

they occupy and the exposure they are subject to on account of the weather, &c. When we left home we were as healthy and strong as men need be, but a change of circumstances makes a great change in the men. Our company numbered 103 men when we were sworn into the service by Lieut. Brown, U. S. mustering officer, on the 21st of Sept. 1862, at Harrisburg, and now we have but about seventy men fit for duty. While we were in Harrisburg, our 1st Lieut. M. Whitney, resigned on account of ill health, not being able to endure the hardships of a soldier's life. Our Captain (Whitney) concluded to resign when we had got down into Virginia, where life as a soldier was a reality, and not a play. Soon after the resignation of our Captain, our 2nd Lieut. Wm. A. Larne, also resigned, from ill health. Peace to their ashes. We were left without a commissioned officer in the company; and had it not been for our faithful and attentive orderly sergeant, Warren F. Simrel, we could not answer for seventy men to-day. Our boys are feeling somewhat down-hearted on account of the way things are going; and well they may; but we hope for better days to come.

It pleases us well when we get a county paper from home, for we are in the wilderness where news is a scarce article. The boys send their respects to their friends in Susquehanna county, and wish them comfort and peace—neither of which can be found here. Yours, Resp'y,  
H. G. WILLIAMS.

From Nathan L. Howe.

CAMP UNITED STATES FORCES,  
Near Nicholasville, Jan. 25.  
Mr. Editor:—On the 20th of December, 1862, our regiment with the 2d Michigan and one battalion of the 7th Ohio, left camp near Nicholasville, Ky., for a scout, the destination unknown to us.

The orders were to take eleven days' rations and leave behind everything that might be an encumbrance to our progress. The first day we marched 20 miles, and bivouacked 14 miles this side of Richmond, Ky. The next day we took up our line of march, leaving Richmond 6 miles to our left, and camped at Big Hill. Big Hill is the place where Kirby Smith's cavalry gave the 12th Kentucky cavalry battle to Kentucky. Next day at about 2 o'clock we found ourselves in the village of McKee, the county seat of Jackson county. There we left our wagons, the roads being so bad that they could go no further than here. From here to the foot of the Cumberland Mountains we had to march single file. We crossed mountains, forded rivers and went through valleys that I do not suppose man has traveled for twenty years. When we came to the foot of Cumberland Mountain the rest of the provisions were given out, what little we had brought through on pack mules. The officers told us we must endure some hardships when the division was made, it was found that there were not half rations for that time. It was no uncommon thing to see a soldier ride up to a corn-crib and take an ear of corn and eat it raw. Then came the tug of war. We crossed the mountain at Crunk's gap, which is a deep cut in the mountain, seemingly as if it had been cut there by the hand of art. On either side the rocks are 200 feet high, and as smooth as if they had been planed. On the tops of these—on the very edge of the precipice, were large hemlocks overlooking the chasm, as if they had chosen this elevated position as mocking the smaller ones that grew beneath. The descent on the other side was as dangerous and tedious as the ascent. After coming to the foot of the mountain a halt was ordered until the rear closed up; and then we started, and for six days and five nights we traveled straight along, not stopping any longer than to feed our horses. The reason of our traveling day and night and keeping out of the way as much as possible, was the better to carry out the design of the expedition.

The design of the expedition was to burn two bridges on the Richmond and Chattanooga railroad. This we accomplished with only the loss of one man killed and two wounded on our side. The first bridge was guarded by about 200 conscripts from North Carolina—they surrendered without firing a gun, and seemed glad when paroled. They had heard a few days before that the yankees were coming; but did not believe it, thinking it an impossibility for the yankees to get there. At the second bridge they had quite a different opinion of what they call yankees. Believing us to be thieves and murderers, they fought like Turks for a little while, but were soon overpowered and compelled to yield. They said that if they had known we would not have killed them, they would not have fought us. Poor wretches! they thought we would kill all we took. So much for ignorance. We camped near by and purposed staying until morning, but were alarmed about 2 o'clock and had to skedaddle out of that as far as we could.—The rebels heard of us and ran a train from Knoxville, loaded with infantry, to where we burned the bridge. They (the rebels) came in sight, but were afraid to attack us. We moved off slowly, as though we

disregarded them. For about 20 miles they followed us, but kept at a safe distance. After fording the Holston river, we stopped, fed our horses and mustered for pay, it being the last day of December. We got along tolerably well with the exception of a horse giving out now and then, and leaving a dismounted trooper till we came to the Virginia line, and then the bushwhackers began to play upon us. They did us no harm, however, more than regarding our progress some and accidentally wounding a man. There is one small town at the junction of the Holston and Clinch rivers christened Tipton, on account of its loyalty to the old government. Here some of the bushwhackers fired across the river at us, but some of the Michigan boys swam the river and captured them. The pickets were fighting all night. At a small town called Jonesville 300 rebels attempted to stop us, but were soon scattered in every direction. Three companies of us charged on them and put them to flight. After this we were not molested, and nothing occurred of any note. We recrossed the mountain at the same gap as before, traveled every day but one, when we lay over to rest our horses and get rations. We started with one brigade, and came back with two—one mounted, the other dismounted. During the whole trip the weather was very favorable.

We are now encamped near our old camp ground, and quartered as comfortably as can be expected under existing circumstances. The weather for the last few days has been wet and cold, and we feel its rigors severely on account of a deficiency of clothing, but bear all cheerfully, and hope to do so until the end, still having confidence in the final triumph of the great and good cause for which we are battling. Our regiment is being paid off to-day, and the news is that we are to start for Louisville to-morrow, and there we will take boats for Cairo. I must close, for it is getting late, and duty calls.

I remain your friend,  
NATHAN L. HOWE.

Stokes' Tennessee Cavalry, and one Kentucky regiment, dashed upon a camp of rebels at Middletown, fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro, on the 2d inst. One rebel was killed and 100 taken prisoners. Our cavalry made a sabre charge, took the rebels by surprise, captured all their camp equipage, horses, wagons, &c. Major Douglas of Douglas' rebel battalion, and all his officers were made prisoners. Davis' cavalry, at Franklin, has also captured 25 rebels, and all have arrived here. About 20 are severely wounded.—The weather is very cold.

THE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.  
About five thousand cavalry, under Wheeler, Stearns, and Wharton, attacked our force at Fort Donelson yesterday and were repulsed and utterly routed. Gen. Mitchell selects the quarters of prominent secessionists for wounded rebels. Forty-five are thus quartered. Gen. Jeff C. Davis' division, with a cavalry brigade, left Cairo, Feb. 5—11 P. M. A dispatch from Fort Donelson to-night says that the fight lasted from 1 to 8 o'clock in the evening, when the rebels retired in great disorder southward.—Their killed are estimated at 200 and wounded at 500. Our loss was two killed and forty-one wounded and missing.

Army of the Potomac.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.  
A dispatch from one of the World's correspondents with the army, dated to-day says that the roads which were hard and dry yesterday, are again in awful condition by reason of the severe snow and rain storm, which still continues. Gen. Hooker is busily engaged in the work of reorganizing the army, and some important changes may soon be announced. The engineers' brigade has recently been thoroughly inspected, and it is more than likely that some important reforms will be introduced in the management and transportation of pontoon trains. The health of the army is good. Many deserters are being brought up with a strong hand, some of whom will probably be shot.

From the Southwest.  
CAIRO, Feb. 4.—The captain of the steamer Bowen, from Paducah, reports a brilliant success at Fort Donelson. One battery of four guns was taken by the rebels in an overwhelming charge, but our men gallantly rallied and retook it. The rebel loss is reported at 135 killed, 50 wounded and prisoners. The rebel Gen. Forrest is reported among the wounded. Col. McNeil was killed. The number of the rebel force is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. From below we have information that all our divisions have arrived in front of Vicksburg except Logan's, which is expected soon. CAIRO, Feb. 5.—Our forces at Vicksburg are now engaged in repairing the crevasses of last fall to keep the water out of camp. The water in the old canal is six feet deep, but doing little execution. The rebel force at Vicksburg is estimated at 60,000. It is believed that this is the largest number that can be brought to its defense. A thousand negroes will be sent from Memphis to work on the canal.

Attack on Savannah.  
Feb. 6.—The public impression that Savannah and Charleston are to be attacked by an overpowering federal force, is probably soon to be verified. Although it would be imprudent to state all that we may know in reference to the matter, we may safely say that Gen. Hunter issued orders not long since that the work in the government workshops at Port Royal must be completed by a certain day in order that the combined land and naval forces might be in readiness to move on the inst. Probably we shall first hear of the result of the movement through southern sources.

There is reason to think that a portion of the movement may have begun in the attack on Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river, a little south of Savannah.

Trouble in New Jersey.  
A case of military kidnapping occurred yesterday in Hudson City, which has caused no little excitement in the State of New Jersey. It seems one Mr. Ketchum was arrested by a provost guard on charge of being a deserter, and was taken forthwith to camp and locked up. The man declared he was not a deserter; he had, however, been one of the three months volunteers and was honorably discharged. His friends brought the matter to the attention of a justice of the peace, who promptly ordered the arrest of the sergeant and privates who kidnapped Ketchum. They are now in jail to await trial.

The circumstance brings to mind the fact that hundreds of men are arrested weekly by provost guards in this and other cities, and without trial or form of law are sent off to the army as deserters.—Would it not be well for the government, to prevent injustice or unnecessary irritation, to establish some court, military or otherwise, to try these cases? It was thought a great hardship when runaway slaves were sent back without a jury trial after being examined by a United States commissioner, but hordes of white freemen are every week picked up in the streets of our large cities and taken to the army on the mere order of a provost-marshal. This cannot go on much longer without producing a most unpleasant state of feeling throughout the loyal States. A proper court would save all the trouble.—World.

Filing up the Debt.  
The President sent into the Senate last week a long list of nominations for Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, Paymasters, et cetera. These nominations, if confirmed, will increase the pay of the officers of the army. Most of these promotions have been earned by our soldiers in military service. Some of the appointees—Carl Schurz for example—have done nothing, and are not fit for subalterns. But in addition to the lack of merit in the men to be advanced, we are unable to see the policy of increasing the number of general officers beyond the actual necessity of the service, at a time when the practical bankruptcy of the Treasury should compel the most rigid economy in every department of the administration. But we presume that the administration can see that insolvency and final collapse are inevitable, and they are determined to "run the machine" with the desperation and recklessness of a drunken engineer. "Let her rip," seems to be their motto.—Sunday Mercury.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN, OR FRUIT FARMS.  
Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c. of 1, 2, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$50, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$30. Payable by one dollar a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. stamp, for circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, Feb. 5, '63—17. No. 90 Cedar Street, New York.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, prostration, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post paid address envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. [Impr.]

SINGER & CO'S  
LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,  
WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,  
is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine will sew anything, from the running of a tack in Parian to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gaze or Gossamer Flannel, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has a capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only machine that can fell, hem, bind, and quilt, but it will do so better than any other machine. The Letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming popular, is as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood, or in the native forest, or elaborately finished as art can make them. The branch offices are all well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c. of the very best quality. Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's" GAZETTE. I. M. SINGER & CO., 438 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, 210 Chestnut Street. READ, WATROUS & FOSTER, Agents in Montrose.

Auditor's Notice.  
In the matter of the distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of G. C. Lyman, dec'd.  
The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of the county of Susquehanna, an auditor to distribute the said fund, will meet the parties interested in the same, at his office in Montrose on Saturday the 7th day of March, 1863, at 1 o'clock p. m.; at which time and place persons having claims upon said fund will present them to be verified. J. B. McCOLLUM, Auditor.

Traverse and Struck Jurors.  
E. M. Turner, Prothonotary and Clerk.  
Interest on County Bonds.  
County Bonds redeemed.  
E. Green, Sheriff and Jailor.  
Printing.  
Court House and Jail Fuel and Lights.  
Justices of the Peace.  
Insurance.  
Stationery.  
Court House.  
Jail.  
Tinkham Bridge.  
Lunatic Hospital.  
S. Crossmon, Court Crier.  
General and Township Elections.  
William A. Crossmon, Clerk.  
Eastern Penitentiary.  
Agricultural Society.  
Unsettled Lands.  
W. H. Bred, Auditor.  
C. Wright, Auditors.  
E. Green Refunding Orders.  
Treasurer's Percentage.  
\$15,030.83

1862. CONTRA. CR.  
By amount paid Collectors, 1862, \$12,000.00  
By amount paid County Auditors, 1862, 100.00  
By Treasurer's Percentage, 610.17  
\$12,710.17

Treasurer's Statement of Militia Fines for the years 1850 and 1862.  
Townships. Duplicates. Am't paid. Exon. Per cent.  
Clifford, \$39.00 \$14.25 \$5.00 \$ 75  
Apollon, 25.00 19.00 25.00 00  
Auburn, 10.00 8.55 1.50 45  
Arauc, 10.00 12.25 1.00 80  
Bridgewater, 25.00 15.20 10.00 80  
Brooklyn, 4.00 3.00 2.00 50  
Chocout, 5.00 2.00 3.00 00  
Dimock, 11.00 9.00 10.00 00  
Dundaff, 6.50 6.55 4.00 35  
Friendsville, 11.50 9.85 3.00 15  
Franklin, 11.50 9.85 3.00 15  
Forest Lake, 45.00 23.23 21.50 117  
Gibson, 21.50 23.75 16.00 50  
Great Bend, 25.00 23.75 15.00 60  
Herrick, 14.50 9.03 5.00 47  
Harmony, 35.00 23.75 10.00 28  
Jarrup, 25.00 19.00 14.00 56  
Jackson, 22.50 17.50 4.00 62  
Lenox, 25.00 14.75 14.00 45  
Liberty, 28.00 12.35 8.00 65  
Middletown, 27.00 18.50 7.50 56  
Montrose, 25.00 6.55 2.50 36  
New Milford tp., 38.00 25.13 10.50 1 37  
New Milford boro., 7.50 4.75 2.50 25  
Oakland, 25.00 15.63 9.50 60  
Rush, 54.00 23.78 19.50 50  
Silver Lake, 21.50 17.50 3.00 1 92  
Springville, 25.00 26.13 5.00 1 87  
Susquehanna Depot, 21.50 13.00 5.00 37  
Thomson, 21.50 13.78 7.00 72

RECAPITULATION.  
Am't of Duplicates, 1862, \$496.45  
Am't of cash on hand, 1862, 28.00  
Percentage to Collectors, 1862, 26.05  
Am't unpaid of 1862, 89.00  
\$570.50

Statement of Treasurer's Account with Military Fund.  
DR.—To am't received from Collectors, 1862, \$496.45  
1862. CONTRA. CR.  
By amount paid C. M. Gere, Brigade Inspector, as per account rendered, \$164.00  
By am't paid D. W. Tutin, late Treas. (Ref'd Order), 5.50  
By amount paid Assessor, 39.00  
By amount paid Printers, 20.00  
By amount paid Commissioners for Stationery, 63.00  
By amount paid Commissioners for Stationery, 20.00  
By amount paid Commissioners' Clerk, 50.00  
By Treasurer's Percentage on \$496.45, at 1 per cent., 4.96  
By amount in Treasurer's hands, 116.99  
Treasurer's Office, Dec. 31, 1862. \$496.45

Treasurer in account with "Military Relief" Fund.  
1862. Relief. DR.  
To amount of said fund received from D. W. Tutin, late Treasurer, \$1,023.56  
To amount received from Unsettled Lands, 185.50  
\$1,209.06

1862. CONTRA. CR.  
By Relief Orders redeemed, 1862, \$1,015.36  
By Relief Orders redeemed, 1861, 150.00  
By Commission on Rec'd from Unsettled Lands, 2.33  
By Commission on Rec'd from Unsettled Lands, 23.30  
By amount in Treasurer's hands, 29.01  
\$1,229.10

Treasurer in Ac. Current with the Commonwealth of Penna. DR.  
To aggregate amount of State Taxes levied and assessed for the use of the Commonwealth, for the year 1862, as per statement of the Co. Commissioners filed with said Treasurer, \$4,800.00

of Receipts.  
Susquehanna County. SOLON ROBINSON  
Made and published in the  
Office of the MONTROSE TRIBUNE,  
on the 1st of April, 1863.  
Balance of Collectors' Accounts.  
Report of

Townships.	Duplicates.	Am't paid.	Exon.	Per cent.
Apollon	203.75	288.59	\$2.17	\$15.18
Auburn	63.75	518.98	7.46	23.31
Arauc	121.33	134.51	6.77	6.85
Bridgewater	1,171.11	1,119.94	9.22	58.50
Brooklyn	351.57	220.09	4.11	37.37
Chocout	257.16	273.49	3.33	14.34
Clifford	549.85	513.04	10.80	39.29
Dimock	701.33	654.48	3.12	34.27
Dundaff	143.20	137.52	1.30	7.05
Friendsville	102.25	101.79	2.17	5.36
Gibson	353.75	339.96	6.86	17.23
Great Bend	274.66	264.07	5.00	30.63
Herrick	329.42	281.56	6.23	21.56
Harmony	338.31	307.96	12.74	16.21
Harford	503.58	478.77	3.17	25.42
Jarrup	367.63	346.31	3.00	19.23
Jackson	446.54	420.58	8.84	22.15
Lenox	420.75	380.69	10.54	20.51
Liberty	323.95	292.34	4.60	15.96
Middletown	353.05	329.22	6.50	17.83
Montrose	1,054.73	985.43	16.58	23.90
New Milford	669.58	623.23	15.59	23.90
New Milford boro.	144.75	134.22	2.78	7.10
Oakland	171.51	155.44	7.50	8.15
Rush	540.49	522.66	6.36	22.64
Silver Lake	375.58	338.04	3.18	18.69
Springville	468.22	430.37	13.15	23.70
Susquehanna Depot	221.50	222.66	5.36	12.52
Thomson	206.04	193.73	4.11	10.20
	\$13,836.41	\$12,979.06	\$174.22	\$83.11

RECAPITULATION.  
Am't paid by Collectors, 1862, \$12,979.06  
Exonerations to Collectors, 1862, 174.22  
Percentage to Collectors, 1862, 633.11—\$13,836.41  
Treasurer's Office, Montrose, December 31, 1862. AMOS NICHOLS, Treas.

Susquehanna County—1862. DR.  
To Commonwealth Costs, \$841.29  
Road Viewers, 241.00  
Road Damages redeemed, 100.00  
J. B. Cogswell, Commissioner, 247.50  
James Leighton, do, 241.50  
Nelson French, do, 234.00  
M. C. Stewart, late do, 2,317.63  
Grand, Traverse and Struck Jurors, 1,022.97  
Assessors, including Triennial Appeal exp's, 1,620.65  
E. M. Turner, Prothonotary and Clerk, 244.55  
Interest on County Bonds, 256.76  
County Bonds redeemed, 1,000.00  
E. Green, Sheriff and Jailor, 240.30  
Printing, 248.50  
Court House and Jail Fuel and Lights, 25.00  
Justices of the Peace, 6.50  
Insurance, 97.25  
Stationery, 118.38  
Court House, 233.92  
Jail, 132.00  
Tinkham Bridge, 265.00  
Lunatic Hospital, 235.00  
S. Crossmon, Court Crier, 72.00  
General and Township Elections, 464.00  
William A. Crossmon, Clerk, 361.56  
Eastern Penitentiary, 100.00  
Agricultural Society, 100.00  
Unsettled Lands, 11.75  
W. H. Bred, Auditor, 15.00  
C. Wright, Auditors, 32.49  
E. Green Refunding Orders, 510.17  
Treasurer's Percentage, \$15,030.83

1862. CONTRA. CR.  
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By amount paid County Auditors, 1862, 100.00  
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New Milford boro.	144.75	134.22	2.78	7.10
Oakland	171.51	155.44	7.50	8.15
Rush	540.49	522.66	6.36	22.64
Silver Lake	375.58	338.04	3.18	18.69
Springville	468.22	430.37	13.15	23.70
Susquehanna Depot	221.50	222.66	5.36	12.52
Thomson	206.04	193.73	4.11	10.20
	\$13,836.41	\$12,979.06	\$174.22	\$83.11

RE