THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT

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MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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, DEC. 9, 1862.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HENRY C. TYLER, DEALER in Bry Goods, Groceries, Umbrellas, Yankes-Nations, Boots and Shoes, Shovels, and Forka, Stone Wars, Wooden Ware and Brooms, Head of Navi-gation, Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa., May 13, 1862.-1y.

WE. BUNTTING COUPER......HENRY DRINKER. WM. H. COOPER & CO., BANKERS, Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post. Cooper

J. B. N'COLLUN.... D. W. PEARLE. McCOLLUM & SEARLE, TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, -Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

DE VILLIAM W. WHEATON. ECLECTIC PRYSICIAN A SURGEON DENTIST.

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

J. C. OLMSTEAD.... DRS. OLMSTEAD & READ.

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. JOHN SAUTTER,

PASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shap Pover I. N. Bullard & Grocery, on Main-street. The inkful for just favore, he solicits a continuance—pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cut-ting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 2th, 1860.—If.

ASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Ps. Shop in Phornix Block, over store of Read, Watrons & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan '60

JOHN GROVES, PASHIONABLE TAILOR,—Montrose, Pa., Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Tumpike treet. All preders 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 whortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessin's store, MONTROSE, Pa. WM. W. SMITH & CO., . CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS. Foo of Main street, Montrose, Pa.

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

je2 7

ABEL TURRELL, BALER in Druce. Medicines. Chemicals. Dre Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy, Goods, Jeweiry Perfunery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES,—Montrose, Pa. aug If

DAVIDC, ANEY, M. D.,

L will attend permanently at New Milford. Pa. L will attend promptly to all calls with which he may clavered. Office at Todds' Hotel. New Milford. July, 17, 1861

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER, LATE GRADUATE of THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF VALE COLLEGE, have formed a constineiship for the practice of Medicine and Surgery and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be interested to their same party.

times.
es and deformities of the EYE, surgical opera tions, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to Gode over Wish's Store. Office hours from 8.a. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment at the highest value, and CARE NOT RETURN. ment, at the highest value, and CASE NOT REFUSED.
Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862.—tpl

HAYDEN BROTHERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

YANKEE NOTIONS FANCY GOODS.

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

HAVING NOW LOCATED PERVANENTLY, AT springville. Will attend to the laties of his profession promptly

Office at A. Lathrop's Hotel. TAKE NOTICE! Cash Paid for Hides.
Sucop relts, rox. Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Fars. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shape constantly on hand. Office, Tannery: & Shop on Main street.

FIRE INSURANCE. THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA

Montrose, Feb. 6th. A. P. & L. C. KEELER

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

The Oldest Insurance 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 Directors are among
the first for honor and integrity.

CHARLES PLAY, Secy.

MOUTOSE, July 15, 62.

BILLINGS STROUD, Ag t.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY Of Mow-York.

CASH CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. ASSETTS 1st July 1860, \$1,481,819.27.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President. John McGee, Ast "A. F. Wilmarth, Vice "

cies issued and renewed, by the undersigned, at his one door above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa. DOT29, 3

BILLINGS PEROUD, Agent. H. BURRITT TAS just received a large stock of new Stoyes, for I Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop purposes, for Wood or Coal, with Stove Pipe, Zinc, &c.

His assortment is select and desirable, and will the sold on the most favorable. terms for Cash, or to Prompt Six Months Supers.

New Milford, Oct. 25th, 1860.

WANTEB—A respectable person of either sex in werry neighborhood to sell J. R. Stafford's Otive Tan, and size J. R. Stafford's Inon and Surping. Powpers. Olive Tar is a thin, transparent find; it is the sex remedy known for diseases of the throat, lungs, or Chiarrh. Also for diphtheria, Cruup, Whooping Couch, a. My Iron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system, aid the digestiod, and parify the isload. I have a sixteen page payablet containing fill explanations, and over one hundred testimonals from well known prominent persons, which I will send to any one free by main and persons, which I will send to any one free by main the persons, which I will send to any one free by main the persons.

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:-Since your last annual assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvest has past; and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with the return of peace, we can but press

Mechanical and Surgical Dentist, recently of Ringhamton, N. Y. tender their professional services to all who appression of the last session of Considerable migration to both spillful operations on Teeth; with the most scientific and approved styles of placework. Teeth extracted without pain and all work warranted.

Jackson, June 14th, 1830.

Jackson, June 14th, 1830. so unlimppily distracted as we are might reasonably have apprehended.

. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and un-WOLLID ANNOUNCE to the Public surgents as a belligerent power, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our country.

But the temporary reverses which after

ward befel the National arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto deleved that act of simple justice. The cital war, Japan. which has so radically changed, for the Duri moment, the occupations and habits of the boon we American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced, a profound agitation through the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States and batwaen parties or factions in such States.

We have attempted no propagandism, have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own af-

Our struggle has been, of course contemplated by foreign nations with referits report. ence less to its own merits than to its sup-posed and often exaggerated effects and the part of this Government, even if it

suppression of the slave trade has been put al and loyal citizens.

abolition of the Stadt dues, has been carried into effect under the act of Congress for that purpose.

committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon forstipulations is necessarily fruitful of com-

plaints of violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misap- picious. prehensions and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving presented by friendly powers.

which the Government is unable to agree, and the public credit has been fully mainwith the governments whose protection is tained. demanded by the claimants.

ing force off Charleston from leaving that granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the

the proper committees. AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

nany free Americans of African descent to favor their emigrations with a view to the recent acts of Congress, Other par-ties, at home and abroad—some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the

tive territories.

Under these circumstances, I have de- and the great advantages of a safe and unclined to move any such colony to any Dandelion Coffee,

A HEALTHY between much as two pounds of other Coffee, said by

A HEALTHY between much as two pounds of other Coffee, said by

A HEALTHY between much as two pounds of other Coffee, said by

ARL TORRELL.

BLANKING ASSOCIATIONS PROPERTY.

BLANKING ASSOCIATIONS PROPERTY.

ARL TORRELL.

BLANKING ASSOCIATIONS PROPERTY.

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Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Nether-lands, Italy, Rome and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very fa- sources, including loans and the balance provided. vorable relations also continue to be main. from the preceding year, for the fiscal . It is estimated that not less then

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations \$1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from duced, is not definitely known, and separation than before? Can aliens make suspicious which may be unjust, need not treaties easier then friends can make continent but more friendly sentiments alone sources again to the front learned be stated. continent, but more friendly sentiments laneous sources, \$931,787 64; from loans be stated. than have heretofore existed are believed in all forms \$529,692,460 50. The remainto be entertained by those neighbors, der, \$2,257,065 80 was the balance from whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This and Chila.

and acknowledged no revolution; but we to revive the Convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice.

The joint commission between the Uni-

I have favored the project for connectto extend the telegraph from San Fran- 81. were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put

into operation with a good prospect of DEVELOPENEST OF THE TERRITORIES. jealous respect for the authority of the perity as justifies an expectation that United States and the rights of their more some of them will soon be in a condition finances will be found in the report of the to be organized as States, and be Consti-The convention with Hanover, for the tutionally admitted into the Federal Un-

The immense mineral resources of some of those territories ought to be developed DIFFICULTIES ARISENG FROM THE BLOCKADE. as rapidly as possione. direction would have a tendency to im-A blockade of three thousand miles of prove the revenues of the government, sea coast could not be established and vig- and diminish the burdens of the people. It orously enforced in a season of great come is worthy of your serious consideration departments. mercial activity like the present, without whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted.

The means which suggests itself eign nations and subjects. A civil war most likely to be effective is a scientific occurring in a country where foreigners exploration of the mineral regions in those reside and carry on trade under treaty territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries-results which cannot fail to be aus-

CONDITION OF OUR PINANCES. The condition of the finances will claim peace and friendship. In clear cases of your most diligent consideration. The his kind I have, as far as possible, heard vast expenditures incident to the military and redressed complaints which have been and naval operations required for the sup-

pression of the rebellion, have hitherto There is still, however, a large and ang- been met with a promptitude and cermenting number of doubtful cases in tainty unusual in similar circumstances, The continuance of the war, however,

There are, moreover, many cases in and the increased disbursements made which the United States or their citizens necessary by the augmented forces now in suffer wrongs from the naval or military, the field, demand your best reflections as authorities of foreign nations, which the to the best mode of providing the necessagovernments of those states are not at ry revenue, without injury to business once prepared to redress. I have propose and with the least possible burdens upon ed to some of the foreign states thus in labor. The suspension of specie payments terested mutual conventions to examine by the banks, soon after the commenceand adjust such complaints. This proposiment of your last session, made large is sition has been made specially to Great sues by the United States unavoidable .-Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prus. In no other way could the payment of the tia. In each case it has been kindly re. troops and the satisfaction of other just deceived, but has not yet been formally a mands he so economically provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, se-I deem it my duty to recommend an ap- curing the receivability of these notes for propriation in behalf of the owners of the loans and internal duties, and making Norwegian barque Admiral I. Tordens, them a legal tender for other debts, has kiold, which vessel was in May 1861, pre-water them a universal currency, and has vented by the commander of the blocked-satisfied them, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of a uniform port with a cargo, notwithstanding a sim-lar privilege had, shortly before, been people immense sums in discounts and ex-

changes. A return to specie payments, however, papers in the case to be communicated to at the earliest possible period compatible with due regard to all the interests concerned, should ever be kept in view .-Fluctuations in the value of currency are Application have been made to me by slways injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legissuch colonization as was contemplated by lation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally the governments from whom replies have acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States Notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there then any other sending of such colonies to their respectother mode in which the necessary provi-

itorm carrency secured?

having colonies there, to negotiate with Congress, well guarded in its provisions. 1. them, subject to the advice and consent of To such associations the government the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigra. might furnish circulating notes on the setion of persons of that class to their res. curity of United States bonds deposited tion of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which in the Treasury. These notes, prepared pective territories, upon conditions which in the Treasury. These notes, prepared to meet the cost of surveying and bring language which I canot improve, and fact it would ere long enforce re-union, under the supervision of proper officers being uniform in appearance and security, less of the General Land Office. countries to which colonists of African de and convertible always into coin, would scent from here could go with certainty at once protect labor against the evils of a on, guided by the best light He can give of being received and adopted as citizens, and success that in His own good time and I regret to say that such persons as and wise way all will yet be well.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers by cheap and safe exchanges; a moderate spirit of insubordination, and at several reservation from the interest on the bonds. of being received and adopted as citizens, of the spirit of insubordination, and it regret to say that such persons as by cheap and safe exchanges; a moderate spirit of insubordination, and at several slave clause of the Constitution and the mend the adoption of the following resonance of the constitution and the mend the adoption of the following resonance of the constitution and the mend the adoption of the following resonance of the constitution and the mend the adoption of the foreign lutions and articles, amendatory to the slave trade, are each as well enforced, the Constitution of the United States: OUR FOREIGN BELATIONS. willing to migrate to those countries as would compensate the Outer State willing as I think the preparation and distribution of the vicinity.

The correspondence touching foreign to some others, nor so willing as I think the preparation and distribution of the vicinity.

The tribes occupying the Indian country that the preparation of the system of the state of the preparation and distribution of the system. affairs, which has taken place during the their interests demand. I believe, how, notes and a general supervision of the syslast year, is herewith submitted, in virtue ever, the opinion among them in this rest tem, and would lighten the burden of that south of Kansas renounced their allegiance al compliance with a request to that effect. pect is improving, and that ere long part of the public debt employed as secu-made by the House of Representatives there will be an augmented and rities. The public credit, moreover, would treaties with the insurgence of the property of the property of the public credit, moreover, would be an augmented and rities. near the close of the last session of Con-considerable migration to both these be greatly improved and the negotiation remained loyal to the United States were

056,397 62 were derived from customs,

last year. statement especially applies to Mexico, riod were: For Congressional, Executive the white settlements by all the tribes Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru and judicial purposes \$5,939,000 29; for between the Mississippi river and the The commission under the Convention miscellaneous expenses (including the nesota has suffered great injury from this with the Republic of New Grande closed, mints leave the second second mints leave the lea with the Republic of New Grenada closed mints, loans, post-office deficiencies, col. Indian war. A large portion of her terits session without having andited and lection of revenue and other like charges) ritory has been depopulated, and a severe passed upon all the claims which were \$14,129,771 50; expenses under the insubmitted to it. A proposition is pending terior department \$3,102,935 52; under of property.

to revive the Convention, that it may be the war department \$394,368,407 36; up.

The people of that State manifest much the war department \$394,368,407 36; under the navy department \$42,674,569 69; anxiety for the removal of the tribes befor interest on the public debt \$13,190, youd the limits of the State, as a guaranted States and the Republic of Costa Ri- 324 45; for payment of the public debt. ca has completed its labors and submitted, including reimbursements of the temporary loan and redemptions \$96,096,922 09; full details. making an aggregate of \$570,841,700 25; ing the United States with Europe by an and leaving a balance in the treasury on whether our Indian system shall not be

It should be observed that the sum of this can be profitably done.

did and considerate attention.

as rapidly as possible. Every step in that ted. These reports, though lengthy, are ing prepared and laid before you, at an Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, very numerous and extensive transactions | statistical information on this subject. and operations conducted through those

here upon any principle which would adself with laying the reports before you, fully ask attention to it. and asking your attention to them.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. It gives me pleasure to report a decided mprovement in the financial condition of

the Post Office Department. As compared with several preceding years, the receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to \$8,349,298.40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the

Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revebeen sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of \$8,299,820.90, being on \$50,000 less than was derived from all to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants, the states of the Union during the previ- and cuttings, and has already published ous year. The expenditures show a still and liberally diffused much valuable informore favorable -result. The amount ex- mation, in a ticipation of a more elaborate pended in 1861 was \$13,606,759.11. For the last year the amount has been

reduced to \$11,125.364.13, showing a decrease of about \$1,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding y'r, the fiscal year 1860.

favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary states, and in part to a careful rein the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service it is believed, has also been much improved.

The P. M. Gen. has also opened a correspondence, through the Department of for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage and to expedite the foreign mails.

This proposition equally important to our adopted citizens, and to the commercial interests of this country, has been fa-vorably entertained and agreed to by all territory is the only part which is of cerbeen received.

I ask the attention of Congress to the anggestion of the P M Gen. in his report respecting the further legislation required in his opinion for the benefit of the postal service.

follows in regard to the public lands:

The Homestead law which will take eff the inaugural address I briefly pointed would multiply and not mitigate evila ect on the 1st of January next, offers such out the total inadequary of Disunion as a smong us, inducements to settlers that sales for cash connot be expected to an extent sufficient people of the two sections. I did so in demands Union and abbors separation; in the latter of the two sections. I did so in demands Union and abbors separation; in the latter of the two sections. I did so in demands Union and abbors separation; in the latter of the two sections.

THE INDIAN TRIBES. The Indian tribes upon our frontiers

tained with Turkey, Morocco, China and year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, persons were killed by the Indians, Japan. were \$583,882,247 06; of which sum \$40, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was inbeen no change of our previous relations \$1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from duced, is not definitely known, and advantageous or more satisfactory after

Information was received by the Indian Bureau, from different sources, about the time hostillities were commenced, that a The disbursements during the same pe- simultaneous attack was to be made upon

> tee against future hostilties. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish

I submit for your especial consideration consequences resulting to those nations and the United States with Europe by an and leaving a balance in the treasury on the first day of July 1862, of \$13,043,546 remodeled. Many wise and good men themselves. Nevertheless complaint on have impressed me with the helief that have impressed me with the belief that

\$96,096,522 99 expended for the reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans of the proceedings of the commissioners. into operation with a good prospect of the territories of the United States, from the receipts and expenditures, leavened bleasure to acknowledge that the with unimportant exceptions, have respecial pleasure to acknowledge that the with unimportant exceptions, have reexecution of it on the part of her Majesmained undisturbed by the civil war, and
ty's Government, has been marked with a they are exhibiting such evidence of pros788,324 97, and the expenditures \$474,
earliest completion of this road, and also
tions seceded from, while I should expect.

The emaThe emaThe enaThe enaT Other information on the subject of the projects now pending before them for en- its place. But there is another difficulty. Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statein New York and Illinois, as being of viments and views I invite your most cantal and rapidly increasing importance to

Dominions, west by the Rocky Mounment, in fact from the evils of sudden deringement, in fact from the necessity of any The reports of the Secretaries of War vast interior region hereafter to be noticed the culture of corn and cotton meets, and and of the Navy are herewith transmit at some greater length. I propose have which includes a part of Virginia, part of scarcely more than brief abstracts of the early day, some interesting and valuable Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri,

The military and commercial import-Nor could I give a summary of them gan canal, and improving the Illinois rive of people, and will have fifty millions mit of it being much shorter than the re- Webster to the Secretary of War, and political folly or mistake. It contains ports themselves. I therefore content my- now transmitted to Congress. I respect-

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this department has established an extensive system of coa respondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad which promises to efect highly beneficial results in the development of nue from the so-called seceded states du correct knowledge of correct knowledge ring the last fiscal year, the increase in of recent improvements in agriculture, in the correspondence of the loyal states has the introduction of new products, and in the agricultural statistics of the different states. Also, that it will soon be prepared report, which will in due time be furnished embracing some valuable tests in chemical science, now in progress in the labora-

The creation of this Department was and about \$3,750,000 as compared with for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I The deficiency in the department for the trust that the liberal basis on which it has previous year was \$4,112,814.57. These been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize at no distant day all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the view of all expenditures in that departm't fruitful source of advantage to all our peo-

DISUNION AN INADEQUATE REMEDY.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Execut-State, with foreign Governments, propos- tive, a copy of which is herewith submiting a convention of postal representatives ted. The accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of the paper, I now respectfully recall your at to them. These ontlets, east, west and tention to what may be called "Compensated Emancination.

A nation may be said to consist of ita tain durability. " One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to duly

consider and estimate this ever-enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhadited by the THE PUBLIC LANDS.

people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. "The public lands have ceased to be a Its vast extent, and its variety of climate

NO. 49.

willing to migrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interests demand. I believe, however, the joining among them in this respect, is improving, and that ere long part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, while their interests demand and considerable migration to both these countries from the United States.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD.

The new commercial and consular treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Seuate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiated, subject to the Seuate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from

tutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured, uniform, national circulation, for the local and various circulation, secured and insecured, now issued by them.

The receipts into the Treasury from all The receipts into the Treasury from all therefore no means of defence had been provided.

Stipulations required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlements in their vicinity with estreme ferocity, killing, indiscriminately, men, womn and children. A husband and wife may be divorced and therefore no means of defence had been the reach of each other, but the different the reach of each other, but the bonds so received, or the value there of an distribution. A filled thereon.

Anticle—All slaves who shall have enlow and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the fill thereon.

Anticle—All slaves who shall have enlow and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the some rate as in the truncation of the part of the reach of each other.

An usual the some rate of the value there of a substitution of the part of the reach of each other.

An usual the some rate of the value there of the ponds of the wall there on the value there of the part of the reach of tercourse-either amicable or hostilemust continue between them. Is-it possible then, to make that intercourse more laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war. You cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain no either, you cease fighting, the identical old question as to terms of intercourse are again upon ús."

> DIFFICULTIES OF SEPARATION. suitable for a national boundary, upon rivers easy to be crossed, and populated, forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on passes or the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation would follow, at it down on paper or parchment as a na-

tional boundary.

The fact of separation, if it comes, gives the favorable action of Congress upon the no stipulation would ever be made to take to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but larging the capacities of the great canals, The great interior region, bounded east the whole nation, and especially to the tains, and south by the line along which Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the territories of Dacotah. Nebraska and part of ance of enlarging the Illinois and Michi- Colorado, already has about ten millions er, is presented in the report of Colonel within fifty years, if not prevented by any more than one-third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than a million of square miles. One half To carry out the provisions of the act of it would have more than seventy-five mil-Congress of the 15th of May last, I have lions of people. A glance at the map caused the department of Agriculture of shows that, territorily speaking, it is the great body of the republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, being the

deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources. In the productions of provisions, grain, grasses and all which proceed from them. his great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. A glance at the statistics of the small propertion of the region which has yet been brought into cultivation, also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, will overwhelm us with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no sea-coast—touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation its people now find and may forever find their way to Europe by New York, to S. America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco; but separate! our common country into two nations as designated by the present rebellion, and any man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of the outlets, not by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations, and this is true wherever advan-

north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any port of place north of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign south, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit right belong to that people and to their there shall be no such line. Nor are the each of them must have access to this E

ALL KINDS of JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE

DEMOCRAT MEATLY AND PROMPTLY. AND AT "LIVE AND LET LIVE" PRICES.

THE office of the Montrose Democrat has recently been supplied with a new and choice variets of type, etc., and we are now prepared to print pampalets circulars, etc., etc., in the best style, on abort notice. Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and other kinds of work in this line, done according to order Business, Wedding, and Ball Carps Fichets, etc., printed with restress and despatch. Justices' and Constables' Blanks, Notes Deeds, and all other Blanks, on hand, or printed to code Job work and Bianks, to be prid for or delivery.

slavery is right and ought to be extended: tains to ourselves—to the passing generawhile the other believes it is wrong, and tion of men, and it can, without convul-

Article—. Congress may appropriate money and other wise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the U₄ States.

DISCUSSION OF THE ABOLITION SCHEME.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proosed articles at some length. Without slavery [or abolitionists] the rebellion never would have existed; without slavery for armies] it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there s great diversity of sentiment and policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would perpetuate slavery; some would abolish it, suddenly,

and without compensation; some would There is no line, straight or crooked, abolish it gradually, and with compensation; some remove the freed people from which to divide. Trace through from us, and some would retain them with us, east to west upon the line between the and there are yet other minor diversities. free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third its length are much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession we should both sides, while nearly all its remaining be compromise, but it would be among length are merely surveyor's lines, lines the friends and not with the enemies of over which people may walk back and the Union. These articles are intended

least in several of the States. As to the first article, the main points are-first, the emancipation; secondly,

-The emancipation will be unsatisfactory the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both derangement, while most of those whose liberal course of thought will be disturbed by the measure, will have passed away before its consummation. They will nev-

er seé it. ... Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But really it gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiring assurance that

their posterity shall be free torever. BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED PLAN.

The plan leaves it to each State choose ing to act under it, to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of the period and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation,

and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive the compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay, and not to receive, will object; yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense, the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property-property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and, when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance.

If then for a common object, the proptage or boundary line may be fixed.

Place it between the now free and slave or boundary, or place it south of Kentucky, or place it south of Kentucky, or paid with less money or more easily north of Ohio, and will the small the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same or many more easily north of Ohio, and will the same of the property in the property in the property in the property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if, we will be sacrificed in the property in the prope Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since the compensated emancipation was propsed last March, and consider whether if that measure had been promptly acceptthis vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question; all are better than either, and all of close the war than has been otherwise successors forever. True to themselves, money, and in that view would be a prodone. If so, the measure would save they will not ask where a line of separationey, and in that view they will not ask where a line of separationey, tion shall be, but will yow rather that it is not so easy to pay something as it is to there shall be no such line. Nor are the pay nothing, but it is easier to pay a large marginal regions less interested in the sum than it is to pay a larger one. And communication to and through them to it is easier to pay a larger one. And the great outside world. They, too, and she than it is to pay hefore we are able to a larger one when we are able to a larger one are able to a larger one. able than it is to pay before we are able.

The war requires large sums and regypt of the west, without paying toll for quires them at once. The aggregate sum the crossing of any national boundary. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION PRO- would be large, but it would require no.