THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 19, 1874.

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Land Gobblers.

Stealing or gobbling up the public lands, of California, is a business that is now carried on by the speculateing thieves. The Washington correspondent of the Press says: A well known gentleman who recently arrived from California has laid before the Senate Committee on Public Lands some startling facts and figures with regard to the manner in which the public lands of that State mineral as well as agricultural-are being gobbled by speculators and apportioned among a ring of large capitalists, in utter defiance of the homestead and other acts of Congress relating to the public lands. It appears that, under cover of an act of Congress passed some time ago through the efforts mainly of Senator Sargent, then a member of the House, the valuable mineral lands of California were thrown open to settlers but instead of actual settlers taking possession of them they were at once pre-tempted by capitalists, who complied with the homestead law so far as to place some of their agents and dependents upon the lands, the capitalists still holding the proprietary title to them. As some doubt has been raised as to the right of these gentlemen to hold possession of the lands, Senator Sargent has introduced a couple of bills this session which if passed will effectually confirm them in their title. These mineral lands, which were obtained from the Government for a few dollars, are now worth millions of dollars, and are all owned by a few men. It is probable that the facts now before the Public Lands Committee will lead to an investigation as to show the parties came in possession of the lands, which may result in some wholesome legislation on the subject.

Since the close of the war, the army has been kept up to an unwarranted extent, and at an enormous waste of money in order that favorites might live off of the public. There is at length some hope of retrenchment. The joint committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia met recently in the room of the senate committee on mines and mining, Senator Boutwell presiding, and appointed a subcommittee consisting of Boutwell, Wilson, Thurman and Hamilton to consider the best mode of conducting the investigation and to report to the full committee.

The committee came to the conclusion it would be best to have the investigation public to the extent of allowing present during the sessions of the committee authorized representatives of the press and parties especially interested in the investigation with the counsel. This, it is understood, includes not only the persons making charges against the district government but the parties of that government affected by those accusations. The joint committee will not meet again until the sub-committee shall be ready to report.

Miss Sweeley has been nominated for school director in the 4th Ward, Williamsport.

Brown's last week's Republican reads the following gentleman out of the radical party: Aleck M'Clure, Ed. Blanchard, Gen. Beaver, and commissioner Gramley. Well indeed that's the biggest week's work ever performed by Brown. How often did you have to spit in your hands until you got through with the job, Brown? Did you do it under contract, per head,—or on your own hook.

—For half a century people have traversed Shade mountain is every conceivable direction pursuing game gathering berries making geological surveys, measuring boundaries and locating lines, &c. yet it remained for a party of surveyors to make, but a week ago, a discovery of a cave or opening in the Shade mountain near the Bear spring, which perhaps in extent is only eclipsed by the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. In a deep gorge the party discovered that a large mass of rocks and earth had tumbled down (occasioned no doubt by the open winter and late heavy rains) which on examination disclosed a large apperture into which they cautiously entered and with the aid of a pine light penetrated, to the distance of one hundred yards when the blackness of darkness became impenetrable and the blew deep murmurings of water falling over rooks and precipices stopped their progress. The causeway one half the distance is large enough to admit horse and cart to be driven in and further on expands. An exploring expedition is fitting out and we will be able to give our readers a better insight into this singular discovery in a future issue—*Middleburg Post.*

Massachusetts has at last, by the action of the house on friday, fully wiped from the records of her Legislature the disgrace which, in the shape of censure of Charles Sumner, has so long stood upon them.

THE SITTINGS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE BROKEN UP BY THE PEOPLE.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 10—The Globe has received the following dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, Feb. 8:

The Ministry tried to force the alteration in the terms of the Confederation through the House last night. The people demanded the submission of the question to them. The Ministry refused. The people, one thousand strong, proceeded to the House and broke up the sitting. Intense excitement prevails, and secession is threatened. At 2 o'clock to-morrow the people will march to the Assembly and demand the dissolution of the House.

State Legislation.

In the State yesterday the sense of the body on the apportionment bill was tested by Mr. Rutan moving to amend by detaching Forest from Venango. The principle set forth in the apportionment bill is that the Legislature has power to form districts out of counties having less then 40,000 population; and further, that such counties may be attached to others having 40,000, in the constitution of a judicial district.

After a lengty debate the amendment of Mr. Rutan was lost by 19 nays to 9 yeas, but without final action on the bill the Senate adjourned. This vote may be held to sustain the position originally taken by Mr. Rutan's committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In the House bills were introduced regulating the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors. The Senate supplement to the new election law was passed on second reading, with an amendment that: "In all elections hereafter, the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts mentioned thereon, and where the person offering to vote claims the right on the payment of tax, the receipt for such tax if signed by the proper officer shall be the evidence thereof. If such person does not produce such receipt, then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, of other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid."

House bill No. 12, fixing (increasing) the salaries of judges was considered. (As it previously passed first reading it gives the Chief Justice $9,000; the associates $8,000, the Philadelphia and Alleghany judges $7,000, the Dauphin judge $6,000. the country judges $5,000. and their associates $3000 to $700.) After a lengthy debate, during which an opinion of Attorney General Dimmick on the subject was read, an amendment reducing county judges to $4,000 was lost, by 45 nays to 44 yeas as was also one making the salary of Chief Justice $7,500. Finally a motion to make the salary $7,000 instead of $9,000 was agreed to by 55 yeas to 36 nays, all the Philadelphians voting against the reduction. Other amendments were agreed to, giving associate justices $7,000 instead of $8,000 and giving the Alleghany and Philadelphia judges $5,000 instead of $7,000.

An amendment to strike out $6,000 for the Dauphin county judge and place him on a level with all the country judges at $5,000 was then agreed to.

At this point some of the Phiadelphia and Alleghany delegations, whose propositions for the increase had all been defeated on the score of economy, apparently determined to give the rural members a taste of the same article, and Mr. Ramey moved to reduce the country judges from $5,000 to $3,000. The country members, however, declined the economy, and defeated the motion by 80 nays to 5 yeas, but shortly after agreed to an amendment to giving the country judges $4,500

Mr. Ramey moved to give associate country judges not learned in law five dollars for each day actually employed, with mileage provided no aggregate salary be less than $300. Agreed to.

The bill, as above amended, was prepared for third reading.

The Judicial district, 26th, composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, will have two judges—the additional law judge to be elected next fall.

Judge Rockefeller, who presides in one of the judicial districts in the lower counties, is called Judge Sockefaller by the crimimals down there.

In another column we print the platform as put forth by the national grangers convention. We see no fault in it—it is plain, and needs no comment.

WOMAN'S LIQUOR CRUSADE.

Praying out and Buying out the Dream-Shop Keepers.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A HOUSE OF PRAYER—THE RIGHT TO PRAY FOR ONE WHO DOESN'T ASK FOR PRAYERS—A NOTABLE CONVERSION.

We lately gave account of the new temperance crusade inaugurated in Ohio by the ladies. According to to some accounts, it has spread to Indiana. Hence a great victory is claimed. It must be admitted that a tolerably good show is being made. At London, in Madison county, $42,000 was subscribed as a fund to prosecute liquor dealers under a new law. One gentleman alone subscribed $2,000, and offered, if needed, to make it $20,000. At a place called Logan, seventy ladies started on a tour of extermination; they stopped at the door of a saloon-keeper named Graig, who barred his doors and resolutely refused to allow them to enter, but he will probably be besieged as was the one referred to by us the other day, who finally succumbed. They had more luck in visiting a drinking place kept by one of their own sex. The lady met them with a welcome, and, after a brief interview, surrendered and promised to quit the business. At Washington, Fayette county, one of the ladies sued a whisky dealer under the Adair law, obtained a judgment for $150, and has begun a suit against Beck, a German beer-seller. But Ripley (this can scarcely be the origin of the abbreviation of "Old Rip," can it?), Ripley was the town of their glory. This place, in Brown county, was visited by these persevering ladies and although the town supports twenty-three saloons, nearly every man visited promised to abandon the trade. There is no knowing where they will stop.

The woman's movement against rum-sellers in Ohio is still prosecuted with vigor, and the Western newspapers contain diffusive accounts of the crusade. A great many queer and humorous incidents are described by the correspondents of the Cincinnati and Chicago journals, of which the following will serve as examples.

In Hillsboro, the women who have been laboring for many days with a Mr. Dunn, a druggist, who refuses to accede to their demands, have been astonished at seeing the object of their persistent attentions assume the aggressive and invoke the majesty of the law to sustain him in his defiant attitude. Mr. Dunn has entered suit against the ladies who have been engaged in the crusade against him, claiming $10,000 damages for trespass and defamation of character. He has also procured from Judge Shafford an injunction restraining them from further interferences with his business. The following is an extract from the injunction:

This is to command you, the said above named defendants, each and all of you, from using for praying, singing, exhorting, or any other purpose a certain plank and canvas structure or shanty erected on High street, in Hillsboro, Ohio, in front of the drug store of W. H. H. Dunn; and it is further ordered that you, said defendants, are ordered to remove the said structure or shanty forthwith, and each and every part of the same whether plank or canvas; and you are each and all hereby restrained and enjoined from re-erecting or replacing the said structure or any similar structure in said locality or upon said street, to the annoyance of said W. H. H. Dunn; and it is further ordered that you, the said defendants, each and all of you, are hereby enjoined and restrained from singing, praying, exhorting or making a noise and disturbance in front of said drug store of said W. H. H. Dunn, or on the side walk, or on the steps thereof or in the vicinity thereof, to his annoyance, or from trespassing in or upon his said premises, or in any manner interrupting his said business and this you will in no wise omit, under the penalty of the law.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer had an interview with Judge Safford, and asked him what he should do if any of the citizens disobeyed the injunction, and commenced re-enacting the bother or commenced praying in front of Mr. Dunn's.

"Do, sir? Why, I shall have them arrested, and will put them in jail on bread and water for contempt," said the Judge.

"But, Judge, can't these ladies pray where they choose?" I asked.

"No, sir. They have no more right to pray in front of a man's house and disturb a man's peace than they have to file a saw or grind a hand organ."

"But they have a right to go away and pray for Mr. Dunn, if they want to, haven't they?"

"No, sir; not if Mr. Dunn objects. His name is his own property, and if he is satisfied that these people are using his name among crowds of people so as to bring odium upon himself, his family, or his business, he can enjoin them, and any Judge, if Mr. Dunn should show proper cause, would have to grant the injunction."

In New Vienna J. C. Van Pelt, who kept a saloon bearing an unsavory reputation lost his temper when the ladies crowded into his place. First he swore and then prayed back—prayed that the Lord would convert the ladies and teach them to mind their own business. Then he shook a barrel of beer and took out the plug. In a moment the ladies were covered with foam. They came rushing out looking like mermaids, and with an awful odor of beer. Their polonaise and panniers were wetted, and their ostrich plumes looked like whipped roosters' tails. But the ladies were not discouraged. They marched straight home, and returned again with prayers in their mouths and smiles on their faces. Van Pelt stood out until he succeeded in acquiring the name of being the wickedest man in Ohio, when he surrendered and helped to smash his own whiskey barrels. Then the ladies presented him with $150 and started him on a lecturing tour.

In Wilmington the ladies have a portable church on wheels, like a daguerrean car, which they roll around in front of liquor saloons. There the car stands while the ladies pray and sing "Coronation" and "Old Hundred." One day they all crowded around a beer wagon which was labelled "Marietta Ice." The driver escaped, after they had prayed him crazy, and started for Sabine. But the ladies anticipated his arrival by a telegraph despatch, and the Sabine ladies met him with his load of beer and prayed for him till, like Saul, he gave up in despair.

In Washington they tell a story about Ralph Johnson, who became alarmed when the ladies came and prayed in his saloon. The next day Ralph came to them almost heart-broken, and said if he could only get rid of five barrels of whiskey which he then had on hand he would join the temperance cause himself. "We will buy your poisonous whiskey and pay you for it," said the ladies. "All right," said Ralph, and he took $300 and rolled the whiskey out. The ladies emptied the whiskey out into the street, Ralph joined the cause for one day, and then went to Lynchburg, where they have 11,000 barrels of proof whiskey in store and bought a new lot. "What do you mean by doing this Mr. Johnton?" asked a deacon of the church. "Well," replied Ralph, "my customers war kinder partic'lar like and that thar old whiskey was so dogon weak that I could not sell it to em no how; but it didn't hurt the ladies, for it was just as good as the best proof whiskey to wash down the gutters with."

The funniest incident connected with the temperance imbroglio occurred with Charley Crothiers, a saloon keeper in Greenfield. The ladies all thronged to Charley's saloon, and commenced praying and singing. Charley welcomed them, offered them chairs, and seemed delighted to see them. He even joined in the singing. The praying and singing were kept up for several days, Charley never once losing his temper. The more they prayed and sang, the happier Charley looked. One day a gentleman came to Charley and broke out: "I say, Charley, ain't you getting most tired of this singing and praying business?" "What! me gettin tired? No, sir!" said Charley. "If I get tired of the little singing and praying they do in my saloon here, what in the d—l will I do when I go to heaven among the angels, where they sing and pray all the time?" Then Charley winked and took a chew of cavendish.

The Latest from the Women's Temperance War—Praying in a Snow Storm.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10.—The temperance movement has received a fresh impetus from reported successes At Washington Court House a man named Passmore opened a new saloon last week. Immediately the whole moral and religious power of the town turned upon him. The ladies prayed before his door all day and until 10:30 o'clock at night, durduring a snow storm.

Yesterday at the business men's prayer meeting a message from Rassmore was announced that he had closed. An immense procession immediately marched to the saloon of Beck, who had enjoined the women from using the tabernacle in front of his place. Those enjoined remained in church to pray. Beck on seeing the procession said he too would stop. Only one saloon keeper remains, and he asked until tomorrow to consider.

At Blanchester all the saloon are closed.

At Logan the ladies likewise celebrate a complete victory.

At Lancaster and Athens work is beginning.

At Pomeroy a society has been organized on the principle that there is enough moral and religious power in the city to exterminate the business of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and they will not resort to law only where other means fail.

BEHM'S BLACK BUTCHERS.

MOODY MAKES A STATEMENT.

THE MURDERERS FACE TO FACE.

Stoutly Denying Each Other's Statements.

John Moody made a statement in jail on 7th, admitting that he had been with Rosentine when Abraham Behm was murdered but pertinaciously denying that he had assisted in killing the helpless old man, thus flatly contradicting the confession of his accomplice in the crime. He also antagonized many other statements of Rosentine and tries to make it appear that he is comparatively innocent. The confessions are diametrically opposite in numerous particulars, and Moody's was evidently framed after he had been informed what his fellow murderer had stated. It shows throughout a disposition to put the blame of the bloody work on Rosentine. The general impression is that both are lying, but the lesser credence is placed in Moody's statements.

Moody's Confession.

I first became acquainted with Lewis Rosentine when he lived with Mr. Kolp. After Lewis Rosentine was released from prison I met him at Mr. Shuster's.

I saw Preston at Mr. Shuster's before we left on Thursday. I never spoke to Preston on the subject of going with Rosentine. He never proposed the project. I know nothing about Preston having anything to do with it, only what Rosentine told me at Middletown, that he expected to meet Preston there.

Lewis Rosentine came to my mother's on Thursday morning before I was up; I was not very well. My brother-in-law called me, saying that Lewis wanted to see me, but I did not get up, right away. When I did I met Lewis on my way to my wife's who lived at the railroad, foot of Strawberry alley. He asked me to go along down to Middletown after some money that was owing to him; that he would pay my fare back in the cars. I did not want to go at first; after he kept on coaxing me I went with him; it was along about ten o'clock. We met Mr. Hildebrand, who spoke to Lewis. We rode in a wagon with a man who was going to Highspire. We did not stop—went on through. We did not stop in Middletown nor no place till we came to the lime kiln. Lew said he expected to meet Preston and a couple of other fellows in Middletown; there was no one there.

We stopped at the lime kiln all night; it was not quite daylight when we left there I said, "how far was it to the place he was to get the money;" he said not far. Then I said, "I won't go, it is too far;" he said, "O, come on!" Then he took me out the Lancaster pike about five or six miles; we stopped at a woman's house and got something to eat; he told me the man's name was Gates where he was going; we stopped at a good many places to get something to eat; in crossing over a field a man's dog got after us; I chased him back. After we came down to where this place was (Mr. Behm's) he asked the man at the trough for a piece; he told him to go into the house and ask the women; we went in; they gave each of us a piece of bread; "this is the place I am looking for—this is the man that oes me the money." He says, 'I harvested here once, and he would'nt pay me the money." I told him to ask the man for it. Then he said. "I'll kill the d—d old b— r—, I know where the money is; it is up stairs in a wooden chest; I will take a hatchet and bust it open." After we had got our piece of bread we went up into the shop to warm ourselves, about ten or fifteen minutes; we then left and went down the road; we met another man; I asked him for a chew of tobacco; he said he did not use it, but his father came and gave me a chew; the man told us to go down to the next neighbors where we might get some work, to husk corn; Lew said, "If we get work there we'll only husk till night and then go back and kill the old bugger."

When we got there the man said he didn't want anybody to husk corn; then we came back up the road. He said "come along with me, and we'll stay at the barn; I know what time the old man comes out to feed the horse; we will then take and kill him. He had the cheek to say that if I would say anything he would kill me. I thought to myself if he would undertake that he would never kill any more, for I could lick half a dozen men like him. I thought Lewis was joking; I did not believe he was going to kill anybody or I would have left.

We went out to the barn and laid upon the hay mow. Then when it got dark he called me. I had fallen asleep. We went down. He had a club. I did not have any. He said, "where is your club? I said, "What do you want with a club?" He said, "to kill that old fellow." I said, "No, if you are going to kill that man I am going to leave you then." He untied the flail and gave me the little slim one; then he went in (the old man was shelling corn) and struck him on the back of the head. The old man, before he was struck, when he saw us, said, "I believe I'll go to the house." When Lewis struck him, he cried out, "Oh Lord, don't kill me." Then I ran outside the gate; Lew hollered after me "come back, we'll go and get the money now." I told him I was not coming back now. Then he told me there was $20,000 in gold and silver; he didn't know how much in greenbacks.

After I was outside the gate the other old man and woman came out with a lantern. Lewis had dragged the old man away into the straw. Then Lew came out and said, "John, you are a chicken hearted nigger." Then we got quarreling along the road. He wanted me to go in and help kill the old shoemaker.

I told him, "I didn't kill the other man and I'm not going to kill that one." Then he says, "you are no man at all." He went in and took the man's last, pants, cane, umbrella, and an old blouse. He gave me the blouse and the cane. He said, "I was no man at all. If I was like Billy Mann I could travel fast. He and Billy Mann had killed many a man and it was never found out. Then he said if I ever said anything about killing this man or that he and Billy Mann done it would be good-bye with me.

We stopped at the lime kiln a little while; from there we came home. He said, as we came along the road. "Now don't say anything about this." When I told him if any person asked me anything or where I got the things, I would tell, he didn't say anything more. Down at the United States hotel corner, he wanted to take the cane and coat from me. I would not give them to him. He gave them to me, and so I would not give them back to him; I then went home; it wasn't daylight yet.

I was arrested Monday after; I not being in town on Thursday and Friday, the Fenns are mistaken about meeting me on those days. It might have been on Wednesday that Miss Anna met me, and Mr. James Fenn on Saturday. They, no doubt, thought they met me at the times stated, and possibly were confirmed in their statement by my having stated to my counsel that I met them on Thursday and Friday.

The Contradictions.

Moody says he never spoke with Preston about the murder; that he did not stop at Middletown on the way to Behm's; that Rosentine coaxed him to go on the murderous expedition; that Rosentine struck the fatal blow; that he did not touch the old man; that Rosentine not only murdered Mr. Behm, but dragged him to the straw shed and turned his pockets inside out; that Rosentine stole all the shoemaker's articles; that he (Moody) did not know when he was in the barn during the day that murder was contemplated; that they were not lying in the straw shed but in the hay mow; that he obtained the leaf tobacco there. In all these statements Moody contradicts Rosentine.

The Criminals Confront Each Other.

In view of the contradictory character of their statements Rosentine and Moody were brought face to face and asked to explain why they differ so widely. They were told that they had nothing to gain but much to lose by speaking falsely—that they were sure to die for the crime they had committed. Each of them insisted that his statements were correct, and Moody said that he hoped God would paralyze him if he had given expression to any falsehood. Rosentine was almost equally emphatic in his declaration that his confession represented the true state of affairs Moody took issue with Rosentine, told him that he lied and expressed his astonishment that Rosentine could take such a stand. Moody was much excited and told Rosentine that the gallows would tell who spoke the truth. Rosentine answered, 'yes, they will."

An Unpublished Statement.

Rosentine states that when the bloody deed was done he wore light pants, and in carrying the victim from the scene of murder to the nest of straw they were bespattered with blood. He did not change the pants until he came to Harrisburg. Stopping at Preston's house on his return John Preston told Fannie Sanders (Preston's reputed wife) that Rosentine had killed a man and that his pants were bloody. Rosentine says she then cut out the blood spots and afterward, he was informed, burned them. Fannie Sanders denies having done anything of the kind.

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY PAID BY JAS. F. WEAVER, TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Commissioners pay—

S F Foster paid on bal, Jan, 73	$ 144 53	
do salary as Com'r	611 77—	756 30
A C Hinton paid on bal, Jan, 1, 1873	46 00	
A C Hinton salary to Jan 1874 in full	520 00—	566 00
J G Sankey		489 98
Jos McCloskey in full		129 40
S F Foster writing unseat'd land books	65 00	
S F Foster service on assess books	175 00—	240 25
Wm Furey salary as commis'rs clerk and on bal, due him	1 068 82	
Wm Fury, services as Commissioner on public buildings, unsettled by former Commissioners	250 00—1	318 82
Commissioners pay for enrolling and making list of militia No. 1028	80 00—	80 00
Militia account—		
Paid Commissioners enrolling Militia	80 00	
Paid P E Sellars	200 00	
Paid John Bing	18 00—	298 00
Notes and interest paid		16 475 29
Insurance on public buildings		362 44
Refunding tax, County		137 29
do do State paid State Treas.		1 885 78
Unline Fire Co. appropriation		50 00
D W Woodring, late Sheriff		1 116 03
Jas Welch & Co. stationery		60
J Zeller & Son, medicines for prisoners		11 00
A Williams Dockets		56 50
Wilson & Hicks stov's and Hardware		32 66
Jas F Weaver, expenses seeing tax Collectors		25 00
P J White, repairing at jail		118 50
A C Hinton, expense on Duplicate		18 00
Hoffer Bros. mdse for jail		39 22
Alx Johnson, cleaning office		2 50
Jno T Johnston, postage		16 29
J & J Harris, hardware		79 73
Wm V Hughes, lumber		11 51
H H Kline		20 00
Harper Bros, mdse		4 75
Loeb, May & Loeb, mdse		24 40
Wm McCulley, horse hire		2 00
L Miller, cutting wood		1 50
John Marks, wood		3 00
F Miller, cutting wood		10 50
J H Morrison, stationery		25 00
Thos Miller, work		1 75
Agnew Moore, making draft		3 00
Wm Murphy & Son, books, &c.		50 00
John S Lonberger, repairing jail roof, stoves, &c		415 55
Jno A S Mallory, smithing		19 00
Sam'l Nichols, work		5 00
J H Orvis, wood		50 00
G O'Bryan, chairs and mattress		53 50
G W Rishenberger, rep'g bells in jail		8 00
J G Sankey, extra expenses		4 00
Shrom & Co. binding carpets		7 00
H Y Stitzer, books and stationery		106 41
W E Shaffer, repair'g and work on jail		47 15
W H Wilkinson & Co. boarding jurors in Richard's case		104 00
Wilson Williams, cleaning and work		15 00
Geo H Weaver, removing ashes Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners		3 50
J R & C T Alexander, coal bills		133 75
B F Batcheller, mdse for prisoners		442 98
J S Barnhart, Com'rs Att'y		4 50
John Breechbill, mattrasses for jail		100 00
Andrew Barret, wood		5 00
Robert Brennon, work at cistern		2 50
John Boal, wood		2 50
Dr J H Dobbins, medical attendance on prisoners		17 50
Commis'rs expense, use of County		70 00
H G Conser, mercantile appraiser		10 00
Wm Dailey, wood		10 00
Centre Co. Banking Co. on account of safe		1 50
S F Foster pens for office		200 00
E M Foster, services on registration books		1 00
Wm Furey, election papers November election		25 00
Joseph Furey, sub, to "Standard"		24 00
Fryberger & Grim, mdse		2 00
D F Fortney, auditing dockets		15 12
I J Grenoble, books and stationery for office		35 00
Elias Grove, repairs and carpen'r work		57 50
Bart. Galbraith, painting fence & work		55 30
Isaac Guggenheimer mdse		110 00
Daniel Garman, sundry expenses		57 40
Rob't McKnight, gas bill		40 00
Daniel McGinley, water tax		300 00
John McDermott, repairs to jail and court house		150 00
Geo N Hale, court reporter		266 00
Harvey Hoover, Hauling lumber		15 00
Isaas Haupt, castings for furnace		1 00
J E Hackenberry, ice for court room		30 40
Assessors pay and registration expenses		1 20
Election pay		1 751 32
Jurors expenses		1 687 71
Commonwealth costs		3 578 85
Constables' pay		2 009 72
Jury Commissioners pay		678 19
Teachers Institute for 1872—73		28 87
Agr'l Society of Centre county		276 40
Inquisitions on dead bodies		100 00
Auditors' pay Jan 1 '73		95 81
do clerk do		52 00
Premiums to collectors		25 00
Court criers and tipstaves		60 00
Bart. Galbraith, janitor of court house		127 50
Scalp premiums		310 00
Western Penitentiary, keeping prisoners		656 79
Penna. State Lunatic Hospital Harrisburg, keeping Insane		475 68
State Hospital for the Insane Danville, keeping Insane		1 754 31
P G Meek, acc't printing		577 99
W W Brown, do		800 00
Fred. Kurtz, do		718 65
Barger & Co, do		471 25
P D Stover, do		5 00
E T & R P Tuten, acc't printing		50 00
G W Foot, do		98 20
Road views	$279 00	220 00
Road damages—		
L Treziyulny, paid damages	150 00	
E McMeen, do do	30 00	
Jos G Gardner do do	50 00	
D Cox, do do	50 00	
T Butler do do	50 00	
Bridge—Beech Creek—		
Agnew Moore	545 00	
Agnew Moore on bridge account	47 00	
Commissioners expenses on road views and bridges	60 00	
S F Foster expenses on road views and bridges	8 00	
A C Hinton expenses on road views and bridges	13 00—1282	00
Unseated Land Refunding—		
J H Orvis	$ 11 07	
Edmund Blanchard	38 40	
J P Gephart	7 97	
C T Alexander	28 64	
E J Pruner	264 00	
S D Gray	56 21	
Jas F Weaver	963 09	
J M Ellis	172 00—1541	68
		$46,926 17
Unseated Lands paid Twps—		
McAllister & Beaver	$ 43 86	
John Thompson, Liberty 71-72	9 20	
Jacob Vanpool, Taylor, 70-71	39 58	
Samuel Hoover, do 70-71	218 48	
James Heverly, Howard, 70-71	35 55	
A Sample & Son, Ferguson, '73	76 17	
Levi Reynolds, Rush 70 71	79 66	
J K Hosterman, Miles, 70-71	59 68	
Philip Shook or E Weaver, Gregg	35 80	
J O Walker, Boggs, 70-71.	20 55	
G D Kline, Harris, 70-71.	5 02	
John Holmes, Marion, 70-71	43 57	
C M Bower, Haines, 68-69-70-71	64 97	
D W Kline, Huston, 70-71	57 37—	784 46
		$47,710 63

RECAPITULATION.

Tress'r paid on acc't Co	$46,628 17	
do do Militia	298 00	
do do unseat'd l'ds	784 46	
		$47,710 63

List of Taxes outstanding and in hands of collectors, Jan. 1, 1874.

1865		
Martin Murphy, Burnside	176 32	
Simon Lingle, Liberty	242 22	
1867		
S F Ishler, Benner	10 04	
1868		
A Snyder, Bellefonte bore	75 60	
Wm Askey, Burnside	56 15	
A Jones, Philipsburg	95 48	
John Pownell, Boggs	157 60	
Jacob Hosterman, Haines	447 38	
Wm Cross, Half Moon	58 94	
1869		
D F Fortney, Bellefonte	490 78	
J M Bush, Patton	75 98	
D Hosterman, Haines	223 03—	$2109 52
1870		
Daniel Derr, Bellefonte,	275 71	
John Holter, Boggs	113 66	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard	93 57	
Henry Cartin, Bellefonte	207 28	
A J Hassinger, Benner	287 32	
John Minnich, Gregg	170 26	
John Ward, Half Moon	94 63	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard	85 49	
Joseph Crotzer, Potter	39 32	
Joseph Shaffer, Walker	597 11—	1964 35
1872		
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	293 69	
Thos Marshall, Benner	247 05	
J C Walker, Boggs	109 11	
Jno McCloskey, Curtin	163 38	
S Neiss, Gregg	570 27	
H I Gates, Half Moon	256 97	
Nelson Askey, Howard	99 14	
David Robb, Liberty	163 97	
David Harter, Marion	514 93	
Daniel Geary, Penn	21 34	
Geo Stover, Potter	924 25	
J C Nasson, Rush	247 45	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	
Jacob Reber, Walker	110 86—	4047 79
1873		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	2043 04	
E H Carr, Milesburg	201 48	
E Perks, Philipsburg	950 46	
J McIlvane, Howd bor	164 13	
Ed Lucas, Unionville	167 49	
Sam'l Yearick, Benner	1622 40	
Daniel Malone, Boggs	898 91	
Jacob Croft, Burnside	183 61	
Fred'k Kierhoff, Curtin	234 15	
Albert Hoy, Ferguson	2925 65	
Daniel Bartges, Gregg	2261 80	
John Ketner, Haines	1575 31	
W H Miller, Harris	2835 83	
J H Griffin, Half Moon	459 62	
W F Leathers, Howard	339 14	
W W Cline, Huston	255 00	
Wm Spangler, Liberty	555 35	
Levi Rarick, Marion	1293 52	
Henry Wolf, Miles	1165 89	
Jonas Stine, Patton	640 47	
Dan'l Musser, Penn	1460 68	
P D Neff, Potter	3589 94	
David Logan, Rush	996 13	
Joe Thompson, Snowshoe	526 33	
Jos Ross, Spring	2261 30	
Wm Spotts, Union	171 51	
J M Garbrick, Walker	1899 94	
Elias Turner, Worth	282 69—31641	77
		$38,762 63

List of Tax Collectors who have paid since settlement of account Jan 1, 1874.

1872 Wm Riddle, Philipsburg	$ 100 00	
1873 Joe Thompson, Snow Shoe	200 00	
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	600 00	
1871 Jos Crotzer, Potter	39 32	
1873 W F Leathers, Howard	36 85	
1872 Jacob C Walker, Boggs	10 00	
1873 Joseph Ross, Spring	524 76	
Samuel Yearick, Benner	770 78	
L C Rearick, Marion	132 10	
W W Spangler, Liberty	43 00	
Jno McIlvane, Howard Boro	59 88	
D W Kline, Huston	100 00	
J W Kierchoff, Curtin	53 73	
J H Griffin, Half Moon	175 00	
D A Musser, Penn	508 00	
Elias Turner, Worth	118 00	
P D Neff, Potter	900 00	
Wm H. Miller, Harris	1230 98	
1872 D Harter, Marion	80 00	
1873 John Ketner, Haines	478 24	
J M Garbrick, Walker	483 99	
1871 Joseph Shaffer, Walker	27 55	
1873 Daniel Bartges, Gregg	600 00	
1872 Daniel Geary, Penn	6 60	
1873 Albert Hoy, Ferguson	831 09	
Joseph Stine, Patton	50 00	
Henry Wolf, Miles (in full)	1061 00	
E M Lucas, Unionville	75 00	
1872 Thos Marshall Benner	51 00	
1873 D B Malone, Boggs	100 00	
1870 John Holter, Boggs	16 16	
1872 Samuel Neese, Gregg	50 00	

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA } SS.
CENTRE COUNTY. }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre Co., do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled, "An act relating to Counties and Townships and County and Township Officers," we met at the Commissioners' Office, at Bellefonte on the 1st Monday of January, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal this 7th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT HOLMES, [L. s.]
A. J. GREIST, [L. s.]
SAM'L GRAMLEY, [L. s.]
Auditors.

ATTEST: W. J. KEALSH, Clerk to Auditors.

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County, from the 3d day of January, A. D. 1873, to the 5th day of January A. D., 1874

SAMUEL F. FOSTER,
AUSTIN C. HINTON,
SAMUEL GRAMLEY.

JAMES F. WEAVER, Treasurer, in account with Centre County.

1874. DR.		
Jan. 1. To bal at last settlement.		
January 1, 1873	$ 3186 68	
To outstand'g taxes Jan. 1, '73	31739 83	
To taxes assessed for 1873	34228 60	
To notes not included in outstanding taxes	1200 00	
Received from County Commissioners and other sources	20887 81	
		$91,242 92
Jan 1, To balance	$ 4,675 54	
1874 CR.		
Jan 1, By outstanding taxes	$ 34916 41	
By warrants paid Treasurer.	46628 17	
By exonerations and commission to collectors	3012 80	
By balance	4675 54	
		$91,242 92

MILITIA ACCOUNT.

1874 DR.		
Jan 1 To outst'nd'g taxes Jan1'73	$ 1426 90	
To balance Jan 1, 1873	564 35	
		$1991 25
1874 CR.		
Jan 1, By outst'nd'g taxes this date	595 18	
By warrants paid Treasurer	298 06	
To exonerations and commissions to collectors	425 82	
Transferred to County account	657 85	
Commissions to County Treasurer	14 99	
		$1961 25