

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Proprietor.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1867.

VOLUME XXIV, NUMBER 5.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES E. CARMALT, ATTORNEY
AT LAW. Office over Stone & Warner.
Montrose, Dec. 18, 1866.

WM. D. LUSK, ATTORNEY AT
LAW. Office opposite the
Franklin Hotel, near the Court House. 1867.

DR. E. L. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Gives
special attention to diseases of the Heart and
Lungs and all Surgical diseases. Office over the Post
Office. Board at Searle's Hotel. (Sept. 4, 1866)

BALDWIN, ALLEN, & MITCHELL,
DEALERS IN Flour, Salt, Pork, Fish, Lard, Grain,
Feed, Candles, Clover and Timothy Seed. Also,
Groceries, such as Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Tea and
Coffee. West side of Public Avenue.
Montrose, April 17, 1866.

BURNS & NICHOLS,
DEALERS IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dy-
stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Linoleum, Soap, Pa-
per, Stationery, Perfumery and Toilet Ar-
ticles. Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Public Avenue, above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
A. B. Burns. Sept. 11, 1866.

D. W. SEARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over the Store of Z.
Cobb, opposite Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
May 1, 1866.

DR. E. P. HINES,
HAS permanently located at Friendsville for the pur-
pose of practicing medicine and surgery in all its
branches. He may be found at the Jackson House.
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Jan 1st
Friendsville, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1866.

ROGERS & ELY,
Licensed Auctioneers,
my 10th Brooklyn, Pa.

PETER HAY,
Licensed Auctioneer,
1601 64th Auburn & Corners, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
167 64th Friendsville, Pa.

C. S. GILBERT,
Licensed Auctioneer,
167 64th Great Bend, Pa.

STROUD & BROWN,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. All
business attended to promptly, on fair terms. Of-
fice first door north of "Montrose Hotel," west side of
Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. (Jan. 1, 1866.)
Business removed. CHARLES L. BROWN.

C. O. FORDHAM,
BOOT & SHOE Dealer and Manufacturer. Montrose,
Pa. Shop on Main street, one door below the Post
Office. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing
done neatly. Jan 1st

DR. E. L. BLAKESLEE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, has located at Brook-
lyn, Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls
which may be favored. Office at T. M. Bald-
win's. (July 11-17)

JOHN SAUTER,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he is now pre-
pared to cut all kinds of Garments in the most
Fashionable Style, and warranted to fit with elegance
and ease. Shop over I. N. Bullard's Store, Montrose.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens of Friends-
ville and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Lee.
Boards at J. H. Howard's. (July 30th)

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dy-
stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Win-
dows, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfum-
ery, &c. Agents for the most popular PATENT
MEDICINES. New Milford, Pa.

DR. WM. SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST, Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over
the bank. All work warranted to fit and finish.
performed in good style and warranted.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop
one door west of Searle's Hotel.
All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style.
Selling done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

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

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, Watson
& Foster. All work warranted to fit and finish.
Selling done on short notice, in best style. Jan 1st

H. BURRITT,
DEALER IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Iron, Stoves, and such additional stock.
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,
Groceries, Provisions, &c. New Milford, Pa.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS, Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turnpike-st.
H. HUNTING COOPER. HENRY DRINKER.

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bounty, Back Pay, Pension,
&c. and Exception Claims attended to. Feb 1st
Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

UNION HOTEL, NEW MILFORD,
Pa. Lately kept by R. C. Vail.

JOHN FAUROT, Proprietor.
Meals always ready. Time to eat, without being
bothered, for persons arriving on the stage, wishing to
take the cars. 1867

DAYTON HOUSE, GREAT BEND,
PA. NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT.
The House is open at all hours of the night for the
accommodation of Passengers.
DAVID THOMAS, Proprietor.

The Montrose Democrat

Published every Tuesday Morning, at Montrose,
Schenck County, Pa., by
A. J. GERRITSON,
\$3 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—ON \$24 AT END OF YEAR.

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10 lines, three times, and 50¢ for each additional week.
Yearly advertisers, with usual charges, charged \$10
four squares, quarter column \$15, half column \$20,
one column \$25, and other rates in exact proportion.
Business cards of three lines, 50¢ or one dollar a line.
Legal notices at the customary rates, about 50
per cent. in addition to business rates.

Job Printing executed daily and promptly at
low prices.

For the Democrat. A History of the Great Struggle in America between Liberty and Despotism.

The following letter is from General
Washington:

"MOUNT VERNON, 29 July, 1792.
(Private and Confidential.)
TO ALEXANDER HAMILTON

My Dear Sir:—I have endeavored to
learn from sensible and moderate men,
known friends to the government, the
sentiments which are entertained of public
measures. These all agree that the
country is prosperous and happy, but
they seemed to be alarmed at that system
of policy, and those interpretations of the
Constitution, which have taken place in
Congress.

They say that all the capital employed
in paper speculation is barren and useless,
producing, like that on a gaming table, no
accession to itself, and is withdrawn from
commerce and agriculture, where it would
have produced an addition to the common
mass.

That it has furnished effectual means of
corrupting such a portion of the Legisla-
ture, as turns the balance between the
honest voters, whichever way it is directed.

That this corrupt squadron, deciding
the voice of the Legislature, have mani-
fested their dispositions to get rid of the
limitations imposed by the Constitution
on the general Legislature; limitations
on the faith of which the States acceded
to that instrument.

That the ultimate object of all this is
to prepare the way for a change from the
present republican form of government to
that of a monarchy, of which the British
Constitution is to be the model.

That this was contemplated in the Con-
vention, they say is no secret, because its
partisans have made none of it. To effect
it was impracticable, but they are still
eager after their great object, and are
preparing everything for its ultimate
attainment.

Of all the mischiefs objected to the sys-
tem of measures before mentioned, none,
they add, is so afflicting and fatal to every
honest hope, as the corruption of the
Legislature. As it was the earliest of
these measures, it became the instrument
of producing the rest, and will be the in-
strument of producing, in future, a King,
Lords, and Commons, or whatever else
those who may direct it may choose.

That the anti-federal champions are
now strengthened in argument by the
fulfillment of their predictions, which has
been brought about by the monarchical
federalists themselves, who, having been
for the new government merely as a stepping
stone to monarchy, have themselves
adopted the very constructions of the
Constitution, of which, when advocating the
acceptance before the tribunal of the people,
they declared it unsupportable—while the
republican federalists, who es-
poused the same government for its in-
trinsic merits, are disarmed of their weapons—
that which they denied as prophecy,
being now become true history.

To obtain light and to pursue truth be-
ing my sole aim, and wishing to have be-
fore me explanations of, as well as the
complaints on measures in which the public
interest, harmony, and peace are so
deeply concerned, you will oblige me by
furnishing me with your ideas upon the
discontents here enumerated."

We desire to direct the attention of the
reader to the vast importance of the facts
contained in this letter of the Father of
our country to the officer under the govern-
ment whose picture was selected by the
Republican party as the likeness of the
statesman—whose political principles were
a reflection of their own. And look
first at the date of this letter! As early
as 1792, the Father of our country writes
to Alexander Hamilton, and tells him
that known friends of the United States
government, were alarmed at the policy
of the Federal party, and of their inter-
pretations of the Constitution. That the
Federalists manifested a disposition to
get rid of the limitations imposed by the
Constitution, on the faith of which limi-
tations, the States acceded to that instru-
ment.

That here is proof positive that the peo-
ple of the United States would never
have put themselves under a general govern-
ment, but would have continued their
State sovereignty and independence, had
not the framers of the Constitution, by
their writings in the Federalist and other
papers, pledged themselves that the gen-
eral government would never interfere with
the rights of the States. For further
proof we shall give these interpretations
of Alexander Hamilton himself to show
that a free and liberal government they
were framing for the people, and that
what a usurpation and breach of "pledged
faith" it is for the Republican party to
pursue the course they have pursued
and are still pursuing.

That the Federalists were accused at
that early day of taking measures which
prepare the way for a monarchy, and that
they accepted the Constitution as a step-
ping-stone to a throne, with a King,
Lords and Commons.

And lastly, that General Washington,

in this private and confidential letter to
Alexander Hamilton, has proved himself
to have been a pure patriot, seeking only
the happiness and prosperity of his peo-
ple, and was in no way implicated with
these monarchical Federalists in trying to
subvert the Constitution and prepare the
way for monarchy. He was wholly inno-
cent himself, and ignorant of these treas-
onable designs in others; and he writes
in all confidence to his Secretary of the
Treasury, and asks him to furnish him
with his ideas upon the discontents here
enumerated. If Alexander Hamilton ever
answered this letter, it is not to be
found among the correspondence of Gen.
Washington. Among hundreds of other
letters we fail to find an answer in this.
It would seem as if Washington waited
some time for an answer, but failing to
receive any, he addressed another letter
upon the same subject to Thomas Jef-
ferson, Secretary of State, dated Mount Ver-
non, Aug. 23d, 1792. To this letter Mr.
Jefferson wrote the following reply,
which is found in Sparks' Writings and
Correspondence of Gen. Washington:

"MONTICELLO, 9 Sept. 1792.
"To President Washington:

"Dear Sir:—I received your letter of
Aug. 23d, and proceed to answer that
part of it wherein you notice the internal
dissensions which have taken place with-
in our government. That such dissen-
sions have taken place is certain, and
even among those who are nearest to you
in the administration. To no one have
they given deeper concern than to my-
self—to no one equal mortification at be-
ing myself a partner of them. That I
have utterly disapproved of the system of
the Secretary of the Treasury, I acknowl-
edge and avow, and this was not merely
a speculative difference. His system
flowed from principles adverse to liberty,
and was calculated to undermine and de-
molish the republic by creating an influ-
ence in his department over the members
of the Legislature. If what was actually
done begat uneasiness in those who
were wished for virtuous government, what
was further proposed was not less threat-
ening to the friends of the Constitution.
For in a report on the subject of manuf-
actures, it was expressly assumed that
the general government has a right to ex-
ercise all powers which may be for the
general welfare—that is to say, all the
legitimate powers of government—since no
government has a right to do what is not
for the welfare of the governed. Thus,
the objects of these plans is to draw all
the powers of government into the hands
of the general Legislature (Congress), for
the purpose of subverting, step by step,
the principles of the Constitution, under
the command of the Secretary of the
Treasury, who has often declared the Con-
stitution to be a thing of nothing, which
must be changed. I beg to notice his
charges against me in Fenn's Gazette, that
I wrote letters from Europe to my friends
to oppose the present Constitution,
while depending. The charge is
most false. No man in the United States,
I suppose, approved of every title of the
Constitution; no one I believe approved
more of it than I did; and more of it was
certainly disapproved by my accuser than
me, and of its parts most vitally republic-
an. Of this, the few letters I wrote on
the subject will be a proof, and for my
own justification I must tax you with the
reading of them when I return to where
they are. You will there see that my ob-
jection to the Constitution was, that it
wanted a bill of rights, securing freedom
of religion, freedom of the press, freedom
from standing armies, trial by jury, and
a constant habeas corpus act. Col. Hamil-
ton's objection to it was, that it wanted
a King and House of Lords. He wished
the general government should have power
to make laws binding the States in all
cases whatsoever. Our country has the
otherwise. Has he acquiesced? No!"

Jefferson sent the letters he wrote
from Europe, which we shall publish in
this history, to Gen. Washington, and re-
ceived a reply of which the following is
an extract:

"18 Oct. 1782.
[Private.]

"To THOS. JEFFERSON:
"My Dear Sir:—I did not require the
evidence of the extracts you sent me from
letters written to different persons, to
convince me of your attachment to the
Constitution of the United States, or of
your disposition to promote the general
welfare of this country."

Jefferson would not have dared to write
this letter to Gen. Washington if it had
not been true. Alexander Hamilton, the
leader of the Republican party, wanted a
King and House of Lords in America.
He wanted the general government to
have the power of making laws binding
the States in all cases whatsoever. This
would have made our government a des-
potism in the start. But the people of the
United States refused to give the gen-
eral government the power these monar-
chists wanted, and they commenced to
usurp it. The Democrats defeated their
object and were hated accordingly.

From that day to this the struggle be-
tween Federalism and Democracy has
been going on. The Democrats for the
people in the Constitution, freedom of re-

ligion, freedom of the press, and trial by
jury. They wanted a constant habeas
corpus act, which would save the people
from being thrust into dungeons, and kept
there for years, without a chance of pro-
ving their innocence. There is no tyranni-
cal act of the most tyrannical govern-
ments on earth, which was not repeated
by this Republican party as soon as they
got the power, every one of which is for-
bidden by the Constitution, which Alex-
ander Hamilton declared was a thing of
nothing, and should be set aside. If the
Democracy is finally crushed, and these
Federal monarchists succeed in their de-
signs, the American government will be
no other than an American despotism.

Ship Canal Across the Isthmus of Darlen.

One of the grand international works
of the future is the ship canal that shall
cross the rocky ridges of the Darien Isth-
mus, and open up a highway for vessels
of the largest tonnage from the Atlantic
to the Pacific Ocean.

On the 19th of March last the Senate
requested the Secretary of the Navy to
furnish, through the Superintendent of
the Naval Observatory, a report on the
different inter-oceanic routes proposed
between the Atlantic and the Pacific with
such information as would determine
what are not practically lines for the con-
struction of a ship canal. In response to
this, Rear Admiral Davis has presented a
most interesting and exhaustive report,
which condenses all the facts respecting
the surveys and examinations made of the
several proposed lines.

There are three routes specified in
what geographers have called the Isth-
mus of Darien.

The first of these is from the Chopo,
or Bayano River to San Blas, on the Atlan-
tic, called Mandringa, or the Gulf Man-
zanilla; the second from the Gulf of San
Miguel to Caledonia Bay; and the third
from the Gulf of San Miguel to the south-
ern part of the Gulf of Darien, or to some
point on the lower part of the Atrato.

The first of these routes, from the Cho-
po to San Blas, is of special interest, be-
cause so exclusively guarded by the jeal-
ousy of hostile Indians. It is known as
the narrowest part of the isthmus, and it
is reported that they haul their canoes or
wooden sleds from the waters of one side
of the mountain to those of the other,
while a remarkable depression is said to
be observed in those mountains. But
strange to say, no satisfactory explana-
tion has ever been made, and the most re-
liable information concerning it is due to
the private enterprise of a citizen of New
York, Mr. Frederick M. Kelly, who, hav-
ing repeated efforts to discover a suitable
route further south along the Atrato,
made an exploration in 1864. There is
an excellent harbor at San Blas, and on
the Pacific side one of eighteen feet in
depth. But the river and ground neces-
sitate a tunnel similar to the famous one
of Mount Benis. The explorations were,
however, hurriedly made, and on one di-
rect line, though the surveyors thought a
more favorable one could be found fur-
ther west.

The great practical route, however, in
the estimation of Admiral Davis, is that
from the Gulf of San Miguel to Caledonia
Bay. This short, has spacious, excellent
harbors at each end of the route, with
sufficient rise and fall of tide to be made
available for constructing docks on the
Pacific side. It possesses historic inter-
est, as at Angia, on the Caledonia Bay.
One of the first settlements was made by
Europeans, and though it has received
more attention than any other except the
Panama route, the expeditions of Eng-
land, France, and this country, have been
singularly unsuccessful. Mr. Gisborne,
Captain Prevost, and the ill-fated but
heroic party of Lieutenant Strain, were all
baffled. Dr. Cullen is the only person
who claims to have crossed directly be-
tween the two great bays. He says:

"From the seashore (Port Escoce) a
plain extends for nearly two miles to the
base of a ridge of hills, which runs paral-
lel to the coast, and whose highest sum-
mit is about 350 feet. This ridge is not
quite continuous and unbroken, but is di-
vided by traverse valleys, through which
the Aglesienque, Agiatonate, and other
rivers have their course, and whose high-
est elevations do not exceed 150 feet.
The base of this ridge is only two miles
in width, and from its south side a level
plain extends for thirteen miles to a point
on the River Savana, called Canasas,
which is about twenty miles above its
mouth."

This route the Admiral thinks, will per-
mit a canal "without locks and even with-
out a tunnel, and yet not surpass either in
difficulty, in labor, or in the amount of
time or money consumed in its construc-
tion, several other monuments of human
genius and enterprise in past times and in
our own day."

The Admiral regrets that Dr. Cullen's
statements are not more in detail, but
supports them by the estimates of Admi-
ral Fitzroy, Adrian, the old buccaneer,
the noted William Patterson, whose fore-
sight and liberality are a remarkable trib-
ute to his powers. M. Bourdieu, a French
gentleman, made an exploration from the
Pacific side, starting from the mouth of

the Lara, but was compelled to return by
the hostility of the Indians.

The Atrato route has been more thor-
oughly explored. Under the auspices of
Mr. Kelly an expedition was sent out un-
der the direction of Mr. Trautwine, in
1852, and another the year following un-
der Messrs. Lane and Porter, all of whom
did good service, but established this re-
sult by examining the head waters of the
Atrato, "that nature forbids us altogeth-
er to entertain the idea of the union of
the two oceans in this direction." Mr.
Kelly started two other expeditions in
1854—one from the Pacific side, under
Mr. William Kennish, and the other from
the Atlantic side under Mr. Lane.

Subsequently our government sent an
expedition under General Michler and
the late Commander T. A. Craven, to
make a more thorough exploration. They
did their work with scientific accuracy,
and the result of their researches confirm
the labors of Mr. Kelly's explorers as to
the height of the summit, and give full
data for an independent judgment as to
the eligibility of this route.

When we consider that the annual sav-
ing to the trade of the world by the con-
struction of this canal would be based on
to fifty millions of dollars, and to our own
people seven-tenths of that sum, we won-
der at the apathy which has so long been
content to let the want of forty miles of
canal, no matter how expensive its con-
struction, impose such an enormous waste
upon the world's commerce.

It is time that the government had au-
thorized a complete survey of this imper-
fectly known isthmus, and the proper
steps were taken to wed, through its nar-
row surface, the waters of the Atlantic
and Pacific.—National Intelligencer.

A Chief Justice in the Stocks.

When Lord Camden held the chiefship
of the Common Pleas, he was walking
with his friend, Lord Dacre, on the out-
skirts of an Essex village; when they
passed the parish stocks.

"A wonder," said the Chief Justice,
"whether a man in the stocks endures a
punishment that is physically painful? I
am inclined to think that, apart from the
sense of humiliation and other mental
anguish, the prisoner suffers nothing un-
less the populace express their satisfac-
tion by pelting him with bricks."

"Suppose you settle your doubts by
placing your feet in the holes," rejoined
Lord Dacre, carelessly.

"By Jove, I will!" exclaimed the Chief
Justice; and in a trice he was sitting on
the ground, with his feet some fifteen
inches above the level of his seat, and his
ankles encircled by hard wood.

"Now, Dacre," he exclaimed enthusi-
astically, "fasten the bolts, and leave me
for ten minutes!"

Like a courteous host Lord Dacre com-
plied with the whim of his guest, and
having placed it out of his power to lib-
erate himself, bade him "farewell" for ten
minutes. Intending to saunter along the
lane and return at the expiration of the
appointed period, Lord Dacre moved
away, and, falling into one of his custo-
mary fits of reverie, soon forgot all about
the stocks; his friend's freak and his
friend.

In the meantime the Chief Justice went
through every torture of an agonizing
punishment—acute shootings along the
confined limbs, aching in the feet, angry
pulsations under the toes, violent cramps
in the muscles and thighs, gnawing pain
at the point where his person came in im-
mediate with the cold ground—pins and
needles everywhere.

Among the various forms of his phys-
ical discomfort, faintness, fever, giddiness,
and raging thirst may be mentioned. He
implored a peasant to liberate him, and
the fellow answered with a shout of de-
rision. He hailed a passing clergyman,
and explained that he was not a culprit,
but Lord Camden, Chief Justice of the
Common Pleas, and one of Lord Dacre's
guests.

"Ah!" observed the man of cloth, not
so much answering the wretched culprit
as passing judgment on his case, "mad
with liquor. Yes, drunkenness is sadly
on the increase: 'tis droll, though, for a
drunkard to imagine himself a chief jus-
tice!" and on he passed.

A farmer's wife jogged by on her pil-
lion, and hearing the wretched man ex-
claim that he would die of thirst, the
good creature gave him a juicy apple, and
hoped that his punishment would prove
for the good of his soul.

Not ten minutes, but ten hours did the
Chief Justice sit in the stocks, and when
at length he was carried into Lord Dacre's
house, he was in no humor to laugh
at his own miserable plight. Not long
afterwards he presided at a trial in which
a workman brought an action against a
magistrate who had wrongfully placed him
in the stocks. The counsel for the de-
fence happening to laugh at the state-
ment of the plaintiff, who maintained that
he had suffered intense pain during the
confinement, Lord Camden leaned for-
ward and inquired in a whisper: "Broth-
er, were you ever in the stocks?"

"Never, my Lord," answered the ad-
vocate, with a look of lively astonish-
ment.

"I have been," was the whispered re-
ply, "and let me assure you that the ag-
ony inflamed by the stocks is—awful!"

Something about Oysters.

Where oysters go to, after being dred-
ged out of their native element and split
out of their natural house and home, is
well understood, but where they come
from, how they are obtained and in what
numbers they are taken, it may interest
our readers to learn. From early historic
times they have been reckoned a suitable
and palatable article of diet. The Romans
used them as found in their natural state
on their coasts, and also propagated them
by artificial planting in beds or in pits, as
is done at the present day. In no period
or country have such vast numbers of
them shipped down the human esophagus
as in our own. And we are now in the
midst and the height of the season for oys-
ter eating, which, well for that depart-
ment of testacei, does not continue all the year
round. From May to August is the breed-
ing season, and during that time oysters
are not believed to be edible—a popular
error which we have no wish to correct,
as it saves the stock from exhaustion.

Oysters are found all along the Atlantic
coast, in the quiet waters of the bays and
inlets, at the depth of from twelve to thirty
feet. They increase, at a prodigious
rate, the spawn of a single oyster contain-
ing tens of thousands of eggs, or, accord-
ing to some naturalists, hundreds of thou-
sands. They are found, also, in the Pacific
Ocean, in the northern latitudes. Europe
is supplied from its own waters, although
large quantities have been exported thither
from this country. An idea of their
prolificness may be formed from the follow-
ing statement: A few years ago the
French supply grounds became unproduc-
tive, through over-dragging, and an en-
terprise of propagation was undertaken.
Three thousand acres, in a favorable bay,
were sown with three million breeding
oysters. In less than six months the bun-
dles of brush-wood sunk into the water
to confine the young and minute oysters,
were found, though not larger than a sheaf
of wheat, to have attached to each of them
not less than twenty thousand young
oysters.

The two species of oysters most used
in the United States are termed York
River and York Bay, the former being
taken on the coast of Virginia, and the
South, and the latter on the New Jersey
shores and North. Baltimore is the large-
est centre of the oyster trade, the stock
being supplied from the Chesapeake and
other bays and their tributaries. By the
most recent statistics within our reach,
although the trade is now much more ex-
tensive, we find that thirty-three oyster
firms in Baltimore packed 1,500,000 bush-
els. About 70 vessels were employed in
the Chesapeake and its tributaries in cat-
ching, and 800 more in carrying oysters
to market. About 40,000 hands were
employed in these vessels, and about 20,
000 more in "shucking" and packing the
oysters. The value of the oysters packed
during the season [1862] was \$1,200,000.
Since the close of the war the business
has largely increased. In other ports, at
North and South, the trade is extensive.
The Chief Inspector of Virginia reported
the quantity exported in the season of
1858-9 to be over 2,400,000 bushels, all
of which were taken in the York, Rappa-
hannock, Potomac rivers, and Hampton
Roads.

It is found that oysters breed better, grow
faster, and are of better quality when sown
artificially in beds, than when left in their
native localities. It is mainly from such
beds, that New York is supplied with the
immense number required for its market
and trade. The localities best adapted
to the purpose, and producing the best
article, are those in which the fresh water
of rivers mingles with the brine of the sea.
Thence as the place is chosen with
reference to the depth of water, the oys-
ters are raised from the bottom by a long
handled and long-toothed iron rake, and
tossed into boats. At vast packing estab-
lishments, they are assiduously and rapidly
unhoused from their shells and packed in
cans or in kegs and sent throughout the
country. How they are finally disposed
of, in individual use, roasted in the shell,
fried, stewed and raw, most people are
well informed by personal and pleasant
experience. To the few who have not
tried them and still regard them as nasty
things, we have no power of language nor
figures of rhetoric capable of convincing
them that they do not look upon the oys-
ter question in the proper light.—Pittsburg
Commercial.

Down on him.—On one occasion Lo-
renzo Dow, while preaching, took the li-
berty of denouncing a rich man in the com-
munity, recently deceased. The result
was an arrest, a trial for slander, and im-
prisonment in the county jail. After Lo-
renzo got out of his "limbo" he announced
that, in spite of his [in his opinion] un-
just punishment, he should preach at a
given time, a sermon about "another rich
man." The populace was greatly excited
and a crowded audience greeted his ap-
pearance. With great solemnity he open-
ed the Bible and read, "And there was
another rich man who died and went to
—;" then stopped short and seemed
suddenly impressed. "Brethren! I shall
not mention the place this rich man went
to for fear he has some relatives in this
congregation who will sue me for defama-
tion of character."