THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 26, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, *in advance*, 2.50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The Philadelphia Election.

The election held in Philadelphia, on 17inst, as usual went in favor of the ring, but with a greatly reduced majority. Forney's Press republican, has the following caption over its return, which show that fraud and repeating, though beaten down somewhat, are still carried on. The Press exclaims, in bold letters:

The people again defied. A Victory for the official Republicans Gained after the Old Fashion—Philadelphia Powerless to Burst Her Fetters—The Disgraceful Scenes at the Polls—Brave but Unsuccessful Fight for the Right—A majority Against Us which Should Cause Our Masters to Blush Rather than Cheer—Open Defiance of Every Principle of Right and Justice.

It then adds: The polling of votes for the selection of a Mayor, yesterday was marked by such evidences of fraud and debauchery that it can scarcely be called an election. Determined to the bitter end, and fighting with the desperation known only to men driven to the wall, as will be seen by the facts given below that violence ruled, and that manipulating, false personations, and all the machinery known to politicians who are fighting for the retention of power, took place. In most of the wards the policemen heeded not the injunction to keep a prescribed distance from the polls, but knowing that their living depended upon the success of their master, worked as hard for the Ringsters as did the men who received cash in hand for the services rendered. Repeaters plied their nefarious business with an audacity seldom equalled, and many cases were cited where more votes were polled, through their influence, than in divisions, then there were residents.

In the legislative proceedings, in another column of the Reporter, will be found the latest stink at Harrisburg. Some persons attempted to black mail the banks under pretense of using the lucre to help the passage of the usury bill. Some of the banks in the state responded, and sent on funds with which to bribe members.

The house at once had a committee of investigation appointed, of which our representative, Mr. Orvis, is a member, and the committee has already obtained some important evidence. Two gentlemen engaged in this business, have since been arrested—one, Mr. Dimmick, is the representative from Wayne, the other is J. Monroe Kreiter, a Harrisburger, and formerly cashier of the Dauphin Deposit Bank; other members are thought to be implicated in this scheme to "raise the wind."

Legislative Reunion.

The legislative re-union to take place at the capitol on Thursday, February 26, promises to be an event of more than common interest. More than 200 persons who were connected with the legislature for the government before 1850 are known to be living. Many of them have expressed an intention to be present. The committee having the details of this assemblage in charge, have completed a roll of names.

From it we gather that the seniors of this roll commenced their legislative career in 1815, before most of the present generation were born, of these there are two—the memorable Walter Craig of Washington, whose age is 95, and Daniel Sturgeon of Fayette, who is in his 86th year. The next on this roll of memorable gentlemen are the six who served between 1820 and 1830. The names that follow, between 1830 and 1840 are more numerous but the great bulk of the survivors served between 1840 and 1849. More than a dozen of these who adorn this list are between eighty and ninety years of age, usually in fine health and full possession of their faculties. The number between seventy and eighty years of age is unusually numerous their responses to the invitation uncommonly cheerful and interesting. The official habits of a past generation, did not impair the intellect or destroy the native hardiness of that race of Pennsylvanians.

The above is from the Harrisburg Patriot which contains the list, in it we find the name of Hon, Jas. M'Manus, of Bellefonte, a member of the House in 1842, and the leader on the Democratic side.

At the elections on 17 inst- Democratic Mayors were elected at Reading, Syracuse, Altoona, Allentown, Wilkesbarre and other Points.

The importance of one vote was again shown at the election on Tuesday, 17, when D. C. Keller, of Centre Hall was elected Justice by 1 majority—the vote stood, Keller 101, Shannon 100.

An independent grange has been organized in New York, with about the same principles, as the original grangers, only that they are more liberal in admitting members.

The Ohio state grange has endorsed the women's temperance movement.

Shannon 100.

Ex-Senator Wigfall of Texas is dead.

The Maine senate voted in favor of abolishing the death penalty.

A decission important to railroad passengers has been rendered by the Circuit Court of Chenango county, N. Y. A man named Peck bought a ticket on the New York Central from Utica to Albany, and found the ordinary passenger cars crowded. Being an invalid he went into a palace car, and refusing to pay extra fare he was put off the train. He brought suit for damages, and obtained a verdict for $8,000, from which the railroad Company appealed. The case was sent back for a new trial, and Peck has since died. The new trial resulted in a verdict for $4,000.

Hon. Henry B. Swoop, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, died in Pittsburg Monday morning, 16th, in the forty-third year of his age.

Power of Congress over the Railroads.

The incipient movements in Congress looking to an assumption by the Federal Government of power to regulate the railway traffic of the country have been begun in supposed deference to the wishes and demands of that great and rising order, the Patrons of Husbandry. The most authentic exposition of the views of that important organization is contained in the address of its highest officer, Grand Master Adams, delivered before the recent convention in St. Louis. We have no hesitation in indorsing the general soundness of the argument of Mr. Adams on that occasion; but there are some parts of the subject on which he and his associates do not seem to have yet reflected with sufficient care and discrimination.

"I need not here repeat what the discussions of the last two years have developed concerning the rascalities of watered stock, construction companies buying legislators in State and nation, and Credit Mobilier. Those have been exposed till we fully understand them. What shall be the remedy? Where lies the difficulty? For even in our own ranks there is a battle of opinion. Some advocate new routes East, subsidized by Government, either rail or canal. Others would have new roads made by private enterprise, and trust to competition. The first of these would require many years before they could afford the relief which we want now, and besides would surely develop into other Credit Mobilier. The second would only add one more link to the chain which now binds us hand and foot. I see no solution of this question but for Congress to avail itself of its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the States, and for the States themselves to regulate the tariffs within their own boundaries. That this right is vested in the Government of the State and nation seems wholly clear. When a railroad is to be built, the line of which crosses my private property, I do not wish to have this property mutilated. I frankly so inform the railroad. Government now steps in and very properly says: 'This railroad is for the development of the State, and, on the ground that the public good demands its construction, you must sell them your right of way, and we will allow you a reasonable compensation therefor.' Now, it seems clear to me that the same Government which can take my land for the public good and fix a price therefor, can say to this railroad: 'The public good demands that you carry freights and persons at reasonable rates, which you henceforth must do, and we will dicide what those rates shall be.' As well as any one I fully appreciate the difficulties which lie in the way of a tariff fixed by law. I can easily see where it may sometimes work hardship and even actual wrong; but it is amazing—it seems to me preposterous—that disinterested men are not as competent as those interested to fix rates which shall be just to the railroads and the people."

Some of our contemporaries have understood this as a very emphatic assertion of the right of Congress to regulate the rates of freight on all the railroads of the country which pass State lines, and some expressions are used that lend color to this interpretation. But if we examine the argument of Mr. Adams we shall find that it does not really admit of such an application. His whole argument rests for its foundation upon what is called in law-books the right of eminent domain; that is, the right of a government to take, without the consent of the owners lands which may be needed for public uses. As the State authorizes railroads to cancel the rights of private ownership in the lands they need for their tracks, the Grand Master of the Patrons of Husbandry argues (and argues justly) that the power which is competent to seize this property against the will of the owners, is also competent to regulate its use and protect the community against extortion by its new occupants. We concede that this argument is not merely cogent, but conclusive. It only remains to inquire into the extent of its application.

It is evident on the face of the argument, that it is only the same authority which exercises the power of eminent domain that can regulate the use that is made of the converted property. Now before going into the question of law, let us consider the question of fact. It is a fact admitting of no question that every mile of railroad which has ever been built within State limits has acquired its right to take private lands for its track from a State Legislature. There are two or three railroads to be sure, which have been authorized by Congress; but these, without exception, have been constructed in the Territories, where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. Congress has never exercised, and has never yet claimed to possess, the right of eminent domain except in the Territories and the District of Columbia. This distinction between the exercise of the right of eminent domain in the States and the Territories is of fundamental consequence in its bearing on this question, as we will presently show. But before discussing it as a distinction deeply imbeded in the Constitution, we ask the Patrons of Husbandry to recognize the indisputable fact that portions of their farms have never been taken for railroad purposes in any State except by the sole authority of the State Legislatures. Now, Mr. Adam's forcible and admirable argument establishes the right of regulation only in the same governments which authorized the taking of private property, and as a consequence of this paramount control over private ownership. It therefore only proves the right of the State to regulate the State railroads, and restricts the regulating power of Congress to the roads it has authorized to be built in the Territories.

We now proceed to prove that this distinction which has always and uniformly existed as a fact, is imperatively required by the Constitution and can never be abolished without an amendment of that instrument. In other words, Congress has no constitutional power to authorize the construction of a railroad within the limits of the States. That no such power is directly granted is obvious, because every section of the Constitution may be searched and explored in vain for the mention of anything even resembling it. But the Constitution does declare, most explicity, that all powers not therein granted are reserved to the States. The right of eminent domain has always been possessed, and always been exercised without question by the States; not a turnpike or any ordinary road has ever been opened but in virtue of it. Since it has always been possessed, and never directly surrendered, it must be retained exclusively by the States, unless it can be proved necessary for the execution of some of the granted powers; which is the only point left to be examined.

It is evident on the merest inspection of the Constitution, that there is no other attribute of State sovereignty which is so carefully protected and guarded against all possibility of latitudinary interpretations as complete sovereignty over the soil, including its highest exercise, the right of eminent domain. For example, the exclusive grant of the war power and the power to build and equip a navy would seem to carry with them, as a necessary implication, the right to take land for forts and dockyards. But so scrupulous was the respect of the framers of the Constitution for the right of eminent domain in the States, that they did not permit the great powers necessary for the public defence to infringe upon it in the slightest degree. We quote from the Constitution:

"Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places, purchased with the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

The argument founded on this provision is too irresistibly conclusive to need any enforcement. If the great powers of which forts, arsenals, and navy-yards are necessary incidents, are so carefully guarded and restrained that Congress cannot take land by the right of eminent domain even for those purposes, but can acquire it only by the consent of the State legislatures, it is most clearly evident that the right of eminent domain cannot be exercised as incidental to any other power vested in the Federal Government by the Constitution.—*World.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Harrisburg, February 19, 1874.—Mr. M'Crary rose to a question of privilege and asked that the following circular be read.

Harrisburg, February —, 1874—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find copy of bill now before the legislature to fix the rate of interest. The petitions which have been sent us indicate a decided sentiment among business circles in its favor, and have had weight with members of the legislature.

On the other hand, considerable opposition has been developed. Unless this is promptly checked there is reason to apprehend that it will gain such strength in the legislature as to endanger and perhaps defeat the bill.

Besides the general considerations in favor of this measure there is a special reason why it should be pushed through at the present time by the employment of every means in our power. In future the legislature will consist of 250 members, and the provisions of the new constitution respecting legislation will greatly increase the difficulty of passing the bill now in hand, if they do not make it wholly impossible. A single statement will sufficiently illustrate this. At present fifty-one members of the house and seventeen of the senate form a majority. The new constitution will require the concurrence of a majority of all the members, or 101 in the house and twenty six in the senate. There are also other checks and hindrances to legislation in the new constitution which will add still more to the difficulty of passing a bill in the face of any decided opposition.

The importance, therefore, of passing our bill at the present session is evident. While success is assured if suitable measures are employed, it certainly is not safe to put the bill on its passage without first doing every thing in our power to silence opposition. To secure a favorable report from the committee, its friends will be required to demonstrate its advantages as clearly as possible. This will necessitate the marshalling of all the evidence attainable in its favor, and also the employment of experienced counsel to prepare the necessary evidence, to argue the case before the committee, and to dispose effectually of every objection.

To obtain an adequate fund to be used in obtaining evidence and employing counsel, it is proposed that each bank and banking house in the state contribute in proportion to its interest in the matter, to be estimated on the basis of its capital stock. The amount due from you, under this arrangement, is fifty dollars. A prorata return to the contributors will be made of the funds if all is not required to accomplish the purpose. It is particularly requested by the committee having the matter in charge, that the contributions be made without delay.

Please send check to the undersigned for the amount, payable to the order of E. L. Saunders, treasurer.

Very respectfully yours.

R. H. GIBBONS. Secretary.

The following is the enclosed copy of the act referred to:

An act to repeal the usury laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to fix the rate of interest at seven per centum per annum, when not expressed in contracts, et cetéra.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to charge and receive a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum on the loan or discount of money; Provided, That when the rate exceeds seven per centum per annum the rate per centum shall be in writing and be signed by the borrower or party agreeing to pay the same.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the above section be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Orvis stated that he also had received a circular of the same character. That no such bill as the enclosed purported to be a copy of was pending in the legislature, and considered the whole matter a fraud.

Several other members announced that similar circulars had been received by bankers in their districts.

THE BANK BLEEDERS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION IN SESSION—EXAMINATION OF A NUMBER OF WITNESSES—GIBBONS A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Patriot.

The excitement consequent upon the revelation of a plot to bleed the bankers of Pennsylvania has rather increased than diminished in this city, facts having come to the knowledge of the legislative investigating committee yesterday afternoon which leave no doubt that the letters addressed to R. H. Gibbons were lifted by a member of the legislature and that the man who sent the circulars to the different banks in the state is a well known citizen of Harrisburg. About three weeks ago the latter called on the several bankers with a memorial urging on the legislature the importance of passing the act before the house repealing the usury laws of the state. Approving the objects set forth in the memorial seven representatives of as many banks appended their names to the paper. Soon after a circular was addressed to the banks of this state urging the importance of this measure and levying an assessment of one-quarter of one per cent. on the capital stock of each for the ostensible purpose of ensuring the passage of the repealing act. The circular was accompanied by the memorial (materially modified, the bankers say) signed by the presidents, cashiers, etc, of the Harrisburg banks, in which those addressed were urged to extend prompt support and encouragement to the enterprise. The circular was signed by E. L. Saunders, treasurer, and R. H. Gibbons, secretary, both of which names are fictitious. In a short time letters containing checks and drafts addressed to Gibbons and Saunders began to pour into the Harrisburg post office. In a number of instances the money was sent to bankers in this city with requests to pay the money to the parties if all was right. The bankers being unable to find men by those names an investigation was instituted for the discovery of the person who had received the letters addressed to Gibbons. A clerk of one of the hotels was interviewed, from whom it was learned that the letters had been lifted by a member of the legislature. A number of the bankers who had received the Gibbons Saunders circulars returned them to banks of Harrisburg with the envelopes in which they had been enclosed. A comparison of the hand writing with that of a resident of this city showed a striking similarity, and other facts were developed indicating beyond a doubt that he had charge of the correspondence with the various banking institutions of the state.

In response to these circulars a considerable number of letters soon reached the post office of this city, accumulating there for a week or ten days before they were called for. On Sunday the postmaster received a note to deposit all letters addressed to R. H. Gibbons in Bolton's hotel box and a verbal request to make a similar disposition of letters addressed to E. L. Saunders. The postmaster having obtained information a short time subsequently that led him to believe that the names were fictitious he determined to retain all such letters in accordance with the regulations of the post office department. The postal authorities were apprised of the situation, and are now assisting in the investigation of the bold and gigantic fraud.

The committee appointed by the house (Messrs. Young, Orvis and M'Creary) to investigate the swindle met at the Kirkwood house yesterday afternoon and evening and examined J. C. Bomberger, of the Mechanics' bank, J. A. Bigler, City bank, J. H. Weir, Harrisburg bank, George Bergner, postmaster, Harry Uhler, chief clerk, Charles Kemp, clerk at Bolton's hotel, Wallace Fahnestock, Harrisburg bank, and a few others. Although the sessions were private it is said that one of the witnesses testified to having seen a member of the legislature lifting the Gibbons letters.

If the plot of the speculators had been carried to a successful consummation they would probably have both made a handsome fortune—say $50,000 among themselves.

Rumors were prevalent on the street and in the hotels last night that other members of the legislature were implicated in the fraud, but they were not well authenticated.

A detective of the post office department at Washington is here to ferret out the guilty parties.

The legislative committee expect to be able to make a report of their operations to the house on Monday.

ARREST OF THE SWINDLERS.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon Chief of Police Hoopes, acting as United States Deputy Marshal, arrested J. Monroe Kreiter, of this city, on Market street near Third, and Wm. H. Dimmick, member of the House of Representatives, representing the counties of Pike and Wayne, at the Bolton House. They were taken before S. J. M. M'Carroll, U. S. Commissioner, and required to enter bail in the sum of $2,500, each to await a hearing. Bail was furnished by Mr. B. F. Myers.

Dimmick has resigned and Kreiter has jumped his bail and can't be found.

A Man Who Desires to "Run" the Government.

The policeman on duty at the President's house lately took into custody a crazy German who was loitering about the premises. When questioned, he stated that he had been appointed to take charge of the United States government, and that he had walked all the way from Massachusetts. He demanded to see the President forthwith. He was conducted to police headquarters, and among a vast quantity of papers and rubbish on his person was a hand stamp which makes the impression in circular form of the legend "U. S. Government," and across the centre, "President." It is likely the unfortunate man will commence his supervision of national affairs at the government insane asylum.

The Independent Grangers.

Albany, Feb. 18.—The following card will explain itself:

To the public:

For the puspose of correcting any misapprehension which might result from a card published by the Secretary of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandy, I would state that the Order of Independent Grangers instituted here yesterday does not pretend to have any connection with any other association, but as its name indicates is independent in organization on and plans of action. It is a spontaneous outgrowth of the popular feeling against the oppressions of corporate monopolies, and it is not restricted in its memberships like the Patrons of Husbandry, but invites the cooperation of all who believe in its principles as enunciated in its declaration, whether engaged in agricultural or other industrial pursuits. A. S. DR APER.
Temporary Secretary.

Singular Illness of an Entire Family.

Chicago, February 14.—A singular and so far unexplained case of sudden illness and death of nearly an entire family on the north division came to light to-day. A neighbor going to the house of David Thompson, corner or Trumbull street and Bissel avenue, to see Mrs. Thompson, who was recently confined, found the doors were fastened, and, suspecting something was wrong, secured help and forced an entrance into the house, where they found Mrs. Thompson lying insensible, two of the four children dead, and the other two in an apparently dying condition. The cause of their illness and death has not been ascertained, though it is supposed that they were in some way poisoned. An inquest on the dead children will be held tomorrow.

ADVERTISING SALES.—Advertising sales of real and personal property by hand bills was at one time the best way of making them known. But that was before the day when every body read the newspapers. Newspapers have, to a great extent, supplanted the posters, and when a thing is to be brought to the attention of everybody it is advertised in the newspapers. For every person who reads a sale bill posted in a country store, tavern or blacksmith shop, a hundred will read the same thing if printed in the county papers. In advertising, the newspaper possesses all the advantages. It goes into every family and is read in comfort and at leisure. The hand-bill is stuck up where it receives at best a passing notice, and the majority who see it do not read it at all. The newspaper is printed by the thousands, and everybody reads it. Of the hand-bills twenty-five or thirty at most are printed and stuck up. The newspaper is the cheapest and best advertising medium. Sales of personal property are best made known by hand-bills and newspapers both.—*Sunbury American.*

It is a matter of surprise that people who have sales do not advertise them more extensively, for the cost is trifling and if only one additional bidder were obtained thereby the expense would be far more than made up by that one alone. But, instead of one many more are obtained by extensive advertising, and the profits of the vendue are consequently greatly enlarged. Everybody knows that when vendue sales are largely attended goods come much nearer bringing their value than when the attendance is small. It is strange, therefore, that those having sales do not give them all the publicity that can possibly be obtained.

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		16 478 29
Insurance on public buildings		862 44
Refunding tax, County		137 29
do do State paid State Treas.		1 885 78
Undine 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		113 50
A C Hinton, expense on Duplicate		18 00
Heffer Bros. mdse for jail		39 22
Alx. Johnson, cleaning office		2 50
Jno T Johnston, postage		16 29
J & J Harris, hardware		76 75
Wm V Hughes, lumber		11 51
H H Kline		20 00
Harper Bros. mdse		4 75
Loeb, May & Loeb, mdse		24 50
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 mattrass		58 50
G W Rushenberger, 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		3 50
Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners		133 75
J R & C T Alexander, coal bills		442 98
B F Batchellor, mdse for prisoners		4 50
J S Barnhart, Com'rs Att'y		100 00
John Breechbill, mattrasses for jail		5 00
Andrew Barret, wood		2 50
Robert Brennon, work at cistern.		2 50
John Boal, wood		17 50
Dr J H Dobbins, medical attendance on prisoners		70 00
Commiss'rs expense, use of County		10 00
H G Conser, mercantile appraiser		10 00
Wm Dailey, wood		1 50
Centre Co. Banking Co. on account of safe		200 00
S F Foster, pens for office		1 00
E M Foster, services on registration books		25 00
Wm Furey, election papers November election		25 00
Joseph Furey, sub, to "Standard"		2 00
Fryberger & Grim, mdse		15 12
D F Fortney, auditing dockets		35 00
I J Grenoble, books and stationery for office		57 50
Elias Grove, repairs and carpen'r work		55 30
Bart. Galbraith, painting fence & work		110 00
Isaac Guggenheimer mdse		57 40
Daniel Garman, sundry expenses.		40 00
Rob't McKnight, gas bill		300 00
Daniel McGinley, water tax		150 00
John McDermott, repairs to jail and court house		266 00
Geo N Hale, court reporter		75 00
Harvey Hoover, Hauling lumber		1 00
Isaas Haupt, castings for furnace		39 40
J E Hackenberry, ice for court room		1 20
Assessors pay and registration expenses		1 751 32
Election pay		1 687 71
Jurors expenses		3 578 86
Commonwealth costs		2 000 72
Constables' pay		678 19
Jury Commissioners pay		28 87
Teachers Institute for 1872—73		276 30
Agr'l Society of Centre county		100 00
Inquisitions on dead bodies		96 81
Auditors' pay Jan 1 '73		52 00
do clerk do		25 00
Premiums to collectors		60 00
Court criers and tipstave		127 50
Bart. Galbraith, janitor of court house		310 00
Scalp premiums		656 79
Western Penitentiary, keeping prisoners		475 68
Penna. State Lunatic Hospital Harrisburg, keeping Insane		1 754 31
State Hospital for the Insane Danville, keeping Insane		577 99
P G Meek, acc't printing		800 00
W W Brown, do		718 65
Fred, Kurtz, do		471 25
Barger & Co, do		5 00
P D Stover do		50 00
E T & R P Tuten, acc't printing.		98 20
G W Foot, do		220 00
Road views	$279 00	
Road damages—		
L Tresziyulny, 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	[illegible]	
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 29	
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 F Weaver, Gregg	35 80	
J C 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.

Treas'r paid on acc't Co	$46,628 17	
do do Militia	298 00	
do do unsea'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 boro	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 Martin, Bellefonte	207 28	
Alj 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 58	
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	154 93	
Daniel Geary, Penn	21 34	
Geo Stover, Potter	924 23	
J C Nason, Rush	247 45	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	
Jacob Reber, Walker	110 86—	4047 18
1873		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	2043 04	
E H Carr, Milesburg	201 48	
E Perks, Philipsburg	950 46	
J McIlvane, How'd 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	2325 65	
Daniel Barges, 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	535 35	
Levi Rarick, Marion	1293 52	
Henry Wolf, Miles	1165 89	
Jonas Stine, Patton	640 47	
Dan'l Musser, Penn	1490 68	
P D Neff, Potter	3589 94	
David Logan, Rush	996 13	
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	526 33	
Jos Ross, Spring	2261 30	
Wm Spotts, Union	171 51	
J M Garbrick, Walker	1899 94	
Elias Turner, Worth	282 09—	31641 77
		$39,762 82

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

1872 Wm Riddle, Philipsburg	$ 100 00	
1873 Jos 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	45 00	
Jno McIlvane, Howard Boro	59 93	
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	960 00	
Wm H. Miller, Harris	1290 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 Barges, Gregg	600 00	
1872 Dahle 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. REALSH, Clerk to Auditors.

DR.

Jan 1, To balance	$ 4,675 54	

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.

DR.

Jan 1 To outst'nd'g taxes Jan'73	$ 1426 90	
To balance Jan 1, 1873	564 35	
		$1991 25

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

James F. Weaver, Treasurer, in account with the Commonwealth of Penn'a.

DR.

Jan 1. To balance Jan'1, 1873	$ 16 16	
To outstanding taxes	2693 66	
To taxes assessed for 1873	3557 44	
		$6,267 26

CR.

Jan 1, By outstanding taxes at this date	$ 4129 55	
Paid to State Treas. per receipts	1638 42	
By exonerations and commissions to collectors	482 74	
By commissions to Treasurer,	16 55	
		$6,267 26

We, the Auditors of Centre county do certify that we have examined above accounts of Jas. F. Weaver, Treasurer of said County, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 7th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT F. HOLMES, [L. S.]
A. J. GREIST, [L. S.]
SAMUEL FRANK, [L. S.]
Auditors.

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

DR.

July 20, Rec'd of H. Y. Stitzer, late District Attorney	$ 15 00	
Received of John F Potter, District Attorney	175 00	
		$190 00
1874 Jan 7 To bal in hands Com 91cts		
1872 CR.		
Jan 12, By bal due com. at last settlement	7 29	
Apr 4, By cash paid express on books	80	
Apr 22, By cash pd Little, Brown & Co. U S Digest	6 00	
By cash sent Kay & Bro. on account of debt	175 00	
Bal in hand of Com	91—	$ 190 00

The Committee, so far as they can ascertain, report the following indebtedness:

To Kay & Brother		$158 55
Centre County to P G Meek—		
DR		
Jan 1, 1873, To balance	$271 15	
To contract	600 00	
To bills rendered for proclamations, &c	796 30	
		$1,667 45
By over charge	$ 5 10	