

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 10.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EVAN JENKINS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.
Post Office address, Bedford, or South Gibson, Susq. County, Penna.

By the 59th section of the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, it is provided that any person exercising the business of auctioneer, without taking out a license for that purpose, as required by said act, shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$100, or to imprisonment for not more than three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court before which he is tried, and the other half to the person giving information of the fact, whereby said forfeiture was incurred.
Feb. 3, 1862—139

HENRY C. TYLER,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Umbrellas, Yankee Notions, Hats and Shoes, Shavers and Forks, Sewing Machines, Washboards, Brooms. Head of Navigation, Public Avenue,
Montrose, Pa., May 12, 1862—139

W. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Park, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Temple-st.

McCULLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

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.

JOHN SAUTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop over N. B. B. & Co.'s Agency, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same, and is prepared to do all the best work done in this city, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa., July 23, 1862—141

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Pine-street, over store of Beal, Watson & Co. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Temple-street. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches and Jewellery at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

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 N. B. B. & Co.'s Agency, on Main-street. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewellery Perfumery, &c.—Agents for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES—Montrose, Pa.

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
Having located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly to all cases with which he may be favored. Office at Public Hotel.
New Milford, July 17, 1861

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
LATE GRADUATES 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 cases 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 kinds of diseases, particularly attended to. Office over Webb's Store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. All works done to produce relief in payment of the highest value, and cash not refused.
Montrose, Pa., May 10, 1862—141

TAKE NOTICE!

Cash Paid for Hides, Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Fur. A constant assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tanner's, & 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.

These 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 FLATT, Secy. ALFRED C. COFFIN, Pres. Montrose, July 15, 62. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS let July 1860, \$1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, 43,068.68.

J. Milton Smith, Secy. C. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, Asst. A. F. Williams, Vice.

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

REMITTANCES

To England, Ireland and Scotland.
ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS' DRAFTS, in sum of one pound and upwards, payable in all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, for sale by
W. H. COOPER & Co., BANKERS,
Montrose, Pa.

Poetical.

The Independent Farmer.

BY F. V. FOSDICK.

Let soldiers bring the windy drop,
Let soldiers praise their armor,
But in my heart this tenet I'll keep,
The Independent Farmer:

When first the rose, in robe of green,
Unfolded its crimson lining,
And 'round his cottage porch it seen
The honey-suckle twining,
When banks of bloom their sweetness yield,
To bees that gather honey,
He drives his team across the field,
Where skills are soft and sunny.

The blackbird chirps behind his plow,
The quail peeps loud and clear;
You orchard blades beyond its bough
The home betwixt us dearly;
The grey old barn, whose doors are fold
His ample store in meagre,
More rich than hoarded heaps of gold—
A precious, blessed treasure:
But yonder in the porch there stands
His wife, the lovely charmer,
The sweetest rose on all his lands—
The Independent Farmer.

To him the spring comes dawning gay,
To him the summer blazes,
The autumn smiles with yellow ray,
His sleep old winter hushes;
He can't not how the world may move,
No doubts or fears confound him;
His little flock are linked in love,
And household angels 'round him;
He trusts in God and loves his wife,
Nor grieves, nor is may him her,
He's nature's noblest in life—
The Independent Farmer.

Miscellaneous.

TREASURE HUNTING.

The Burgomaster of the village of Brummersdorf, being a man of dissolute propensities, was in the habit of frequenting the public houses of the place, in order to enjoy with loose companions the irregularities he dared not attempt in his own house, in the fear of drawing upon himself the reprehension of his superiors in office. A fellow of the name of Osterwald, who acted as his clerk, was actually the companion of these excesses.

Abolition Philanthropy.

Hood's Song of the Shirt has been realized in this country. Rich contractors, who have reaped huge fortunes out of this war, are now serving the working classes as the tradesmen of England served the operatives there; which poor Tom Hood put forth through his well known ballad.

A Farmer's Visit to Mr. Lincoln.

On the occasion of a recent visit to Washington, I took the opportunity, after the transaction of my necessary business, to call on the President. More familiar with the details of raising potatoes and hauling sled-length wood on the hills of Wyoming than the formalities of Republican etiquette, I was naturally sensitive about my toilet, and the still graver subject of my manners, and perhaps the minor morals. But I might have spared myself any anxiety, for these matters seem to be very lightly esteemed at the White House.

SEVEN FOOLS.

1. The envious man—who sends away his mutton because the man next to him is eating venison.
2. The jealous man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps in it.
3. The proud man—who gets wet through sooner than ride in the carriage of an inferior.
4. The litigious man—who goes to law in the hope of running his opponent, and gets ruined himself.
5. The extravagant man—who buys a herring, and hires a darkey, to carry it home.
6. The angry man—who learns the aphorism, because he is annoyed by his neighbor's piano.
7. The mean man—who runs off without paying the printer, and expects to live a happy life, and go to heaven at its close. Of all the seven he is the greatest fool.

For some time past black and white laborers have been employed by the Erie Railway Company on their pier No. 8. N. J.—On Monday, when the negroes were about going to their work, it is alleged, they were assaulted by over five hundred white laborers with stones and other missiles and driven from their work. Several of the negroes were severely hurt and one had his nose broken. No arrests were made. The black men did not return, and the white men went to work as usual.—Mercury.

Communications.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

Burned His Bible.

Mr. Editor:—A correspondent of the Independent Republican, (as may be seen in the number of Feb. 11th), styling himself "an ancient divine," has published what he calls "a short sermon" (No. 2.) and by the way, he declares "that he had no bible to talk a text from"—that "he was a Democrat, and belonged to a Democratic church," but after a careful examination he found that the "bible was dangerous and un-democratic," and therefore he burned it. A pitiable case, truly, and one of rare occurrence, no doubt. The purport of his sermon it seems particular instructions, and to admonish them to be steadfast in the Democratic faith. He tells us that the Democratic church is "the most powerful, and yet the most ignorant people in the world." That very few of them had ever read the bible. Now, it would really seem that this "ancient divine" must have been naturally skeptical, acquainted as he appears to have been of the ignorance of his church, or he would have persuaded his brethren to read the bible. He being ancient, the seeds of apostasy must have been long germinating in his soul. His attachment to the Democratic principles, if we may credit his language, must be very strong and unyielding, and yet almost intimidating, if not quieting, that his brethren might well burn up their bibles as he had done. Now, Mr. Editor, we are very confident that if this ancient divine is really in fellowship with Democratic principles, the act of burning his bible was to say the least of it, altogether premature. If he had written for publication a political production, whatever might have been his platform or sentiment, I would not have been called on to pay any attention to it. But, as he pretends to be dealing in divine matters, the irreverent manner of his speech in speaking of the bible and the church seems to demand a reply. Therefore, perhaps for his benefit, but especially for the benefit of his brethren, and for community in general, I wish to offer a few thoughts gathered from the bible, to show after all that there is harmony and not conflict between the bible and true democratic principles. And first, we will inquire of some reliable and standard authors concerning the meaning or definition of the terms, "Democracy" and "Democrat."

The National Finances.

The treasure lavished in this war has never been paralleled; the extravagance of contractors has never been approached; and from the days of Xerxes there has never been such a waste of blood—the most of it a mere wanton waste—but a mind all these extravagances, more astounding than all, is the magnitude of our public debt, or rather what it is to be a year hence. Look at the figures:

Debt per Lincoln's message, \$800,000,000
Additional to Jan. 1st, 300,000,000
Treasury notes for 1863—64, 400,000,000
Bonds for 1863—64, 900,000,000
Shiplasters generally, 300,000,000

Total to July 1, 1863, 2,500,000,000
and an unheard of list of claims, not provided for, which grow with the increased extravagance of expenditure, either public or private.

The whole valuation of the loyal States, as gathered by the rather imperfect statistics of the census, was, in 1860:

Real estate, \$4,547,192,199
Personal, 1,993,966,216

A total of 6,541,158,414
or less than three times the amount of our public debt. This valuation does not produce ten per cent clear profit to the people, and the interest on our national and state debts consumes six per cent of it.

The English debt—home and colonial—with which we are in the habit of comparing ours, may be thus stated: England is at peace, and is liquidating her debt at the rate of fifty millions a year. In 1860 the debt was \$900,000,000, or \$4,500,000,000. The interest upon it about, or a fraction less than 3 per cent.

The whole valuation upon which this debt is based exceeds \$80,000,000,000; or twelve times more than ours, with a debt not more than twice as great! In other words, taking valuation, debt and interest into calculation, our debt is about five times as great as that of Great Britain. Would that our rulers were twice as capable.

It may be said that exhibits of this character are calculated to impair the public credit; but where an undefined fear of its securities pervades all ranks, no harm can be done by telling what our public servants have not the nerve to do—the truth. This immense debt will be left as a legacy for a Democratic administration to get rid of if they can. They have heretofore been skillful in paying off the national debt, but with a country shorn of much of its substance by the war and the sad mismanagement and corruption of its rulers, the wisdom of our statesmen will be tasked, and their nerve and vigor stretched to the utmost, to relieve the people of this great curse and burden imposed by Abolition recklessness, incapacity and crime.—Patriot and Union.

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