

# Montrose Democrat

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1866.

VOLUME XXIII, NUMBER 1.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**LAMBERTON & MERRIMAN,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 204 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. Will practice in the several Courts of Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties.  
C. L. LAMBERTON. E. L. MERRIMAN.  
Dec. 4, 1865.

**DR. E. L. BLAKESLEE,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, has located at Brooklyn, Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at L. M. Baldwin's.  
July 11-17

**DR. E. L. GARDNER,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Office over Webb & Butterfield's Store. Boards at Seale's Hotel.  
May, 1865-17

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
BY  
**J. W. Burgess,**  
Penn Avenue,  
SCRANTON, Penn'a.  
Aug. 6, 1865. 17

**ROGERS & ELY,**  
**U. S. AUCTIONEERS,**  
for SUSQ'A and Luzerne Counties.  
Brooklyn, May 10, 1865.—17\*

**G. Z. DIMOCK,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
Montrose, Pa.  
Office over the Post Office. Boards at Seale's Hotel.  
(Feb. 9, 1865. 17)

**DR. D. A. LATHROP,**  
MAY be found at the Keystone Hotel.—Room No. 23. (Montrose, Jan. 1st, 1866.)

**JOHN SAUTTER,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces that he is now prepared to cut all kinds of Garments in the most Fashionable Style, and warranted to fit with elegance and ease.  
\*Shop over L. N. Bullard's Store.  
Montrose, Nov. 23, 1864.

**C. S. GILBERT,**  
**Auctioneer,**  
Licensed according to Act of Congress.  
Address, Great Bend, Pa.

**D. BREWSTER,**  
**AUCTIONEER FOR SUSQ'A CO.**  
Address, Montrose, Pa.

**BILLINGS STROUD,**  
FURNISH LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, Office over the Post Office, at west end of Brick Block. In his absence, business at the office will be transacted by C. L. BIRDEN.  
Montrose, March 1, 1864-17

**H. BURRITT,**  
DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery Hardware, Iron, Stoves, D. cups, Oils, and Paints. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fur, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provisionals, etc., No. 21 Millford, Pa.  
April 21, 1864.

**LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,**  
DEALERS in Dry Goods & Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Wood & Wagon Wares, Iron Nails, Sole & Upper Leather, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the lowest prices.  
Lathrops Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.  
April 6, 1865.

**WM. H. COOPER & CO.,**  
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post-Copier & Co. Office, L. Throp's new building, Turnpike-st.  
J. B. McCOLLUM, D. W. SEARLE.

**MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,**  
ATTORNEYS at Law, Commissioners at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

**PETER HAY,**  
Licor used Auctioneer,  
An Area Four Corners, Pa.

**A. O. WARREN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bonny Back Pay, Pension, and all other Claims attended to.  
Office at first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

**M. C. SUTTON,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq'a Co. Jan. 6.

**DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Friendsville, Pa. Office in the office of Dr. Lect. Aards at J. Hooford's. (July 29, 1865. 17)

**H. GARRATT,**  
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrel and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisionals, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Woodens and Stone Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad Depot, New Millford, Pa. Feb 24, 1865.—17.

**C. O. FORDHAM,**  
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Dewitt's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. Feb 7.

**ABEL TURRELL,**  
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. Aug 17.

**DR. WM. SMITH,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Post Office. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

**P. LINES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop at West End of Brick Block, over store of Reed, 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 over Chandler's Store, on the Public Avenue. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

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

## RESTORATION.

### IMPORTANT MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Favorable Report of Gen. Grant.

*Southern Affairs Promising—The People Are Submissive—Restoration Succeeding Well—Representation in Congress will give Entire Union and Harmony—Negro Troops should be Withdrawn—Negro Bureau Producing Trouble.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th, I have the honor to state that the Rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed, and that, as far as could be done, the Courts of the United States have been restored, post offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country.

As the result of the measures instituted by the Executive with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the State, comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate; the people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have reorganized their respective State Governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated. The proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of those States, with the exception of Mississippi from which no official information has been received, and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, and are now pending to confer upon freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security.

In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State Governments, and no doubt it is entertained that they will, at an early period, be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the Federal Government. In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion the aspect of affairs is more promising than in view of all the circumstances could well have been expected. The people throughout the entire South, evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders; but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of civil government is extended and sustained.

Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has his home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the national Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted, as requested by the Senate. No reports from the Hon. John Covode have been received by the President.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieutenant General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the Rebellion.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1865.

### Report of Lieutenant General Grant.

Head Quarters, Armies of the United States, Washington, Dec. 18, 1865.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir:—In reply to your note of the 16th instant, requesting a report from me, giving

such information as I may be possessed of coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following, with your approval, and also that of the Hon. Secretary of War:

I left Washington on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through some of the southern States, or states lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary to be made in the disposition of military forces of the country; how these forces could be reduced and expenses curtailed, &c., and to learn as far as possible the feelings and intentions of the citizens of those states towards the general government.

The state of Virginia being so accessible to Washington city, and information from this quarter, therefore, being readily obtained, I hastened through the state, without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, N. C., I spent one day, in Charleston, S. C., two days, in Savannah, and Augusta, Georgia, each a day. Both in travelling and stopping I saw and conversed freely with the citizens of those states as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them.

The following are the conclusions come to by me:—I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections, slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal, and that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met, that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but now that the smoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflection, this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the council.

Four years of war, during which the law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the states lately in rebellion, have left the people possibly in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those states necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel, and civil authority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under the government, or citizens of the southern states, who think it practicable to withdraw the military from the south at present.

The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government. There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portion of the country visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order.

The good of the country and economy require the force kept in the interior, where there are many freedmen.

Elsewhere in the Southern States than at forts upon the sea coast no force is necessary. They should all be white troops. The reasons for this are obvious, without mentioning many of them. The presence of black troops, lately slaves demoralized labor, both by their advice and by furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and therefore a small number of them can maintain order in a given district. Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking portion who would use violence towards any class of troops sent among them by the general Government, but the ignorant in some places might, and the late slave seems to be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him, at least should have no protection from the colored soldier. There is danger of collision being brought on by such causes.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self government within the Union as soon as possible. That whilst reconstructing they want and require the protection from the Government that they think is required by the Government, and that if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those intrusted with the law making power.

I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations of the subject, however, with officers connected with the bureau, led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and that the belief widely spread among the freedmen of the southern States, that the lands of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of

this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year.

In some form the Freedman's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the Bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere Gen. Howard, the able head of the bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions & advice he gave; but the complaint in South Carolina was that when he left things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority of the agents of the freedman's bureau advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see that both contracting parties comply with their engagements.

In some instances, I am sorry to say, the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that the freedman has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of lands is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns and cities. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination or great reduction of the colored race.

It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the south for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel, and on whom they rely. The freedman's bureau being separated from the military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what order they are acting under.

It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the southern states as agent of the freedman's bureau, and then have all orders from the head of the bureau sent through department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would secure uniformity of action throughout the south, would insure the orders and instructions from the head of the bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employees of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant General.

### Winter Cometh.

Whose voice is that which sounds outside?  
Whose footsteps that we hear  
Across the open plain draw near?  
Who comes this way at break of day,  
And knocks against the cabin door?  
To fright the children of the poor?

His face it has the look of death;  
His beard is white with frost and snow  
No kindly beam his dull eyes know;  
His step is bold, his breath is cold—  
Oh, hark! it is his tread we hear,  
Each day it sounds more loud and near.

He pauses not beside the way,  
But like a conquering hero comes,  
With gathering sound of muffled drums;  
From yonder height at dead of night,  
When all beside is hushed and still,  
His clarion tones the wide air fill.

In icy fetters strong as steel  
He chains the torrent in its course  
That through the chasm thunder hoarse;  
Beneath his look the meadow brook,  
That babbled on thro' weed and grass,  
Grows on a sudden smooth as glass.

The stately palace windows shine  
With pleasant warmth and brilliant light  
To charm away the gloom of night;  
And guests are there, the rich and fair,  
Who to and fro on joyous feet  
Move to soft strains of music sweet.

He enters not, but straightway goes  
On to the hotel, damp and low,  
Where shine no firelights' cheerful glow;  
The old man groans, the mother moans,  
The infant opens wide its eyes,  
And gives a low and piteous cry.

He threads the city's heartless streets;  
See where yon lonely taper burns,  
Up the steep flight of stairs he turns;  
With fingers worn, around her form,  
She wraps the coarse shawl, torn and old  
To keep her from the bitter cold.

He meets the beggar in his path,  
Who shivers as the foe draws nigh,  
And shrinks to let the tyrant by;  
On, on he goes, his cold breath blows  
The pelting rain and stinging sleet  
Adown the blank, deserted street.

On mountain heights he ranges wide;  
There, by the darkness led astray,  
The traveler sinks upon his way,  
Helpless, alone, and weary grown,  
And there half buried in the storm  
There brave dogs find the lifeless form.

So comes the tyrant Winter on,  
It is his footsteps that I hear,  
Each day it sounds more loud and near;  
His voice is bold; his touch is cold;  
Oh, hark! he knocks against the door:  
Now may the Great God help the poor!

## OUR COUNTY SCHOOLS.

To the School Directors, Teachers, and People of Susquehanna County:

The truly successful teacher is a person of a multitude of qualifications. He should have much energy, industry and decision of character. A lazy man will accomplish as little in the school-room as anywhere else. He must feel strongly impressed with the idea that the work must be accomplished, that thorough advancement must be made, and he will work vigorously and incessantly to reach this end. Anxiety, and care, and solicitude are unavoidable. He has an indomitable determination. And yet he must have abundant prudence and caution, that all things be done discreetly, and that rashness be shunned. He needs a good stock of general information—needs good sense, good judgment, and a good knowledge of human nature; a knowledge of mind and motive, and of the laws of health. He needs a love for his work, a fondness for children, and an instinctive interest in their condition. When the scholar asks for "bread," the cold, repulsive nature will give him "a stone." He needs "aptness to teach"—the ability to impart instruction so as to make it understandable and attractive. There is a difference between comprehending a thing oneself and leading another to comprehend it.

The teacher needs a thorough knowledge of the branches he is to teach, and must find pleasure in their elucidation. When he is full of the spirit of the work, those under his care will catch the inspiration.

As a general rule, he needs a daily preparation for his classes—needs to be a little forethought upon the difficulties to be met, and to be ready with illustration. He needs to be all the time learning. He needs self-control and discipline—needs the power to govern himself effectually. He needs a proper motive—a definite purpose—needs a well-defined notion of what he wants to do, and why and how he wants to do it. He needs to feel the great responsibility that rests upon him—the vast moment that attaches itself to his operations.

He who engages in this work merely to fill an interim of leisure, or to earn a meagre pittance of pecuniary compensation, is a bane to human welfare. He needs acquaintance with the best authors upon the science of teaching. While every teacher must have his own methods—the results of his own earnest thought—with which he will do much better than with any modes entirely borrowed, being better in accordance with his own peculiar genius, yet the light of the experience and investigation of others is indispensable in determining those methods. The hazard is too great that much precious time (his own and that of his pupils) will be lost, and many fatal errors committed, to start out, at the present day, wholly into untried regions of experiment.

Profound scholars existed ages ago. And from that time to the present, the subject has received the attention of the wise and the good. Theories have been tested and results marked. Progress has been made. This accumulated mass of knowledge and experience; cannot be safely ignored.

The teacher needs actual practice and experience of his own to develop his best capacity. However correct his abstract and theoretic views, skill in their application can only be acquired by use. Knowing how a thing is done, and knowing how to do it are two things. This ability can best be gained, at first, by working in a model school in which the best approved principles and methods are carried into operation under the direction of competent instructors.

Such is the training that produces the only really "qualified" teacher. And the younger and more "backward" the school to be taught, the more absolutely essential is this qualification on the part of the tutor.

Now, the larger part of these qualifications—all except the natural gift—can be most efficiently and advantageously acquired at our Normal Schools. This is the very purpose for which these schools are established. Can the wisdom of their establishment be doubted? We have one in our district; why should we not avail ourselves of the benefit of it? If we had a corps of efficient graduates from these institutions, or teachers equivalent to them, for all the schools of our county, who does not know that time would be gained and money saved, even at double or treble the rates of wages now generally paid? This is leaving out of consideration the incalculable advantages of a vastly higher character.

Is the universal education of our children and youth desirable? Is our Common School system worth sustaining? Does the destiny of our land in any way depend upon it? Is it to affect the usefulness and happiness—the everlasting weal of coming generations? Is there any thing of moment that pertains to it? And if this work is worth doing at all, is it not worth doing well—worth doing to the best advantage?

Why should Susquehanna County fall behind? Her geographical position, the keen pure air of her hills and valleys, and the character of her people, point to such necessity. The terrible excitement

through which our country has passed is over. Public interest will soon be absorbed in other enterprises. What teacher can engage the attention?

Teachers, I appeal to you. You who have entered the field feeling that something more is needed, or you who are contemplating such a step, and who are conscious that you possess the instinctive endowment for the work, will find that many forms (more or less according to the proficiency elsewhere attained), at our Normal Schools will pay. It will pay in honor. It will pay in cash. But it will pay in reward far more precious than gold or renown. The faithful teacher who does his duty well is a public benefactor, and merits the gratitude of the age. If you are to make teaching a business, do something worthy of the calling. This undoubtedly would be the best way to accomplish the result. But if teachers cannot find the means, why should they not be sent, at public cost, in accordance with the provisions of law?

Are there fears that the outlay would be too great? That prices would be too much enhanced? That taxes would be too high? Would it be policy or economy to hire a bungler to build a barn at one dollar a day in preference to a skilled carpenter at two? Should we not lose? And in how many ways? What, then, when the minds and souls and bodies of the children are the objects to be wrought upon?

E. A. WESTON,  
Supt. Susq'a Co. Sch. Dist.  
Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1866.

### Mining under the Sea.

Mining can hardly be a pleasant occupation. The absence of sun and all natural light, the dripping sides of the shaft, and danger of explosion from the fire-damp, of jutting rocks and numerous other perils, invest it with vague terrors to active imaginations. But when the shafts run under the sea and the swell of the ocean is distinctly audible, it must suggest many fears to the diligent miner. The following graphic description is taken from an English paper:

We are now four hundred yards out under the bottom of the sea, and twenty feet below the sea level. Coast trade vessels are sailing over our heads. Two hundred and forty feet below us men are at work, and there are galleries below that. The extraordinary position, down to the face of the surface, at Botolph, is now explained. The mine is not excavated like other mines, under the earth, but under the sea. Having communicated these particulars, the miner tells us to keep silent and listen. We obey him, sitting speechless and motionless. If the reader could only have beheld us now, dressed in our colored garments, huddled close together in a mere cleft of subterranean rock, with a flame burning on our heads, and darkness enveloping our limbs, he must certainly have imagined without any violent stretch of fancy, that he was looking down upon a conclave of gnomes.

After listening a few minutes, a distant and unearthly sound, becomes faintly audible—a long low, mysterious moaning that never changes, that is full on the ear as well as heard by it, a sound that might proceed from incalculable distance—from some invisible height—a sound—unlike anything that is heard on the upper ground in the free air of heaven—a sound so sublimely and still so ghostly and impressive when listened to in the subterranean recesses of the earth, that we continue instinctively to hold our peace, as if enchanted by it and think not of communicating to each other the strange awe and astonishment which it has inspired in us from the very first.

At last the miner speaks and tells us that what we hear is the sound of the surf lashing the rocks a hundred and twenty feet above us and of the waves that are breaking on the beach beyond. The tide is in now at the low, and the sea is in an extraordinary state of agitation, so the sound is low and distant just at this period. But when storms are at their heights, when the ocean hurls mountain after mountain of water on the cliffs, then the noise is terrific; the roar down here in the mine is so inexpressibly fierce and awful, that the boldest men at work are afraid to continue their labor, all ascend to breathe the upper air, and stand on firm earth, dreading—though no catastrophe has ever happened yet—that the sea will break in upon them if they remain in the cavern below.

Hearing this, we get up to look at the rock above us. We are able to stand upright in the position we now occupy; and flaring our candles higher and higher in the darkness, can see the bright, pure copper streaming through the gallery in every direction. Lumps of ore of the most lustrous green color, traversed by a natural network of thin, red veins of iron appear here and there in large irregular patches, over which water is dripping slowly and incessantly in certain places. This is the salt water percolating through invisible crannies in the rock. On stormy days it spurts out furiously in this continuous streams. Just over our heads we observed a wooden plug, of the thickness of a man's leg; there is a hole, there and that plug is all we have to keep out the sea.

Yawning, masses of metal in certain places, and the character of her people, point to such necessity. The terrible excitement