period? Our abundant room, our broad so much you increase the demand for wa-National homestead, is our ample resource. ges of white labor.

Were our territory as limited as are | But it is declared that the freed people the British Isles, very certainly our pop- will swarm forth and cover the whole ulation could not expand as stated Inmiles. Europe has 3,800,00, with a pop- the seven ? ulation of 784 persons to the square mile. Way may not our country at some time ing more than one free colored persons to average as many? Is it less fertile? Has seven whites, and this without any apparit more waste surface by mountains, rive ent consequences of evil from it. The ers, lakes, deserts, or other causes? Is it District of Columbia and the States of Mainterior to Europe in any natural advan- ryland and Delaware are all in this conditage? If then we are at some time to be tion. The District has more than one free as prosperous as Europe, how soon? As colored to six whites, and yet in its freto when this may be we can judge by the quent petitions to Congress I believe it past and the present. As to when it will has never presented the presence of free be, if over, depends much on whether we colored persons as one of its prievances.

maintain the Union.

The States already above the European average, except New York, have increasaggregate, and we find the population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

decennial periods to be as tonows.

1790-572,27.

1800-5,20,387; 35.02 per cent, of increase.

1810-6,20,381; 35.45 per cent, ratio of increase.

1830-6,283,381; 35.45 per cent, ratio of increase.

1830-11,285,031; 35.45 per cent, ratio of increase.

180-11,285,031; 35.45 per cent, ratio of increase.

185-21,191,876; 35.35 per cent, ratio of increase.

185-31,441,740; 35.35 per cent, ratio of increase.

This a new an new root of decembed increase.

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent. in population through seventy years from our first to our last census taken.

It is seen that the ratio of increase at no-one of the seven periods is either 2 per cent. below, or 2 per cent. above the av- Congress abolishing slavery here. erage, thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the laws of increaso in our case is.

the following results: -1870, 42,363,341; 1880, 56,957,216; 1890, 76.677,892; 1900, /103,268,415; 1910, 138, 918, 526; 1920, 186,934,335; adoption, I doubt not, would bring resto-

1930, 251,680,914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe. Now at some point between 1920 and 1930, say achances by the folly and evils of disunion, arguments apply to both. or by long and exhausting war springing

from the only great eliment of national discord among us. how much one huge example of Secession national authority throughout the Union. breeding lesser ones, indefinitely would retard population, amalgamation and economical aspect.

prosperity, no one can doubt that the exprosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injuri-

cost, together with our other debt, easier that it would cost no blood at all. than we should pay our other debt with- The is proposed, as a permanent Con-

to run at six per cent. per annum simple of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths interest from the end of our Revolutiona- of the States. The requisite three-fourths ry struggle until to-day, without paying of the States will necessarilly include anything on either principal or interest, several of the Slave States. each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it

er than six per cent., has run faster, than and save the Union forever. the interest upon the debt. Thus time a- I do not forget the gravity which charac-

ing the payment of what is justly due, but you have more experience then I in the this connection—the great advantage of that in view of the great responsibility the policy by which we shall not have to resting upon me, you will perceive no pay until we number one hundred millions, want of respect to yourselves in any unnumber but thirty-one millions. In a Isit doubted, then, that the plan I propose word, it shows that a dollar will be much if adopted, would shorten the war, and harder to pay for the war than will be a thus lessen its expenditures of money and dollar for emancipation on the proposed of blood. plan. And when the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. I. will be a sav- National authority and National prosing of both.

As to the second article, Ithink it would be impracticable to return to bondage the and executive, can secure its adoption. class of persons therein contemplated. Will not the good people, respond to Some of them doubtless, in the property da united an earnest appeal from us? sense, belong to loval owners, and hence | Can we, can they, by any other means taken. provision is made in this article for bom-pensating such.

so speedily secure these vi-tal objects? We can succeed only by

THE FUTURE OF THE PREED BLACKS. The third article relates to the future better?" but "Can we all do better of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This better?" ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one find or on the other, in ounuch adequate to the stormy present. The as it comes to nothing unless by the muas it comes to nothing unless by the mutual-consent of the people to be deported, we must rise high with the occasion. As and the American voters through their representatives in Congress.

I can not make it better known than it is, that I strongly favor colonization, and try. yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imag. Administration, will be remembered, in inary, if not sometimes malicious.

injure and displace white labor and white another of us. The fiery trial through time for mere arguments, that time surely bonor or dishonor, to the latest generam not now.

In times like the present men should eternity. Is it true that the colored peo- world knows we know how to save it.—
pl can displace any more white labor by We—even we, here—hold the power and being free than by remaining slaves? If bear the responsibility. they stay in their old places they jostle no In giving freedom to the slaves we white laborers.

them open to white laborers. Logically serve—we shall nobly wave or meanly of the soldiers whose names now fill the there is neither more nor less. Emancipation, even without deportation, would may succeed—this could not fail. probably enhance the abyes of white la. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, bor, and very surely would not reduce just—a way which, if followed, the world them. Thus the customary amount of is will ever applaud, and God must for bor would still have to be performed.

The freed people would surely not do December 1st, 1862.

millions of people to share the burden in more than their old proportion of it, and, stead of thirty-one millious as now. And very probably, for a time, would do less, not only so, but the increase of our pop-leaving an increased part to white laborulation may be expected to continue for a ers, bringing their labor into greater delong time after that period as rapidly as mand, and, consequently, enhancing the before, because our territory will not have wages of it. With deportation even to a become full. I do not state this inconsid- limited extent, enhancing wages to white erately. At the same ratio of increase labor is mathematically certain. Labor is which we have maintained on an average; like any other commodity in the market; from our first National Census, in 1790, increase the demand for it, and you inuntil that of 1860, we should in 1900 have crease the price of it. Reduce the supply a population of 103,203,415, and why may of black labor by colonizing the black la we not continue that ratio far beyond that borer out of the country, and by precisely

stead of receiving the foreign born as now, numerous? Equally distributed among we should be compelled to send part of the States of the whole country, and there the native born away. But such is not would be but one colored to seven whites our condition. We have 2,963,000 square Could the one in any way greatly disturb

There are many communities now hav-

But why should emancipation Sout Several of our States are above the aver- send the freed people North? People of age of Europe, 73} to the square mile. any color seldomirun unless there is some-Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, thing to run from. Heretofore, enslaved Connectiont 99, New York and New Jerpeople, to some extent, have fiel North ser each 80. Also the two other great from boulage, and now, perhaps, from both States of Pennsylvania and Ohio are not bondage and destitution, but if gradual far below, the former having 63, and the emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have acither to flee from.

Their old masters will give them wages at least until new laborers can be procured, ed in as rapid a ratio since passing that and the freed men in turn will gladly give point as ever before, while no one of them their labor for wages, till new lands can is equal to some other parts of our coun- be procured for them in congenial clitry in natural capacity for sustaining a mates, and with people of their own blood dense population. Taking the ratio in the

This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved; and in any event, cannot the North deside for itself

whether to receive them? Again, as practice proves more than theory, in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward because of the abolishment of slavery in this Dis-

trict last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites, in the District, is fron the Census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, or those made by the free act of

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restriction of the national authority would be accept-Assuming that it will continue, it gives ed without its adoption; nor will the war nor proceedings under the proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely

ration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which bout 1925, our territory at 731 persons to may adoptemancipation before this plan the square mile being of the capacity to shall have been acted upon, is hereby contain 217,185,000, and we will reach this, carnestly renewed. Such would be only too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the an advance part of the plan, and the same

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS PLAN. This plan is recommended as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to While it cannot be foreseen exactly all others for restoring and preserving the The subject is presented exclusively in its

peace more speedily and maintain it more permanently then can be done by force e, while all it would cost, cons en the war, perpetuate peace, insure the amounts and manner of payment, would increase of population, and proportionate be easier paid than will be the additional ly the wealth of the country. With these cost of the war, if we rely solely upon we could pay all that emancipation would force. It is worth much, very much,

stitutional law. It cannot became such If we had allowed our old national debt without the connrence, of first two-thirds

Their concurrence, if obtained will give assurance of their severally adopting emancination at no very distant day upon This is because our increase of men the new constitutional terms. This asthrough the whole period has been great- surance would end the struggle now,

lone relieves the debtor nation so long as | terize a paper addressed to the Congress paid interest accumulates on its debt. the nation. Nor do I forget that some of branches of trade are—by the nec. This fact would be no excuse for delay- you are my seniors; nor that many of of the times. Rates are upward. it shows the great importance of time in conduct of public affairs. Yet I trust what we would have to pay now when we due earnestness I may seen to display.-

Is it doubted that it would restore the perity, and perpetuate both indefinitely?

concern. It is not "Can any of us imagine It is no object, whatsoever if possible; still the question recures, "Can we do

The dogmas of the quiet past are inout-case is now, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save the coun-

FELLOW-CITIZENS :-- We cannot escape history. We, of this Congress and this spite of ourselves. No personal signifiis insisted that their presence would cance or insignficance, can spare one or laborers. If there ever could be a proper which we pass will light us down into

We say " We are for the Union " The utter nothing for which they would not world will not forget that we say this. willingly be responsible through time and We know how to save this Union. The

assure freedom to the free-honorable If they leave their old places, they leave slike in what we give and what we pre-

ABRAHAM LINGOLM.

Montrose Pemocrat.



A. J. GERRITSON, · - Editor. Dec. 9th, 1862

THE UNION AS IT WAS; THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS;

Young men desiring to attend a Commercial Col-ege at Binghamtoff, Pittaburgh, or at Philadelphia, New York, etc., can obtain information of practical pecuniary value by calsing upon or addressing the editor of this two

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE

AND MASS MEETING.

THE DEMOCRATS of Susquehanns and Luzerne Counties will celebrate the Union victories, in this district and elsewhere, at ing no better reward than a clear con-Montrose, on Friday, December 26th, '62. Dinner will be prepared at the Keystone. Hotel, at three o'clock, in the afternoon; triumph of Democratic principles. and a mass meeting will be held at the Court House in the evening, commencing at half past six o'clock.

HON. CHARLES DENISON, Member of Congress elect, Hons. C. E. Wright, Geo. Sanderson, E. B. Chase, J. B. Stark, and D. R. Raudall, G. B. Nicholson, S. S. Winchester, C. H. Silkman, Esq's, and others, from Luzerne County will be present on the occasion.

A full attendance from the Democrats of this county is desired, and a crowd is expected in the evening. Able and eloquent speakers will address the meeting, and a "good time" is anticipated. - There should be a turn out from each township.

The price of printing paper has prices and must continue to do so; and very soon, few if any papers can be sold come home." for less than \$2 a year in advance. Our readers must expect this. We shall give receipts in accordance with the notice we give below, until January 1st, after which we do not agree what prices may be, as prices continue to go up. We shall print our paper "rain or shine," and believe our friends are willing to pay us what it costs us, until the passing away of the present ag crisis shall bring better times. After peace is restored, a cotton crop brought into market worn out and made into pa-

per, the price will come down again. A Word to Our Subscribers.

The heavy and continued increase in the cost of all printing materials renders some decided reformation necessary. We now inske the following announcement of the subscription rates to be observed until the first of January next:

Subscriptions paid in advance, \$1.50 not paid in advance, \$2 00 Those indebted for one or more years year in advance-to Jan. 1st 1864, will be charged but \$1.50 per year. Those who owe for more than one year can choose between settling with us, or with a legal gentleman who will exact the extra 50 cts

Press, will comply with our terms.

ABOUT WOOD .- We have a supply of (1m

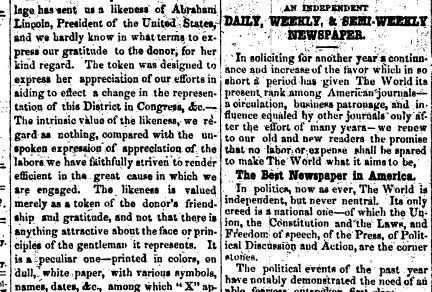
A supply of U.S. Excise Stamps now on hand, and for sale by WM. H. Cooper & Co., Bankers, Montrose, Pa. The report of the death of three Gates boys, by poison, at Alexandria, was

The tedious composition devoted mainly to rag currency and the "abolishment of slavery" in the States-a matter matter is now undergoing an investigain which he has no right to interfere, and which he is pledged not to do-was really may be expected in a short time. presented by Mr. Lincoln as his "Annual Message." Its length excludes our comupon its mischievous character, a couple of interesting Volunteers' letters, and an and corruption. It has no parallel in hisoriginal poem-'Leave us not, McClellan.'

They will appear in our next. The Republicens boast that no votes were polled in some towns in Tioga county, for the Democratic ticket. The ted any heing polled by destroying the ballots. Shame on them.

-It is stated on good authority that no less than one hundred and eighty thousand leave !

A Valued Present: An esteemed lady resident of this vil-



sold at \$10. We tender our sincere thanks to our kind friend, and assure her that her kindness shall be remembered; and we trust that she may be blessed with health and happiness, and live to see us faithfullylaboring-in our present or any other position -to aid in winning many more such victories as that in October last, and desirscience, a contented mind, and an abiding faith in the necessity and certainty of the

pears quite prominent. On the back it is

Greeley & Company have been fond of explaining their defeats by saying that the Republicans had gone to the war; sion and action, by whomsoever those vi but the Tribune of last week tells a differ. olations are committed, whether by the ent story. It gives the vote of one pre- executive in its gusted with the negro party that they ponents. more than doubled; most of the papers now vote with the Democrats-which is

Army contractors and their friends seem to be thieves, generally. Recent incontract, was furnished with private sures the permanence of peace, and will ment of the joint is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this liminent in two or three days.

letters from Lincoln and Cameron to aid letters from Lincoln and Lincoln and Lincoln and Lincoln and Lincoln and Lincoln and L and it now turns out that the profits or the nation during a year has prayed in stealings were shared by Cameron's son, vain. and by a relative of "honest old Abe's" wife, who lived in the family!

directly—when they used this Lamb as a the rear. cats-paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire?

Another column of our paper cona thorough business education, we say ment of men and events. send for one of their circulars before going elsewhere, and note the special advantages of their Colleges over all competitors. who settle before January 1st, and pay a We are informed that students will be read Commercial, as well as Literature, ceived at 25 per cent. discount from the nominal rates until Jan. 1st.

A United Effort-Why Not? gentleman who will exact the extra 50 cts | FRIEND GERRITSON:—In looking over the wide field of Charity, now as the holi-China, California, Japan, Egypt, and S. 1. Sweet's Infallible Liniment FRIEND GERRITSON:-In looking over to commence with Jenuary. Prices after days are approaching, I thought to myself America, our correspondents will prompt-January 1st, will be regulated as all other how much might be done by a united ef- ly send us. its population increases faster than the unpaid interest accumulates on its debt.

The nation by the Chief Magistrate of January 1st, will be regulated as all other how much might be done by a united efty send us.

Our correspondents are attached to the DR SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT. donations, wood frolies, de., at this inclem. various divisions of the army, will accom The above rates must be enforced, for ent season of the year, to gladden the pany them wherever they go, and by a cure cuts wounds immediately and leaves no season of the telegraph and the mails, we cannot deviate therefrom without a heart and cheer up the sad faces of many present in the columns of The World we cannot deviate therefrom without a neart and eneer up the sad mees of many present in the columns of The World Is the best remedy for sores in the known world. DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT who really desire to support a Democratic and perhaps orphan children, and in at from day to day and from month to tempting to carry out such thought, month. would appeal to all good citizens of Sus- of The World, especially, large space will wood on hand, but expect to receive a ery town and borough, which to carry limited amount from our subscribers, out this suggestion. Some can draw and to all the departments of Mechanical during the winter. What we shall want wood, some can chop, and others can carand Manufacturing Industry.

The Weekly World will contain an adwill be Sugar Maple and Birch, cut from ry or send corn, wheat, flour, chickens, tur-Is it doubted that all hers, Congress LIVE timber, and perhaps, a few cords of kies, butter, meats, &c.; and thus while mirable serial story during the coming DRY wood. Wood cut from "dry trees," our brave ones are sick in poorly furnish. year. and wood "seasoned in the woods," not ed hospitals, or being slain in battle, we may be doing something to relieve the necessities of the dear ones at hon CHARITY.

Mortrose, Dec. 1862. More Stealing.

The Washington correspondent of the ments and the contractors, whereby the news no business man can do without. Government has been robbed of large sums of money. He further says that the tion and that "astounding disclosures"

From the time that Lincoln's administration came into power up to the present, we have had nothing but a series of astounding disclosures" of fraud, villainy tory. According to the testimony of the

Washington corespondent of the Chicago Tribune, the public departments have market news, and entertaining selections been filled by the abolitionists with thieves, and miscellaneous reading. Its cattle marand recent revelations would go very far ket and provision reports make it highly INFALIBLE LINIMENT to establish the truth of what he says.— valuable to every farmer. We expect to hear of "astounding disclosreason of this was that the blacks preven- ures" of fraud and corruption as long as the present administration holds power in Washington city. They always would steal, and we have no hope of things getting any better until the advent of a Democratic administration.

-All is yet quiet at Frederickshurg.lose the best hope of earth. Other means muster-rolls are absent, with or without The two armies are staring at each other through telescopes—the batteries frown The President is reported as having mutual defiance—the men drill and perlately made the remark that the army is form picket duty, eat wormy crackers, each. less in numbers to-day than when the last and eleep in the mud—the Generals look levy was made for three hundred thous pray. That's all.

THE WORLD.

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY, WEEKLY, & SEMI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

In soliciting for another year a continuance and increase of the favor which in so present rank among American journalsa circulation, business patronage, and in-fluence equaled by other journals only after the effort of many years - we renew to our old and new readers the promise

The Best Newspaper in America. In politics, now as ever, The World is independent, but never neutral. Its only creed is a national one-of which the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, and The political events of the past year

have notably demonstrated the need of an able, feariess, outspoken, first class CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL printed in green, and states that it is a legal in the commercial metropolis of the counender for all debts, except customs, &c. try, which shall give constant, bold, and

When first issued these likenesses were vigorous utterance to the conservative sentiments of the best men and the honest masses of the nation. Opposing every vuemy to the UNION, whether armed in rebellion at the South,

or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion at the North. Opposing every violation of the CONSTITUTION. the only bond and hope of Union, the on-

ly ground upon which we can exhort and compel the allegiance of the South, Op. osing every intraction of THE LAWS.

n high places or in low, believing that obedience to law is service to God: Opposing every violation of the Freedom of LINIMENT Speech, of the Press, of political discus-

cinct in New York city, where the Demo- ARBITRARY, ILLEGAL AND UNJUST ARRESTS cratic vote was over 600, and the abolition vote only 5; and alleges that over liberties of citizens, its arrests without half the votes were cast by Massachusetts warrant, its imprisonment without trial, soldiers who had no right to vote. If no its abrogation of state and federal laws, Democrate enlist, why are the volunteers its illegal proclamation of an empty emanfrom Massachusetts so bitterly opposed to cipation, or whether those violations are cipation, or whether those violations are

committed by the party in power, its orntors and its presses, advocating measures
which must sunder the Union for the
sake of destroying, slavery, and denounce. abolitionism that they swear in illegal tors and its presses, advocating measures votes for the Democratic ticket? Accor- which must sunder the Union for the ding to Greeley's stories, they must have sake of destroying slavery, and denouncenlisted as Republicans, but are so dis- ing treason against all their political op-

Loyal to the government always, it will give to the administration a hearty and in the country and cities are raising their quite probable. As Greely said just after vigorous support, whenever and wherevthe Fall elections: "Wait till the soldiers | er the administration itself is loyal to the bond, the principles, and the purity of the

The World will oppose all compromises which would barter away the principles or divide the Union, for which alone vestigations at St. Louis show that a Mr. the North is waging war; it will oppose Lamb, of Illinois, who wanted an army peace itself till the success of the war ashim. He got a contract, stole a "pile," ed its expenditures, and a vigor for which

It will support our generals in the field, who, from General McClellan to the youngest subordinate, have a fight to de-Query.-Did Lincoln and Cameron ex- mend that while fighting enemies in frontpect to share the plunder-indirectly or they shall be attacked by no enemies in

the columns of the world to exclude everything that could offend a pure, Christains a notice of Stratton, Bryant & Co's had to the same high principles as well to Commercial Colleges. To all who desire guide its columns as to guide its judg-ALL THE NEWS

will be found in the columns of The World from the various departments of Science and Art. New Publications, Inventions, Discov

eries and Works of Art will receive the same careful and thorough attention. The latest and most important news

be given to

THE DAILY WORLD.

Commercial and Newspaper published in Commercial and Newspaper published in all thematicand Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a carative for some wounds, sprains, bruiless, &c. and as a carative for some wounds, sprains, bruiless, &c. its septing, healing and powerful strengthening proposes, war correspondence, and foreign rettles, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certification for markable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact. tains also much fuller commercial news. N.Y. Tribune, says that it has been dis- Its Ship News, Produce and Cattle Marcovered that a conspiracy has existed be ket reports, Foreign and Domestic Importween the clerks in the public Depart tations, Stock Lists, and Commercial Dr. Swert's Info lible Liniment for Horses

TEBMS (IVABIABLY IN ADVANCE.) One copy for one year, \$8. Four copies for one year, \$30.

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ing editorials of the Daily, and a copious summary of all the news of the week up to the hour of publication. In no other weekly paper published in this country are there found such full commercial and market reports and general news intelligence, combined with so much editorial

matter and variety of miscellaneous reading, as in the Weekly World. Published Thursday.

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'No. 35 Park Row, New York. -The radical sheets declare that there are some pestilent fellows, calling themselves Democrats, who are couspiring to restore the Union. The horrible villains! What punishment do they not deserve for so nefarious a crime!



THEGREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA LUMBAGO,
GOUT, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS,
WOCKNS, PILES,
HEADACHE,
AND ALL BHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

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ery case, however distressing.
It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three inutes and is warranted to do it. TOOTHACHE also it will cure instantly.

TOTHACHE also it will cure instantly.

FOR ARRYOUS DESILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from impredence or excess, this liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivinces the system, and rectores it to elasticity and vigor. Vico:
FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

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QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes ex tremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely applica-tion of this liminent will never fall to cure.

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By order of the Board.
T. BOYLE, Secy. JOHN HAYDEN, Pres't.
New Milford, Nov. 10th, 1862.

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