

CONGRESSIONAL.
Confiscation and Emancipation.

In the United States Senate, March 3, Mr. McMillan, Anti-Confiscation, of Cal., proceeded to speak at length on the Confiscation Bill. He referred to the condition of the country, and claimed that all desired the return of peace; but peace could not be obtained by submission, or by the principles set forth in this bill. Such principles would only perpetuate the rebellion, and would result in the restoration of the Union. He referred to the counsels of election and Roman statesmen, and also quoted from modern authors on international law—Vattel, Grotius and others, in favor of emancipation and against the destruction of private property.

He claimed that the policy of this Government, as well as the conduct of the greatest and best men of the country were opposed to confiscation. He referred to the inaugural of the President, and the instructions of the Secretary of State as in favor of leniency. He said this bill was a violation of all international law, and no such act was ever passed by a civilized nation. The general usage of civilized war was to treat the property of the enemy as it was found in the country, and he contended that the people of this country had as much right to the privileges allowed in war as those of any country.

He contended further, that the bill was unconstitutional, as it was a bill of attainder, and such a bill of attainder is without a parallel in history—operating on a whole class of people and not against a few individuals, as cases of attainder in England act. It was a bill to send agents of the Government out to seize the property of a million of people without proceeding before any Court. Nothing was so disastrous to a country as to organize an army of informers to seize on such a policy as this would never cure the evil. It would only make a large body of desperate men.

Every true man, who had ever tasted freedom, would rather die than submit to such degradation. He could not contemplate the result of freeing the vast population of slaves at the South, and turning them loose on the country, without fear.

Without concluding, Mr. McMillan gave way for the purpose of allowing the Senate to go into Executive Session. Mr. McDougall resumed his speech. He quoted from Justice Story and other writers as opposed to any confiscation of property. He contended that the bill was unconstitutional, and quoted the declarations of the President and Secretary of State as showing an entirely different policy of the Government. He declared that the confiscation scheme was wild and impracticable, and contended that the bill was the greatest wrong which the country was ever committed to, and which the Constitution as our common cause, and with the olive branch of peace in our hand.

Mr. Cowan, Republican, of Pa., said he agreed with the Senator from California. He thought this was one of the most important measures that was ever brought before Congress, and on which the fate of the Republic might depend. The bill proposed to go back to the doctrine of the founders, and introduce feuds which centuries cannot quiet. He contended that the passage of such a bill would make the whole Southern people our enemies, and the scheme of confiscation entirely impracticable.

And finally, the bill is directly in conflict with the Constitution, for the preservation of which alone the war is waged. Besides, it is unnecessary, impolitic, and totally useless. It was unconstitutional, because the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and no person punished for crime without regular proceedings in the courts. It is unconstitutional because Congress has no power to pass it. The bill makes no distinction between those forced into the rebellion and those willing. He protested against that section of the bill freeing the slaves as an entire departure from the principles of the Constitution, and especially impolitic at this time, because we are in a war, and we must make a law which was unconstitutional before any better war. He hoped some other and better way would be taken to punish those concerned in the rebellion than shall have been suppressed, and a way taken which will not furnish cause for future revolt.

He would punish effectually those who ought to be punished, and forgive those who ought to be forgiven.

He hoped the bill would not pass, but that Congress would attend to the measures necessary to secure success in the great struggle in which we are engaged. (Senator Cowan is a true Union man, and sets a good example for his Republican friends.)

The Object of the War.

On the 25th inst., Mr. Holman of Indiana offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the object of the civil war is the restoration of the Government of the United States to the Union, and the preservation of the authority of the Constitution, and the welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government, without modification or change.

Mr. Lovejoy (Rep., Ill.) moved to lay it on the table. Carried—60 against 58, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Benjamin, Birmingham, Blair, (H. L.) Blaine, Hoffman, Burdett, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Calfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cravens, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Dwell, Ely, Fessenden, Francfort, Frank Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg, (Ill.) Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill, (M. S.) Morrill, (Vt.) Pike, Pomeroy, Rice, (Maine) Rice, Sherman, (S. C.) Seward, Sickles, Stevens, Trowbridge, (Md.) Verree, Wallace, Walton, (Maine) Wheeler, White, (Ind.) Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, (Penn.) Biddle, Blair, (Va.) Brown, (R. L.) Brown (Va.), Calvert, Clemens, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Cressfield, Crittenden, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Goodwin, Grant, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg, (Michigan.) Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Nixon, Noble, Norton, Norton, Ogden, Pugh, Pugh, Richardson, Robinson, Rolling, (Mo.) Sheffield, Shelbarger, Smith, Steele, (N. Y.) Strat-

ton, Thomas, (Mass.) Thomas, (Md.) Trimble, Vildard, Wadsworth, Whaley, Webster, Wickliffe, Woodruff, and Wright.

Yea, all Republican. The nays were: Unionists, 23; Democrats, 22; Republicans, 13.

Taxation, Wholesale and Retail.

The following is published in the city papers, as a part of the Tax Bill, passed in Congress. If it becomes a law, the array of assessors and collectors, and their deputies, won't be a small one, and it won't be a small portion of the taxes that will be required to pay them. Taxation rests must and will be to a large and heavy amount, if Congress is disposed to do anything to sustain the financial credit of the Government; but we are decidedly of opinion, that it would be less offensive to the people, and more economical to the treasury, for Congress to decide on the amount necessary to be raised, and apportion it, according to the Constitution, among the States, and leave each State to assess and collect its quota, in its own way. But to the Bill:

It provides for the appointment by the President of a commissioner of internal revenue, with a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, his office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks.

The country is to be divided as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector, appointed by the President, for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary.

The bill provides for a tax on spirits, liquors of fifteen cents per gallon. It also provides for a tax on tobacco, one dollar per hundred pounds. Steam and gas, five cents, and cigars five, ten, and twenty cents, according to value. On land and lard, one cent. Soap five mills per pound. Salt four cents per one hundred pounds. Sole leather one cent per pound. Upper leather one-half cent per pound.

Four ten cents per barrel. All other manufactures three per centum ad valorem. On railroad passengers two cents per mile of travel. Commutation tickets three per cent. Omnibuses, ferry boats, and horse railroads, three per cent. On gross receipts from passengers. Advertisements five per cent. on amount of receipts annually.

For the use of carriages, annually, from one to ten dollars, according to value. Gold watches one dollar. Silver watches one dollar. Gold plate fifty cents per ounce. Silver plate three cents per ounce. Billiard balls twenty dollars. On slaughtered cattle fifty cents each. Hogs ten cents each. Sheep five cents each. Licenses for bankers one hundred dollars; auctioneers, twenty dollars; wholesale dealers, fifty dollars; retail dealers in liquors, twenty dollars; pawnbrokers, fifty dollars; rectifiers, one hundred dollars; brewers, fifty dollars. Hotels, inns and taverns, graduated according to rental, from five to two hundred dollars. Eating-houses, ten dollars. Commercial brokers, fifty dollars; other brokers, twenty dollars. Theaters, of hundred dollars.

Wholesale peddlers, fifty dollars each. Wholesale peddlers, fifty dollars; other peddlers from five to twenty dollars. Coal oil distillers, twenty dollars. Income—three per cent. on all over six hundred dollars, deducting the income derived from dividends, etc., which are taxed separately. Bank and savings institutions, three per cent. Payments of all salaries of officers in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, including Senators and members of Congress, three per cent. Legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons, from one to five per cent., according to the degree of relationship, and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by express.

The bill is expected to yield a revenue of \$100,000,000, which the committee think will be felt less than an indirect light tariff measure.

Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The President to day transmitted to Congress the following Message:

Follow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any state which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, recognizing to such state pecuniary aid to be used by such state in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval I deem it of importance that the states and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The federal government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave states north of such part will then say: "The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the southern section." To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the states initiating it.

The point is not that all the states tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more southern that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say "initiation," because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the measure of pecuniary aid, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the treasury reports before him can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this State would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named state.

Such a proposition on the part of the general government sets up no claim of a

right by federal authority to interfere with slavery within state limits, referring as it does the absolute control of the subject in each case to the state and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual message last December I thought, fit to say: "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical and knowledge of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only, and I hope it may be esteemed no offense to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the states and private persons concerned than the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is a resolution which is merely initiatory, and which itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Thursday, March 13, 1862.

The Rebel army in the South west of Price, &c., has been routed. Loss heavy on both sides. So says Halleck.

Elsewhere, we print a special message from the President, which will, without doubt, attract the attention of the country; but as to how it may be received by the different factions, we have, at this writing, no means of ascertaining. Our first impression is that among those who have no motives to control their acts and words, stronger than a desire to serve the cause of the Union, the subject resolves itself into something like the following practical points:

First, Does any State desire to accept such a proposition? If not, "there is the end" of the whole subject. But should any State or States desire to emancipate and sell their slaves, then:

Second, Has the North constitutional power, the disposition, and the money to purchase? And,

Third, After buying, can we afford the expense of colonization, or the greater one of maintaining some thousands or millions of liberated slaves among us?

After we shall obtain an answer to the first question, the others can be more definitely considered.

The proposition may do no good, and need do no harm, if improper use be made of it. It strikes a blow, but unless the President had assurances that certain States would accept, that Congress might better not have had the subject laid before it, as the result of agitating an impracticable question could do no good. It may be seen that the President distinctly says, "This is a matter entirely within the institutions of the Union, or they may be dissolved." It is not a question of the control of the States, and it is now so much advocated by most of the politicians and papers of the Republican party. On this point Mr. Lincoln is right, and all the loyal citizens will commend his firmness in avowing the right. Those who endorse Sumner's disunion scheme can continue to oppose the Government and advocate the legal and illegal, or they may now be disunion, and join in the cry of the invincible mass of people who carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

THE LATEST NEWS.

March 10.—We have news of the meeting of the iron-clad fleet at Fort Monroe. The iron-clad steamer Merrimack, came down from Norfolk on Saturday morning, accompanied by the steamers Yorktown and Jamestown, also iron-clad, and moving directly toward Newport News engaged the sailing frigates Cumberland and Congress, blockading the mouth of the James River. The Merrimack is reported to have resembled a submerged house, with the roof only above the water. The two frigates opened fire upon her, but with no effect, as the heavy metal glanced from the top of the Merrimack. Even at the distance of only one hundred yards, a full broadside from both vessels did her no damage. She then closed in on the Merrimack, with a full head of steam, staving a large hole in her side; then drew off and poured in a broadside, after which she dashed against the doomed vessel again, and left her in a sinking condition. She then turned against the Congress, and that vessel, having no regular crew on board, and seeing the hopelessness of further effort, lowered her colors, when she was boarded by the Jamestown, and all her officers were taken prisoners, while the men on board were allowed to escape in boats. The Congress was then set on fire and left to her fate.

The three rebel vessels then opened fire upon our batteries at Newport News, which had been rendering what assistance was possible to the Cumberland and Congress, and the action continued for some time, when the Merrimack and her two companions drew off as far as Crater Island, the Minnesota, at the commencement of the action, in attempting to tow the Roanoke up got ashore near the Rip Raps, and could render no assistance. On Saturday night the iron-clad Essex Battery Monitor, arrived at Fort Monroe, and yesterday morning she was attacked by the Merrimack, Yorktown and Jamestown, but this time they met more than their match. After a five hours' contest, they were driven off, and the Merrimack retreated toward Norfolk in a sinking condition. The full particulars of this last action are yet wanting.

A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, in New Mexico, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st of February. The loss was probably renewed on the 22d. The loss is great on both sides. Both parties claim the victory.

Captain McRae, who had charge of our artillery, and every one of his command, were killed at their posts, and their cannon was taken by the Rebels.

I. O. of O. F.—The annual meeting of the Odd Fellows Hall Association of Montrose, will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock, p. m., on the first Tuesday of April next, for the election of Officers and the transaction of other business.

Rev. J. B. McCreary and lady express their gratitude to their friends for their recent generous donation, amounting to \$130, and including among the valuable gifts a fine coal stove and a dozen silver locks.

Teachers Institute—Time Changed.—The next meeting of the Susquehanna Teachers' Association will be held at Dinwiddie Corner, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 19th and 20th, instead of the 11th and 12th.

It was thought best by the officers and members to postpone the meeting a week to accommodate teachers who had not yet closed their winter schools.

Teachers of Susquehanna, will you please come forward and assist to advance the great enterprise, the improvement of the young? It was thought best by the officers and members to postpone the meeting a week to accommodate teachers who had not yet closed their winter schools.

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Sudden Death.—Cornelius Rosenberger died in a fit, on Saturday last, in Montrose.

The Great Bend Tragedy differs, somewhat, in details, from our notice of last week; and as various versions of the affair are reported, we defer an extended report until the Court shall have investigated the case. Albert Eggleston, the assailed party, seems to have been notified that his person was threatened with violence, and on the fatal night, while the mob was preparing for their work, Isaac White passed near the house and was shot. Soon after the mob rushed upon the house, doing it great damage. Eggleston fled, was overtaken, and while on the ground, several pistol balls which took effect upon Noah Griggs, with serious results. Mr. E. was held to bail in the sum of \$3000.

Let this be the end of mobbing.

Since the above was in type we rec'd a communication setting forth some additional facts, which, believing them to be more authentic than the current rumors, we have decided to insert.

Some young men had gathered in the street between 9 and 10 o'clock, to express in some way their disapproval of the Eggleston case, and the mob finally broke up. Their presence, appeared in the front of the house, and the elder Mrs. Eggleston set up the cry of "murder!" which started the neighborhood and brought Mr. White who had just started out to see to the engine in the tannery, to the neighborhood. He crossed the street toward the house, and seeing men standing on the sidewalk near by, was going to warn them to ascertain the cause of the cry, and when passing near the gate saw a flash from the front door, and felt a tingling in his side, the place of the wound corresponding with his position in passing. So sudden was the shot that he passed on some steps realizing the fact, and then in his excitement crossing the street met a man, and the President had assurances that certain States would accept, that Congress might better not have had the subject laid before it, as the result of agitating an impracticable question could do no good. It may be seen that the President distinctly says, "This is a matter entirely within the institutions of the Union, or they may be dissolved." It is not a question of the control of the States, and it is now so much advocated by most of the politicians and papers of the Republican party. On this point Mr. Lincoln is right, and all the loyal citizens will commend his firmness in avowing the right. Those who endorse Sumner's disunion scheme can continue to oppose the Government and advocate the legal and illegal, or they may now be disunion, and join in the cry of the invincible mass of people who carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

Friendville—Assessor, Thos. Matthews; town collector, Robert Winters, Jas. Mead, supervisor, Jas. Furr, jr.; constable, Pat. Matthews; auditors, B. Glidden, J. Mead, E. Bliss; school directors, Thos. Hogan, J. Horsford; judge of elections, J. J. Rooney; inspectors of elections, J. B. Jackson, James Finlay.

Gibson—Assessor, W. W. Williams; supervisor, Timothy Mazon; constable, Wm. F. Kering; auditor, G. Wells; school directors, John Smiley, G. H. Wells; judge of elections, R. W. Gehlert; inspectors of elections, E. Whitney; treasurer, H. S. Kenedy.

Great Bend—Assessor, Galen Newm; J. P., S. M. Baker; supervisors, S. Barnes, Nelson Baker; constable, E. W. Gill; auditor, R. N. Ives; school directors, Enos Stoddard, Jas. Clark, Jos. DuBois, S. M. Munson, R. D. McCreary; inspectors of elections, Jeremiah Hayward, W. D. Lusk; clerk, W. D. Lusk; treasurer, Jos. DuBois.

Great Bend River—Assessor, C. S. Gilbreath; supervisor, constable, E. J. Briggs; auditor, R. T. Stephens, John J. T. Carliste, T. D. Eastbrook, E. S. Funnell, R. Stuck; judge of elections, G. W. Brown; inspectors of elections, W. A. Snow, John Colsten; postmasters, Isaac Reckhow, W. A. Snow.

Harford—Assessor, Watson Jeffers; supervisor, Pennel Carpenter; constable, Jos. Galko; auditor, H. G. Blanding; school directors, H. M. Jones, D. M. Edwards, Chas. Tingley; judge of elections, I. H. Parrish; inspectors of elections, Benjamin Watrous, D. L. Hine; clerk, R. K. Thatcher; treasurer, E. T. Tiffany.

Harmony—Assessor, Harry Shutt; J. P., Benjamin Comfort; supervisor, H. W. Brand; constable, David Taylor; auditor, Harry Shutt; school directors, S. H. Barnes, Jacob Schlager, Wm. Tremain; inspectors of elections, Jacob Schlager; inspectors of elections, Amos Barnes, Daniel Utter; clerk, F. A. Lyons; treasurer, Harry Haldrup.

Herrick—Assessor, J. T. Ellis; supervisor, Walter Lyon; constable, Robert Westgate; auditor, G. W. Barnes; school directors, John Thomas, Ira Nichols; judge of elections, Dan. Carpenter; inspectors of elections, C. A. Harding, Lafayette Lyon; clerk, M. Williams; treasurer, C. H. Ellis.

Jackson—Assessor, P. Hall; supervisor, J. J. Savory; constable, M. Hall; auditor, M. J. Corse; school directors, Fred. Bryant, Jos. Foster; judge of elections, W. Hamilton; inspectors of elections, O. Matlock, E. A. Furr; clerk, H. M. Benson; treasurer, W. H. Bartlett.

Jessup—Assessor, N. P. Cornell; supervisor, H. H. Reed; constable, J. V. Birchard; auditor, G. McKeely; school directors, Wm. Wheelock, H. K. Sherman; judge of elections, H. C. Berthoff; inspectors of elections, T. J. Dupes, S. McKeely; clerk, J. I. Bartlett; treasurer, James Martin.

Lathrop—Assessor, John Sherman; J. P., J. M. Lee; supervisor, Silas Smith; constable, D. B. Packer; auditors, W. B. Brown, R. S. Squires; school directors, S. Quick, Jas. Wessott, J. H. Carey, J. M. Lee; judge of elections, E. G. Tewksbury; inspectors of elections, L. W. Kellam, B. Stanton; clerk, J. N. Gardner; treasurer, Lorenzo Sweet.

Town Meetings—Officers Elected.

ELECTIONS HELD ON FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1862.

Apollon—Assessor, P. Clifford; supervisors, J. Tallies, Silas Bardsley; constable, Chas. Rogan; auditor, S. F. Carmalt; school directors, Wm. House, D. R. Basford, W. Gray, B. Fitzpatrick; judge of elections, Johnson Foster; inspectors of elections, L. B. Deard, J. Kimble; clerk, H. C. Kimble; treasurer, J. T. Lyons.

Ararat—Assessor, B. H. Dix; justice of the peace, W. E. Hathaway; supervisor, A. B. Avery; constable, Chauncey Avery; auditor, N. H. West; school directors, R. Ray, Thos. Howell; inspectors of elections, Ebenezer Bushnell, W. G. Hloxham; clerk, J. H. Tooley; treasurer, C. C. Worth.

Auburn—Assessor, G. W. Stebbins; supervisor, R. S. Davis; constable, R. T. Carter; auditor, T. R. White; school directors, M. C. Tubbs, T. Kellogg, J. Bushnell; judge of elections, Hiram Carter; inspectors of elections, N. H. Roberts, E. T. Mowry; clerk, S. King; treasurer, T. A. Damon.

Bridgeport—Assessor, Myron M. Mott; supervisor, E. W. Hawley; constable, L. O. Smith; auditor, George Backus; school directors, J. T. Langdon, Charles Sprout, and R. F. Jameson; judge of elections, G. B. Eldred; inspectors of elections, Appollis Stone, Enos Newcomb; clerk, Wm. J. Frank; treasurer, Sabina Sprout; J. P., Clark Sprout.

Brooklyn—Assessor, And. Rogers, 2d; J. P., G. B. Rogers; supervisor, A. J. Tiffany; constable, Conger Tiffany; auditors, R. Richardson, 3 years, E. G. Williams, 1 year; school directors, D. S. Watrous, P. H. Tiffany; judge of elections, M. L. Mack; inspectors of elections, C. R. Palmer, C. C. Leary, J. C. Lee; treasurer, J. S. Tewksbury.

Clifford—Assessor, Alex. Burns; supervisor, Abraham Burdick; constable, E. S. Lewis; auditor, P. W. Chamberlain; school directors, M. C. Stewart, Sam. Owens; judge of elections, Evan Jenkins; inspectors of elections, S. Arnold, J. W. Chamberlain; clerk, W. F. Wilson; treasurer, S. B. Stewart.

Coopersville—Assessor, David Sherr; J. P., Jasper Stanley; supervisor, Michael Hurley; constable, M. B. Donnelly; auditor, James Carrigan; school directors, E. Carmalt, J. Trodden, P. McManus; judge of elections, Martin Golder; inspectors of elections, Michael Doyle, Christopher Byrne; clerk, T. H. Donnelly; treasurer, D. D. Donnelly.

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Lanes—Assessor, Abraham Churchill; J. P., W. M. Tingley; Supervisor, Chapman Harding; constable, Wm. Payne; auditor, E. R. Grow; school directors, W. O. Miller, Ambrose Brundage, A. F. Snodgrass; judge of elections, Alon Tiffany; inspectors of elections, Levi Walton, M. W. Cox; clerk, L. M. Harding; treasurer, A. B. Baker.

Liberty—Assessor, Jos. Bailey; supervisor, N. J. D. Sackett; constable, W. H. Ives; auditor, L. A. Tompkins; school directors, J. D. Turrell, John Deakin, Abram Davison, P. P. Butts; judge of elections, Calvin Stanford; inspectors of elections, Jas. Carigis; clerk, J. D. Carigis; clerk, L. M. Allen; treasurer, Isaac Comstock.

Middletown—Assessor, R. O. Donnel; supervisors, J. C. Morris, J. W. Sanderson, M. McInnis; constable, John Conboy, 2d; auditor, Barney Keenan; school directors, L. Carley, John Dyer; judge of elections, Dennis Condon; inspectors of elections, Dan. Hickey, Jesse Canfield; clerk, Ota Ross; treasurer, N. Camp.

Montrose—Assessor, Elijah Mott; constable, Selden A. Woodruff; auditor, H. K. Newell; judge of elections, Josiah Blackburn; inspectors of elections, Joseph Cockayne, E. B. Mooney; overseers of the poor, Wm. A. Crossman, Wm. W. Smith.

New Milford—Assessor, David Sumner; supervisor, R. H. Pace; constable, W. M. Moxley; auditors, B. H. Foot, 3 y's, Elliot Aldrich, 2 years; school directors, N. K. Sutton, S. H. Williams; judge of elections, E. S. Wilson; inspectors of elections, J. W. Page, G. D. Foot; clerk, J. W. Walker; treasurer, David Sumner.

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