THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher. MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863. VOLUME XX. NUMBER 26.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,

DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wooden and Stone Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. ☞ Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa. Mch 26, 1863.—1y.

A. LATHROP, H. C. TYLER, F. F. W. RILEY.

RILEY

DEALS in Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, Sole & Upper Leather, Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the very

Lowest Prices.

L'athrops Brick Building, Montrose, Pa. April 6, 1863. y.

EVAN JENKINS,

Licensed Auctioneer,

FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

(Post Office address, Dundaff, or South Gibson, Susq'a County, Penn'a.)

Feb. 3, 1863.—1y50

WM. HUNTTING COOPER. HENRY DRINKER.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,

BANKERS.—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrops' new building, Turnpike-st.

J. B. MCCOLLUM. D. W. SEARLE.

McCOLLUM & SEARLE,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

DR. H. SMITH & SON,

SURGEON DENTISTS, Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

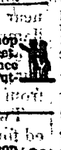
JOHN SAUTTER,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over L. N. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance—pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

Montrose, Pa., July 2th, 1860.—tf.

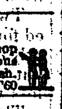
P. LINES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phœnix Block, over Store of Read, Watrous & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan '60.



JOHN GROVES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike street. All orders 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 shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's store, Montrose, Pa. oct8 tf.

WM. W. SMITH,

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug 17

C. G. FORDHAM,

MANUFACTURER of BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Dewitt's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. jy 7

ABEL TURRELL,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, &c. Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug tf

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,

HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. 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 YALE COLLEGE, have formed a copartnership 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 kinds of country produce taken in payment, at the highest value, and cash for MEDICINES.

Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862.—tf

TAKE NOTICE!

Cash Paid for Hides, Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Fure. A good assortment of Leather, and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street.

Montrose, Feb. 6th. A. P. & L. L. KELLER.

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 $500,000
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.

CHARLES PLATT, Sec'y. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres.

Montrose, July 15, '63. SILLINGS & STROUD, Ag'ts.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS 1st July 1860, ... $1,451,219 27.
LIABILITIES, " ..... 43,069 62.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, Ass't " A. F. Willmarth, Vice "

Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigne at his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.

SILLINGS & STROUD, Agents.

REMITTANCES

To England, Ireland and Scotland.

BRAHAM BELL'S SON'S DRAFTS, in sums of one pound and upwards, payable in all the principal downs of England, Ireland and Scotland, for sale by

W. H. COOPER & Co., BANKERS.

Montrose, Pa.

J. B. HAZLETON,

Ambrotype and Photographic Artist, Montrose, Pa.

☞ Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, in the best style of the Art.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 5 State Street, Boston, are our agents for the Montrose Democrat in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

When this Cruel War is Over.

Dearest love, do you remember
When we last did meet?
How you told me that you loved me,
Kneeling at my feet?
Oh! how proud you stood before me,
In your suit of blue,
When you vowed to me and country,
Ever to be true.

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely,
When this cruel war is over,
Praying that we meet again.

When the summer breeze is sighing,
Mournfully along,
Or when autumn leaves are falling,
Sadly breathes the song;
Oft in dreams I see the lying,
On the battle plain,
Lonely, wounded, even dying,
Calling, but in vain.

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely, &c.

If amid the din of battle,
Nobly you should fall,
Far away from those who love you,
None to bear you call,
Who would whisper words of comfort?
Who would soothe your pain?
Ah! the many cruel fancies
Ever in my brain.

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely, &c.

But, our country called you, darling,
Angels cheer you on!
While our nation's sons are fighting,
We can only pray;
Nobly strike for God and Liberty,
Let all nations see,
How we love the starry banner,
Emblem of the free!

Chorus—Weeping, sad and lonely, &c.

The War-Christian.

Dedicated, without permission, to the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, and the Rev. Dr. Bellows.

What say the aisles and chancels
Of old cathedrals dim?
What say the pealing organs
In chant and solemn hymn?
Fervor of adoration
And love to sweet accord,
Love for the meanest morsel,
And glory to the Lord!

What saith the great War-Christian,
High perched above the crowd,
With his hands so white and dainty,
And his heart so black and proud?
He draws a little circle,
As narrow as his mind,
And shouts for all beyond it,
God's mercy to mankind.

Pause, reverend reader, now
And from his sensual lawn,
Found vulgar slang, mistaking
Men's laughter for applause;
And when the taint is changed
With blood and widows' tears,
Incites redoubled slaughter,
And prates of Guns and spears.

Forgetful or defiant
That He, whose cause he slanders,
Whose teaching he dishonors,
Whose Gospel he disclaims,
Was full of loving kindness,
And taught that war should cease,
That swords should turn to plowshares,
And nations live in peace.

I'd rather for *my* preachers
Have wild wings on the shore,
Or breeze amid the branches,
Or birds that sing and soar,
Or silence high and holy,
Than "Christian" such as he,
Who dares to compel bloodshed,
And knows not charity.

☞ Wm. H. Clark, the editor of the Kendall (Ill.) *Clarion*, loves a good joke, and never lets an opportunity slip that promises a dish of fun. Here is his last:

DISGUISED.—We have lately got a new suit of clothes, and no man could be more effectually disguised. We look like a gentleman. Upon first putting them on, we felt like a cat in a strange garret, and for a long time thought we were swapped off. We went to the house, and scared the baby into fits; our wife asked us if we wanted to see Mr. Clark, and told that us we would find him at the office; went there, and pretty soon one of our business men came in with a strip of paper in his hand. He asked if the editor was in; told him we thought not; asked if he wished to see him particularly; said he wanted him to pay that bill; told him we didn't believe he would be in; business man left. Started to the house again, met a couple of young ladies, one of them asked the other "what handsome manger is that?" In this dilemma we met a friend and told him who we were, and got him to introduce us to our wife, who is now as proud of us as can be. The next time we get a new suit we shall let her know it beforehand.

☞ If the 120,000 men called for are kept in the field for one month, it will cost the treasury twelve millions of dollars. The equipments, arms, pay, and support of each man will be rather over than under one hundred dollars each for the thirty days they are kept in the service. This is exclusive of the loss to the industry of the country of these men's labor and the damage the rebels may inflict upon the people of the invaded states. It would have been easy to have saved all this waste of money by a timely calling out of twenty thousand militia, on proper generalship on the part of Hooker.

☞ The three most difficult things are to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN LENOX!

Pursuant to notice, the Democrats met in Mass Meeting in the Maple Grove of Alfred Smeabaugh, near Humphrey Murphy's, in Lenox, on Friday, June 19th, 1863.

Meeting called to order by Theron Finn, of Dundaff, and on motion Hezekiah Maxcy, was chosen President. The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: Hiram White, Lenox; John Leslie, Harford; E. E. Guild, Gibson; Stephen Barnard, New Milford; Elisha Bell, Lathrop; J. P. Quigley, Franklin; A. U. Griffin, Scott, Luz. co.; James Hewitt, Brooklyn; John Stephens, Clifford; F. Finn, Greenfield, Luz. co.; Theron Finn, Benton, Luz. co.; Joseph Sweet, Crawford co. Secretaries, A. J. Titus, Lenox; Thomas Carr, Harford.

The Harford Brass Band, and a Martial Band from Benton, were in attendance. A large crowd of people were assembled. Mr. Crandall, of Clifford, aged 73, sung an original son, "Nigger on the Brain," which was greeted with laughter and applause.

The President then introduced Mr. E. E. Guild, of Gibson, who made a short but most admirable speech, replete with sound Democratic counsel. He was listened to with marked attention and approval.

Judge Merrifield was then introduced, amid loud cheers. He claimed that the war was originated by the enemies of the Union, not alone at the South, but by the sectionalists who nominated and elected Mr. Lincoln. Against this sectionalism Washington had forewarned his countrymen, in his farewell address. He showed how the arbitrary acts of Charles I, in violation of the rights and liberties of the people, had brought his head to the block. "The people," said he, "sick of the misery a corrupt sectional party has brot upon the country, are determined to choose their own rulers, and if nothing happens, George W. Woodward will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. [Immense applause.]

Mr. Silkman, of Scranton, was then introduced to the people, and he said the people must rally to the Constitution, to stand by the Laws, the Constitution, and the Union, and to stand up manfully for their Rights and Liberties, now threatened by a mad administration. At the conclusion of his speech, he said he was unwilling to put the majority for Geo. W. Woodward, our candidate for Governor, at less than 100,000. [Cheers.]

Mr. Silkman then read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, An unholy war was inaugurated by northern abolitionists, against the institutions of the Southern States, for the dissolution of the American Union, "over eighteen years ago," as is now the boast of that arch traitor, Wendell Phillips, and his thousands of negro worshipping followers; and whereas, the Lincoln party, since the Lincoln administration commenced, have been carrying on a crusade against the Democratic masses in all the northern states, under the mask of negro emancipation, but evidently for the subversion of the Constitution and the civil law of the land, and for the final overthrow of all civil liberty in the North, as guaranteed by the Constitution, to the people of the States; and whereas, the masses of the free North, who were always loyal to the government, and watchful over the inalienable rights of freemen, have within the last few months beheld with startling surprise, an attempt made by the Lincoln administration to override the civil authority of the land by the military arm of this nation, in districts or states where no rebellion was, or had been known to exist, which unlawful and unwarrantable invasion of the citizens civil rights and liberties, is still threatened by military despots, under the authority of the President and his cabinet. We therefore warn and admonish all men everywhere in the North to stand up firmly in the support of the Constitution, and for the enforcement of the laws of our country, which we hold to be binding upon all classes—the servants of the people as well as the people themselves.

Resolved, That we turn our eyes toward the free West with inspiring hope, with faith, and with the expectation, that the Democracy of the West will go on in the good work they have so well begun, and persevere in the maintenance of all the rights secured to the citizen by the Constitution of our common country.

Resolved, That the great West, thus far, has nobly vindicated the sacred rights of Northern freemen, which of late have been so shamelessly invaded by the Lincoln administration; and we hail the Democracy of Ohio, with pleasure and satisfaction for having put in nomination for Governor of that State, that pure patriot and fearless statesman, their Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. Well done for the Democracy of Ohio. Roll up your majority at your next election, and give the exile 100,000 majority over all his foes. Pennsylvania will also redeem herself from an office rule.

Resolved, That the 5,500 freemen, of all political parties, who recently assembled in mass meeting in the city of Chicago, and there denounced the military despotism of the Lincoln dynasty, ought to teach Father Abraham and his epauletted kidnappers, that the Democracy and citizens of Illinois know their rights, and dare maintain them. For the credit of this nation and people, we hope they will heed the timely warning, and profit by the useful lesson this expression of the people of Old-own State teaches.

Resolved, That as young Wisconsin, by the Judiciary, inculcated the sacredness of constitutional liberty and the citizen's rights, over one year ago; we trust the Democracy of that State will see to it, that no further aggressions are made upon the people; but say to all military tyrants, *beware*—the Constitution and Laws shall protect the citizen; thus far and no further. Let the Democracy of the great West be united; strong, patriotic, and true to Constitution and law, the citizen's safeguard of defense.

"Farther Abraham," "the Campbells are coming"—have an eye to the Constitution and *Lee* shore, you cannot escape history.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania, ever loyal, and her Democracy always true to the Union, we as citizens of this time-honored old Common wealth, will faithfully observe the laws of the country, stand firmly on constitutional rights, and defy all usurpers and military tyrants, come from what source they may.

Resolved, That when *Lincoln Loyal Leagues*, now armed and banded together by secret oaths, threaten to invade our lawful rights, in private or in public, without authority of law, we tell them now, and at all times—*Come on, we are ready*. Blow your abolition horn, and let slip the dogs of war; our motto is peace, but we are ready all the time ready.

Resolved, That we hail the name of the Hon. George W. Woodward, our candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, with great satisfaction. Well done for the Democratic Convention of the Keystone State. Her Democracy will rally and support the candidate you have nominated. We see in the election of the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, the dawn of brighter hopes and, better days for the people of Pennsylvania. We recognize in Judge Woodward, a wise statesman without guile, a sound jurist, a patriot, fearless in the defence of Constitutional rights and ways true to the gr. Democrat and a State. Her Democracy will delight to honor such a man with their confidence, and elect him by their votes to the high and honorable position for which he is nominated, and so eminently qualified to fill. Free speech and a free press—and no military tampering with the ballot-box at next election. Northern Penn'a is wide awake, and will do her whole duty in electing our candidate for Governor by a large majority next fall.

A bouget of flowers was presented to Mr. Silkman, who responded in appropriate remarks.

Music by the Band, and a song, closed the proceedings, which were, throughout, a decided success. The enthusiasm of the people told well for the future—for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

[Signed by the Officers.]

Romance of Real Life.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine, Tuesday gave judgment in an action brought by the heirs of Pierre Loustaunau, formerly generalissimo of the armies of the Mahrattas in the East Indies, against the representatives of M. Lepine, jeweler to Napoleon I, to recover the sum of 600,000f, the value of a ruby which General Loustaunau had intrusted for sale to M. Lepine. The plaintiff, also demanded damages to the amount of 200,000f. In opening the case, the counsel for the plaintiffs gave a long account of the adventures of Pierre Loustaunau, who was a native of a village at the foot of the Pyrenees, which he left when quite a young man, in 1777, during the excitement caused by the American war of Independence, with the intention of seeking his fortunes in America. Not being able however, to find a vessel for that destination, he took his passage to the West Indies, on board a ship carrying an envoy from the King of France, charged to conclude, with an East Indian potentate, an offensive and defensive alliance against the English, and landed at a port in the Mahratta territory, not far from Bombay. The Emperor of the Mahrattas had just been assassinated, and two princes disputed the throne, one of whom was supported by the French and the other by the English. Loustaunau immediately determined to join the former, and obtained a letter of recommendation from the French envoy. His offered services were declined on account of his youth. He then determined to serve as a volunteer, and in the course of the war he distinguished himself so much as to be entrusted with the command of a detachment, at the head of which he gained an advantage over the English, for which the prince rewarded him with a horse richly caparisoned, and a sum of 5,000 rupees. He afterwards obtained a high command, and greatly contributed to the successful issue of an important battle, during which he lost his left hand. He had a silver hand made to replace it, and the very first time he appeared at the head of his troops with his new hand, an Indian priest, falling on his knees before him, declared that the will of fate was accomplished, for that an ancient prophecy had declared that the Mahratta Empire would attain the highest degree of power when its armies should be commanded by a stranger from the far West with an invincible silver hand. From that time Loustaunau was regarded as the first subject in the empire, and became a generalissimo. He held that high post for eighteen years, during which time he amassed immense riches.

The love of his native land, however, was still strong within him, and he resolved to return home. He accordingly transmitted his fortune amounting to about 8,000,000f. to France through a merchant of Chanderagos, and soon after took his departure, receiving as a farewell gift from the prince, the very ruby for the recovery of which the present proceedings were instituted. On leaving India his good fortune abandoned him, for after narrowly escaping shipwreck, he arrived in France to find that his eight millions, which had been converted into assignats, were then worth only 220,000f. With this remnant he bought some iron works near the Spanish frontier, but his establishment was destroyed in 1808 by Spanish guerillas. He then came to Paris to sell his gems, and intrusted the ruby in question to M. Lepine. On his return to the Pyrenees, he was captured by some Spanish partizans and detained for a long time a prisoner on a small Island of the Mediteranean, from which he at last escaped by swimming to a passing vessel, bound for the Levant. He landed in Syria, and there became insane, and was kindly treated by a wealthy merchant. He soon recovered his senses, but when he related his history all who heard it thought him as mad as ever. He wrote to France, however, and was soon joined by his son, and both of them were introduced to Lady Esther Stanhope, who, being addicted to astrology, took a liking to them, because she thought there was some mysterious connection between her star and Loustaunau's. The young man died two years before Lady Stanhope, and at her death General Loustaunau was received into a French charitable establishment, where he remained till his decease. His representatives are now in the made by their ancestor claim the deposit the defendant admitted. The counsel for been intrusted to Lepine, but declared that when estimated by competent Judges it was found to be worth only 9,000f., at which price it had been purchased as a present for the Empress Josephine, and the proceeds had been paid either to Loustaunau himself or his creditors. Even had it not been so, the plaintiffs claim could not be maintained, as it was barred by the statute of limitations. The tribunal took this view of the case, and rejected the plaintiff's demand.

A few Fossils.

Dean Trench says of words that they are "fossil history," and Lincoln has tried to impress it upon the public mind that we are all of us hard at work making history to-day. We have made so much already that a good deal of it has begun to fossilize and pass into speech. For the benefit of the next edition of Webster's Dictionary or Bartlett's "Americanisms," we hasten to pick up and shelve a few of the most remarkable results of this double process as well in the way of phrases as of single words, giving proper credit in each case to the maker either of the fact or of the fossil which embalms it.

Copperhead.—One who believes in the Constitution and the laws and holds no contracts.—(Forney *passim.*)

Siege.—The establishment around a slaveholding city of negro Sunday-schools.—(Major Gen. Hunter before Charleston.)

Treason.—A malignant holding of one's tongue.—(President Lincoln. Defendant's plea in case of Vallandigham vs. Government.)

Loyalty.—A contractor's bond.—(Wetmore and Gould.). A tendency to fall on all-fours at the approach of peril.—(H. Greely on rebel invasions.) A lively contempt for other people's rights.—(New-York *Times passim.*)

Pro-rogue.—The art of dishonestly shuffling off a hostile legislature.—(Governor Yates, of Illinois.)

Fighting Strategy.—To march on the enemy's works and then march off again.—(Radical press *passim*, on Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Suppressing Newspapers.—The art of doubling a circulation in thirty days without fee or reward.—(Gen. Burnside's Order No. 84.)

NEWSPAPERS NOT TO BE DENIED THE MAILS.—Mr. Postmaster General Blair, in a late conversation with an Abolition ex-Member of Congress, was importuned by the latter to deny the privileges of the United States mails to certain journals that accorded not with the gentleman's political creed. The Postmaster General promptly and emphatically replied: "No, sir; that was tried once, at the urgent solicitations of some of our injudicious friends, the result has been the re-establishment of the treasonable sheets with increased notoriety. So long as I am at the head of this Department, no newspaper will be excluded from the mails."

How to Secure Victory.

We can hardly hope to have influence with the President, accustomed as he is to listen only to Abolitionists and Black Republicans of his own school; but we will nevertheless, even at the risk of being considered intrusive, venture to give him a piece of advice.

If Mr. Lincoln really loves the country and has the good of its citizens at heart, he must rise from the low political platform he occupies and become a no-party President. He has already had more than twenty-eight months to sin in, and if he would atone for his mistakes, must now improve the remaining twenty months of his Presidential term in serving the people instead of his party. For this purpose, he should, in the first place, appoint his generals according to their military merits, and not according to their standing with the abolition faction. For this reason he ought to appoint General McClellan and dismiss Hooker.

He ought to send all generals who have interfered with the rights of the citizens, the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech, to coventry. This would make the people pardon a great many errors of his, thus far, disastrous Administration.

He must not interfere with his generals as long as they possess the public confidence and that of the soldiers under his command. He must give them what they ask for in the way of troops and munitions of war; but when they have *proven* themselves incapable, he must dismiss them.

He must not allow the Congressional Abolition Committee, nor the Jacobin Leaguers, to stand between him and his generals.

He must look to the reconstruction of the Union, and not to the Africanization of the South, which even if it could be accomplished, would be the statesmanship of a madman. The proposition is tantamount to exterminating the whites; and on this extreme Abolition platform Mr. Lincoln will never unite the people of any one state in the Union.

To sum up, Mr. Lincoln must rise from the quagmire of partizan politics to the dignity of his station, surround himself with men who have no private ambition to serve, and then trust the patriotism and virtue of the people. Any other policy is sure hopelessly to ruin him and the country.

The Waste of War.

The Pension office at Washington has lately recorded the *nineteenth thousandth* application of wives made widows by this war between the Northern and Southern states.

What a shocking proof is this of the awful work of war! Nineteen thousand wives made widows by these battles during the last twenty-four months! and this number, frightful as it is, is far from complete, while it only represents one side in the fratricidal strife; there are at least as many more desolate homes in the South. The whole number of those who have been made widows by this sectional contest certainly cannot be less than 150,000. It is an appalling thought; but this number falls far short of the actual loss of life that has been occasioned thus far. Multiplication of these figures must be resorted to if the whole extent of the mortality alone is to be arrived at. It is estimated that the total casualties number nearly a million.

Has the sun ever shone on a scene so sad, so terrible, in all earth's circling seasons, as that which our planet has presented in this once happiest country on its surface during its last two annual journies in its orbit?

The evils resulting from the injuries suffered by hundreds of maimed and crippled men from the unlooosing everywhere of the floodgates of vice and immorality, which must always necessarily occur to some extent in a time of war, but never to such a degree as in a civil war, the blow that has been inflicted upon the great material interests of the country; the suffering in other lands; and the extent to which the world's progress has been retarded, if not actually reversed, by this lamentable contest, cannot, of course, now be correctly estimated.

How strange it is, that ere our peace was yet broken, men were found on both sides, who were zealous for the accomplishment of everything that made for war.—*Hartford Times.*

☞ Whatever doubts may be entertained as regards the Union, there is one thing that there can be *no doubt about*, and that is (for we speak from experience) that Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is the best and most perfectly healthy dough expander in existence. It is so far ahead of any other saleratus or soda, that all who use it, can see, at a glance or a taste, that what we say is true. Go to your Grocer and get a paper of it, and our word for it, you will never use any other. Their depot is 112 Liberty Street, New York. Most Merchants sell it.

A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—The rate of postage fixed by the new law for local or drop letters has rendered it necessary to provide a new stamp of the proper denomination, namely, two cents. The portrait of Gen. Jackson has been adopted as a design for the postage stamp above mentioned. Stamped envelopes of the same rate for circulars are to be provided.