

The Secretary of the Navy.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General... The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to \$21,915,423.37...

Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report... The total length of railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1873, was 37,011 miles...

The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress... The Pacific mail steamship company receives \$500,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and China and Japan...

Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the Postmaster-General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route to Brazil, and for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco and New Zealand and Australia...

I will recommend also the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method equitable to private corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines...

There are several lines of ocean steamers, namely, the Pacific mail steamship company, between San Francisco and China and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after October 1, 1873, the United States and Brazil line (monthly), and the California and New Zealand and Australia line (monthly) plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag...

The report of the Secretary of the treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying-trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe the public treasury can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade...

amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto. I cannot question the necessity and utility of such enactments... The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress in each of the several bureaus under the control of the interior department...

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been successful as far as the present condition of the Indians is concerned... The subject of converting the so-called Indian territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indian, and erecting there a territorial form of government, is one of great importance as a complement of the existing Indian policy...

As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident therein to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians... A territorial government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroad of whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts of civilization to guard their own rights...

During the last fiscal year there were disposed of out of the public lands 11,564,975 acres, a quantity greater by 1,099,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year... The reports from the subordinates of the land office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts...

During the year ending September 30, 1882, there were issued from the patent office 13,623 patents, 233 extensions, and 556 certificates and registers of trade marks... The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as was adopted at its original inauguration...

aggressions contained in said communication were introduced in the bill that was reported to the house by the committee on patents at the last session... The subject of the reorganization of the patent office, as completed by the bill referred to, is one of such importance to the industrial interests of the country that I will commend it to the attention of congress...

The report of the commissioner of agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department; the horticultural, agricultural, entomological and chemical, and the benefits conferred by each on the agricultural interests of the country... The whole report is a complete history of the workings of that department in all its branches...

In accordance with the terms of the act of congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the states and territories... This commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization of the preliminary steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act...

The ninth census is about to be completed. Its early completion is a matter of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptness of publication... The secretary of the interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the early attention of congress...

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The Civil Service.

Some very interesting examples can be found by looking over the questions answered by applicants before the civil service board of the treasury department during the recent examination... This is a wonderfully strange and low examination some persons who are really smart will pass, while others, generally not half so prompt, will, upon being examined, answer nearly every question correctly and almost instantly...

Under what circumstances may the writ of habeas corpus be oblatively suspended? One simple answer, "Dishonorable action," simply; while another, to be more explicit, wrote, "When the person charged with misdemeanor is a member of congress..." This was beaten by another applicant, who answered, "When the person for whom the writ is issued is a member of congress or of the house of representatives..."

Questions in false syntax gives many of the applicants much trouble. "Rebecca took goodly raiment and put them on Jacob," is one of the sentences to be corrected. It was corrected in many ways, and among others the following: "Rebecca took goodly raiment and put them upon Jacob," and "Rebecca took sufficient raiment and put them on Jacob..."

A SUNDAY paper suggests that the reform party is the Democratic party in disguise. When we consider that the true test for office is the old Democratic rule, laid down by a Democratic President Thomas Jefferson,—"I am honest, and he capable is faithful to the Constitution?"... We consider that this rule has been continuously applied in all nominations for the great offices of the City, the State, and the Union...

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT. E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR. MONTROSE, PENNSA. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1872.

AN effort will be made to pass several of the Appropriation bills by the House this week. IT IS SAID that the largest indictment ever found in the world is that against "Boss Tweed." It contains one thousand and fifty pages.

MORE of Grant's popularity is shown by the returns from Illinois. Notwithstanding he received the negro vote at the recent election, his vote is 9,588 less than it was in 1868. TEXAS gives the next largest Democratic majority, Missouri being first on the list; besides she elects an unbroken Democratic delegation to Congress and has a heavy majority in the Legislature.

THIRTY murderers are now confined in the Tombs at New York, and the probability is that the number will be increased before it is diminished. Hanging is "played out" in the metropolis. THE returns so far received from all the States, show Grant's popular majority to be 687,895. As there are 800,000 negroes who voted for him it is easily demonstrated that he is a minority President so far as the white vote of the country is concerned.

Minority Representation.

According to figures prepared by Mr. Medill of Chicago, the trial of the minority representation system in Illinois has proved a decided improvement upon the old majority plan. As the House of Representatives of that State was elected on the cumulative system, and the Senate in the usual way, a comparison can readily be drawn... This is done by Mr. Medill in the following manner: The Republicans elected 86 members of the House, and the Democrats and Liberals 137. The whole number of Representatives is 163, which would give to each representative the average vote for each Republican Representative was 2,800, and for each Democratic member 2,795...

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Congressional Summary.

SENATE—Dec. 2.—The Senate met at noon. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and laid over to await the organization of the committee. Mr. Sumner moved the present consideration of his Civil Rights bill. Objected to as not in order, and the objection was sustained. The House concurred in a resolution in regard to the death of Mr. Greeley, was unanimously agreed to. The President's message was received, read, and ordered to be printed, and at 2:40 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—In the House after some discussion, a resolution, offered by Mr. Randall, was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House as to what law authorizes him to make an increased issue of legal tender notes as was done in October last. A number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Beck asked to be excused from serving on the Credit Mobilier committee, and Mr. Merrick, was appointed in his place. Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the construction of ten sloops of war, and appropriating \$3,000,000 for that purpose. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Scofield, Randall, Cox, Shellbarber, and others, and several amendments offered. At the expiration of the morning hour it went over. On a motion to print a voluminous document put in by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Brooks made remarks as to the reckless extravagance in public printing. He said that his house was littered with public documents, which were of no use, and gave notice that he would sell them at public auction and turn over the proceeds to the contingent fund of the House. House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

SENATE, Dec. 4th.—Mr. Anthony was elected President of the Senate pro tem. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE of Representatives.—Several bills were introduced and referred. The bill to authorize the construction of ten sloops of war, and appropriating \$3,000,000 for that purpose, was discussed by Messrs. Scofield, Randall, Cox, Shellbarber, and others, and several amendments offered. At the expiration of the morning hour it went over. On a motion to print a voluminous document put in by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Brooks made remarks as to the reckless extravagance in public printing. He said that his house was littered with public documents, which were of no use, and gave notice that he would sell them at public auction and turn over the proceeds to the contingent fund of the House. House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

SENATE, Dec. 6.—In the Senate the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Boston, allowing a drawback on materials used in rebuilding; for discussion the bill was passed unanimously. The House then resumed discussion of the bill to authorize the construction of ten sloops of war. Mr. Talle's amendment requiring half the number of vessels to be built in private shipyards, was agreed to—yeas 77, nays 55, and the number of vessels to be built was reduced from ten to six. At 3:50 p. m. the bill was passed. The House at 3:50 p. m. adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 6.—In the Senate the Committee on Finance, to inquire what legislation is necessary to relieve the present stringency of the money market. After debate, Mr. Rice's solution calling upon the President for information in regard to the application for sending troops to Arkansas, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. At 1:20 p. m. the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE of Representatives.—In the House, Mr. Daves, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill abolishing the offices of Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, and transferring their duties to the duties of the collectors and deputy collectors. Messrs. Daves and Beck explained and discussed the bill. Mr. Le Myer opposed it. Several amendments were proposed and agreed to, and the bill passed. It goes into effect July 1, 1873. At half past two the House adjourned until Monday.

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Montrose Graded School.

CALENDAR. FALL TERM Begins... Sept. 24, 1872. WINTER TERM Begins... Jan. 20, 1873. SPRING TERM... April 21, 1873. TUITION—Higher Department, \$6 00. Secondary Department, \$3 00. The course of instruction includes the English Language, the Logarithm, Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences.

STUDENTS ARE FITTED FOR COLLEGES AND INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE Preparation of Teachers. The Building is Commodious, Pleasant, and well-arranged for IMPARTING INSTRUCTION. Students can enter at any time, and Tuition will be Charged Proportionally.

For further particulars address A. H. BERLIN, Principal, or the Secretary of the Board. W. H. JESSUP, Pres. R. T. HATCHER, Secy. Montrose, Dec. 6, 1872.

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