voting both in the affirmative and the negative, shall be so entered on the minutes of the Board by the Secretary. And immediately after the annual appointment of Teachers in each district, the Secretary of the Board shall send a written list of the names and the schools to which they have been respectively appointed to the proper County Superintendent, with a notice of the day on which the ensuing term of school in the district will commence and the termination thereof, as directed by the Board.

SECTION 5. That upon every male taxable of the age of twenty-one years, whose name is found entered upon the last adjusted valuation furnished according to law to any Board of Directors or Controllers by the Commissioners of the proper county, as a basis for the assessment of school tax, or which may be contained in the additional assessment authorized by the thirty-fifth section of the act to which this is a further supplement, the proper Board of Directors or Controllers shall assess the minimum occupation tax now allowed by law, to be collected with the other school tax of the district now payable by such person.

SECTION 6. That the school tax on all watches and pleasure carriages, shall be at the same rate on the adjusted valuation thereof, as upon other property taxable by rate in the proper district and no more. And all offices and posts of profit, salaries and emoluments of office, shall only be taxed at the regular rate of school tax of the district upon the whole amount of the valuation thereof, and no more.

SECTION 7. That all money now or hereafter to become taxable for common school purposes, and held, used or invested by any person, company or corporation in trust, for the use, benefit or advantage of any other person, company or corporation, shall only be assessed in, and subject to school tax for the benefit of the school district within which the trustee thereof resides, or has his usual place of business. And all real estate so taxable for school purposes, and in the charge or possession of any trustee as aforesaid, shall be assessed in, and subject to school tax for the benefit of the school district within which the same is situated; and this section so far as the same is inconsistent with any former statute or decision, shall only take effect in the assessment of school taxes levied for the school year, which will commence on the first Monday in June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the succeeding years.

SECTION 8. That from all school taxes on unseated lands voluntarily paid to the School Collector or Treasurer of the proper district, previous to the first day of May next after the date of the school tax duplicate thereof, there shall be allowed a reduction or abatement of five per centum; and to all such tax remaining unpaid more than one year from said first day of May, an addition of five per centum shall be added to the amount first assessed.

Political Preaching.

Political Preachers who have had so much to do in bringing about division and hatred between the different sections of our Country, culminating in our present troubles, are still busy at work for the abolition of Slavery and are endeavoring to convince the people that the Union cannot be preserved, with Slavery, and the Constitution maintained as it is. They began their work of ruin many years ago, and the effect of their course was clearly seen by our wisest Statesmen and patriots.

It would seem that beholding the sad results of their course, they should heed the lessons of sad experience and confine themselves to their sacred mission; yet the pulpit in too many instances, is occupied for far different purposes, from preaching "Christ and Him Crucified." Henry Clay spoke as follows, of political preachers and abolition agitators, in the United States Senate, in 1839.

"I call upon that small portion of the clergy, which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the Divine mission of the Founder of our religion, and to profit by His peaceful example. I entreat that portion of my country women who have given their countenance to abolition, to remember that they are ever most loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their own fair hands abolition petitions, may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I abjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance by their opinions and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all, as countrymen, as friends, and as brothers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the Revolution, and it adhered to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensation of Providence, be reserved for them.

HOW POWDER IS TESTED.—As an item of information not generally known we give the following description of the process of testing powder at the Bridesburg Arsenal:

A piece of artillery—one of the largest caliber generally being used—is placed in position, a small hole being drilled through the side near the breech. A spring plug, made of steel, and containing a plunger, is tightly screwed into the hole made, the plunger working loosely and connecting with the interior of the gun. Attached to this plunger is a sharp piece of steel, knife shaped. A circular piece of copper is fitted to the plug, and tightly wedged there. On the gun being discharged, the force of the explosion drives the plunger outward, the knife attached striking the circular piece of copper fastened in the plug, and the strength of the powder is made manifest by the depth of the incision produced by the blow.

SCORCHING EXPOSURE OF FRAUDS.

Bold and Timely Speech by a Republican Congressman.

We have already informed our readers of the corrupt organization that has been formed at Washington, for the purpose of destroying the influence of the Congressional Investigating Committee, which has exposed so many frauds on the public treasury. The leaders of this movement are Messrs. Stevens, of Pa., and Conkling, of N. Y., both prominent Republicans.—The latter, in his speech, declared that the Committee had perpetrated more frauds than it had discovered. This false and ridiculous assertion immediately called forth the following overwhelming speech from Mr. Washburne, of Ill., a member of the Committee, and also a Republican. Like the remarks of Mr. Dawes, this document ought to have a wide circulation, and we suggest to our readers that when they are through with it, they place it in the hands of their neighbors:

Mr. Washburne said it was the "unkindest cut of all" when the Chairman (Mr. Stevens) of the Committee of Ways and Means, the leader of the House, and holding the purse-strings of the nation, recently arose in the House and attacked the Committee in their absence, charging that they had committed more frauds than they had detected. The Committee had been notified that they should feel the biting sarcasm and blasting invective, and to-day they had listened to what is called a pitiful imitation, from the extraordinary member (Conkling) from New York, who had attacked the Committee for the benefit of thieves, contractors and plunderers, who had for two weeks been holding high carnival in anticipation that the Committee were to be destroyed. It would have been but fair to have given the Committee notice of the contemplated annihilation, that they might be prepared to die with decency. Why did not the member from New York make his charges like a man and not like a skulking coward? The gentleman from New York has attempted to hold us up here as costing the Government more than we have saved it. He has gone about, figuring up the expenses of the Committee, and sneaked into the Clerk's office to ask how much each member had been paid. That member said that no Committee ever before took anything for traveling expenses. If he (Mr. Conkling) knew anything, he must know that his statement is false, for never was a Committee charged with a duty by the House but that Committee was always paid; and if there is a man here who complains at what has been paid, or what was paid to each of my colleagues, let him stand up and say so. When our fellow-members of Congress were pursuing their avocations and several professions at home with their families, this Committee had given up everything in order to discharge the duties with which they were instructed, and now a clamor is raised by the member from New York to have this Committee discharged. Let me say that if the House believes the charges which have been made, the House will be unjust to itself and unjust to the country, unless, before it adjourns to-night, it shall disband the Committee, and place upon their front the brand of dishonesty. If we have failed to discharge our duty, if we are amenable to the charges brought against us, I call upon every member here to vote that the Committee be disbanded. The House cannot get out of it; and I hope they will not postpone it; that they will not say there is no rule for such a course, but that they will vote at once to discharge us. I am sure the Committee will gratefully accept it—accept it, too, conscious of what they have done. They will accept it as a tribute to their fidelity, which has led them to be attacked by the member from New York, and by every plunderer, and by every thief, and by every robber, who has broken into the treasury. While we were thus employed, the member from New York was besieging the Treasury, and the Qartermaster of the War Department, in order to get contracts for one of his constituents. He, sir, is a pretty man to come here and lecture this Committee! He to inquire into the expenses of the Committee in relation to what it has saved, and to what it has expended! Sir, the history of this Western Department will show that in St. Louis alone we have saved the Government two millions of dollars by our investigation; and, sir, in connection with these army contracts—one of which the gentleman from New York sought to obtain—we were told by Mr. Holt that if Congress and the Government would sustain him he would save eight millions more. There are ten millions saved by the Commission on ordnance contracts, appointed on the evidence taken by this Committee and on its recommendation. Among other things we will save a sum of two millions. Thus a sum of twelve millions will be saved to the country by the Committee—as large a sum as it cost to carry on the Government of John Quincy Adams for one year. And yet we are held up here as spending the peoples money. Yes, and how much have we expended? Twenty thousand dollars. But I will not talk about it. If any man wants to complain, let him stand up here. I scorn to talk about the trivial expenditures for travel. That we should be met with opposition, with all this obloquy, we perfectly understood. We know whose paths we crossed; we knew that the contractors and the thieves, and the plunderers, who had the Treasury by the throat, would be at our heels, and we well knew also, who were their sympathizers and abettors, both in this House and out of this House. We of course did not expect their approval. They do not like the Committee and its labors! O, no!

"No thief e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

These are the men that proposed to crush us down. But let me say a few words to my Republican friends who listened with silent attention, if not with real interest, to the attacks upon the Committee. Let me talk to them, in all kindness, for a moment. I believe this is a Republican House. I believe the Republicans have a majority in it. I believe the Committee was appointed by a Republican Speaker, for a specific purpose. Do you believe we, as a Committee, were base and vile and dishonest enough to betray the trust reposed in us? If so, then brand us with your instant condemnation. But it said we must not break down the Republican party. I have been in Congress some little time, and I have seen various investigating committees when the Republicans were not in power in the administration, and in those days I found my Republican friends always on hand, in season and out of season, to detect and punish these frauds.

If frauds were detected, they went before the country, and the country hurled from power the men who had committed them. What was then said in relation to these matters? Why, when we announced to the country that these frauds had been committed, the party in power said that the frauds were committed by men for whose acts the party was not responsible. What was our reply to this? What the reply of the Republicans? It was, to be sure you would not be responsible in the first instance, but when your Investigating Committee disclosed all the facts, and placed the particulars on record, instead of your coming out and voting upon them, you are found on the record supporting and sustaining them. I do not propose to place myself in that predicament. When I suspect a Republican of committing a fraud, I feel vastly more inclined to expose and punish him than I would a Democrat, for he brings disgrace and dishonor upon the party to which he belongs. And are we to imitate this example? Are my Republican friends willing to stand on the record as endorsers of these frauds? Or will they go with me, and say to their constituents, when we found these frauds existed what did we do? As Republicans we appointed a Committee, as Republicans we made the investigation, and as Republicans we voted condemnation on the thieves, and the jobbers, and the plunderers of all parties, wherever we found them. How should we stand before the country as a party, if we act otherwise? It is foreshadowed by the member from New York, who clamors to have the Committee disbanded. Let that gentleman (Conkling) come up. I here call upon him to introduce his extraordinary resolution, and if the Committee have not the confidence of the House and of the Republican party, let it be voted down. It may be a very harmless thing to punish fraud and robberies in time of peace, but in time of war, when the National Treasury is betrayed, when it is reeling under the attacks of thieves and plunderers, can we, as the representatives of a confiding and loyal people, stand here and support these robbers and jobbers? Whatever other gentlemen may do, whatever it may seem fit for the party to do, I for one do not propose to stand on the record in that way. As the oldest member present, representing a constituency for ten years, I should deem myself but a miscreant representative of that noble constituency if I stood here as the defender of the robberies and plunderings now going on against the public treasury. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) our leader in the House, a great and shining light in our Republican party, brought in his tax-bill the other day—a bill so large that it would require the use of a wheelbarrow to get it here; but almost on the next day we find him assailing the Committee, because, indeed, it steps in between the thieves and the Treasury.

The country will look with some interest to the vote of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, when a vote is taken as to who are the indorsers of the schemes and jobs of these plunderers, because it is nothing more or less than an indorsement of these robberies to vote for the discharge of the Committee. This tax-bill, which was supported by the gentleman from New York, is to enable them to pay these robbers and plunderers with the taxes to be screwed from the humble working men of the country. When I think upon whom this tax-bill will fall heaviest, I would call myself a miscreant representative, unworthy of the confidence of my people, if I did not throw myself, with all my feeble influence, between the Treasury and these public plunderers. In reference to matters connected with Gen. Fremont, and the administration of the Western Department, the House will bear witness that the Committee has not drawn Gen. Fremont into this discussion. While speech after speech was being made by the friends of Gen. Fremont, we said nothing, and had the matter been allowed to rest we did not intend to say anything. And I must add, that when this report was drawn up, Gen. Fremont was not at the head of an army. He is there now, and while there, we did not intend to enter into any discussion upon matters connected with his late department. Gentlemen are extremely sensitive when anything is said in reference to Fremont; but whenever anything is said in reference to another general in the field, not very far from here, I and these gentlemen are not at all quite so sensitive. I intend to leave the Generals of the army where they are, on the field; but when they return from the field, I am willing to try the case of one of them with my friend from Indiana (Mr. Colfax.) I am willing to go to the country with the report, and am ready to defend the action of the Committee against all comers, and when the time for further discussion arrives, I will say to my friend from Indiana, "Come on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough!" [Laughter.] What does the member from New York mean, with reference to the Sacchi contract—this Star of Bethlehem of his? Does he find fault with the Committee for exposing the fraud of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars? If so, let him get up and say so. Let him say so at once, and not go beating about the bush, and dealing in contemptible insuendoes against a Committee constituted especially to detect those frauds, and when we expose them, turn around and abuse us. Such was the rottenness and corruption of the Sacchi contract, that, when exposed, although there were five thousand six hundred dollars due on it, for fear of further exposures, these men never appeared to claim the amount due to them on it. Yet the Committee have been assailed for exposing this fraud, which in one instance alone saved nearly six thousand dollars to the country. The gentleman from New York, who has had the face to assail the Committee in their effort to detect and punish fraud, himself introduced a bill, some time ago, proposing to strike out and annul every contract entered into by the Government with these jobbers and speculators; and yet he has the face to charge upon the Committee that they are trampling upon the private rights of these contractors.—With this fact before us, it must be conceded that the member from New York is worthy to stand up as the introducer and advocate of a bill to punish frauds. Since then a change has come over the spirit of the member's dream. Instead of being opposed to fraudulent and thieving contractors, he now stands up here as their champion and defender. The attack upon the Committee is based upon interested and unworthy motives, and the member, as the attacking party, cannot hope to get through unscathed. No man will I permit to challenge my conduct on this floor. In the affair of this Simon Stevens, we have saved the country $57,000 claimed by him without having rendered the slightest service for it. If the Republicans are willing to allow Stevens to pocket this money, let them. For one, my vote shall not go in that direction, and others of the Committee, I presume, will agree with me, that this is not the time to take the money from the Treasury, already sufficiently robbed, and to put into the hands of corrupt speculators and contractors the fabulous amount of money so fraudulently claimed, but the frauds in connection with which we have exposed, and in doing so have drawn down upon us the wrath of the member from New York. My colleague from Indiana will disclose the particulars of the extraordinary transaction with Stevens and others, and in his hands I now leave the matter.

The Mission of Conservatism.

When the rebel armies are beaten and dispersed, and the military power of the Southern Confederacy effectually broken, and when the respective governments of the States now in the grasp of rebellion are once more administered by loyal citizens, as we trust they soon may be, the Southern Union must be thoroughly conservative in their political views—the enemies of Secessionists on the one one hand and Abolitionists on the other. As such they will become the natural allies of the great conservative party of the country. The Democratic party can hereafter hold no political fellowship with the authors, promotors and active agents of rebellion. The Davises, Toombses, Stephenses, Buchanans, Wigfalls and their coadjutors, who plotted the destruction of the Union, and who have been the main instruments in "firing the Southern heart," and plunging the country into the horrors of civil war, deserve the most signal punishment for their crimes. No punishment can be too severe for these men, and no settlement can bring peace to the country which includes them in a general amnesty. They must be separated from the body of the Southern people. Justice demands this. While we in common with northern Democrats, regard indiscriminate confiscation as caculated to retard the restoration of the Union, and while we would do anything consistent with justice to assure the loyally-disposed citizens of the rebel states of the protection of all their rights in the Union, we have not the faintest spark of sympathy for the rebel leaders. They are guilty of the highest crimes against the Southern people as well as against the Government, crimes for which death and confiscation of property is a poor atonement. But upon the deluded masses we most ultimately depend for the maintainance of the rebel States within the Union, after the army shall have crushed the military power, and the leading rebels have received their reward.

It is obviously the policy of the Government to cultivate the good will of the Southern people by giving assurances of protection, as Governor Johnson has in Tennessee. Without this moral victory over the Southern people, mere physical force will fail to accomplish the restoration of the Union. It is a cheerless prospect to contemplate military possession during a long series of years—and not only cheerless, but hopeless.

This moral victory must be acheived by the conservatives of the North. If the country were abandoned to the radical Abolitionists they would present no other alternative to the loyal and disloyal people of the South than that of subjugation or independence. The conservatives demand submission and promise that it shall bring such independence as every loyal citizen enjoys under the constitution.

When the Union is restored they will constitute the great National party of the country, composed exclusively of the Northern and Southern Union men, while the rebel leaders will be punished or deprived of power and influence, and the Abolitionists sink into a contemptible and treasonable faction.—*Patriot and Union.*

☞ An old negro was on his dying bed. Some one had done him a great injury, the commission of which his faithful minister had labored hard to induce him to forgive. At length, when just on the verge of the border land, a strong appeal was made. "Tom, won't you forgive him?" "Well, massa, if I'm gwine to die, I suppose I must; but if I ever get well, I'll give him another dig."

☞ When a man becomes a Christian he will not be exempt from tears, from losses, from sickness, cares and death; but he will bear these things with patience that the world has not; and he will see, overruling these, a hand that the world does not see; and he will learn that great problem which Christianity alone solves, that out of evil God is still educing good.

☞ Lord Chancellor Northington suffered much from the gout; and once, after some painful waddling between the woolsack and the bar in the House of Lords, he was heard to mutter: "If I had known that these legs were one day to carry a chancellor, I'd have taken better care of them when I was a lad."