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DEMOCRATI

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, NOV. 11, 1862.

NO. 45.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HENRY C TYLER, D MARR in Dry Goods, Graceries, Umbrellas, Yankee Stone Boots and Shoes, Shovels and Forks, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware and Brooms, Head of Navi-gation, Public Avenue.

Montro-e, Pa., May 13, 1812.-1y . W.M. Н. ҮСӨРЕК & СО., NKERS, Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrope in w building, Turnpike st.

McCOLLYM & SEARLE, TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, -- Montrose, Pa. Onice in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

DR. WILLIAM, W. WHEATON.

SURGEON BENTIETS.—Montrope. Pa.
10 Place in Leathrope: new building, over
the Bank. All Bental operations will be
refronzed in each style and warranted.
2. Collissead with the control of the control of

DIS: OLMSTEAD & READ. WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have entered into a partnership for the

Practice of MEDICINE & Surgery, folded to such of the members of Con-Practice of MEDILIER & & Survey and are prepared to attend to all calls in the line of their profession. Office—the one formerly occupied by Dr. Ja C. Olmstead, in DUNDAFF. my 73m.

JOHN SAUTTER, Nashionanes Tailor Montrose, Pa. Shop to ver 1 N Bullary's Greecey, on Main-street. The usual for past favors he solicits a continuance—pleying hun-self to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

Montrose Fa., July 2th. 1833.—tf.

P. LINES, z TANHONABLE TAILOR. Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phonia Block, over store of Read, Watrons & Fester, All work warranted, as to fit and finish, out. ag done on short notice, in best style. Jan '80

JOHN GROVES, NASHIONABLE TAILOR,—Montrose, Pa., Shop to arthe Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike etc. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style, thing done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL, R EPAIUS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's store, Mossmork, Pa. (c251)

JANUFACTURER of BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, 112. Pa. Shop over Tyler's store. All kinds of work that to order, and repairing done neatly. je2 y ABEL TURRELL.

A S. M. Fitt in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dre S. M. M., (Hars Ware, Paints, Cile, Vareish, Winger, Chemicals, Grueries, Paney Goods, Jewery Perfections, etc., etc., Auct for all the midet popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. (1997). DAVID CANEY, M. D.,

TAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. Clarification of aromatic to idealls with which he may be fivered Office at Studds' Hotel. New Milford, July, 17, 1861

MEDICAL CARD.

ATE GRADUATE of THE MEDICAL DEPATMENT INFO ALE COLLEGE, have formed a chearingthip for the near the of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attent to all befores faithfully and ponetually, that may be formed to their care, on terms commensurate with the time. with the times.

Discusses and deformities of the EVE, surgical opera-

Plans, and ill surgical diseases, particularly attended to, per of generating Webb's Store. Office hours from 8a, so to appear All sects of country produce taken in payment of the bighost value, and cash for his transport. Montrose, Pai, May 7th, 1862,—tpf HAYDEN BROTHERS. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TANKEE NOTIONS FANCY GOODS.

WM HAYDEN, 1 IOHN HAYDEN, I RACY HAYDEN, 1 GEORGE HAYDEN, 7 NEW MILFORD, PA. P. E. BRUSH, M. D.,

MAYING NOW LOCATED PERMANENTLY, AT Springville, office at .d. Lathrop's Hotel.

TAKE NOTICE! Cook Paid for Hides A great assortment of Leather and Boots and this character on Leather and Boots and this training to Leather a control of Leather and Boots and this training to the control of the contro Mintrose; Feh. 8th. 4. P. & L. C. KEELER

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., Has Established an Agency in Montrose,

The Oldest Insurvece Co. in the Union. CASH CAPITAL PAID IN.

THE rates are as low as those of any good company in New York, or elsewhere, and its Directive are among the first for bonor and integrity Channes Phart, New York ATHUR G. COFFIN. Pres. Montro-g. July 15, 52. BILLINGS STRUUD, Ag't.

HOME

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS. ASSETTS 1st July 1850, \$1,481,819.27. LIABILITIES. 48,068.68.

7. 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 first one door above Searle's Hotel, Montrole, Ba.

BILLINGS STROUD, Agent. H. BURRITT

Months Buyers, New Milford, Oct. 25th, 1860.

Wind the Competitive person of either sex in the control of the co

Dandelion Coffee.

HEALTHY beverage, One pound of this Coffee will make as much as two pounds of other Coffee. For sale by ABEL TURRELL, 32 Lby the Barrel, Sack or Pound.

A LEAF OF CURRENT HISTORY.

From the National Intelligencer.

guide his conduct in certain conjunctures arising from political complications, as also in respect to certain measures as to which his interlocutors confessed some solicitude.

Now that this paper has found its way to the public, (as we must presume with he authority of its signers,) it may not be improper for us to say that the memoing an authoritative and authentic exposition of the President's emancipation message of March last, and of the motives ed in the matter of slavery and its relations.

We need not say that this exposition of the President's views and of his con- ests of our constituents required of us. tingent purposes, as announced by him at that date, confirmed us in the impressions we had derived from the special message itself, without this Presidential commentary, though the circumstances under which we were favored with access to the low made it a part of the history of the anomalous times through which our country is passing. The reader, after a perusal of the paper in question, will readily understand that our surprise at the "new policy" inaugurated under the President's emancipation proclamation of last September 22d, was not diminished by our knowledge of the views and considerations which he had so frankly aunounced on the occasion of the conversation recited in the memorandum now publisited.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BORDER STATES.

Memorandum of a conversation between President Lincoln and several Representatives from the Border States, on the Emancipation Message of the 6th of March, 1862. From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 26.

We publish this morning a report of the conversation between some represendent of the United States. We have had a manuscript copy of it at our disposal for some time, but were not certain its publication was called for by the progress of upon which the parties to the conversa- ry out his scheme of emancipation. tion have no chim to secrets. Besides, the President on the subject of emancion going declaration nor material to be retion has been accepted by the States they peated to a just understanding of his represented as conclusive, as far as we meaning. can judge by their acts; and the Presi- Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862 Yesterday on my return from church I found Mr. Postmaster Blair in my room, writing the above note, which he immediately suspended and verbally communios. ted the Bresident's invitation; and stated that the President's purpose was to have conversation with the Delegations of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, in explanation of his

message of the 6th inst. If AS just received a large stock of new Stores, for Cooking, Parlor, Omer and Shop purposes, for Wood or Coal, with Stove Pipe, Zine, &c.

Ills assortment is select and desirable, and will be sold the White House at the appointed time, on the most favorable terms for Cash, or to Prompt Six and after some little delay were admitted to an audience. Mr. Leary and myself hers of the delegation at that time in the proper time;" and, again intimating, as

> were seated, the President said in sab. be avoided." stance, that he had invited us to meet him to have conversation in explanation of his message of the 6th; that since he scheme. of his message of the 6th; that since he active controlled to the gentlement of the

ECLECTIC PRYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

WITH, or Myrho will all will be seen, to the purport

WITH, or Myrho will and meaning of the proposition contained in the special message communicated to the special messa DR. H. SMITH & SON,

ON DENTISES—Montroes Pa.

In Latington new billiting, over the line state with the state permitary and post the gradual and bottom of slavery, will give to such the most part they wiews, acted in a way unfriendly to the state permitary aid, to be used in its discretion, to compensate it for the inconstitute of the inconstit such change of system."

Such change of system."

In this conversation, as will appear from the memorandum, the President until the conversation of the members of Continuation of the mem gress from the border states as were presting to the gress from the border states as were presting to the Government in the States we're policy which had dictated that recomment resented; strengthened the hopes of the dation, and at the same time he took the Confederates that at some day the Border we'll be the North as of the North as of the States would unite with them, and thus South; and in any scheme to get rid of it. tions of duty which might be expected to tend to prolong the war; and he was of the North; as well as the South, tend to prolong the war; and he was of opinion, if this resolution was adopted by was morally bound to do its full and equal stare. He thought the institution wrong, these causes of irritation and these hopes would be removed, and more would be accomplished towards shortening the war than could be hoped from the greatest victory achieved by the Union armies; that he made this proposition in good faith, and desired it to be accepted, if at all, voluntarily, and in the same patriotic randum, at the time of its composition, all, voluntarily, and in the same patriotic spirit in which it was made; that emancipation of the odious law, not by violating the right, but by encouraging the proposition was a matter exclusively under the control of the States, and must be adopted or sition and offering inducements to give it rejected by each for itself; that he did not up. claim nor had this Government any right | Here the interview, so far as this sub-WM. W. SMITH & CO.,

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot and of the views of policy by which the President proposed in the future to guide his steps under the difficulties and an answer, but he hoped we would take the consideration of the views of policy by which the President proposed in the future to guide his steps under the difficulties and an answer, but he hoped we would take glory of his country; and with that consideration are should consider the difficulties and an answer, but he hoped we would take glory of his country; and with that consideration are should consider the difficulties and an answer, but he hoped we would take glory of his country; and with that consideration are should consider the difficulties and an answer. to coerce them for that purpose; that ject is concerned, terminated by Mr. Critthe matter into serious consideration, confer with one another, and then take such the important suggestion, he had made. course as we felt our duty and the inter-

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, said in his State proceeded to my room and wrote out this slavery was not considered a permanent paper. institution; that natural causes were there in operation which would, at no distant that this proposition was necessary for Crisfield, and we certify that the sub-that; and besides that, he and his friends stance of what passed on the occasion is paper forbade as at the time to make any use of its contents. Nor should we have felt solicitous as to the message on acting the paper faithfully and fully given.

J. W. MENZIES, DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER, even to the existence of such a document the resolution and message had received. The New York Tribune was for it, and if its publication in another quarter had understood it to man that we must an cept gradual emancipation according to the plan suggested or get something

> The President replied, he must not be expected to quarrel with the New York Tribune before the right time; he hoped never to have to do it; he would not anticipate events. In respect to emahcipa-tion in Missouri, he said that what had been observed by Mr. Noel was probably true, but the operation of these natural causes had not prevented the irritating conduct to which he had referred, or destroyed the hopes of the Confederates that Missouri would at sometime range herself alongside of them, which in his judgment the passage of this resolution by Congress and its acceptance by Mis-

worse.

tatives of the border States and the Presi- policy beyond the acceptance or rejection of his scheme.

The President replied that he had no designs beyond their refusal of it." Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, inquired if events. It is, however, part of the histo- the President thought there was any powry of the times. It relates to a subject er except in the States themselves to car-

The President replied he thought there the horder States to the proposition of course of remark not qualifying the fore-

dent appears to have changed his opinion, people of Maryland looked upon slavery and yielded to the radicals of his party.— as a permanent institution; and he did His conversation does not show his posi- not know that they would be very reluc- dale Advance says: tion at present, but what it was at that tant to give it up if provision was made time. the race; but they did not like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the di-"Dear Sir :- I called at the request of rect action of the Government or by indi- Charles Toolan, who has been lying peacethe President, to ask you to come to the White House to-morrow morning, at 9 slaves in this District, or the confiscation of Southern property as now threatened; spring; and also a Mr. Doudican, aged and he thought before they would consent about 75 years, whose enfeebled limbs can and he thought before they would consent about 75 years, whose enfeebled limbs can be a greater town."

to consider this proposition, they would require to be informed on these points. The President replied that, "unless be was expelled by the act of God or the Confederate armies, he should occupy interests, on the points referred to."
Mr. Crisfield immediately added: "Mr.

Bresident, if what you say could be heard by the people of Maryland, they would

The President. "That (meaning a publication of what he said) will not do; it he had before done, that a quarrel with the "Greeley faction" was impending, he said he "did not wish to encounter it before the proper time, nor at all if it could East Vincent. The young lady in lighting

the message had been misunderstood, and proposes simply to co-operate with any was regarded as inimical to the interests State giving such State pecuniary aid; we represented; and he had resolved and he thought that the resolution, as The render will find in to-day's Intelli. to talk with us and disabuse our minds of proposed byhim would be considered rath-

viction, we should consider respectfully After some conversation for the correct

J. W. CRISFELD. We were present rithe interview deday, extinguish it, and he did not think scribed in the foregoing paper of Mr.

J. J. CRITTENDEN,

R. MALLORY.

ch 10, 1862.

Boy Hung In Sport.

An occurrence attended with fatal reday morning last, about 10 o'clock. The circumstances are as follows: Charles H. kindness. The other white people on Alburger, aged 14 years, a son of Adam this estate contrived to make their escape. Alburger, residing in second street below Moore, was in a slaughter-house attached to his father's residence, in company with several boys about his own age. They one of whom (the attorney for the eswere engaged in playing "John Brown"

i. e., going through the forms of hanging, &c., using a dog of Mr. Alburger's as the victim. While engaged in this amusement, some of the boys playfully placed the strap, used as a rope, around the neck of young Alburger, and proceeded to draw him from the ground by means

souri would accomplish.

ed to draw him from the ground by means of a crank used for hanging meat. By would be the effect of the refusal of the some unfortunate chance the strap tight-States to accept this proposal, and desirened around his neck, while his feet did ed to know if the President looked to any not touch the ground, and he was hung in earnest. His companions becoming frighted, not attempt to take or cut him down, but called for the inmates of the house.passer-by to the assistance of the unfortuing hung two minutes. All possible of their husbands and fathers! means were at once taken for his recovthe subject is disposed of. The reply of could not be. He then went off into a cry. Five physicians were if attendance, but their united exertions failed to restore him. After suffering much agony, he expired at two o'clock on Wednesday.

Drafting Dead Men.

Several dead men were drafted in one town in Schuylkill county, and the Carbon

The enrollment was not taken regularly in the third and fourth wards in our city, consequently the draft has cut up some queer antics. Among those drafted are: scarcely support his tottering frame. It was a member of the General Assembly that the President call a special resurrection for the first two named, and order the obedience, determined to repair thither latter to report for duty in Florida, near to encourage them in opposing the insurgthat house for three years, and as long as the "Spring of Everlasting Youth," said ance of a few soldiers from the town guard, which was granted him. He proceeded the early Spanish adventurers.

itself.

NEGRO EMANGIPATION.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE

The reader will find in to-day's Intelligence a copy of a paper drawn up by that erroneous impression.

The President of the Hond J. W. Crisfield, of Maryland, and authenticated by the signatures of Messre, Menzies, Crittenden and Mallory, of Kentucky, which has for its object to give a detailed report of an interesting interview had, on the 10th of March last, at the Executive Mansion, between the President of the United States and come as a proposition from the man must continue in the field as long as slaves in the States are represented, and in about by invitation of the President, had relation, it will be seen, to the purport.

The reader will find in to-day's Intelligence and responsed by him would be considered rather that the expression of a sentiment than and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of 3,500,000 as an and put arms into the hands of a proposed by him would be considered rath.

"The bloodiest picture in the Book of Time.";

THE MASSACRE COMMENCED. over the adjoining large and beautiful plain to the north. The Governor and most of the military officers on duty assembled together, but the reports were so little credit. As daylight began to break. the sudden and successive arrival, with ghastly countenances, of persons who had with difficulty escaped the massacre, and

war news, we retired, and I immediately the horrors he had witnessed. He reportto crawl to the next plantation and relate ed that all the whites of the estate which he had left were murdered, except only the surgeon, whom the rebels had compelled to accompany them, on the idea that al assistance. Alarmed by this intelligence the persons to whom it was com-

whose negroes they were immediately joined, and both he and his refiner were An occurrence attended with fatal re-sults, took place in Philadelphia on Tues-day morning last, about 10 colodi. The was his own postillion, (coachmen,) a man

At this juncture the negroes on estate of M. Faville, a few miles distant, likewise rose and murdered five white persons, tate) had a wife and three daughters.-These unfortunate women, while imploring for mercy of the savages on their knees, beheld their husband and father murdered before their faces. For themselves they were devoted to a more horrid fate and were carried away captives by the ness. They both joined in the revolt-

assassins. The approach of daylight served only them from their purpose by soothing lan-to discover the sights of horror. It was guage and pecuniary consideration, they radicals among his audience—a joke by estates in the plain acted in concert, and the heart. a general massacre of the whites took place in every quarter. On some few esgratify the brutal appetites of the ruffians, and it is shocking to relate that many of

BODY OF A WHITE INFANT. In the town itself the general belief for some time was that the revolt was by no means as extensive, but a sudden and partial insurrection only. The largest ugar plantation on the plains was that of Monsieur Gallifet situated about eight miles from the town, the negroes belonging towhich had always been treated with such kindness and liberality, and possessed so many advantages that it became a proverbial expression among the lower white people, in speaking of any man's good fortune, to say, " il est heureuz un-negre de Gollifet," (he is as happy as one of Gallifet's negroes.) Monsieur Odeluc, the attorney or agent for this plantation, has been suggested, by a profane friend, and being fully persuaded that the negroes belonging to it would remain firm in their accordingly; but, on approaching the es-On Monday last, says the Senaga tates, to his surprise and grief he found Falls Reveille, a fashionably dressed and all the negroes in arms on the side of the very pert young lady (white) was seen rebels, and (horrid to tell!) their standard promenading our principal streets, and was the body of a white infant, which visiting one or more stores, leaning on the they had recently impaled on a stake.arm of a blg, ugly looking nigger appa. Monsieur Odeluc had advanced too far to rently her lover if not her husband. Such fetreat undiscovered, and both he and his disgusting sights will probably become in ad who accompanied him, with most would force me into a quarrel before the more frequent as abolition policy develops of the joidiers, were killed without mer-

iv flight, and conveyed the dreadful ti--A case, of absence of mind is narrated dings to the inhabitants of the town,

It was on the morning of the 23d of lugust, 1791, just before day, that a gennegro slaves in the several neighboring parishes had revolted, and were at that moment carrying death and desolation confused and contradictory as to gain but

flown to the town for protection, brought a dreadful confirmation of the fatal tidings. The rebellion first broke out on a planation called Noc, in the parish of Aclu, nine miles only from the city. Twelve or fourteen of the ringlenders, about the middle of the night, proceeded to the refinery or sugar-house, and seized on a man, the refiner's apprentice, dragged him to the front of the dwelling house, and there hewed him into pieces with their cutlasses; his screams brought out the overseer, whom they instantly shot. The rebels now found their way into the apartment of the refiner, and massacred him in his bed. A young man lying sick in his chamber was left apparently dead of the wound inflicted by their cutasses . He had strength enough, however

they might stand in need of his professionmunicated immediately sought their safety

The revolters (consisting now of all the daves belonging to that plantation) proceeded to the house of Mr. Clement, by to whom he had always shown great

cy. Two or three of the patrol escaped

more dismal, than fancy can paint or the clothing and sustenance on public and pripowers of man describe. Consternation and terror now took pos-

tions throughout the night, amid the glare important part of the last intelligence reof surrounding configuration. The inhab fers to a political and not a military move-itants being strengthened by a number of ment. President Lincoln has separated seamen from the ships, and brought into himself from the moderate Republicansome degree of order and military subor- and fully accepted the extreme policy of himself in the United States service, took January, the slaves shall after that date be the command of a party of militia and the free. It is a political concession to the troops of the line. With these he marched abolitionist wing of the Republican party. to the plantation of Mons. Latour, and attacked a body of about four thousand of gave no right either to the President or throughout the towns of the Cape. The inhabitants were called from their beds by persons who reported that all the more than a centuple proportion of their that emancipation was a "thunderbolt losses was at length forced to retreat placed in the hands" of Mr. Lincoln with The Governor by advice of the Assembly, now determined to act for sometime solely on the defensive; and, as it was every moment to be apprehended that the revolters would pour down upon the town, to enforce the decreee. The North must all the roads and passes leading into it conquer every square mile of the Southern were fortified. At the same time an em- States before it can make the proclamation bargo was laid on all the shipping in the more than waste paper. The policy that harbor—a measure of indispensable ne has dictated the proclamation is very cessity, calculated as well to obtain the doubtful. Nothing was needed to deepen

> tremity. To such of the district parishes as were open to communication, either by land or stitutional; the moderate Republican-by sea, notice of the revolt had been transmitted within a few hours after advice of practical result. It will have no effect on it was received at the Cape, and the white the South, which has long acted as against inhabitants of many of these parishes had an Abolitionist government at the North, therefore found time to establish camps, and anticipated all it can do by any kind and form a chain of posts, which, for a of legislation. In the North itself it is short time, seemed to prevent the rebell- likely to be only another element of confiion from spreading beyond the northern sion. By the abolitionists it is held to be province. Two of these camps were, however, attacked by the negroes—who were peace. The Northern government conopenly joined by the mulattoes—and fore-ed with great slaughter. At London the manner. Exactly when its military and whites maintained the contest for seven political powers are most broken it threat. hours, but were overpowered by the infi- ens. It continues to refuse all recognition

> whole of the rich and extensive plain of the Cape—together with the contiguous mountains, were now wholly abandoned to the Federal Congress, shall, "in the abto the ravages of the enemy, and the cru-elties which they exercised on such of the nor reported in terms strong enough to seceded-or tought to death in that con !. convey a proper idea of their atrocity. tion! There is strong countervailing to-

THE HORRORS INCREASE—WHITE MEN SAWED ASUNDER.
They seized Mr. Blen, an officer of the olice, and having nailed him alive to one of the gates of his plantation, chopped off his limbs, one by one, with an axe.

A poor man named Roberts, a carpenter by trade, endeavoring to conceal himself from the notice of the rebels, was discovered in his hiding place. The savages de-clared that he should die in the way of his occupation. Accordingly they bound him between two boards and deliberately sawed him asunder.

Monsieur Cardineau, a planter of Grand Riviere, had two natural sons by a black woman. He had manumitted them in in- ate, made an address before the memberfancy and bred them up with great tenderand when their father attempted to divert Republican, in the course of his speech, The approach of daylight served only them from their purpose by soothing lan-

All the white, and even the mulatto children whose fathers had not joined in he cried in his stentorian voice. .. (Cheer tates, indeed, the lives of the women were the revolt, were murdered without excep-Some of the women made their appear, ance, who cried for help, and brought a gratify the bratel appear to the revolt, were murdered without exceptance, who cried for help, and brought a gratify the bratel appear to of the women were the revolt, were murdered without exceptance, who cried for help, and brought a gratify the bratel appear to of the women were the revolt, were murdered without exceptance. women of all ranks were violated by a nate youth. He was cut down after hav- them suffered violation on the dead bodies erally put to death. Some of them were indeed reserved for the further gratifica-THE STANDARD OF THE NEGROES-THE tion of the lust of the savages, and others had their eyes scooped out with a knife.

DAUGHTERS RAVISHED IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR FATHERS.

In the parish of Limbe, at a place called the great Raxine, a venerable planter, the father of two beautiful young ladies, was tied down by a savage ringleader of a band, who ravished his eldest daughter in his presence, and delivered over the other one Mr. Henry Kendall, of Tawawa Springs, to one of his followers. Their passions to Miss Maria Barnet, of New Orleans, Land being satisfied, they murdered both the

father and the daughters. ather and the daughters.

In the frequent skirmishes between the foraging parties sent out by the negroes (who, after having burned everything; were in scarcity of provisions) and the whites, the rebels seldom stood their lambs is thus provided for Look out to ground longer than to receive and return a black republican gain in that quarter. one single volly; but they appeared again the next day, and though they were at length driven out of their intrenchments thus they succeeded in harassing and de- sentence. stroying the whites by perfectual fatigue, and reducing the country to a desert.

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS MASSACRED.

To detail the various conflicts, skirmishes, massacres, and scenes of slaughter which this exterminating war produced were to offer a disgusting and frightful picture—a combination of horrors, where in we should behold cruelties unexampled in the annals of mankind; human blood poured forth in torrents; the earth blackened with ashes, the air tainted with pesby a young man who went sparking in MANSIONS AND CAME FIRLDS SET ON FIRE. tilence. It was computed that within two mac to hug the Mary Land Shore-so long. fore the proper time, nor at all if it could be avoided."

By this time all or most of the white months after the revolutions and white persons, of all confidence of two thousand white

ALL KINDS of JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE

DEMOCRAT NEATLY AND PROMPTLY,

AND AT "LIVE AND LET LIVE" PRICES.

THE office of the Montrose Demogratisa recently been supplied with a new and choice variety flype, etc., and we are now prepared to print pumpilies inclusing atc., etc., in the beat suple, on short notice. Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and ther kinds of work in this line, done seconding to order Business, Wedding, and Ball Caussickets, etc., printed with neatness and despates. Justices' and Constables' Blanks, Notes Deeds, and all other Blanks, on hand, or printed to evice Job work and Blanks, to be paid for or delivery

prospect more shocking, and reflections of misery as to depend altogether for their reckoned that upward of ten thousand had perished by the sword or by famine, and some hundreds by the hand of the execu-

OLD ABE'S PROC, IN ENGLAND.

The London Times of Oct. 6th, says: Even in this crisis of the war, the most assistance of the seamen as to secure a re- the hatred of the South; but if anything treat for the inhabitants in the last ex- could determine it to continue the war to the last extremity it is this decree. The

to give way, with the loss of upwards of one hundred of their body.

The survivors took refuge in the Spanish territory.

These two districts' therefore—the miserable whites as fell into their hands all. The election return shall be "deeme can not be remembered without horror, conclusive evidence" that the State nevetimony in the bloody battle-fields in Vaginia in the many thousands of Northern men who lie buried there, and the enormone debt created. No legal fiction can

> not fight in their sleep,nor did the tens c: thousands perish in a dream, that the terrible conflict can be so sasily forgotten.

make such testimony as this of no effect.

proclamation, solemnly made by the Fed

eral Government when its own capital 1

almost beleaguered. Immense armies die

There is something ludicrous in such a

Senator Foote's Abolition Joke. The Hon. Solomon Foote, who has itee been reelected to the United States Serof the Vermont Legislature, on the 2411. instant, Mr. F., who is a conservative gentry by frand. He said:
"I am for making this an abolition war, from the radicals.) "I repeat, I am for an ABOLITION war." (Shricks of joy from the abolishers.) "I mean, gentlemen, that I am for the abolition of—the

tion side, but deafening applause from all others.) The above shows what abolition patriot: mean. They want war so that they can rob the treasury and steal niggers. They do not want to abolish the rebellion until

rebellion." (Not a cheer from the abole

other ends are accomplished.

The Western papers have the subioined item: Married-On the 16th of October 1862, The groom is a young white man of respectable parents, and the bride a young colored lady. Two days, previously ly voted the abolition ticket, and crowned

-An English farmer recently remarked that he "fed his land before it was hungry. with infinite slaughter, yet their numbers rested it before it was weary, and weed. seemed not to diminish. As soon as one it before it was foul." We have seldom body was cut off another appeared, and seen so much agricultural wisdom in one

-Somebody has written a book on the art of making people happy without mon-ey. We are in an excellent condition to

be experimented upon. -I know that I am a perfect bear in my mariners, said a fine young farmer to his sweetheart. No indeed, you are not, she replied, you are more like-a sheep than & bear,-you have never hugged me yet.

-Mrs. Partington says its a confederate shame for the cabinet people at Washin ton to allow our men of war on the Poto-