

# THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 5.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**HENRY C. TYLER,**  
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Umbrellas, Yankoo Notions, Boots and Shoes, Shovels and Forks, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware and Brooms. Head of Navigation, Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa., May 13, 1862-3y

**W. HUNTING COOPER,**..... HENRY COOPER.  
**W. H. COOPER & CO.,**  
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to F. A. Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Timpkiet-st. Montrose, Pa., May 13, 1862-3y

**J. B. COLLIER,**..... D. W. SEARLE.  
**MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,**  
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

**DR. WILLIAM W. WHEATON,**  
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.  
WITH DR. MYRON WHEATON.

Mechanical and Surgical Dentist, recently of Birmingham, N. Y. tender their professional services to all who appreciate the "Reformed Practice of Hygiene," careful and skillful operations on Teeth with the most scientific and approved styles of plate-work. Teeth extracted without pain and all work warranted. Jackson, June 14th, 1860.

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

**J. C. OLMSTEAD,**..... J. L. READ.  
**DRS. OLMSTEAD & READ,**  
WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have entered into a partnership for the Practice of MEDICINE & Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all calls in the line of their profession. Offices as formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Olmstead, in DUNDAFF.

**JOHN SAUTER,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over L. N. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends, by pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 2th, 1860-1y

**P. LINES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Front Block, over store of Read, Watson & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan 30

**JOHN GROVES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Timpkiet-street. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

**J. B. ISBELL,**  
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chamber and Jessup's store, MONTROSE, PA.

**WM. W. SMITH & CO.,**  
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa.

**C. O. FORDHAM,**  
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Tyler's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repaired done neatly. 1st y

**ABEL TURRELL,**  
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry Goods, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug 11

**DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,**  
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls which he may be favored. Office at Webb's Hotel. New Milford, July 11, 1861

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,**  
GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times. Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to. Office over Webb's Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment, at the highest value, and cash returned. Montrose, Pa., May 13, 1862-3y

**TAKE NOTICE!**  
Cash Paid for Hides, Sheep Pelts, Fox Mink Muskrat, and all kinds of Furs. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes country on hand. Office, Timpkiet, & Shop on Main Street. Montrose, Feb. 6th. A. P. & L. C. KEELER

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

*The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.*  
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN..... \$200,000.  
ASSETS OVER..... \$1,200,000.

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.  
CHAS. B. PLATT, Secy. J. H. BURK, Pres. Montrose, July 15, '62. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

**HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Of New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.  
ASSETS 1st July 1860, \$1,461,819.27.  
LIABILITIES, 43,068.68.

J. Milton Smith, Secy. Chas. J. Martin, President.  
John McGee, Asst. A. F. Wilmart, Vice

Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.  
BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

## Poetical.

### THE RECRUIT.

(FROM THE GERMAN.)

My lover, to the field of strife,  
Far from his home and no,  
Has gone to hazard dearest life  
For law and liberty.

Oh, brilliant in his soldier dress,  
But with a falling tear,  
Did he receive my last caress,  
And to the field repair.

The drums beat in the village road,  
The troop marched gaily by,  
But mid the music, shrill and loud,  
Was heard a wailing cry.

I, sitting at my window low,  
A nosegay in my hand,  
Watched silently the gallant show  
Made by the marching band.

And when my treasure onward came,  
Oh how my heart did leap!  
He proudly marched, as sure of fame,  
What could I do but weep?

Oh God! what were my feelings then!  
How heavy was my heart!  
I threw a spray of laurel green,  
As farewell to my part.

He could not stop to pick it up,  
The train quick bore him on;  
Crushed in the dust lay my last hope,  
When all had passed and gone.

But, if he missed my offered spray,  
Yet still my heart beat high,  
Which beats for him, now far away,  
With love and trusting faith.

"HE HAS EXERTED DOMESTIC INSURRECTIONS AMONG US."—Such was one of the charges the patriots of '76 made to the world against George III., and one of the reasons for dissolving all connection with the mother country. Little did they suppose that, before a century would round, the government they were laboring to establish would have a similar stigma put upon it, by a fanatical President, whom the people in their blindness had elected their Chief Magistrate. Yet so it is. The President of the American Republic, Jan. 1, 1863, issued his proclamation declaring free over three millions of slaves, in some ten Southern States, four of them being of the original thirteen that took part in issuing the Declaration of Independence—thereby inciting them to insurrections. Well may the patriotic stop and imagine whether we are on the right road, when we adopt measures which, we announced to the world in our celebrated Declaration of Independence, caused us to take up arms in rebellion, and proclaim an eternal separation from the present Government.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

**MUTINY AT THE PROCLAMATION.**—It will surprise no one who is not under the influence of fanaticism, to hear of mutiny in the army in consequence of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. One of the first instances which have come to light of open revolt on this account is that of an Illinois regiment, which has been mustered out of the service, with the exception of one company, in consequence of its refusal to fight for the bigger.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.*

**POLITICS IN THE CHURCH.**—No sound ought to be heard in the church but the healing voice of Christian charity. Those who quit their proper character to assume what does not belong to them, are, for the greater part, ignorant both of the character they leave and the character they assume. They have nothing of politics but the passions they excite. Surely the church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dissensions and animosities of mankind.—*Edmund Burke.*

**A "DEMORALIZED" SOLDIER.**—The New York Tribune tells a story of a stout, athletic zouave, who running away from the battle at Fredericksburg, was checked by a lieutenant with a drawn sword. Said the latter, "Stop, sir! Go back to your regiment you infernal coward, you are not wounded." "For Heaven's sake let me pass," implored the fugitive; "I know I'm not wounded, but I'm fearfully demoralized."

Attempts have already been made in Vermont to manufacture maple sugar. Trials last week proved that the sap runs well. This is owing to the extremely mild weather.

The House Territorial Committee will report bills in a few days for the admission of Utah, Colorado and Nevada into the Union as states, and perhaps Nebraska, all of which are believed to have a sufficient population to entitle them each to a representative in Congress.

## EDUCATIONAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DESIGNED FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. J. GERRITSON, MONTROSE, PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY, PENNA.

### THE TEACHER'S WORK.

Whoever has engaged in teaching, has entered upon a great work. Great, because the task to be performed is an arduous one; great, because of its important bearing upon the present condition and future destiny of all concerned. Is it not important then that those who present themselves as teachers should be thoroughly qualified for the work? Can any one with impunity enter such a field of labor? No! Such persons, if any there are, are not deserving of success; they ought to suffer a just penalty. Let us labor earnestly to secure those attainments which are necessary; then we will have no reason to cry out against low wages, inconveniences and the like; but the people will make proper efforts to meet our reasonable demands, and to comply with our wishes. As a patriot and philanthropist, the teacher must teach in that way which will best fit the learner to discharge the obligations he owes to himself, his fellow beings, and to his Creator. It is not our whole duty as educators to render our pupils the assistance which they desire, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, history, &c. These are important, but we wish the future citizens of this republic to have something more than a mere knowledge of what is in books will make them. As they come upon the stage of action, and take the places of those who now occupy responsible positions, we wish them to be able to discharge the duties of life, both public and private, in a manner that will do credit to those who have had charge of their early training, and to a certain extent fashioned their character. How is this great object to be attained? How can we best acquire ourselves in the arduous duties of our calling? We approve or condemn men's actions according as their motives are good or otherwise; and we are guided somewhat by the same criterion in judging of the future results of those actions. In view of this fact, it becomes the teacher to look well to the motives by which he is controlled and governed. He may enter the school-room with a desire to do the greatest possible amount of good, and with a determination not to swerve in the least from what he considers the path of duty; because he thinks that by so doing he will merit the reputation of a successful teacher. Time passes on, and he is at a loss to know why confusion has taken the place of the quiet which once reigned in his school. If he would but trace the effect to its real cause, he would find that at the commencement he had too much of a selfish motive at heart, and instead of the highest good of his pupils, it was his own convenience, and a desire to gain approbation that prompted his zeal. Although the esteem of others is desirable, it is too dearly bought when obtained at the sacrifice of principle. It is not in the province of the teacher to seek self aggrandizement; he must bestow his labors alike on the ungrateful and those who appreciate his efforts; and he must teach them to rightly exercise all their powers of mind and body. If the minds of the young can once be awakened to the importance of vigorous application to the work of improvement, a victory is gained, and the seeds of future usefulness sown which will germinate and bring forth fruit to bless the world of mankind. Not only must the intellect be cultivated, but the physical and moral nature must be proportionally developed. No good can be accomplished by overcharging the intellect while the moral garden of the heart is suffered to be overgrown with vicious weeds. The teacher should not be ignorant of the laws of physiology, but be able to point out any deviation from the right path, any violation of the organic laws which control the human system. We meet daily with the palaces and shattered frames of those who are sinking under disease, the seeds of which were sown in youth, when perhaps with proper care they might have grown up with vigorous constitutions, which, combined with well balanced minds, would have enabled them to lead lives of usefulness to themselves and to those around them. Man in possession of physical power but devoid of intellect, is a mere animal. The faculties to judge, reason, contrive, &c., are what constitute him an accountable being; yet, what are those faculties without cultivation? Their possessor is not rendered happier for having them, but is a worthless creature—a slave to appetite, and subject to every evil passion. But let him exercise his powers of mind, and give proper direction

to his energies, and you will see him rising in the scale of existence—his mind expanding and unfolding new glories at every step he takes. This awakening, elevating, ennobling process, must to a great degree be carried on by the teacher. It cannot be done by continually crowding upon the attention great and valuable truths, while the mind remains a passive recipient, but every exertion must be put forth to arouse the latent powers, and set the mind to thinking and reasoning for itself. No one need try to carry a child up the hill of science, for he will but fail in the attempt if he undertakes; but let the way be plainly and accurately pointed out; then let the traveler exert his own energies in climbing its rugged steps. As the labor of the body tends to strengthen the muscles and give tone and vigor to the whole system, so a virtuous exertion and vigorous application of the mind, will bring to light its hidden talents, which, united with the efforts of industry, will cause the mighty barriers of ignorance to give way, and let the soul rise above the mere animal to regions of light, for which the Creator designed it. Yet, when a high state of intellectual culture has been reached, there is an element lacking which lies at the very foundation of all that is great and good in the human character. Knowledge is power, but without a fixed principle of morality to give bias to that power, it may prove an unmitigated evil. It cannot be denied that a lack of moral worth prevails in the world to an alarming extent. We have those among us with splendid talents towering high above the common scale of intelligence, but instead of exerting their master energies in trying to elevate their fellow beings, they prove to be powerful in the accomplishment of evil—in the destruction of all that is left of purity and holiness in fallen humanity. We see others who might wield a mighty influence for good, but being entirely wrapped up in self, and destitute of christian principles, lack the courage to stand up boldly for right against might, and bid defiance to any personal calamity which might consequently befall them. We see this truth illustrated in the transactions of every day life, and we have seen it most fearfully demonstrated among those who take part in controlling the affairs of nations. Must this evil necessarily be borne? If not, how is it to be corrected? Who is to be the agent in raising the standard of morals among the people? The work rests upon the teacher, in connection with the parent. In some instances the parent does not possess the elements of a good moral character in himself; much less does he possess the power to impart those elements to the mind of the child, in which case the duty devolves upon the teacher; and no wonder that he should exclaim, "Who is sufficient for these things?" "How can I sustain this overwhelming weight of responsibility?" But we have not to depend upon our own strength alone. That Being who has implanted within us a desire to do good, will, most assuredly, smile upon our efforts. Let our zeal in the cause be proportionate to the magnitude of the work, and while our fathers and brothers are nobly rushing to the defence of Liberty and the Union, let us as nobly defend the minds of the youth against the inroads of vice and ignorance, and strive to impart within them an unwavering regard for truth and right, that we may be able to bequeath to the rising generation, a nation of virtuous, vigorous, practical thinkers, who will preserve unscathed our political, literary, and religious institutions, and safely guide the ship of State. This very desirable result cannot be obtained by great efforts alone. Many of the duties incident to our calling appear trivial in their nature, and the performance of them may seem irksome to us, but let us patiently and perseveringly go forward, and inasmuch as examples more powerful than precept, exhibit at all times a pattern that will be worthy of imitation by those whose physical, intellectual, and moral faculties we have undertaken to cultivate. It is true that the path of the teacher is one of unremitting toil, beset with many difficulties; but because there are discouragements in the way, shall we retire from the contest, and leave the field to ignorance and vice? No!—methinks I hear the echo, "No!" Then we must arm for the conflict, and in the strength of our Divine Master we will achieve a more glorious victory than was ever won by the sacrifice of many thousands on the bloody field of strife.

RUSH, Susq'a Co., Pa. S. J. S.

**True.**—The World says the Cabinet at Washington could compromise for the sake of plunder, but regards it as treasonable to compromise for the purpose of leaving the country from destruction.

## CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

The Reading Gazette and Democrat contains an admirably prepared sketch of the early life and later career of the new Senator elect, which we are confident will be read with interest by the great mass of our people of all parties. The election of this able, experienced and incorruptible statesman has elicited from the Democratic press throughout the State the most marked approval, and even his political enemies, with few exceptions, have testified their gratification at his success. He is now a man of note, and the sketch which we present will introduce him to many who have not heretofore known him, and make more intimate acquaintance, which has been but superficial. It was written, evidently, by one who knows him thoroughly and has a just conception of his character and ability.

(From the Reading Gazette.)

THE NEW SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA. \* \* But complimentary to himself as he must regard this expression of public confidence, the people of Pennsylvania have equal ground for felicitation in the success of a candidate for Senator fitted by every quality of character and by all the habits of his life to be of service to the nation in the evil days which are upon us, and the still more evil days which are surely soon to come.

Mr. Buckalew was born on the 28th day of December, 1821, and at the date of the election had just completed his forty-first year. He is the descendant of one of the few families of Huguenots which settled in Pennsylvania upon the emigration of that body of Protestants from France, in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The career of the Huguenots in this country has been marked and peculiar. Their qualities seem to have been inbred. They have produced for the service of this nation a long list of most useful and most estimable statesmen; and it will cast no discredit upon that list, which embraces the names of Henry Laurens and John Jay, to add to it the name of the newly-elected Senator from Pennsylvania. He has all the physical developments, all the intellectual ability, all the reticence and repose of manner, all the keen sense of personal honor, all the unwavering political fidelity, all the devoted attachment to friends, and all the firm, calm courage which belonged to the leaders of his race as well in their hour of trial as in their hour of triumph.

The early life of the new Senator was passed on a farm situated on Huntington creek, near the line separating the counties of Luzerne and Columbia. The estate of his father was divided by this line. The farm where he was reared was at the foot of the Northwestern slope of the beautiful Knob Mountain, which extends in a uniform and unbroken sweep from Shickshinny, in Luzerne, to Orangeville, in Columbia county. The scenery of the locality, unknown and obscure as it is, is probably the most attractive in Pennsylvania. The influence of physical conditions upon intellectual development, has often been remarked, and the friends of Mr. Buckalew, who have been familiar with his history and his birth-place have been accustomed for twenty years to connect the massive peculiarities of his intellect—his eminent qualities of quiet, unobtrusive and unexaggerated vigor, power, and adherence—with the imposing and majestic features of nature which surrounded his boyhood and early youth. His life there was passed as the lives of all boys are passed upon the land. He possessed the incalculable advantages that are inseparable from such a life. There has been in this nation no first class man, from Washington to Webster, that did not come from the land. The rearing of the towns gives readiness, dexterity and adroitness to the cultivated man as it gives readiness, dexterity and adroitness to the craftsman. But it does not give power. There is a lever of polish, keenness and sharpness which can be obtained only in crowds. But they who influence and control the action of masses of men, and they who create or mould systems of government, must, for some extended period, have lived segregated lives. And a statesman in this country who would really desire to be useful in his career, must acquire a "sympathy with the millions whose lot is labor" by actual employment in the manual labor of the farm.

The early education of Mr. Buckalew was in accordance with the circumstances and position of his father, and included every acquirement that was essential to his subsequent success. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of Morrison E. Jackson, Esq., of Berwick, in Columbia county, as a student at law, and was admitted to practice in the year 1843. About

the close of the year 1844, he opened an office in Bloomsburg, in the same county, and in and near that town he has since resided. His success at the bar was early and rapid. It was a common remark of judges and leading lawyers even at the outset that his opinion was as safe, his judgment as reliable, and his mind as mature as could have been expected in the case of a first rate lawyer of middle age. His capacity for labor was untiring, and in the trial and argument of a cause, his abilities to exactly meet its requirements seemed instinctive. He possessed in the practice of law the same unusual faculty which he has always displayed in public life—the faculty of using means precisely proportioned to the end in view. There was no exhibition of excessive force. He never indulged in exaggerated forms of speech. His language was always temperate, and his manner was always self-possessed. Members of the bar in the counties of Luzerne and Columbia still remember with vivid interest his professional triumphs, and still refer with gratification to efforts which engrossed unusual attention and remark in communities represented in the profession by a large number of able men.

It is believed that all the members of Mr. Buckalew's family, during his residence at home, were connected with the Whig party. But his own political principles were based upon his own convictions. While a student in Mr. Jackson's office, and before he became a voter, his connection with the Democracy was formed. His first vote was given in 1843, and long previously his political position had been fixed with the consistency and tenacity of his character. In the Presidential campaign of 1844, he took ground early for Mr. Polk, and in a multitude of speeches, made in all the Northern counties of the State he urged his support with a spirit, energy and effect which, long before the campaign closed, rendered him a marked and distinguished man. In the winter of 1845, immediately after the inauguration of Gov. Shunk, he was appointed by Mr. Kane, the Attorney General, his deputy in Columbia county. The duties of that office were discharged, as Mr. Buckalew has always discharged every duty he has assumed, most thoroughly and most efficiently. From the time of his appointment up to the year 1850, he was constantly identified with the political movements of his county and district. He was either a Senatorial or Representative delegate to every State Convention during those years. His political affinities were with the party of which the Hon. Andrew Benmont was the recognized head, and in 1848 he supported Samuel P. Collins, the nominee of Luzerne county, for Congress, against Hendrick B. Wright, the candidate of Columbia, and Wyoming. In 1849 he was appointed one of the commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Susquehanna County, and acquired, during the investigation, some views in reference to corporations, and some impressions in relation to men, which materially affected his subsequent legislative action, and which have been followed by some most salutary results.

In 1850, he was elected to the State Senate. The relations of parties in his district had long been modified, by the struggle for the removal of the seat of justice of Columbia county from Danville to Bloomsburg, and the contest was an exciting and bitter one. He was elected by a very gratifying majority, the county of Luzerne giving him a vote considerably exceeding the party strength. In 1853, he was re-elected by a majority largely increased. In the Summer of 1854, he was absent in South America as a bearer of dispatches from the United States Government to the commander of the expedition against Paraguay. At the expiration of his second term, the district had been changed by a new apportionment, and the Columbia district was already filled. In 1857, he was Chairman of the State Central Committee, and in that capacity had charge of the campaign resulting in the election of Governor Packer, Judge Thompson and Judge Strong. The quiet vigor and skill with which that contest was conducted, are well remembered by the Democracy. The views announced during the canvass, followed as they were by the assurances given in the Inaugural Address in its reference to State politics, gave a degree of confidence in future to the people of Pennsylvania which they had not felt for years. This is no place for any allusion to the causes which destroyed the ground for that confidence. While engaged in the duties of Chairman of the State Committee, a contest for the nomination of Senator in the Columbia district was going on. The district was composed of four counties, and after re-