

by Maria and George—Mr. and Mrs. Adams.

"My dear friend, what is the matter?" explained both, as I began to revive.

"Nothing—nothing at all," I replied, "only a touch of my old complaint—a dizziness!" As I revived, I added, "with your leave I will retire."

They urged me strongly to stay—were fearful I might have a second attack on the way home, etc.—but in vain. When I stood in the entry, waiting to bid them good night, I trembled like an aspen; and it was with the greatest difficulty I made out to utter, "Mrs. Adams—good evening." It nearly choked me.

When I got home, and within my room, the first thing I did was to throw Maria's wedding cake into the fire—frosting and all; and, moreover, I drove a large ten-penny nail through the card into the bed-post, and then went to bed. I was confined to my chamber seven days with a fever, at the end of which time I got about again. I am now quite reconciled to my fate, and can say "Mrs. Adams without hardly a stammer."

Reader, the moral: If you are in love, go instantly and offer yourself. Learn from this the danger of prostration.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

TERMS—25 CENTS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. J. GERRITSON,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Feb. 28, 1861.

At a Union meeting held in Elk county the following resolution was passed, clearly indicating the sentiment of that section of our State—

Resolved, That we are, and ever will be, true to the Union; and if coercive means are to be resorted to, we would prefer to use them rather against the cause than the effects of the present troubles.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Towanda, on the 11th inst. Both political parties were represented. Col. Allen McKean, late Republican Prothonotary was chosen Chairman. J. C. Adams, Elihu Smith, and other Republicans took an active part in the proceedings. Among the resolutions adopted were the following: They reflect the patriotic spirit which controlled the meeting—

Resolved, That in this crisis it is the solemn duty of the people themselves, with whom alone resides the power to will and to do, to awake to a realizing sense of the perils that threaten them, and to boldly demand of their servants entrusted for the time being with the management of public affairs, to endeavor by every means in their power to effect a peaceful solution of the difficulties at present existing between the North and the South.

Resolved, That we appreciate the conciliatory and Union spirit manifested by such men as W. H. Seward, Charles Francis Adams, Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler, Hicks, Douglas, Johnson, Clemens, Botts, Crittenden, and others, and regard it as furnishing almost the only hope of saving our Government from speedy and final dissolution.

After the adjournment, the abolition, war-republicans—who had failed to control the meeting—adopted the Chicago platform, &c., as their best ideal of Union saving remedies. Poor, demented fanatics!

The value of American exports last year was \$316,230,610. Of this amount articles grown and manufactured in the North alone amounted to \$5,081,431; articles common to both North and South such as grain, sugar, &c., amounted to \$86,826,299; while articles grown in the South, and totally unknown as Northern products, amounted to \$214,322,881. Of the articles which are set down as common to both sections, it is conceded that at least two-thirds came from the South; and assuming this to be correct, we find that last year the North exported products to the amount of about \$37,356,864; while the South exported products to the value of \$278,873,746. In other words, after supplying the home market, the North was only able to sell products worth \$37,356,864, while the South after supplying the home market was able to sell products worth \$278,873,746—or nearly eight times as much as the North—

These are simple facts, easily understood by all except those whose minds are in their dotage, and fully dispose of the fallacious idea that the South is poverty stricken. When it is noted that the population of the South is but 3/4 as great as that of the North, it will be seen that the surplus productions—the real test of either national or individual prosperity—are nearly twelve times greater, per man, at the South, than at the North. Falsehood and fanaticism have so long ruled the abolitionists that they can rightly understand nothing; but the first glimmer of light to their benighted vision may yet reveal the enormity of one of their favorite falsehoods, viz: That slavery impoverishes the country. The commercial records for past years prove a directly opposite state of facts.

We are unable to give as full a report of the proceedings as we desired to of the Democratic State Convention, on account of not having received an official report; and the dispatch sent to the daily papers is very imperfect—the names of the committee on resolutions not being given. Gen. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, was chairman and Hon. M. C. Tyler, of this county was one of the Vice Presidents. Next week we shall be able to give some additional particulars of interest.

JAPANESE WHEAT—A Gen'l. Humberg—Farmers will do well to consider any advertisement they may see, particularly in handbills emanating from St. Louis, of Japanese wheat, as a mere trap to pull them out of a dollar. The "sneers of the advertisement pretend that this new kind of wheat will yield "300 bushels per acre." That story is too big. It is a big effort to "raise the wind" at the farmer's expense. Don't be pulled by it. Don't send the dollar. You're sure to be cheated.

Democratic State Convention.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by the President, and the Rev. Dr. Nevins invoked the blessing of God upon their deliberations.

On motion of Mr. B. Patriken, the Farewell Address of George Washington was read by Mr. Jacob Zeigler.

The Hon. Elihu Smith, of the Committee on Resolutions, in a few prefatory remarks explanatory of the proceedings of the Committee, and of the harmonious result at which they had arrived, reported the following resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government; and they have no right to interfere with each other's domestic institutions, but are bound by the Constitution of the United States to protect and defend them against domestic insurrection as well as foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits supreme authority, and has the usual and necessary powers for preserving and enforcing the laws.

Resolved, That the Union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home and respect abroad.

Resolved, That the Democratic party possesses the recuperating power which nothing but integrity can give, and is determined to sacrifice on the altar of patriotism all individual interests and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to rescue the country from the control of those who are seeking its destruction.

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertion and treasure in the acquisition of the Territories, equally with those of other States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of all the States in the same, is founded on the clearest equality and supported by the decision of the highest court of the country. It ought, therefore, to be sustained by every law-abiding citizen until a satisfactory dividing line can be settled by an amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That every State is bound by the Constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up fugitive slaves to their owners, and all legislation which withholds any aid of this kind, is unconstitutional, and should be repealed, and suitable enactments substituted, in accordance with the Federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the Crittenden plan of compromise, present a just and equitable basis for the adjustment of our difficulties; the measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable, calculated to end the present deplorable agitation, and prevent forever its recurrence. We commend this plan, or something similar, to patriots, men of business, working-men, political parties, to the people everywhere, and we call upon all who love their whole country, and desire to preserve it, to rally to such plan of compromise and carry it through.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States, especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unreppealed on the Statute Books of Northern States, and so long as the demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in these States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in the dignified and prudent reserve of the Southern Border States, and in their conciliatory overtures we recognize the same patriotic purposes which animated the Fathers of the Republic, and that we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to manifest their hearty concurrence in all reasonable constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Governor of Pennsylvania in confining exclusively his selection of Commissioners to the Peace Conference to the Republican party, and excluding 230,000 freemen of Pennsylvania from any representation in that body, was the act of a partisan and not a patriot.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania, except so far as relates to the crime of kidnapping, because said sections stand in the way of a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

The reading of the resolutions called forth much applause, and when that declaring the determined opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to an armed aggression upon the Southern States was read, the whole Convention rose en masse, and with the waving of hats and the violent shouts of enthusiasm, shook the very walls of the building that held them. They were adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Levi Tate, of Columbia, moved that a Committee of Thirty-three, be appointed to report and submit a copy to the Peace Conference next sitting at Washington. Hon. John Ross moved to amend by adding, that the President, Gen. Foster, be made the Chairman. Judge Shannon, of Allegheny, moved to further amend, and that they present copies to the President, Vice President, the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the Secretaries be directed to forward copies to the Governors of each and every State. The resolution, as amended was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Zeigler moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Mr. F. E. Degan for bringing from Philadelphia a messenger to bring their vote to Washington, as the messenger (over \$15,000) was too nice a plum to give away, so they all three came on.

OLD ABBEY FLIGHT.

Lincoln was smuggled out of Harpersburg on Friday evening, in a covered wagon, put on a special train, and hurried off South in the night; appeared at Washington next day, and was cordially received by Buchanan, &c. His friends say he dared not go by daylight, for fear that the "slave power" would catch and destroy him! This is doubtless a hoax, got up for base purposes. Had reason for such fears existed, his flight was unjustified, disgraceful, and cowardly. We stop the press to make this brief announcement.

U. S. Post Office Expenses.

The following has been obtained from an official source:

The excess of Post Office Department expenditures over the income is this given:

Maine, \$32,534; Tennessee, \$161,273; Vermont, 21,635; Missouri, 426,714; New Jersey, 14,546; Illinois, 109,390; Maryland, 107,135; Ohio, 280,462; Virginia, 255,339; Indiana, 147,592; N. Carolina, 128,859; Arkansas, 280,808; S. Carolina, 140,400; Iowa, 123,788; Georgia, 165,744; California, 774,902; Florida, 167,218; Oregon, 24,500; Alabama, 282,351; Minnesota, 86,632; Mississippi, 251,904; New Mexico, 15,789; Texas, 578,103; Utah, 102,150; Kentucky, 100,042; Nebraska, 33,763; Wisconsin, 44,240; Wash. Ter., 37,449; Michigan, 84,515; Kansas, 42,253; Louisiana, 367,693.

Total \$5,577,845

Excess of receipts over expenditures:

N. Hampshire, \$1,664; Pennsylvania, 76,615; Mass., 182,127; Delaware, 14,017; R. Island, 25,113; D. Columbia, 11,292; Connecticut, 3,748; New York, 504,908. Total, \$820,759

It may be remarked that the larger amount of foreign postage is collected in those States having an excess of receipts over expenses, and it is this which mainly saves them from loss. It will be seen that nearly all the Northern States do not pay expenses; and that Ohio sinks twice as much as South Carolina. This table explodes the abolition clap-trap about the North having to pay for carrying Southern mails. For convenience of space, we omit the old cents on each item—thus leaving a slight inaccuracy in the footing up; but the amount in dollars is correct.

The way in which the New York Courier and Enquirer piches into the New York Tribune, both Republicans of the first water, is just this. The Courier says to the Tribune—

"Expediency, the sacrifice of principles and compromise, were all legitimate according to the Tribune, when necessary for obtaining power, and patronage; but not to be thought of, tolerated, or resorted to, for the noble purpose of consolidating the moderate men of the border States, and thereby preserving the Constitution and the Union without bloodshed."

GENERAL JACKSON ON COERCION.

General Jackson, in his farewell address to the American people in March, 1827, thus alluded to coercion. He said:

"If such a struggle is ever begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end to the Union, and with it an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the wrongs would not secure to them the blessing of liberty. It would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin."

These words of the venerable patriot ought to be inscribed in letters of gold and everywhere distributed. A civil war is the end of the Union. Let no Republican, after this, presume to quote Andrew Jackson in favor of coercion.

We print several articles this week to which we call special attention. The article on first page, from Harper's Weekly, showing the plotting of British abolitionists to destroy this government, should be read carefully. The explanation of the Congressional apportionment with a comparative statement of the present and next Congress, should be laid aside for future reference. A statement of the expenses of the Postoffice department in different States will be found useful.

Both of these show the utter falsity of many Republican arguments about the poverty, &c., of the South. The inaugural of "President Jeff. Davis" on first page will repay perusal.

Musical Convention.

At a meeting of the Musical Convention, lately held in Montrose, on Friday evening February 23d, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been our privilege and pleasure during the past four days, to join in a Musical Convention, under the leadership of Prof. G. B. Loomis, and whereas, it is but just and proper that this Convention should give some public expression of its feelings. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention just closing, has been, to the lovers of music, a feast of wine well refined. We heartily commend such gatherings to all communities, and hope all may be as fortunate as we have been in securing the efficient services of Prof. Loomis.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are most cheerfully tendered to the committee of arrangements in making this Convention a success.

Resolved, That to our friends from a distance who have so kindly and efficiently aided us we tender the hearty thanks of the Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend a Committee be appointed to inquire as to the expediency of establishing a Branch Normal School in Northern Penn., said school to be connected with the Musical Normal school of Boston, and that Wm. H. Jessup, John Howell, E. M. Turner, Isaac L. Post, and Richard P. Ross, constitute such committee.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the County Papers.

B. S. KENTZLY JR., ISAAC L. POST, E. M. TURNER, JOHN HOWELL, B. O. CAMP, Committee.

The three Oregon Presidential electors could not consent to appoint a messenger to bring their vote to Washington, as the messenger (over \$15,000) was too nice a plum to give away, so they all three came on.

Weekly Market Reports.

Corrected Weekly for the Montrose Democrat.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES—FEB. 25.

Wheat Flour, @ bbl., \$5.00@5.70
Rye Flour, @ bbl., 3.30@4.15
Corn Meal, @ bbl., 3.10@3.55
Wheat, @ bu., 1.18@1.30
Rye, @ bu., 0.75@0.87
Corn, @ bu., (32 lbs) 0.35@0.36
Oats, @ bu., 0.30@0.32
Butter, @ lb., 0.09@0.10
Cheese, @ lb., 0.09@0.10
Tallow, @ lb., 0.09@0.10
Lard, @ lb., 0.09@0.10

THE REPORTED DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 16th.—The signatures to the following statements in regard to the destitution in Kansas are those of some of the most prominent citizens:

"We feel called upon to warn the friends of Kansas not to credit the recent statements of Thaddeus Hyatt in regard to the suffering cases of death by starvation, and if the contributions continue as bountifully as heretofore until June next, as we hope they will, there will be none.

"About a fifth of the people need help from abroad, but the statements that Kansas is a charnel-house, that all classes are approaching starvation, that there is one step between 50,000 and starvation! are, as we believe, needless and flagrant falsehoods. (Signed) W. C. McDowell, Jr., Judge of the First Judicial District.

"Rev. A. W. Pitzer, Pastor of Presbyterian Church; Wm. W. Backus, of the Westminster Church; J. Kemp Bartlett, Proprietor of the Daily Times; John M. Layton, late of New York; Charles W. Helm, Editor of the Daily Herald; G. J. Park, Secretary of the Central Relief Committee; R. C. G. Bartholomew, Pastor of the Christian Church."

LINCOLN'S SISTERS-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, wife of the President of the old Union, has two married sisters now on a visit to Montgomery, Ala. One is from Kentucky and on a visit to her sister who resides in Sumner, Ala. They are both secessionists, and are in the government of their brother-in-law, Abraham Lincoln. Of course they attract considerable attention, and are the toast of Southerners. The husband of one has offered his services to Gov. Moore of Alabama, to further the cause of secession and State rights and republican liberty.—Columbus Times.

We are gratified to observe that the Scranton Republican has boldly denounced the legislative schemes at Harpersburg, which will in the end plunder the commonwealth of at least \$10,000,000. Most of the Republican Journals in the State are trying to excuse their party friends in power for this infamous legislation, while the Scranton paper speaks out plainly and fearlessly.

"TRUTH IS THE HIDDEN GEM WE SHOULD DIG FOR."—It is true no discovery in medicine for the last hundred years, will compare with the noble purpose of consolidating in its benefits to the human race. It is equally true that tens of thousands of children die annually during the process of cutting teeth, and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind; all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. It is also true that Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is just the medicine to meet the case. It certainly does—as the name implies—Sooths the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed; and for the cure of diseases, &c., its equal has never been known.

If the sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric, reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.—Millard Fillmore.

The sectional party has succeeded, and the prediction of Mr. Fillmore has been verified.—Columbus (Geo.) Times.

MOBE REPEATING OFFICIALS.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) people have just discovered that a large number of their tax collectors put the major part of their collections in their breeches-pockets; and that though this peculation has been going on for several years, the thieves have generally been reappointed. The grand jury of the county have indicted a whole batch of the delinquents.

The national debt of the United States amounts to about a dollar and a half for each inhabitant, while the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars each is required to be paid by the British population if they should pay theirs.

The honor of being the oldest Free Mason in America was awarded to Mr. Middleton, of central New York. Another one, still older, resides near Skaneateles, and was initiated into the grand fraternity 69 years ago, or in Washington's Presidency of the Union and Grandmastership of the Order.

From New Mexico.

A letter to the St. Louis Republican states that Col. Crittenden, son of the distinguished United States Senator, on the 27th of December marched from Fort Union, at the head of eighty-eight men and officers of the mounted rifles, in pursuit of a large war party of Comanches and Kiowas who were reported to be depreying on the Cimarronites.

After following their trail rapidly, sometimes by night, he found and surprised them on the morning of the second of January, in camp near Cold Spring, and after a severe fight, completely routed them, destroying their camp (one of them containing exclusively ammunition), all of which were destroyed. Ten warriors were left dead; number of wounded unknown. Colonel Courke, of the Rifles, and three privates, were wounded, none mortally.

The officers with Colonel Crittenden were Capt. Lindsay, and Lieuts. McRae, W. H. Jackson and Claflin.

The Indian force was probably several hundred. Only sixty rifles were actually engaged, and the whole affair is regarded as one of the most daring, brilliant, and successful attacks which has occurred in this Territory for some time.

Mr. Lincoln says "it is nothing wrong," "nothing to hurt anybody," "nobody suffering"—only a little "anxiety." Then why is General Scott keeping army occupation of Washington?

Quarterly Meeting will be held in the M. E. Church, Montrose, on Saturday and Sunday next. G. H. Blakeslee, P. E., will preach on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

Weekly Market Reports.

Corrected Weekly for the Montrose Democrat.

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Butter, @ lb., 0.09@0.10
Cheese, @ lb., 0.09@0.10
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Lard, @ lb., 0.09@0.10

The New Apportionment, and How it is Made.

We are at last able to present to the public, through the Inquirer, a table, (appended to this article) showing the population by States as taken at the recent census, discriminating at the same time between slave and free, and exhibiting the probable representation of the several States in Congress under the next apportionment. By this table it appears that the aggregate population of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the organized Territories, is, 31,647,490. When we deduct from this aggregate, the total population of the District of Columbia and the organized Territories, including the population of Kansas, which was a Territory when the census was taken, viz: 406,346

We then have the aggregate population of the States alone, viz: 31,241,144

It is upon this latter number that the "representative population" of the United States is based, and upon which the ratio of representation, and the apportionment of members are also calculated. As this apportionment is soon to be made, some account of how it is done, and of the laws on the subject, may be of interest to some of our readers as have paid no special attention to the matter.

It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers; the whole number being determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration, popularly called taking the census, is directed to be made every ten years. For the first Congress, it was provided that the Representatives should not exceed one for every thirty thousand inhabitants; but that each State, no matter how small the population might be, should have at least one Representative.

Under authority of these provisions of the Constitution, Congress passed laws every ten years down to 1850, directing the mode of taking the census, fixing the whole number of Representatives, and for apportioning the representation among the several States. As population augmented, the numbers of Representatives and the ratio of apportionment increased from sixty-five members and a ratio of 30,000 in 1789, to two hundred and thirty-seven members and a ratio of 93,423 in 1850. In 1850, the politics of the country being disturbed, as it is now, by the slavery question, there was an embarrassing delay in passing the necessary law on this subject, and to guard against such accidents in future, Congress, in that year passed a general law, providing for the seventh and each subsequent census, establishing the whole number of Representatives at two hundred and thirty-three, and regulating the mode of apportionment; and this act remains permanently in force until Congress shall otherwise order. It is under this act that the "Eighteenth Census" has been taken, and that the Representative apportionment will be made for the ten years succeeding the 3d of March, 1863.

The number of members in the House of Representatives being thus permanently established at two hundred and thirty-three, the Secretary of the Interior is directed by the law of 1850, to ascertain immediately after each census, the aggregate representative population of the United States, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons (slaves, three, and the product of such division shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of Representatives under such census. It is further directed to ascertain, by a similar proceeding, the representative population of each State, which is to be fixed by the ratio already determined, by him as above, and the product of this last division shall be the number of Representatives apportioned to such State.

Applying the above directions to the population of the United States as given in the annexed table, any one may calculate the ratio of representation, and the number of members of Congress to which any State will be entitled under the recent census.

The whole free population of the United States is, 27,241,791
The slave population is, 3,999,357
Add three-fifths of this to the free population, viz: 2,909,610

We thus have as the aggregate "representative population" of the United States, 29,641,401

This is the sum which is to be divided by the total number of Representatives, viz: 233; and when this is done we have as the ratio or rule of apportionment under the recent census, 127,216

To get the number of members to which any State will be hereafter entitled, we divide the whole "representative population" of such State, by this number, 127,216. If the State is a Free State, we take the whole population, colored as well as white; if a Slave State the whole free population, and three-fifths of the slaves.

In dividing the population of the States by this ratio, of course there must necessarily be some remaining fractions, and these if cast out altogether, would reduce the aggregate number of Representatives from all the States below two hundred and thirty-three. This loss is compensated, by assigning to the States having the largest fractions, one additional member each, until the number of Representatives is brought up to the number of two hundred and thirty-three, as limited by law. When a new State is admitted into the Union, its representation is in excess of the limit until the next succeeding census.

By reference to the table it will be seen that Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Minnesota will each lose one member after 1863; that Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio will each lose two members; and New York will lose three members. Arkansas and California will each gain one member; Texas, Michigan, and Missouri will each gain two members; Wisconsin and Iowa will each gain three members; and Illinois will gain four members. This places Illinois fourth in representative rank instead of ninth, as she has been for the last ten years.

With reference to the relative representation of the Slave and Free States the change will not be so great as anticipated. The present House stands, 148 from the Free States, and 90 from the Slave States; under the new apportionment it will stand, 149 from the Free States, and 89 from the Slave States. We the Representatives from the Free States remain about the same in number, the proportion between the Atlantic States and the Western States has been materially changed to the advantage of the latter.

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

STATES.	FREE.	SLAVE.	TOTAL.	37th.	38th.	ls gn
Maine.....	619,958	.....	619,958	6	5	1
N. Hampshire.....	327,072	.....	327,072	3	3	2
Vermont.....	315,827	.....	315,827	3	3	3
Massachusetts.....	1,231,494	.....	1,231,494	11	10	1
Rhode Island.....	174,021	.....	174,021	2	1	1
Connecticut.....	460,670	.....	460,670	4	4	4
New York.....	3,851,563	.....	3,851,563	33	30	3
New Jersey.....	678,084	.....	678,084	5	5	5
Pennsylvania.....	2,916,018	.....	2,916,018	25	23	2
Delaware.....	112,363	1,805	112,363	1	1	1
Maryland.....	646,563	85,382	731,945	6	6	6
Virginia.....	1,007,378	485,826	1,493,204	11	7	2
N. Carolina.....	679,065	328,277	1,007,342	8	7	1
S. Carolina.....	306,186	407,185	713,371	6	4	2
Georgia.....	615,336	467,461	1,082,797	8	7	1
Florida.....	81,885	68,809	145,694	1	1	1
Alabama.....	520,444	435,473	955,917	7	6	1
Mississippi.....	407,551	479,807	887,358	5	5	5
Louisiana.....	354,245	312,180	666,425	4	4	4
Arkansas.....	331,710	109,065	440,775	2	3	1
Texas.....	418,999	184,956	603,955	2	4	2
Tennessee.....	859,828	287,112	1,146,940	8	2	2
Kentucky.....	828,977	225,490	1,054,467	10	8	2
Ohio.....	2,337,017	.....	2,337,017	21	19	2
Indiana.....	1,350,802	.....	1,350,802	11	11	11
Illinois.....	1,691,338	.....	1,691,338	13	13	13
Missouri.....	1,085,590	115,610	1,201,200	9	9	2
Michigan.....	754,291	.....	754,291	6	6	2
Wisconsin.....	768,485	.....	768,485	6	6	3
Iowa.....	682,002	.....	682,002	5	5	3
Minnesota.....	172,793	.....	172,793	2	1	1
Oregon.....	52,586	.....	52,586	1	1	1
California.....	884,770	.....	884,770	2	3	1
Total.....	27,241,791	3,999,357	31,241,144	237	233	23

The ratio of representation is 127,216.

Statement of Receipts & Expenditures

Of Susquehanna County.

Made and Published in Pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the 18th of April, 1860.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY—BALANCE OF COLLECTORS' ACCOUNTS FOR 1860.

Collectors.	Townships.	Dr. Paid.	Am. Paid.	Ex. Pr. Paid.
Thomas Watkins.....	Clifford.....	150	63	50
William Hobbs.....	Friendship.....	150	63	50
E. B. Houston.....	Jackson.....	150	63	50
W. H. Woodruff.....	Apoc.....	150	63	50
J. Carter.....	Ararat.....	150	63	50
L. S. Carpenter.....	Brooklyn.....	150	63	50
W. S. Lewis.....	Bridgeville.....	150	63	50
E. S. Lewis.....	Brooklyn.....	150	63	50
D. W. Miller.....	Clifford.....	150	63	50
W. Norton.....	Friendship.....	150	63	50
John Brown.....	Friendship.....	150	63	50
E. D. Turner.....	Friendship.....	150	63	50
M. C. Stinson.....	Friendship.....	150	63	50
L. S. Westcott.....	Friendship.....	150	63	50
D. Taylor.....	Friendship.....	150	63	50
W. S. Lewis.....	Friendship.....	150	63	50
D. W. Miller				