ago, I urgently recommend a reform in the Civil Service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a Civil Service Reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so.

Under the authority of said act I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet completed, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adapted to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of departments and member of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair trial.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the past year and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike and in the best interests of the whole country.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 4, 1871.

Synopsis of the Treasurer's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury in his report says the revenues and receipts show the time has arrived when a considerable reduction in the taxes can be made and yet leave fifty million dollars annually for the reduction of the debt, including the sinking fund. He adheres to the conviction that the annual payment should not be less than fifty millions. Large as the revenues have been, they have not been oppressive to individuals and where relief is desirable, it is also desirable to maintain the public credit in its present elevated position for its historical value in anticipation of the future. The power to negotiate loans at low interest is derived from the exhibition of an honest purpose to maintain the public faith. The amount of paper money is still so great that it cannot be maintained at par with coin. The difference between paper and coin furnished the best instance for ascertaining the quantity of paper which can be used and its value kept at par with coin. One mode of relief is to await the growth of the country, the other to reduce the volume of the currency. It is practicable to dispense with all internal revenue but that derived from stamps, on spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors. These will furnish one hundred and ten millions dollars, a reduction of sixteen millions. The reduction of Custom revenue should be within twenty millions. He recommends a reduction of duty on salt, bituminous coal, raw hides and skins, and the removal of all duties on certain articles used in the arts, manufactured and not produced in this country. Also a moderate reduction upon those articles whose cost will be reduced by these changes. He recommends the abolishment of the systems of shares and moities to persons officially connected with the government, and suggests that the balance of the currency, under the act of July 12th, 1871, be left too distribution as it now stands.

In the new loan the banks have acted liberally. They should be authorized to subscribe for an amount equal to the deposit required for circulation, and if they refuse, the circulation to be transferred to new associations. He recommends no appropriation for a new issue of National Bank notes.

His further recommendations are a new and large Custom House at Chicago, Pavilion Hospitals at San Francisco, Pittsburgh and New York, the passage of the Mint Bill, a provision for ascertaining the internal commerce of the country, increase of salaries, restoration of the Solicitor of the Treasury and Internal Revenue to the department, explains the syndicate arrangements and recommends an increase of the commission of the loans; shows the reduction of American ocean commerce and recommends its encouragement by subsidies as the best means.

Congressional Summary.

SENATE, Dec. 5.—A number of bills were introduced and temporarily laid on the table. Mr. Blair made an attempt to call up his resolution of inquiry in regard to the declaration of martial law in South Carolina, but the motion was lost—yeas, 11; nays, 43. A resolution was adopted, calling for correspondence relative to the Cataczay affair. After some discussion on the House-bill, declaring the meaning of the eight hour law, the Senate, at 1:25 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred. A bill to codify the postal laws was read. At the expiration of the morning hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the President's message, which was distributed among the appropriate committees. The portion in regard to the postal telegraph system was, after a long discussion, referred to the Appropriation Committee, instead of to a select committee, as moved by Mr. Dawes. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee, on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Bureau of Labor. At 3:15 the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 6.—Mr. Scott, from the Ku Klux Committee, reported several recalcitrant witnesses, but no action was taken. The Cataczay correspondence was laid before the Senate, whereupon at 1:10 p. m., the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House several resolutions of inquiry and requests for documents were adopted, and a number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Waddell asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President for information as to the invasion of North Carolina by a party of United States troops from South Carolina. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, objected. A resolution for a new drawing of seats was, after a sharp fight, defeated. The House then proceeded with the bill to codify the postal laws. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Apportionment bill. At 4 p. m., without final action, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 7.—Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to unite the Postal and Telegraph services. Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill to reduce taxation, and abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The joint resolution for the arrest of recusant witnesses in North and South Carolina, was called up and debated till 3, p. m., when the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House, the reading of the Postal Telegraph bill was resumed.

The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1871.

JUDICIARY REFORM.

As a matter which should be a momentous subject for the coming Constitutional Convention, we would urge upon our readers the necessity of a reform in the manner of filling our Judicial Bench. As we said last week, we have three distinct powers in our republican form of government, wisely instituted by its founders, each to have and perform seperate functions, for the sole purpose of protecting the rights of the people, from the corruption and tyranny of either of the others, and that they should each be independent and untrammeled. One to legislate, the other to execute and exercise a safeguard by the vetoing power, and high above both they placed the Judiciary to be an unbiased tribunal for a last appeal of the people to decide upon their sacred rights, their liberty, and their lives, and they endeavored to relieve it from all sectional and party bias. What is its condition to-day in our state? It is reduced to a mere political engine for partizan power, by being made elective and partakes of all the corruption of party politics, and instead of exercising an independent and fearless power for the protection of the rights of the people, it has become one of their most baneful tribunals, and the legislative, executive and Judicial power is merged into a ring of party collusion. Can the rights, the liberty and the lives of the people be safe under such existing circumstances? As well might we be in the hands of a single despot, yea better than to be ruled by such a combination of partizan power. We are comparatively safe in our rights, when both the other powers are reeking in corruption, if we have an independent, fearless, and honest Judiciary, to which we can appeal, but when that has fled from us, "our life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" exist only in name. In evidence of the low political scheming, we, as well as a large number of other counties in this state, have had a sinecure official, in the person of an "extra Law Judge" foisted upon us, for no other than partizan and personal reasons. Have we in our own district been benefitted by this additional expense? Are the number of Court Terms increased? Are both of our judges employed at the same time? No! We only have two judges, both residents of Bradford county, to do the amount of work that one has done and can do, to draw two salaries amounting $7,000, instead of one of $3,500. Is there a man in this district so dull of perception, that he cannot see through this thin gauze of necessity, and perceive the political partizan wire pulling behind it? If business has increased to such an extent, that one cannot do it, let the district be divided, and make Susquehanna county, a district by itself, with a resident judge and a Chambers Court, with the same number of terms in each, that are now held in both. This would have some show of reason. In order to remedy the present evils, some of which, we have pointed out, we think the people should demand through their delegates, at the coming Constitutional Convention.

1. That all *sinecure* "extra Law Judge" offices shall die with the present incumbents.

2. That all such creative power shall be taken from the Legislature.

3. That the State shall be districted, so as to meet the demands of justice and the rights of the people.

4. The most important of all, is, that the office of Judge of all the Courts of our Commonwealth shall be appointive for a term of years, or during good behavior, and that by direct petition from the people of the district, over which such judge is to preside.

We give our readers this, our view of another important interest which should be looked after at the Convention, and ask them to give it their earnest consideration, for to us, therein is contained a subject of the most vital importance to the security of our personal and civil liberty.

"Odds in Ginger."

While our political freedom is jeopardized by a trumped up pretense for the suspension of that guard of personal freedom, the writ of *habeas corpus*, in times of peace, for the basest of partizan purposes, under "Ku Klux" laws at the South, a system of mob law in the northern state of Indianna has been going on and our President, Congress, the Radical press, nor Gov. Baker, present Radical governor of the state, have felt called upon to apply martial law as a remedy. This leaves us to conclude that it is because there is "odds in ginger." Indianna gives a Radical majority and therefore does not need the "strong arm of the government." Judge Dunham, of Clark county in that state, asserts that there has been *sixteen* cases of lynching in his judicial circuit, more than the whole number of legal executions in the whole state. But forsooth since the three negroes were lately lynched for the supposed murder of the Park family, it has at last brought to his executive Excellency a sense of his duty, and for the first time after the murder of thirteen whitemen, this mobbing of three negroes has called out an executive protest against these transactions. There seems to be a distinction of color by a Radical governor, and a Ku Klux Administration. We suppose neighbor Frazier will now feel warranted in calling it "a Ku Klux fag-end of the war to spread slavery" and "we pause (ten years) for a reply."

"On Account of Color."

The time was when this government was founded upon and administered by intelligence, and that was considered the basis of our free institutions. The intelligence of whitemen, founded, reared and established, all those glorious principles, which dethroned tyranny and oppression, and the history of the world has proved that they are a superior race, and to them alone can be trusted the safety and perpetuity of free government. Although the pages of history show the humiliating facts that many a beautiful Temple of freedom and liberty has been razed to destruction by the devasting fires of political corruption, yet out of their ashes has arisen a more noble structure, purified in the furnaces of adversity, from much of the alloy that proved their destruction. There is not one "jot or title" of history that can be produced to contradict this truth, that in every instance, the golden democratic principles of freedom have shone upon the victorous banners of whitemen, and their's alone, and the gods of liberty have been borne in safety from the hands of those who would destroy them, and placed upon the altars of republican institutions wholly through their agency, and judging of the future by the past, we are not changed in the least in our belief that by this same white race, they MUST and WILL BE PRESERVED at whatever sacrifice, but time only can develop what that sacrifice must be. There are, by the will of the Creator, leaders, teachers and rulers, among individuals, and by that same High Authority, this distinction has been unmistakably marked among the races of men. We do not detract in the least from our own intelligence and importance as an individual, by acknowledging that others through labor and research, are competent to lead and instruct us, but we glory in the privilege of enjoying the benefits of their labors. Nature has denied us their powers for her own good purposes. Neither do we detract one iota from a race beneath us, by declaring our demonstrated superiority over them. A double distinction is marked by the finger of an Allwise God, between the two races, who are now by Radical fraud and tyrannical power placed upon a social and political plane. Whatever man in his lust for power may do, he cannot change the immutable laws of Nature, by increasing his power of corruption. We under the ban of Democratic principles shall peacefully submit to the "powers that be" but NEVER shall we cease from proclaiming our life long conviction, that whitemen were born to rule in this nation and by them alone will its institutions be preserved. Disguise it with all the power of Radical hypocrasy, that you can throw around it, yet the truth is inevitable that miscegenation in social relations between the two races bears with it its own curse, the short life of its off-spring and the same doom is written upon a like disobedience to the laws of political intelligence and national prosperity. That base fraud upon state rights which fixed to the Constitution of our country, the hersy of "no distinction on account of color" is a falsity in itself as is demonstrated every day in every city and town, not by the members of any particular political organization, but by men of all parties. It is more easy to destroy one of nature's laws by mixing oil and water, than it is to tear away the barriers which the Almighty has placed between the two races. We are told by latter day "quakes," that all such "issues are dead." That they are willing to acknowledge their baseness, but "deprecate the discussion" of them. That man, be he Democrat or Republican, who will counsel in this manner is a political demagogue and one of the worst enemies to his country, and develops the utter absence of principle. We believe that what was right ten years ago is right to-day and will be right ten years hence, and no man, sect or party, can lead us to adopt any other doctrine. While the privilege of free speech shall remain we shall continue to hold the "departure" from true Democratic principles responsible for its encroachment upon the rights of freemen and denounce it in the most fitting terms in our power, let others do as they may.

That "Association."

We have another piece of "news" for the editor of the Montrose *Republican* about that Pittsburg "German Workingman's Association." Enough Republican votes were "diverted" last week from Morgan, the Radical "ring" candidate, to elect Hon. James Blackmore, mayor of the city of Pittsburg, by a majority of about 1,400. Stanton, in October, had 1,202 over M'Candless. This looks as though that "Association" will prove the death of the Radicals in this State about November '72. We think even the editor of the *Republican* will have heard of it in his "stone den" by that time. The following from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, a Radical organ, shows a knowledge of it:

"In a city where, with an acceptable candidate, the Republican majority could not have been less than eighteen hundred, a Democrat is elected by a majority of some fourteen hundred; the mayor's office is given over to the opposition for the next three years, and all the effects of what should have been a sweeping Republican victory lost to the party."

Hear what the *Commercial*, another Radical organ, says:

"Many who denounced us loudly a year ago for advocating a Reform Republican ticket, composed of the best men in the county, because it had not the sanction of a regular nomination, now, at the very threshold of the Presidential campaign, bolt the regular ticket, and go openly for a Democrat, a life long Democrat, for the highest office in the city."

—Hon. Geo. W. Woodward was recently married to Mrs. E. H. M'Allister, of Lexington, Kentucky.

☞ Gold closed on Saturday at 109¾.

The Nine Million Job.

We have no sympathy says the Reading *Gazette*, with any scheme which aims at using the funds or credit of the State for the benefit of corporations; much less do we incline to taking sides where one monopoly seeks to outdo another. But for the broad principles of popular government securing the greatest number, defended in the following communication, we cheerfully open our columns:

MESSRS. EDS.:—The project for distributing the bonds of the Penna. Central R. R. Company, belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, amounting to nine millions of dollars, among certain projected or partly finished railroads in the State, is again being agitated. The pretence for this liberality was to encourage local improvements. These bonds are worth par, and the State was to be indemnified by taking a second mortgage of some sort. In other words the State, instead of selling these bonds in the market, as it might, for nine millions of dollars, and paying so much of the State debt, is to lend the nine millions on doubtful security. The project has been killed once or twice already at Harrisburg—once by the veto of Gov. Geary—a veto which he gave after considerable hesitation, wriggling and twisting, and it is by no means certain what his views may be if the bill should be got through the Legislature another time.

We should not advert to the matter now were there not intimation from various quarters that arrangements are being made for a dead set at crowding the bill through the coming session. The project was seriously considered last winter, and at one time the parties engaged in it boasted privately that "the pins were already set up," but some "hitch" occurred and the attempt was not made. The trouble could not have been the want of the necessary money, for where nine millions out of the State Treasury are to be distributed there could be no lack of the usual "argument" to influence doubtful members. Be this as it may, the objects of the nine million bounty will doubtless be so increased as to give every wild-cat railroad in every county where the votes of the members are wanted a share of the public plunder. How any member who gives his aid to this iniquitous measure can ever meet the taxpayers of the country is more than we can conjecture, and the press of all parties should speak out in regard to it in time to leave no doubt as to public opinion.

What is good policy for an individual is good policy for the State, viz.: to pay the debts it owes before undertaking to lend money. TAXPAYER.

A Truckling Judge.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, encourages the negroes of that city to go about the streets armed. In the trial of a murder case in the Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, the 25th ultimo, in which one McNulty had been indicted for killing a negro named Gordon. The Sunday *Transcript* says that during the examination of a negro witness, who admitted that he was armed on election day:

A discussion arose between Mr. Mann and Mr. Cassidy as to the right of the witness to carry arms. Mr. Mann saying that there is no objection to the witness carrying a pistol. I advise these people to go armed.

Mr. Cassidy—Then you ought to be indicted.

Mr. Mann—I did it as District Attorney.

Mr. Cassidy—Your office as District Attorney does not authorize you to empower anybody to carry arms.

Judge Allison, interrupting, said that every man had a right to carry arms to protect himself, and taking into view the conditions of affairs and the occurrences on election day, he thought it was a sufficient justification for any colored man to carry arms.

Mr. Cassidy—Then I must differ from your Honor's opinion.

Judge Allison—I shall say so to the jury.

This was bad advice to whites or negroes, to advise them to go armed into the streets, and must be productive of further collision between the races. When Judges upon the bench give this advise to the negroes we have a right to expect bloodshed.

ANOTHER LOYAL SWINDLER TURNS UP.—Notwithstanding Grant's expression of confidence in the honesty of his Long Branch Cottage friend, Tom Murphy, the late collector at the port of New York, it now turns out that he is a defaulter to the Government in over half a million of dollars. The *Tribune* says, "Startling and irrefutable as was the evidence published in the *Tribune* of Sept 22, concerning Collector Murphy's hat-frauds upon the Government during the war, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the evidence which has recently come to light and which proves him to be a defaulter to the Government, on one contract alone, to the amount of $460,000. This with the $55,000 loss on the shoddy hats furnished by him, makes Murphy an actual defaulter to the Government for over $510,000.

HOW CHICAGO HAS BEEN HELPED.—The Executive Committee of the Relief Society at Chicago have published an official statement of the moneys received up to Nov. 7th. The actual amount received is $2,050,000, out of $3,500,000 subscribed. The subscription includes $600,000 in the hands of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and $200,000 in Boston, not yet placed to the credit of the fund. The society is now relieving 60,000 persons, and aiding in the erection of temporary houses on the sites of their former dwellings or on leased ground. The houses are to be occupied during the winter and next summer. The number already built is 4000, which, it is estimated, with the number to be built, will shelter 35,000 people. The cost of these buildings, with some necessary furniture, will be about $1,200,000 to meet expenses for food, clothing, fuel, etc., from October 13th until the completion of the work, which cannot possibly end with the present winter.

Gov. Campbell, of Arizona, vetoed the bill repealing woman suffrage in Arizona.

The Dying Prince.

SANDRINGHAM, December 10—Noon—The Prince of Wales passed the morning tranquilly, and his general condition is now somewhat more satisfactory than it was yesterday.

SANDRINGHAM, December 10—10:30 P. M.—The Prince has been restless during the evening, and there is no abatement in the dangerous symptoms of his disease.

The low condition of the Prince causes the most painful anxiety, and intense excitement prevails throughout London and the whole Kingdom.

LONDON, December 11.—3 P. M.—The following bulletin has just been issued.

SANDRINGHAM, December 11.—1:30 A. M.—The Prince of Wales has slept a little to-night, but there is no change in the symptoms of his disease.

HOW THE BOUTWELL POLICY WORKS.—If Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury was a farmer, and managed his business on the same principle he conducts the Government, he would sell his horses, ploughs, harness and seed-wheat, and apply the proceeds in paying off a mortgage on his farm which had ten years to run; and at the same time keep a large amount of cash on deposit in bank on which he received no interest. At present he is redeeming bonds due in 1881 to save six per cent. interest, with money which is worth to the people, ten per cent., and which is wrung from them at a sacrifice which only the exigency of a great national calamity would justify; while one-fourth of the whole receipts—over one hundred million—lies idle in the Treasury, drawing no interest. These bonds are held in Europe and the money necessarily goes abroad.

CHICAGO NOT DESTROYED.—By way of correcting the impression that seems to have gone forth that "Chicago has been burned up," the *Evening Journal* says: "While 18,000 houses have been swept away, 42,000 yet remain; and while 92,000 persons have been rendered homeless, an immense city of 245,000 persons has not been disturbed. The whole of the immense area of the West Division, with its miles of dwelling-houses, stores, school houses, churches and manufactories, is almost intact, while on the South Side a great many fine residences yet remain, with splendid business blocks, churches, and innumerable manufacturing establishments."

Reports of the Departments.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War in his report says the total expenditures for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, were $80,644,072-72. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $57,655,675 40, which sum included $3,697,500 for river improvements. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1871, were about $40,000,000, including for river and harbor improvements $3,945,900. Thus during the year 1869-70 the reduction in the expenses of the War Department amounting to $22,988,397 36, and during the year 1870-71 a further reduction of $17,601 40 was made. For the next fiscal year, 1871-72 there is an appropriation of $36,530,776, including for river and harbor improvements, $4,407,500.

The total estimate for the military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, is $32,115,573 85. Of this estimate the sum of $1,153,607 05, necessary, by the prohibition of the use of the unexpended balances of former years, thus requiring estimates for the re-appropriation of such sums as have reverted to the treasury under the 5th section of the Act of July 12, 1870. An estimate of $3,000,000 is submitted for the payment of the claim of the several states for the enrollment and subsistence of troops called into the service of the United States.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue states that the aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and duty upon circulation and deposits in the national banks, were for the fiscal year of 1871, $144,011,76 24; the amount refunded during the last year on account of taxes illegally collected, $617,581. The Commissioner's estimate of the receipts for the current fiscal year, under the present law, is $125,000,000. The total number of distilleries registered during the fiscal year was 8,192. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year shows a total yearly production of 57,760,109 gallons of liquor. The receipts from spirits during the year were $15,281,848. The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal yeary were $33,578,197 18, showing an increase of $2,228,100 over the previous year. The total production for the year was 105,828,963 lbs.

The Commissioner recommends a uniform rate of taxation upon tobacco, without restriction upon the mode of manufacture, which would effectually close the door to the perpetration of fraud or the evasion of taxes.

He also thought that a consolidated tax of 32 cents may become necessary, in consequence of the reduction of the custom duties.

The Commissioner considers that the system of bonded warehouses can be entirely abolished without detriment to the interests of the government. The report is quite long, and contains a number of other recommendations, which we are unable to give here.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports to Mr. Boutwell that 145 national banks have been organized under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1871, providing for the issue of $54,000,000 additional bank circulation, a little more than a third of which sum has been issued to them. Mr. Hurlburd calls the attention of Congress to the high rate of taxation imposed upon banks in the various States as a proper subject for remedial legislation.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Postmaster General's report is full of departmental statistics and recommendations of proposed reforms. Amongst his propositions are that of an additional mail to Brazil, the payment of subsidies to steamship lines, and the adoption of the government postal, telegraph, and savings bank system.

THE INTERIOR REPORTS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior deals at some length with our Indian relations, Mr. Delano finally recommending that all the red-skins in the country be collected into one monster reservation in the Indian Territory. The report also discusses at some length our railroads and the grants which they have received from Congress. The Pension business is also adverted to, as is the work of the Patent Office, and the necessity for a simplification of the Homestead and Preëmption laws.

—Rufus Chapman of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee, limbered and strengthened by the use of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

The proprietors of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS and SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS, have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had FREE at the store.

Local Intelligence.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.....Rev. L. B. Ford, Pastor.
Sabbath Services.....10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sabbath School.....12 m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evenings.....7½

CATHOLIC CHURCH.....Rev. J. Slattery
Sabbath Services.....Second Sunday in each Month
Sabbath School.....Immediately before Mass

EPISCOPAL CHURCH...Rev. E. A. Warriner, Rector.
Sabbath Services.....10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School.....12 m.
Week-Day Services—Fridays.....4 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL....Rev. A. D. Alexander.
Sabbath Services.....10.45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Sabbath School.....7½ a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursdays.....7.30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.....Rev. J. G. Miller.
Sabbath Services.....10.45 a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sabbath School.....12.15 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday Evenings.....7½ p. m.

Business Notices.

We call attention to the following Advertisements, new this week.

—Coal for sale, O. D. Roberts, Hophottom.
—Auditor's notice, H. C. Jessup.
—Auditor's notice, F. A. Case.
—County Surveyor, O. S. Beebe.
—Court Proclamation, W. T. Moxley.
—Sheriff Sales, January Court.
—Montrose Graded School.
—Dentistry, Dr. T. J. Wheaton.
—New Year's Party at Mineral Springs, in Rush; A. D. Butterfield & Bro., proprietor.

Our Railroad Progressing.

Work upon the Montrose Railway is progressing finely. Over one mile of track is already graded, and it is considered that the first two or three miles out of Tunkhannock are much the hardest work of any upon the whole route.

The Whistle Again.

For about four weeks past Messrs. Sayre Bros. have been repairing their engine in their foundry and machine shop. Last week the whistle again greeted our ears. We find that much of the life and business energy of Montrose depend upon the "whistle" of Sayre Bros.' enterprise.

A Malicious Trick.

Some boys on Monday night last, amused themselves by tying a large limb of a tree across the walk on one of our streets, at a sufficient height and sufficiently strong to catch and injure any person who should pass along. The night was dark, and the "trick" came very near proving of serious consequences to some individuals passing that way. Our boys should be taught by our authorities, that such pastime is a dangerous business to themselves as well as others. If known they should be dealt with severely.

Reading Room.

We ask attention to a call for a "Public Reading Room," which will be found in another column, signed by a large number of our citizens. Rev. L. B. Ford is devoting considerable time and energy to the matter, and we earnestly hope it will prove a success. We are, as we ever have been, ready to raise both hands for any such enterprise, and we hope and believe this one will not be stillborn. The object of this effort is to furnish a comfortable place where the youth, middle-aged, and all can feed the mind and develop their manhood, and spend an evening with profit, instead of seeking some by-way nook to feed upon the husks of passion and debauchery,—starving the soul and degrading the man. Fellow-townsmen! shall this duty which you owe yourself, your family, and your "neighbor," be neglected? Must we record this among the other lost enterprises? If so, we shall fail to comprehend the "Good Samaritanism" of Montrose.

To all Whom it may Concern.

We have one more word to say to our friends who are indebted to us on our subscription books, and the last. A New Year is approaching, and with it will come a new leaf in conducting the business management of our paper. We have from time to time stated that there was upon our books a large amount of money due us, and it now reaches an amount of $1,500 and upwards in subscriptions from one to *three* years. There is no one but will say, this is not as it should be. We have given our patrons value received, by giving a paper worthy of their patronage; hence, we are not asking their charities, but merely our dues. We have never traveled the county over, nor sent a man to beg our patronage, and what is more, we never shall. Neither are we disposed to beg for our pay. We have always paid our debts, and are now able to do so, and we propose to keep ourself in that position. If the people, and especially the Democracy of this county, are not interested in the dissemination of Democratic principles, and a fearless defence of their local interests, we have no disposition to force our services upon them. We are just as independent in these responsibilities as they are, and we can seek other fields of labor or other business for a livelihood. We find no fault with the number on our subscription list, although with nearly four thousand Democratic voters, we should have nearer to 3,000 than we now have to 2,000 subscribers, which, with prompt payment, would enable us to add greater improvements to our paper, but what we do ask now is prompt payment of what is due us. One of two things must take place. We *must* have our pay between this and January, or take measures to collect it. Is there any one who thinks this unreasonable? If so, let him answer.

They Read, but Don't Pay.

An exchange has the following: "It not unfrequently occurs, when persons are asked if they will subscribe for a local newspaper, or if they already take it, that they reply—'No, but neighbor B. takes it, and I HAVE THE READING OF IT EVERY WEEK.' They are benefitted every week by the toils, perplexities, and expenditures of those who receive nothing from them in return."

To which the American Newspaper *Reporter* adds more at length: "The above truths should be copied and recopied in every country paper, until the trouble is abated. The publisher of a newspaper, depending as he does in a measure upon his subscription list for support, naturally expects each family who desire to read his paper to subscribe for it, if they can afford it. Subscribers themselves, as well as publishers, find the newspaper borrower a first-class nuisance, for he often borrows it as the owner is about to read it, retains it at certain times when he misses it, and too often, if he returns it at all, the paper is in such a condition that no one of nice sensibilities would care to read it. We would suggest that in towns where the nuisance has become intolerable, the publisher print, when requested, or stamp in large letters above the heading, "Subscribers not permitted to lend this paper," or, "This edition not for borrowers."—The idea would take with subscribers, and prove a gentle hint to the meanest of all misery-makers."

As the proprietor of a weekly newspaper, we copy both of these extracts, and express with the sentiments contained therein our hearty concurrence. If there is anything to which the advice of old Polonius to his son Laertes,

"Neither a borrower nor a lender be,"

is applicable more than another, it is in the matter of newspapers. They are like wives—every man should have one of his own.

Mail Troubles.

MR. EDITOR:—In behalf of the subscribers of the County papers, I now write to you to see if there cannot be something done to get our papers at this office in due time. Both packages are now directed by way of Rushville, the "Republicans" should reach here Wednesday morning, and the "Democrats" Friday morning, if sent direct to Rushville, by Wyalusing mail. For the past few weeks, our papers have been from a week to ten days behind time. Can it be carelessness, or negligence on the part of the Postmasters, as there are but three offices on the route to Rushville, after leaving Montrose and the Binghamton mails which pass this office, and intersect the Wyalusing mail at Rushville, gives us a direct line from Montrose, therefore the papers must either lie in some post-office, or else be thrown off on some other route. POSTMASTER.

Middletown, Dec. 11, 1871.

A Word to Girls.

The woman who is indifferent to her looks is no true woman. God meant woman to be attractive, to look well, to please, and it is one of her duties to carry out this intention of her Maker. But that dress is to do it all, and to suffice, is more than we believe. Just because we do love to see girls look well, as well as to live to some purpose, we would urge upon them such a course of reading and study as will confer such charms as no modesty can supply. A well known author once wrote a very pretty essay on the power of education to beautify. That it absolutely chiseled the features; that he had seen many a clumsy nose and thick pair of lips so modified by thought, awakened and active sentiment, as to be unrecognizable. And he put it on the ground that we so often see people, homely and unattractive in youth, bloom in middle life into a softened Indian summer of good looks and mellow tones.

Democratic Meeting.

We publish elsewhere a call for a Democratic meeting in Jessup township, and we are glad to be able to say that through the energy of a few true Democrats, we have one township Democratic organization. Jessup presents a demonstration of what a little systematical work will do in the great reduction of the Radical vote of that township in the last few years. We believe it is the banner town. Will not the party wake up to their duty in other towns? Let not the work be postponed until a few days before the election. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." Let the watchword be, "VITAL ACTION," now and henceforward, and an increasing labor for a glorious return of Democratic principles and constitutional liberty. We call upon all the members of the county committee to call a meeting and perfect a working organization. Our columns are at your service. Your names will be found published elsewhere, and, as Chairman, we call upon you for an aggressive warfare upon the tide of corruption that threatens an immediate destruction of our republican institutions. You were designated by the last convention upon the belief in your devotion to our sacred principles and your ability and willingness to perform the duties of your office. Clad in the shining armor of pure Democracy, let us draw the sword and throw away the scabbard.

"We want no cowards in the fight,
For they'll our colors fly;
We want brave, honest men,
Men not afraid to die."

A Request for Publication.

MONTROSE, PA., Dec. 1, 1871.

TO REV. L. B. FORD.—DR. SIR:—We the undersigned, hereby respectfully request that you prepare for publication the sermon delivered by you on Thanksgiving Day.

Signed by the following named persons:

Geo. P. Little, W. H. Jessup, L. F. Fitch, G. B. Eldred, W. T. Moxley, W. T. Turrel, C. P. Read, Z. Cobb, S. N. Mitchell.

MONTROSE, PA., Dec. 9, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 1st inst., wherein you requested the publication of the sermon delivered by me at the Union Thanksgiving Services recently held here, is received. In reply permit me to say that prepared as it was amid unwonted pastoral duties, I feel that it lacks that finish which the subject and the occasion demanded; nevertheless, trusting that its publication may subserve in some degree the interests of a common Christianity, I therefore accede to your request, and will furnish a copy of the sermon for publication at as early date as is consistent with other duties, and in the meantime I remain

Very Respectfully Yours,
L. B. FORD, Pastor of Baptist Church.

To Geo. P. Little and Others.

Punctuality at School.

As the season for opening our public schools for the Winter term has arrived we desire to impress upon both parents and children the imperative necessity of punctual attendance, if the scholar's object is to learn. The student should be promptly in his place the first day the school opens and no trifling excuses should keep him away during the term. We agree with a contemporary who says there should be no lagging or lingering, or delay on this point. If they are to go to school let the children begin well, beginning in a business like manner, as if there had been no vacation. If they are from home send for them a few days previous, let them look after their books and have them ready for the start. Recollect that in school matters as in racing a great deal of the success hoped for depends on a fair start. The pilot, the plowman, the oarsman and the runner all know this, and those parents who love their children and look to their improvement in school as amongst their best and highest interests should never lose sight of it.

The effect on the teacher is good. He feels gratified and flattered by the full school, and infers from this punctuality that his efforts are appreciated; that even the instruction of one day, (although the time may be spent in organizing and specifying certain matters of order, discipline or classification, which are, after all, the basis of a well-conducted school education) is too much to be lost. If boys struggle in, some to day and some to-morrow, an amount of disturbance to the class already formed must ensue, which distracts the attention of the studies, unhinges the teacher, wastes precious time, and must create no good for the new comers. Punctuality in attendance on the first day of the year gives the boys a stamp of business which they cannot easily get rid of in after years.—How often when men, do we recur to our school days, and, though the recollection brings with it