

Democrat-Editorial.

Circulation increasing TWICE as Fast as any Paper in Northern Pennsylvania.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday at 116.

The school directors of Harbor Creek, Erie county, have determined to banish readers from their schools and substitute newspapers.

The Lycoming county grangers have under consideration the propriety of organizing a mutual life insurance company restricted to risks among themselves.

The New York Sun sums up the position in Connecticut as follows: "The contest in the state is sharp and the result doubtful, with the chance in favor of the Democrats."

"The annual report of the Secretary shows that, at the beginning of the fiscal year, there were 517 granges in Ohio. Now there are 1,146 in good working order, with 65,000 members. Every county in the state is represented.

Perhaps one ought not to mention such things, says the Courier Journal, but it's hard to keep from thinking how different the history of this country might have been if Ulvess S. Grant, Benjamin F. Butler and Henry Ward Beecher had been born girls.

The items of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill shows that the pay and perquisites appertaining to the President's office amount to the gross sum of \$124,154. Hevlin lies the true secret of third-termism. When Grant returns to private life he must give up this pretty revenue, which is more to his solid nature than all the pride and power.

Judge Hoar, Senator Daws, Congressmen Blaine, Frye and Burrows are dropping in Connecticut to hold up the laboring standard of Republicanism. It is a most provoking circumstance that the President should insist, at such an important juncture, upon the abatement of the party by the endorsement of the Louisiana party in the senate. He builds the empire faster than his Republican opponents are able to throw it down.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that never in the history of the horse has the market been so dull as at the present time. Sound road horses, without speed that were formerly bringing \$300, will now not fetch over \$150; colts that could show \$240 and that lately brought from \$2,000 to \$2,500, can now be bought for from \$800 to \$1,000, or 1:30 and 2:30 horses, that a short time since, \$600 and \$800 was thought to be low for, are a hard sale at from \$250 to \$300.

The New York Times pathetically appeals to Grant just to say one word to convince the people that he is not desirous of a third term. Just half a dozen lines saying that under no circumstances could he or would he become a candidate for a third term, the Times thinks would do so much to restore harmony in the Republican party. But in view of the vote of the senate endorsing the Louisiana, an assurance it is not likely that Grant will write the half dozen lines. He will at least think about it.

The results of the New Hampshire election sums up as follows: No election of Governor by the people. Congressional Delegation, Democratic two to one. Senators elect five Democrat and five Republicans.

House of Representatives, Republican by seven majority. The popular vote gives the Democrats a plurality vote of 461 on Congressmen and the Republicans a plurality of 100 on Governor. A Democratic gain on Congress of 2,109 and a Republican loss on Congress of 1,000 compared with the returns of the last Congressional election two years ago.

Some very curious discoveries are alleged to have been made by Mr. George Smith, who had charge of the expedition sent to Assyria by the London Telegraph. In exploring Assyrian and Chaldean mounds he has succeeded in finding inscriptions, which when combined with fragments of the world from the creation of the world to some period after the fall of man. Connected with this he found other legends of primitive history, including the story of the building of the tower of Babel, and the confusion of tongues. It appears from these discoveries that the Assyrian, Chaldean and Mosaic accounts of these early events in the history of the world are identical. When his investigations are completed Mr. Smith will publish a full account thereof.

When the Quakers made laws for Pennsylvania they did not show favor to lawyers. Pennsylvania's first draft of laws, in 1683, provided that "in all courts all persons, of all persuasions, may freely appear in their own ways, and according to their own manner, and there personally plead their own case themselves, and, if unable, by their friends." This was allowed, in 1686, by a proposed law forbidding "mercenary pleadings in civil cases," and although it does not appear on the statute book, it is a sufficient evidence of the spirit of hostility to lawyers. It did not take them long to learn however, that whoever acted as his own lawyer "had a fool as his client" and they therefore suddenly appointed agents or magistrates to attend to all legal business for communities or colonies. It is a little singular that the very seat of this hostility to lawyers, yet inhabited largely by Quakers, should become a sort of nursery for the most astute of lawyers, so that it became a saying that "it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to decide that," in referring to business of extreme intricacy.

The whitewashing resolution of the Radical majority in the Senate has passed that body by a vote of 33 to 23. This resolution approves of Grant's course in Louisiana, and we are surprised to see among the Senators voting for it, the name of Mr. Christianity. After his great speech against the admission of Finckhock, we confess that we are unable to understand his vote on this resolution. He may, however, have taken the same ground that Robertson of South Carolina took who said he voted for the resolution because it approved of the action of the President in suppressing domestic violence; but in voting for it he did not commit himself to the legality of the State Government of Louisiana. The excuse is a little thin, and we fear Christianity has been catching the party lash a little.—Bellows Watchman.

His cheeks are ruddy and fat, his hair is long and turning gray, his step is elastic, and he wears a heavy cap, and sometimes a slouch hat. He was at the Springfield races last summer, and sportmen he was called on to decide the wager. He was in Chittenden Vt., in the Edly excitement, and persons there thought that Mr. Beecher had let the Town-Mountain-House see the Spiritualists perform. He attends the trial every day in ways there early, and has the same seat every time. As he passes in and out of the Court House the corridor through stretch their necks and say "There goes Beecher," and believe it until they see Mr. and Mrs. Beecher file out by the back door. His name is William R. Tice and he lives at 338 Schermerhorn street as a retired jeweler. He goes to Talmage's Tabernacle on Sunday, and other place of amusement on the week days. He never reads books, and passes all his time for Mr. Beecher and for John Swinton. Having heard every word of testimony so far, he expects to hear it to the end.—Sun.

In the course of a recent speech by Mr. Dickey, of Venango, in the legislature, he made a rather remarkable statement which he vouched for as truthful. It was to the effect that three charters granted by the legislature some years ago to pipe and transportation companies had been consolidated, forming a general pipe company, with voting powers, to lay pipes anywhere in the state. The managers of this company had threatened to lay a pipe line direct to Philadelphia from the Butler oil fields, and flattered their powers in the face of the combination of pipe lines and railroads that now control oil transportation in this state.—This brought the latter monopolist to terms, and they were now paying to the persons holding the charters ten thousand dollars a year, on condition that they would refrain from building pipe lines under their charters. The officers of this corporation, now known as "The Pennsylvania Transportation Company," were Henry Harly, of Titusville, president; Senator George K. Anderson, of Crawford county, vice president, W. H. Kemble, ("addition, division and sentence.") secretary and treasurer.

"Times continue to be hard," says the Cincinnati Enquirer: "Money is scarce. Collections are difficult. Business is dull. The hum of industry is but faintly heard. Our streets are filled with those who are either unemployed or have but partial employment. Work is sought by those who can not find it to do. The financial panacea, which was a Republican caucus measure of the last congress, has proved a failure. In has done no good. It has not alleviated at all the public distress, but, so far as its effects can be judged, it has increased it. We see no hope for the people, no restoration of good times, until, by the result of a presidential election there can be a radical change in our political affairs. Our difficulties are political. The crops have been good. Nothing can be charged to the account of money market. While the masses are suffering the few who are in the government rings are amassing large fortunes. They are coming many out of the blood and tears of the people. It would seem to be a bad time to offer administration tickets to the workingman, sustaining a policy which takes the bread from him and his family.

To judge by the comments of the radical press in various parts of the country the mere fact of success of the democratic party at the November election last year should have heated every ill that flesh is heir to. Some sediment of grief, sin, poverty and corruption yet remaining to afflict and worry mankind, it is assumed the democratic party is responsible therefor and that it is a failure and a fraud. This perfidious is probably not intended to convince anybody of democratic delirium; it is a light and airy way of slighting our republican shortcomings which are not likely to be tolerated after the power of rectifying them passes into the hands of their opponents. The change of November, though sudden and overwhelming, was not by any means about in most of the states it only amounted to a check upon republican administration. There remained impediments in the shape of hostile executives, legislatures and forestalling laws which it took many hard fought battles to remove. The value of the success of last year was mainly to be measured by the power it placed in the hands of the minority of arresting bad legislation. In this state the democratic could do no more than to refuse their assent to bad laws. They were powerless to exact good laws that were offensive to the majority. In the next constrained position, they were powerless to attend to all legal business for communities or colonies. It is a little singular that the very seat of this hostility to lawyers, yet inhabited largely by Quakers, should become a sort of nursery for the most astute of lawyers, so that it became a saying that "it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to decide that," in referring to business of extreme intricacy.

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The Senators who are responsible for the new and oppressive Postal law are likely to find their political necks. They are denounced on every side, and no one has a single word to say in their defense. The Philadelphia Inquirer makes these excellent suggestions on the subject. There are two things which the next Congress should promptly do. First repeal the law of which the express companies depend for their existence, and then order an investigation into the means by which such a law became part of an appropriation bill.—Congress need not go beyond the express companies and their lobbyist to get all the information necessary to demonstrate how utterly corrupt were the influences at work to impose this new and disgraceful burden upon the people and the newspapers. It would be just as well that Mr. Ramsey be questioned as to what particular arguments were employed to induce him to advocate so strongly and carry through so secretly legislation for the Post-Office Department, which the Postmaster-General declares the Department neither recommended nor asked for.

A Washington correspondent says:—Business prospects do not appear to be bright from the outlook as they are made to appear elsewhere. The government receipts, both on account of customs and internal revenue, are very meagre. The tremendous part of internal revenue receipts during the last half of February and the first two or three days of this month was entirely illusory and betokened no revival of business. The new tax and tariff bill went into effect the 3d of March, and after eighteen days there are no signs that it has benefited either custom or internal revenue receipts. It looks very much as if the total revenue for this month will not equal the receipts of March, 1874. When the tax bill was under consideration doubts were suggested in this correspondence as to the estimates of revenue under its provisions ever being realized. The force of these doubts is now fully appreciated. Several of the influential members of both houses now say they think it was a mistake not to restore tea and coffee to the tax list. For although it might have been several months before the stock on hand would have been disposed of, yet after that there would have been a certain and unflinching source of revenue to rely upon, and the people would soon have been reconciled to it. As it now is, it is believed that the administration will be compelled to come before congress again next winter and ask for more taxation.

Will no Democrat paper tell us what Republican paper does not or has at any other time, advocated a third term? Can any of the "independents" put this question to the "independents"? We can tell this unsophisticated editor so he will know, by just asking him another question or two? What Radical paper in North America ever gave the people to understand before a nominating convention met, what they would do afterward? From their past record can it be proved that they would swallow a hedge-hog, tail foremost, if it was put on the ticket? Now if Homer will call at this office we can show him a man that will not only oppose Grant's nomination for a third term, but also his election afterward. In addition to the reverence for and the full belief, in the wisdom of the sacred written law of the country, established by Washington and approved by all his patriotic successors opposed to third terms, we also have some other obstacles as a reason why we could not support Grant, that perhaps the editor of the Republican has not. The editor of the Republican said last week that he was opposed to a third term for General Grant, or any other man. Now, this means nothing. The people want a square answer to one single question. Will Homer support or oppose for a third term if he is nominated? We want no senatorial, Local Option, Watsonian tactics, on this question, by introducing a "more stringent law," but we want a vote either "aye" or "nay," and only upon one side.

Though on a far more gigantic scale the frauds of the New York canal ring are not more ingenious or much different in character from the impudent practice of swindling in raising checks of fifty to five hundred or five thousand dollars.—For their successful accomplishment the swindling contractors on the outside need nothing more than the connivance of the officials within, which seems to have been complete. The Tribune presents numerous tables drawn from official sources showing the manner in which these frauds were perpetrated. These tables will be interesting reading for the tax-payers of New York. One of the contractors agreed to make 700,000 yards of work for \$7.25 per yard, amounting to \$2,500,000. The high price was not intended to alter the figures to 17,000 yards for which he received \$123,492. He not only charged for the iron used in the work more than the market price but "used" the 30,000 pounds of the contract to 70,520 pounds. His contract amounted to \$82,562 and he drew by these proceeds \$222,000. Another contractor agreed to clear off three acres of land for \$70 an acre, making \$210. Before he got through with the job the three acres rose to 469 acres for which he received \$33,534. Still another of the plunderers contracted to excavate 100,000 cubic feet of earth for \$45,000, an exorbitant price, but he raised the amount of the contract to 140,000 feet and received \$64,000. Another raised the sum of his contract from \$48,845 to \$99,512. These items are taken at random from the fearful list of frauds presented in the Tribune, and they are by no means the worst. It is not strange that the people of New York are as thoroughly aroused as they were by the revelations of the plundering of Tweed's ring. The indications are that Governor Tilden will be as successful in his prosecution of the canal ring as he was in breaking up that of Tweed.

Let the voters of Pennsylvania heed to this abandonment and above all things, let the prohibitionists and local optionists remember that when they injure the republican party by dividing its strength they aid the democracy in the position of the party. They are really treacherous designs.—National Republican.

These are the friends of prohibition advertised by the National Republican, the third term organ at Washington. In spite of the double dealing on this question by the republican members of the legislature, there is not the least doubt that "prohibition," "local option," and "temperance hobbies of all kinds, will still be made a lure for weak minded people, when all other bait fails to draw them into the coils of the republican party. How that party deals with the temperance question is an after consideration. The republican legislature of Massachusetts affords a specimen. It has just repealed a stringent prohibitory liquor law after seven years' trial. The temperance advocate who supports either political party with the expectation of incorporating his vagaries permanently in the policy of one or the other is preposterously stupid. The democratic party, however, is an outspoken opponent of summary legislation. The republicans have dallied with the question as a recruiting agency where a questionable support might be unfairly gained, and have permanently injured good morals by bad legislation.—Patriot.

Civil rights are not good for much if they cannot protect colored men in the right to work. We hear much of test cases at the first, involving the right of negroes to eat at first class hotel tables, sit in the best seats of the theater and take their whisky at white men's saloons. The denial of any of these rights is made the foundation of a suit of damages, and the whole power of the United States government stands at the back of the litigious freedmen to push them on. But here in the north—in the state of Ohio—is a genuine, practical refusal of equal rights which seems to have escaped the attention of the federal authorities, and to excite no radical sympathy anywhere. Twenty-five negroes were employed at the coal mines in Perry county in the place of white men who had struck and left. While thus peaceably engaged they were attacked, brutally beaten and finally driven off. The rioters finished the day's sport by burning down the company's store; and at last advised they were undisturbed master of the situation, all the employes of the concern, white and black, being glad to escape with their lives. If twenty-five negroes had been violently expelled from a theatre or hotel, or drinking place in Charleston or New Orleans, and not only that, but had been driven from the town by arms, we imagine that a pretty loud howl would have been sent up from the administration organs at Washington and elsewhere. The President would have been called upon to use the army and navy in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace. But when a far worse instance of the forcible deprivation of civil rights occurs in Ohio, it makes no stir among these sensitive newspapers. The colored miners of Perry county, Ohio are in hiding now, in fear of death, and are likely to remain so, for all that the federal government or the local radicals will do for them.

STOCK CITY, Iowa, March 25.—Letters have been received here from J. B. Whitney and D. G. Tallant, dated Custer's Point, Neb., March 23, which confirm reports from the Black Hills, and also state that they have recently struck the most extensive silver leads ever found in the United States. They have started Denver to their number, J. W. Williams, to do over to him the rights to the silver mines of Fort Laramie, March 17, to John Gordon as follows: "We have struck one of the finest silver lodes since the discovery of the lode at Custer's Point, and the national bank circulation will be reduced \$800,000."

CHICAGO, March 25.—The German national bank has determined to withdraw all its circulation save \$4,000, required by law. The Corn exchange national bank has taken the same course, and the national bank circulation will be reduced \$800,000.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The destruction of bridges on the coal roads of New Jersey, caused by ice gorges, threatens a coal famine. All the yards in Jersey City and Hoboken which are supplied by the Erie and Delaware canals, and the railroads are greatly reduced in their stock, and the supply in some yards has entirely run out and the yards are clear.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 29.—Thousands of persons thronged the river shores today, watching the rising water, which has risen at the rate of two inches per hour, bringing up the ice with it. Yesterday the east side of the city was flooded by the canal banks overflowing, but no losses have been reported yet.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARDS REMEDIES. The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WORM TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. SCHENCK'S SEA WORM TONIC is a powerful expectorant, and is especially adapted for the treatment of pulmonary disease. The Pulmonic Syrup is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the salk of which it is composed, has the power of loosening the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the patient has a better appetite, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent further attacks. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are especially adapted for the treatment of all diseases of the liver, removing all obstructions, and restoring the liver to its natural state. SCHENCK'S SEA WORM TONIC is a powerful expectorant, and is especially adapted for the treatment of pulmonary disease. The Pulmonic Syrup is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the salk of which it is composed, has the power of loosening the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the patient has a better appetite, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent further attacks. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are especially adapted for the treatment of all diseases of the liver, removing all obstructions, and restoring the liver to its natural state. SCHENCK'S SEA WORM TONIC is a powerful expectorant, and is especially adapted for the treatment of pulmonary disease. The Pulmonic Syrup is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the salk of which it is composed, has the power of loosening the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the patient has a better appetite, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent further attacks. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are especially adapted for the treatment of all diseases of the liver, removing all obstructions, and restoring the liver to its natural state.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF MONTROSE AND BRIDGEWATER POOR ASYLUM. For the year ending March 31, 1875. RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include Balance in hands of Treasurer, Contributions, and other sources. Expenditures include Provisions, Clothing, Fuel, and other expenses.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY. Real estate, Personal property, and other assets.

ASSIGNOR'S SALE AT THE STORE OF D. A. TITUSWORTH IN BROOKLYN CENTRE.

SIX MONTHS NOTICE. Notice to creditors regarding the estate of D. A. Titusworth.

FOR SALE. A HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN, on Prospect Street, Montrose.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice regarding the estate of W. W. Watson.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE. Office of W. W. Watson, Attorney-at-Law.

DON'T READ THIS! Notice regarding a book or publication.

What We Have Got. A list of goods and services available for sale.

DRY GOODS! GROCERIES, PROVISIONS. A list of various goods and food items.

BOOTS AND SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY AND HARDWARE.

TELEGRAPHIC. News and information received via telegraph.

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Legal Advertisements.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT. Notice regarding mercantile appraisal services.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. Various legal notices and court proceedings.

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