

COLLECTION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.

The law giving the proceeds resulting from fines and forfeitures to the Legal Association having been repealed in accordance to the will of the people of this county, it becomes our duty as a journalist to watch with jealous care their rights in the matter and see that their official servants faithfully discharge their duty; that the interests of the so-called "commonwealth" are as closely looked after, and their claims as assiduously prosecuted, as were those of the Legal Association. Much "wind" was used by a few parties interested, in a peremptory attempt to discourage us in our onslaught upon their unjust law, before its repeal, in claiming that very little or nothing had been or would be collected in the interest of the County, but that unless this fund was to be played into the hands of the attorneys, the court and the officers in charge would be remiss in their duty, and that notwithstanding we had stirred up the laboring bees in the hive who bear the burden of taxation, to make an unwelcome hum around their ears, it would be found that they would not accumulate much honey in the county here. Undoubtedly some of these "philanthropic" gentlemen of the Legal Fraternity, who have suffered such martyrdom (?) in the interest of the commonwealth by converting the money belonging to the county Treasury to their private benefit, would be glad to have their "yon't see" come to pass, and if they do not give it their personal aid they may be willing to see it go by default. We have no remedy for the past, but the future is before us and we shall attempt to discharge our duty and leave the balance to the people and if there is a "Gilt Ring Enterprise" in Susquehanna County Courts, and among their dependent official servants, they have a never failing panacea which they can apply by placing the "little joker" in the ballot box, and when the question comes squarely before the people, as to whether they, or Rings, shall be boss, later occurrences are somewhat of a demonstration in their favor. That the people of this county may know their rights in this case, and be prepared to demand the maintenance of them by their official servants, we will give an abstract of the law provided:

It is the duty of the clerk of the court to certify on oath into the county Commissioner's office all fines and forfeitures within ten days after the expiration of the term of court at which they were imposed, and that is a full list of that term. Said list shall give the number and term of each case, the names of the recognizers, and the place of residence, and occupation, when known, and the date of the forfeiture, and a neglect to comply with this duty is a misdemeanor in office. Also, it is the duty of the Sheriff, clerks of Courts, Justices of the Peace, and all other officers who receive any fines for the use of the county, to pay the same into the County Treasury without unnecessary delay and neglect in them, so to do, is a misdemeanor.

The County Commissioners become the responsible agents for the county, to see that the terms of the law are complied with, and must prosecute all such claims, either themselves or by their proper attorney, who shall receive a reasonable compensation, and all money so received or collected by them must be passed upon by the board of Auditors the same as any other part of their accounts. The law thus plainly points out the way, and it is the same law for collection that governed the Legal Association, precisely, except that the money shall go into the treasury instead of into the library room and the pockets of the attorneys, the last being the only thing that is repealed. We have no more to say at present, but "we shall see what we shall see."

New For Victory!

Mr. Hartman is nominated for Governor by the Radical State Convention, he receiving 87 votes to Mr. Ketcham's forty-five. At this writing, says the Pittsburg Post, we do not propose to say anything in regard to Mr. Hartman's public or private career, or by whom and by what means he was nominated; preferring his own party organs to speak; but from them we make several extracts printed before his nomination. What they will now say of course remains to be seen, and we await developments.

We embrace this occasion to say to our Democratic friends, however, that it behooves them at this time to profit by the nomination made by their opponents and nominate the most popular man in Pennsylvania whose name has been prominent in that connection, viz: Gen. Geo. W. Cass, whose record is spotless, and who has always been identified with the interests of his section and State. With him as a candidate we believe we are safe in saying that Allegheny, the home of General Cass, which has been known as the banner Radical county of the Union, and which gave Grant nearly twelve thousand majority, would roll up a handsome Democratic majority should he receive the nomination, while he would also prove formidable throughout the State. We have met many Republicans who proclaim "give us Cass and we will vote for him."

The importance therefore of nominating Gen. Cass, is no longer a debatable question. "Cass and victory." That is the rally cry for the Pennsylvania Democracy. Gold opened on Saturday at 110 1/2, and closed at 110.

Then and Now.

A correspondence of the Pittsburg Post has the following: Observing that the colored folks have organized a beneficial society to be known as "THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," it would be in order to suggest a motto for the banner of the new association:

"I AM NOT IN FAVOR OF NEGRO OTTIZENSHIP." Lincoln's Speech at Charleston, Illinois.

IF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS HAD THAT POWER, [to make a citizen of a negro] I SHOULD BE OPPOSED TO THE EXERCISE OF IT." Ibid, p 150, Douglass and Lincoln's debate.

The mottoes from the lips of Mr. Lincoln would look well, if in gilt letters, and of a size sufficiently large enough to be read from the side walks as the procession passed along.

The following extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speech at Quincy, Ill., would be too long for a banner, but would answer admirably as an inscription over the chair of the presiding officer of the Sons and Daughters:

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which in my judgment will probably forever forbid their living together on the footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I AM IN FAVOR OF THE LARGER TO WHICH I BELONG HAVING THE SUPERIOR POSITION."

All of which is respectfully submitted. Sro.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York declaring the day for holding the State election a public holiday. Such a law is now on the statute books of Wisconsin, and in noticing that fact the New York Herald says: "The general adoption of the law of Wisconsin, in relieving the people on election days of the cares and pressure of their financial engagements, would contribute immensely to the purification of the ballot-box in bringing out responsible citizens to the polls. Having no excuse for absenting themselves, and having on election day nothing else to do but to take a hand in the election, they would learn at once, under the law of a public holiday, the wholesome practice of a duty which has been too long and too generally neglected by active business men."

The Golden Age (Radical) is quite emphatic in its opposition to Grant, and says: "We have no criticism to make on the character or motives of the gentleman who will convene at Philadelphia. To say that the convention will be largely composed of Federal office-holders and their representatives, will be true, but ought not to be objections. Our feeling toward President Grant and his partisans is not at all hostile or bitter. We are of those who respect him highly. But, looking at the forces in the field of politics, any man would be blind not to see that the President has ceased to represent the whole party but only a part of it. The feeling against his re-nomination is, in some quarters, like the settled repugnance which was once exhibited toward Andrew Johnson. If the Philadelphia Convention shall persist in nominating him, it will defy the openly expressed wishes of a large portion of the original voters who first called him to his high office, and will eventually divide the very party which it ought to unite.

The Lancaster Express, an influential Republican newspaper, positively refuses to support the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg.

Hon. Augustus Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, has called a meeting of the committee on Wednesday, May 8th, at his residence, 109 Fifth Avenue, New York.

President Judge Junken, of Cumberland County, Pa., has decided that the Local Option bill passed for the borough of Shippensburg is unconstitutional, and licenses were granted as if no such law existed.

The King's State. THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and elected Speaker Rufan temporary Chairman. Committees on Permanent Officers, Contested Seats, Resolutions, Electoral Ticket and Delegates to the National and Constitutional Conventions were appointed, when the Convention took a recess.

HARTMAN FOR GOVERNOR. On reassembling General Hartman was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

A UNCOMBINE PLATFORM. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions. The first reaffirms devotion to the principles of the Republican party.

The second declares that the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments has not been acquiesced in by all, so as to render secure and permanent the incorporations in that instrument.

The third sustains its policy of protection and against further appropriation of public lands to corporations or individuals.

The fourth demands the continued reduction of the public debt, economy in the National and State administration, and the reduction of taxes as rapidly as consistent with the public credit.

The fifth declares that internal taxes should be removed before the reduction of the tariff on foreign goods, and that in any change in the tariff the tax on tea and coffee should be removed.

The sixth approves of the President's National and State service reform, and insists that this or some other system should be a fair trial, and declares that the Republican party has given full evidence of its ability to administer the government honestly, faithfully and successfully, and that from the people a continuance of confidence and support.

The seventh points with pride to the records of President Grant's administration. Not only his internal taxes have been reduced but \$300,000,000 of the public debt has been paid off, a result for which we are indebted to rigid honesty, strict economy and sterling integrity, which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

The eighth presents General Grant's name for re-nomination, and will either vote against him or not vote at all. General Hartman has been a strong man; he is not weak. The politicians and office-holders who have attempted to "set up" the Convention for him are the worst enemies that the party or the National Administration could have.

Knights Templar. We copy the following communication from the Key Stone of Philadelphia: DEAR KEYSTONE: At a regular assembly of Great Bend Commandery, No. 27, K. T., stationed at Great Bend, Pa., March 15, we enjoyed one of those happy, never-to-be forgotten episodes, that I think are known and appreciated by Knights Templar, as by no other organization; that fill the heart with happiness and charity for our fellow-men; and perpetuate our love for each other and our Order. We first held an election for officers for the coming Templar year.

After which the order of the Red Cross was conferred on two very worthy companions. At the close of which Em. Commander Sir W. W. Simers addressed the Grand Commander Sir J. H. Dusenbury, saying it had for some time been talked of by the officers and Knights, and that as he had always been consulted with regard to all points of order, with his permission, Sir Pardee (our Prelate), would state our proposed constitution. His permission was given, Sir Pardee, in a few but very appropriate, and touching remarks, reviewed his devotion to our Order, his sacrifice of time, business, and means to the welfare of his brothers, companions, and Knights; and said that although his hair was not silvered with the frosts of many winters, yet we considered him our father in Masonry, and concluded his remarks by reading the following testimonial:

"To Past Eminent Commander, Sir J. H. Dusenbury:— It has long been the desire of the Knights of Great Bend Commandery, No. 27, to express to you, in some manner, our appreciation of your untiring zeal, and never faltering devotion to our glorious Order.

"As a Brother, Companion and Knight, and in each of your various offices, you have been ever patient and forbearing with our shortcomings; ever ready to devote your time and means to the cause of Masonry, and the welfare of your brothers, companions and Knights.

"We, therefore, ask you to accept the accompanying gift as a heartfelt, but inadequate recognition of your services and merits. That you will prize it we know, not so much for its intrinsic value, but as a memento of some of the most successful ceremonies of our Order, through which we have together passed, ceremonies that have knit our hearts together in the bonds of brotherhood, as no other bonds known to us, can do.

"And may the light of our Masonic and moral lives, shed as bright and steady a gleam of wisdom and guidance, as that of the diamonds on our little Order, which we have together passed, ceremonies that have knit our hearts together in the bonds of brotherhood, as no other bonds known to us, can do.

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"As there are no extinguished tapers in our triangle, so may there be no vacancies in the asylum of the Grand Commander of the Universe.

"Most courteously and ever faithfully yours,"

Testimonial was very handsomely engraved, and signed by 45 Knights, and elegantly framed, and together with a very fine jewel, made of solid gold in the form of a Maltese cross, the edges and scrolls containing the motto of the Order, raised and burnished, the main background finely chased, with the triangle of Jew, the edges of which were studded with twelve diamonds, and the skull and cross-bones raised of gold in the centre (it was manufactured by our fellow-citizens, Messrs. Wilson & St-Iwagen, which is a guarantee of the workmanship and skill displayed).

And we had a large attendance of members, and a list of 150 in fact, and forty, among which were Em. Commander Collins, of Homelandsville Commandery; Sir M. L. Wood, of Elmira, and Sirs. Thompson, Griffin and Gillespie, of Biaghantown, we had a very happy time, and one long to be remembered.

After the Commander had closed, the Knights were invited to the commodious and well-furnished house of Sir Dusenbury, which was then open to us, as usual, or some of you at least, have taken of his hospitality, you may know how pleasantly time glides into the "wee wee hours." And when we separated, each and every one felt the evening to have been one of the happiest of our lives.

It was with pleasure that we received the above communication. It is a guarantee that the Key Stone is not forgotten on the extreme north-east border of our State. And not only this; we have always entertained a lively recollection of our own past experience among the Brethren, Companions and Sir Knights of Great Bend, and we take this opportunity of congratulating Past E. Com. Sir Dusenbury on being the recipient of such tokens, showing the esteem in which he is held among his companions. We can add, deserve them better.—Ed.

The Gerrymander.—Sixteen Republican to Ten Democratic Districts. The following is the Congressional appointment bill as adopted and which was carried in the Senate by the votes of four Democratic members, viz: Collins, Dill, Purman and Randall:

First District.—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards, Philadelphia.

Second District.—First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Third District.—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Twentieth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward west of Second street, Philadelphia.

Fourth District.—Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia.

Fifth District.—Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards, and the Seventeenth ward east of Second street, Philadelphia.

of the Commonwealth. The people sternly reject any attempt to force upon them a candidate nominated by such means as those which elected one-half the delegates sent to Harrisburg from this city.

(From the Scranton Republican.) Thousands of good and true Republicans have lost confidence in him, and in consequence will either vote against him or not vote at all. General Hartman has been a strong man; he is not weak. The politicians and office-holders who have attempted to "set up" the Convention for him are the worst enemies that the party or the National Administration could have.

Sixth District.—Chester and Delaware counties. Seventh District.—Lancaster county. Eighth District.—Berks and that portion of Montgomery north-west of Norristown, Wilminton, Greencastle and Montgomery townships. Ninth District.—Ducks and Northampton and Lehigh townships.

Tenth District.—Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne. Eleventh District.—Schuylkill, Columbia and Montgomery. Twelfth District.—Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland. Thirteenth District.—Lebanon. Fourteenth District.—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming. Fifteenth District.—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Lycoming. Sixteenth District.—Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and Elk. Seventeenth District.—Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset. Eighteenth District.—Berks, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata and Adams. Nineteenth District.—Westmoreland, York and Greene. Twentieth District.—Cumberland, Fayette and Twenty-first District.—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion.

Twenty-second District.—Pittsburg, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Osnaburg, South Pittsburg, West Pittsburg, Washington, Temperanceville, West Pittsburg, Union, Allentown, St. Clair, Verona, Braddock and the Townships of Flint, Wilkes, Penn and Potter. Twenty-third District.—All Allegheny county not included in the above. Twenty-fourth District.—Washington, Beaver and Butler counties. Twenty-fifth District.—Lawrenceville and Crawford. Twenty-sixth District.—Erie, Venango, Warren and Forest.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY. SENATE, April 8.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a copy of the report of the Investigating Committee of the Kansas Legislature in relation to bribery and corruption in the Senatorial elections of 1867 and 1871; referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri at Booneville, Missouri, was passed. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Indian Appropriation bill came up, but was laid aside, and a number of private bills were disposed of among them one appropriating \$25,000 for the Milton Post Office, Kentucky, as compensation for the destruction of his house by the Union Army. The Indian bill was again taken up. After considerable discussion, but without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of the States a large number of bills were introduced and referred. A portion of the morning hour remaining was consumed in dilatory motions to prevent action on Mr. Hooper's Civil Rights bill, but finally a vote was taken and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; yeas, 100, nays, 76. Mr. Hooper asked leave to introduce a bill to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Railroad Companies, in relation to the interests of the government as a surety; objection was made by Mr. Brooks, and the two gentlemen exhibited considerable temper. Mr. Hooper also objected, and the bill was not introduced. A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the affairs of a National Bank alleged to be engaged in a conspiracy to keep up currency, with a view to produce a panic. A bill was passed under the suspension of the rules, to carry out certain provisions of the Cherokee Treaty of 1866. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any disposition of the public lands, except under the Homestead laws was negatived—yeas, 84, nays, 94. Mr. Randall presented a petition from the brother of Dr. Howard, who was sent to a penal colony by the Cuban authorities, and accompanied it by a resolution directing the President to demand his release, and the return of his property confiscated by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

BOURNE STATEMENT.—HENRY SHEPARD, STREET COMMISSIONER, Account for 1871. To amount of duplicate, \$ 812 10 Order, balance due Sherman, \$1,012 50 Cr.

CONTRACT. Amount paid for work on streets, January and work on sidewalks, \$ 432 25 C. J. Whipple, order, \$ 432 25 Cr. Services 4th of July as usual, \$ 1 00 C. J. Whipple, order, \$ 1 00 Cr. Commission on \$ 432 25, \$ 11 50 \$ 443 75 Cr.

We, undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Montrose, have examined the foregoing account, with the vouchers and find the same correct. J. F. SHOPMAKER, Auditor. G. F. PURMAN, Auditor.

WM. J. HILL, CHIEF, TREASURER. In Account with the Borough of Montrose.—1871. To each of 18 Sherman Collectors, \$701 00 C. J. Whipple, order, \$12 00 Cr. A. J. Avery, order, \$15 00 Cr. M. J. H. Hill, order, \$12 00 Cr. Balance in Treasurer's hands, \$11 50 \$822 00 Cr.

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which kills it for this session. The Committee on Elections made an adverse report on the petition of certain Ohio voters to take testimony in the Ohio contested election case of Schenck against Campbell. Laid on the table. At 1:40 p. m. the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.—A long discussion ensued on the question of appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of the Civil Service Reform system. The debate, which was generally adverse to the proposed reform, was carried on by Messrs. Garfield, Butler, Willard, Maynard, Colburn, Conger, Potter, Dawes, Beck, McClary and Sargent. Without taking a vote the Committee rose; and at 4:30 p. m. the House adjourned.

SENATE, April 11.—The Committee on Pensions reported adversely on the bill granting a pension of \$2,000 to the widow of the late Admiral Farragut. The Committee on Finance reported a bill to allow a rebate on taxes paid on distilled spirits destroyed by fire in Chicago, and by other fires since January, 1868; giving rise to a debate it went over. The North Carolina rebate case was taken up. Mr. Logan called up the resolution of the majority of the Committee on Elections against Abbott, and urged in its support. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up, amended and passed. At 5:15 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House the following bills passed: To extend the time for providing an Agricultural College in Indiana; to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroad. A bill to encourage the planting of trees and for the preservation of woods on public domains were discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over. At half-past one the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, the question being on the appropriation of \$50,000 for carrying out the Civil Service Reform scheme. Mr. Sargent opposed the amendment. After further discussion, the appropriation was reduced to \$10,000, and adopted. The new important amendment was that appropriating \$500,000 for the extension of the Capital grounds, but without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of the States a large number of bills were introduced and referred. A portion of the morning hour remaining was consumed in dilatory motions to prevent action on Mr. Hooper's Civil Rights bill, but finally a vote was taken and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; yeas, 100, nays, 76. Mr. Hooper asked leave to introduce a bill to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Railroad Companies, in relation to the interests of the government as a surety; objection was made by Mr. Brooks, and the two gentlemen exhibited considerable temper. Mr. Hooper also objected, and the bill was not introduced. A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the affairs of a National Bank alleged to be engaged in a conspiracy to keep up currency, with a view to produce a panic. A bill was passed under the suspension of the rules, to carry out certain provisions of the Cherokee Treaty of 1866. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any disposition of the public lands, except under the Homestead laws was negatived—yeas, 84, nays, 94. Mr. Randall presented a petition from the brother of Dr. Howard, who was sent to a penal colony by the Cuban authorities, and accompanied it by a resolution directing the President to demand his release, and the return of his property confiscated by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

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We, undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Montrose, have examined the foregoing account, with the vouchers and find the same correct. J. F. SHOPMAKER, Auditor. G. F. PURMAN, Auditor.

WM. J. HILL, CHIEF, TREASURER. In Account with the Borough of Montrose.—1871. To each of 18 Sherman Collectors, \$701 00 C. J. Whipple, order, \$12 00 Cr. A. J. Avery, order, \$15 00 Cr. M. J. H. Hill, order, \$12 00 Cr. Balance in Treasurer's hands, \$11 50 \$822 00 Cr.

CONTRACT. Paid note to Burton & Co., No. 2, \$375 41 Commission on \$ 375 41, \$ 12 00 Cr. C. J. Whipple, order, \$ 12 00 Cr. W. W. Weaver, order, \$ 12 00 Cr. C. J. Whipple, order, \$ 12 00 Cr. J. W. Chapman, order, \$ 12 00 Cr. A. J. Avery, order, \$ 12 00 Cr. J. W. Chapman, order, \$ 12 00 Cr. W. J. Hill, order, \$ 12 00 Cr. Commission, \$ 11 50 Cr. \$ 427 41 Cr.

We Auditors of the Borough of Montrose, having examined the order account and the vouchers, rendered, find the same correct, and balance in hands of C. J. Whipple, \$112 50. J. F. SHOPMAKER, Auditor. G. F. PURMAN, Auditor.

BOURNE STATEMENT.—HENRY SHEPARD, STREET COMMISSIONER, Account for 1871. To amount of duplicate, \$ 812 10 Order, balance due Sherman, \$1,012 50 Cr.

CONTRACT. Amount paid for work on streets, January and work on sidewalks, \$ 432 25 C. J. Whipple, order, \$ 432 25 Cr. Services 4th of July as usual, \$ 1 00 C. J. Whipple, order, \$ 1 00 Cr. Commission on \$ 432 25, \$ 11 50 \$ 443 75 Cr.

We, undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Montrose, have examined the foregoing account, with the vouchers and find the same correct. J. F. SHOPMAKER, Auditor. G. F. PURMAN, Auditor.