THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

Montrose, Wednesday, Feb. 5th, 1873.

WHISKY RING WIT.

Query—Will the learned and logical editor of the Montrose *Democrat* be good enough to explain how the "whisky ring" happen to be at the same time in favor of the Local Option law and engaged in raising money to procure its repeal? Such statements are too ridiculous to be controverted.

Another Query—Is the editor of the *Democrat* in favor of, or opposed to, the repeal of that law?

Any one who has ever read any of the effusions of the editor of the Montrose *Republican* does not need to be told, that the above queries emanated from his pen. He never attempts to meet a question openly and fairly, and advocate or defend it, but when cornered he always tries to mislead his readers by just such labored efforts at wit. It is clear to be seen by the references made in these "queries" that the editor has either read or heard some one read the DEMOCRAT as to what it said upon both of these points. Hence one of two facts must govern him. Either he is unable in his childlike simplicity to understand plain English or else he is endeavoring to cover an arrow by an attempt at wit. We will take the charitable view of it, and conclude that his infant mind is honestly in pursuit of knowledge. A number of years experience in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," taught us an excellent lesson in patience, even with the most stupid pupil, and to explain a point in many different ways so as to penetrate the fog about his brain if possible. Hence we will upon this condition answer the queries of our contemporary.

We say to our readers, both Republican and Democratic, that when we speak of the "whisky ring" we have no reference whatever to the masses of either party, but we mean the pot-house politicians who deal in politics the same as our "Curb-stone leeches" do in money, to feather their own nests by sucking the very life blood from the people, and still retain their confidence by the basest hypocrisy in proclamations and legislation. We shall only find fault with the masses for allowing their prejudices to prevent them from lopping off these cloven feet when they appear.

As to the query of our contemporary, how the "whisky ring" happens to be at the same time in favor of the Local Option law and engaged in raising money to repeal it, we simply say, that it is a question of his own asking as we never said that they were "at the same time" in favor of both, but we did say and we do now say that when the cry of temperance was cheap and Local Option laws could be passed to quiet the honest indignation of the people and secure a further lease of power to the "Ring," the law not to take effect until after that power has been secured and also not until after they have an opportunity to repeal it, then we say they proclaimed in their hypocrisy to be in favor of it, expecting that they could bring about its defeat by the people at their elections. But when the people of Clearfield and Bradford, show what they mean by Local Option then these politicians are forced by their promise to the liquor dealers who assisted them last fall in carrying their points, to bring about its repeal, hence they are asking for money to gloss over their blackened characters. Now we say to the editor of the *Republican* for his express information, that the "whisky ring" is on both sides of "Local Option" the same as he is on both sides of temperance. When there is a barrel of whisky up for President, a keg of lager for Governor of this state and a bottle of brandy for the Legislature, then he and his political clique of Susquehanna County proclaim that temperance is no consequence for if that is made an issue "it will certainly defeat our party," and the leaders of "our party" in this instance appear to be largely composed of the "whisky ring." But when the "Rubicon is crossed" and the cry of temperance is cheap, that nobody in "our party" drinks whisky but ever body else does, he will leave the people to imagine that perhaps he is on the side of "Local Option." We claim to be an advocate of temperance both theoretically and practically, not as a member of any society or political temperance party, but as a solemn duty we owe to our Creator, to our family, to ourself, and to the community where we live and we hold that every citizen should feel himself under the same obligations. We have had no other motive in our discussion of this question than to prevent, if possible, a reproach upon the cause by its being caught in a trap of political trickery.

The second "query" as to whether we are opposed to the repeal of the law or not must seem to be a very simple one to those who read our issue of January 22, where we gave our position as plain as language could express it. But we will again repeat, for the benefit of our *pupil*, that we are now opposed to its repeal until the people have an opportunity to give their voice upon it at the ballot box. We consider it a very loose law, and as to its promoting temperance we have our own views upon it, based upon experience in the State of New York, but we want an expression of the people upon this subject for the benefit of the future police of our State. We want the cloven feet of these political tricksters to be fully uncovered for future reference, that they may be shunned. We say now and again that we are *for* the pure principle of Democracy, LOCAL OPTION, which means "let the people rule," but we are opposed to Local deception which gives the "whisky ring" power. If the editor of the *Republican* cannot understand this time, we will endeavor to give it to him in a still more pointed manner.

They Should "Look at Home."

It has become quite apparent that our judges and lawyers are very sensitive to newspaper strictures and criticism and that they are ready, whenever opportunity offers, to punish editorial offenders against our libel laws to the fullest extent authorized by these unjust and unwise enactments. But, while they thus evince such a high regard for the character of persons criticized by the newsdealers, they appear to believe it perfectly proper to assail the character of witnesses in Court, however reputable, when it is deemed necessary to cast discredit upon their testimony. Attorneys are permitted by the Judges to act most outrageously in this respect, and the injured witness has no chance for redress, nor can he or she resent the outrage without being adjudged guilty of contempt, and imprisoned. And attorneys are allowed to browbeat and insult witnesses, in all cases, to their heart's content, the judges quietly permitting them to do so, as though a witness were a criminal before the Court. We insist that attorneys, especially prosecuting, should reform themselves in this particular, before reading any more lectures to editors. So long as they slander and permit to be slandered respectable citizens who are compelled to attend court as witnesses, and who really are entitled to as respectful treatment as the judges themselves, these judicial and legal offenders should hold their peace as to the conductors of the public press.

The Harrisburg *State Journal*, speaking on this subject, says: "However extreme many of our contemporaries have been, and still are, in this intemperate indulgence, they have yet to go a long way further to come up with the license and licentiousness of language used toward individuals by the legal profession, when before a jury." It further says: "There is scarcely an attorney at any bar in the State but has shamefully villified the character of men and women whose testimony it was necessary to break down in order to save a guilty client from a cell, or convict an innocent defendant to appease a hardhearted pursuer;" and then asks: "Why should attorneys enjoy the immunity of slandering good men and women?" and we repeat the question and ask another: "What would these men think and do if personal slanders, such as they perpetrate against unoffending and reputable witnesses, were printed against themselves?" These over-sensitive persons should "look at home" and consider the virtuous character of their own homes before they cast any more stones at editors.

PETITIONS for a wholesome Usury Law are now in circulation in various parts of the county, and the signatures we learn are being added at a rapid rate every day. If any section is not yet supplied which is desirous of a voice in this matter, let them apply at once for blank petitions and be up and doing. There is no time to be lost. The Shylocks are already at work in the Legislature, emboldened by the message of the new fledged Governor which was intended as a "forerunner."—A bill is already introduced to allow twelve per cent interest. Truly did governor Hartranft express it in his message that "capital will seek the highest rates. If you give it an inch, it will take an ell." It must be limited by strong Legislative power or the laboring masses will soon be in a state of slavery. The die is now in your own hands to cast, but how long it will be, no man can prophesy with any degree of certainty. Demand your rights while the power of petition is left you.

ONE of the preliminaries of the proposed annexation of San Domingo, was the lease by the United States Government of Samana Bay, at the rate of $150,000 a year, to be paid to Baez. This rent was paid for some years, but Congress refused, in 1871, to appropriate the money any longer. Upon this refusal certain persons in New York, acting, as it was understood, upon assurances from Washington, advanced the money and paid Baez another year's rent. Under this state of facts the Chicago *Tribune* puts the following pertinent interrogations: "If Congress would not purchase San Domingo directly, was there a sort of Credit Mobilier organized to purchase it, with its debt, for the purpose of selling it again to the United States, and who composed that body, and who advised and suggested it? Can Oakes Ames, the great enlightener, shed any light upon this matter?"

VANDERBILT and the New York Central Railroad management are considering the expediency of laying another set of tracks along the entire route, making a grand four track road from terminus to terminus. The freight cars can then be run independently of passenger traffic.

THERE are but five Republican townships in Clearfield county, and four of them voted for license at the recent election under the local option law. There are twenty-six Democratic districts in the county, all of which but five voted "no license."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS although defeated for U. S. Senate, is likely to be elected to Congress from the Eighth (Georgia) district, for the unexpired term of General WRIGHT, deceased. It is said that he is anxious for the place.

THE small pox is raging in Boston, and causes considerable alarm. A Judge of the Supreme Court, who was attacked by it, was taken to the small pox hospital.

Vote on U. S. Senator.

We give below the vote on United States Senator which elected Simon Cameron on Tuesday, January 21st. It may be a good thing for our readers to preserve.

The roll of senators being called, the following voted for Hon. Simon Cameron:

Messrs. Alexander, Cutler, Davis of Philadelphia, Delamater, Fitch, Graham, Heilman, Lemon, Maclay, M'Kinley, Strang, Waddell, Warfel, Weakley, White and Anderson, speaker—16.

The following named senators voted for Hon. Wm. A Wallace:

Messrs. Albright, Chalfant, Collins, Crawford, Dill, Knight, M'Sherry, Nagle, Petrikin, Playford and Rowland—11

Senator M'Clure voted for Hon. Thomas M. Marshal.

Senator Wallace voted for Hon. Hendrick B. Wright.

Senator Humphreys was paired with Senator Randall, and Senator Rutan with Senator Davis of Berks.

The clerk of the House proceeded to call the roll and the following named members named Simon Cameron:

Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ash, Bailey, Ballantine, Bates of Crawford, Black, Bowman, Brown, Brunges, Bullard, Burkholder, Burnes, Cross, Daniels, Dartt Hancock, Jones, of Potter, Jones of Susquehanna, Kaufman of Lebanon, Kaufman of Schuylkill, Lamon, Lane Levering, M'Cracken, M'Creary, M'Cormick, M'Cullough of Philadelphia, M'Kee, M'Millen, Mahon, Myer, Mitchell, Morford, Mylin, Newell, Newmyer, Nyce, Oliver Porter, Prizer, Ramey, Ramsey, Schminkey, Shortt Shuler, Smith of Philadelphia, Strock, Tettermany, Tshudy, Vogdes, Wainwright Waldron—Wilcox Wolfe Young, and Elliott, *Speaker*—59.

The following named persons named William A. Wallace:

Messrs. Amerman, Baird, Bates of Mifflin, Beach, Brockway, Conrad, Dailey, Darrah, DeLacy DeWitt Dry, Eagan, Greenawalt, Hegeman, Heiges, Hildebrand, Houseman, King, Kisner, Koons, Latta, Lawshe, Lawson, Loucks, M'Cullough of Berks, Morris, Noyes, Orvis, Petrikin, Pyle, Quigley, Reynolds, Smith of Fayette, Staples, Steckel, Stier and Welsh—37.

The following named members were absent: Messrs. Henry, Josephs and Williams—3.

The speaker announced the result and declared that Simon Cameron was named by the members of the house to represent the state of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

Fisk's Assassin.

The career of Edward S Stokes, who now occupies the cell of a condemned murderer in the New York Tombs, may be briefly told. Born in 1839, of wealthy parents, he received early advantages of education, and at the age of twenty was set up in business in New York, by his father. By his wild speculations he involved not only the senior Stokes, but others of his wealthy relations, and in the end made them bankrupts. With the wreck of his fortunes, young Stokes embarked next in the enterprise of refining oil at Hunters' Point, and expended $300,000 of his own and other men's money on the works which were of the best class. The company became involved and at this junction Fisk came on the scene. A contract was struck, Fisk entered the refinery company, backed it with capital and railroad favor, and it sailed into successful operation. Stokes was secretary and partner, and his daily income was at one time $4,000. In 1864 he married a Miss Southwick, daughter of a furniture dealer of great wealth, and moved in the most brilliant circles of the metropolis, the young couple lacking nothing that wealth and social position could bring to secure happiness. Now the woman Manefield appeared in the plot, a quarrel ensued between Stokes and Fisk, which was carried into affairs of business; the income of the former from the refinery was cut off, and enraged thereat, he seized $30,000 of the company's funds, which he was finally compelled to disgorge. The relations between Stokes and Mansfield grew more disgraceful and shameless, and his father-in-law, Southwick, sent his daughter and her child to Europe in 1871, to remove her from the taint and scandal. Out of this grew hatred, and finally murder. The Steamship that took out the news of Fisk's assassination, carried out a divorce for Stoke's wife, which had been procured by her friends. The story of family grief and reverses is not all told. The senior Stokes, after thirty years of retirement and enjoyment of a luxurious home, is bankrupt and homeless in his old age. One of the daughters died two weeks after marriage. The second daughter, the wife of Mr. Sutton, attached herself so strongly to the fortunes of her brother that her husband discarded her, and she is in refuge with her aged and penniless parents. The second son, a young man of great promise, died two months ago of grief and shame at the family reverses, and the whole tale of the innocent and suffering victims by this complication of crime and shame is not to be fully told without including some of the best known and esteemed of New York families.

Naked Warriors.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—Additional reports from the scene of Friday's battle with the Modoc Indians state that ten of the white troops were killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Roberts, of Captain Fairchild's company, cannot live. The Modocs fought naked and with the greatest desperation, springing from rock to rock, picking off the soldiers, and obliging many of them to hide themselves till darkness afforded means for their escape. The troops made several charges along the line of the lava beds, but were repulsed. The howitzers could not be used to advantage, owing to the dense fog. Captain Jack has the strongest natural position in the country.

THE books of the First National Bank of Washington showing that Schuyler Colfax deposited in said bank twelve hundred dollars in bank notes on the day that Ames gave him a check for that amount rather "takes the starch right out." No wonder he exclaims that, "no one but myself and God Almighty believes me to be an innocent man." If he is innocent, he is without doubt the most unfortunate gentleman we have ever heard of. Let him be placed in a position to explain.

IT is said that an attempt will be made to convict AMES of perjury, but what will be done with those checks, books and other evidences of guilt in his possession? They, as Hartranft would say, "take the starch right out."

Ten to One.

There has been much recrimination among loquacious disputants of both parties, as to which of the parties was the more corrupt or the easier to yield to corruption. Of course we always *did* think the Democrats had the best of the argument—and if instance would prove any thing, we surely had our opponents "on the hip." For where among Democratic politicians of easy virtue, will you find a match for Cameron? Where shall we find in the Democratic party the counterparts of Harlen and of Pomeroy, and of Ben. Butler.

"None but themselves can be their parallel!"

But we have at least found out by a pretty sure arithmetical process, the proportion of corrupt men in office among each of the parties.

The following summary of the Credit Mobilier tells the tale. The shameful schedule is as follows:

REPUBLICANS.	10
H. Wilson, twenty shares	$1,200
Schofield, ten shares	800
Patterson, thirty shares	1,000
Bingham, twenty shares	1,200
Colfax, twenty shares	1,200
Garfield, ten shares	320
Dawes, ten shares	600
Kelley, ten shares	329
J. F. Wilson, ten shares	320
Allison, ten shares	600
DEMOCRATS.	
James Brooks	1

Now as *ten is to one*, so is the number of purchaseable, corrupt Republicans, to the number of Democrats who are corrupt and purchaseable. We think this estimate in the light of corroborating facts is fair and just And you must remember, too, that this list of ten contains two Republican Vice-Presidents. None of your second rate, obscure, thimble-rigging rascals that infest election precincts, and personate the decent citizens of the ward. O No! These are *creme de la creme* of the Radical rulers of the land! From such rulers it is not impiety to repeat the words of the litany, and say "Good Lord deliver us!"

Extraordinary Bank Robery.

A daring robbery was perpetrated in Lancaster, on the Mechanic's Bank, Wednesday week. The circumstances are as follows:

Between twelve and one o'clock two men engaged the cashier's attention, who was alone in the bank, by selling seventy-five dollars in gold and silver, the latter being in small pieces. One of the men had on schreeching boots, and walked continually while his confederate and the cashier were counting the money. Pending the negotiation, a third party entered the bank by a rear window and entered the vault, which was open, and abstracted convertible bonds to the amount of over six thousand dollars, and other registered and judgment bonds amounting to over forty thousand dollars.

The thieves, four in number, were seen about the bank during the afternoon, and the men who entered from the rear were seen by women in the restaurant under the bank, but were, of course, unsuspected. The parties who sold the specie were well dressed, one being about five feet five inches high, florid complexion and dark moustache, and weighs probably one hundred and forty pounds. The other was six feet high and sparely built. No clue to their whereabouts has been obtained.

MR. MORI, minister of Japan at Washington, has broached a scheme for adopting the English language to the use of the Japanese. He says the great stumbling block is the irregularity of the English verbs, and he proposes to remedy this difficulty by making them all regular. Mr. Mori says:

I propose, for example, to substitute, as past tenses and past participles, seed for saw and seen, speaked for spoke and spoken, bited for bit and bitten, teached for taught, beared for bore and borne, thinked for thought buyed for bought, comed for came, and so on through the entire list of irregular verbs. I propose, in short to make every verb in the English language regular. I would also form the plural of all nouns according to rules uniform in their application.

MAJ. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, late Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, has been tried by court martial on charges of defrauding colored soldiers, found guilty, and sentenced to a fine of $7000 and four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. If the fine should not be paid at the expiration of the term of imprisonment, another four years to be added.

This is unfortunate for Benjamin.—Had he robbed white men there would have been a good chance for pardon after a while, but as his victims were negroes there is no help for him.

THERE are in Pennsylvania 131,728 persons, ten years of age and over, who cannot read, and 222,356 who cannot write. Of those who cannot write, 95,553 are foreigners. The ages of those who cannot read are not given, but of those who cannot write, only 11,538 are between 10 and 15, and 19,974, between 15 and 21, while over 190,829 are over 21. Sad is the fact that 31,512 youth in our State, between the ages of 10 and 21 years cannot write, and, of course cannot read at all, or but very little; it is, still, gratifying that the number is so small in comparison with the number of illiterates over 21 years of age.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Wm. C. Ward, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Montrose, on Thursday, March 6, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested will make known their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. D. McCOLLUM, Auditor.

Montrose, Feb. 5, 1873.—w4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Joel Turrell, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises, the following property, unless some may be previously sold, which is not expected—fifteen cows, 10 yearlings and calves, 6 horses and colts, 8 Leicester bucks, 10 shoats, 10 swarms of bees, 4 wagons and carriages, 1 cutter, 2 sleighs, 1 roller, 2 dog powers and churns, dairy fixings, sap dishes, fanning mill, sleds, stoneboats, ploughs, drags, chains, mowing machine, horse rakes, potash kettles, about 120 bushels, white winter wheat, 200 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of buckwheat, 40 bushels ears of corn, 10 bushels of timothy seed, potatoes, apples, pork, a quantity of lumber. In short a general assortment of farming tools and household goods too numerous to mention. Sale to commence on Wednesday, February 19th, 1873, at nine o'clock, a. m.

TERMS—All sums under $5 cash, $5 and over 8 months credit, with interest and approved security. Five per cent. discount on all sums of $60 and upwards, cash.

P. S. Sheep contracts for sale to the amount of 1000 sheep.

H. F. HANDRICK, WILSON J. TURRELL, } Adm'rs.

Forest Lake, Jan. 29th, 1873.—w3

Now Advertisements.

STRAYED.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Friday, Jan. 10, 1873, a Chestnut Mare, with two ringbones on her hind feet. Any one proving property and paying charges can take her away.

N. O. PASSMORE.

East Bridgewater, Jan. 22, 1873.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Receipts and Expenditures

OF

Susquehanna Co. for 1872.

—o.—

Made and Published in Pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the 15th of April, A. D. 1834.

BALANCE OF COLLECTORS' ACCOUNTS FOR 1872.

Townships and Boroughs.	Duplicates.	Amount paid.	Exonerations	Per Cent.
Apolacon	$ 434 26	$ 409 51	$ 3 20	$ 21 55
Auburn	1,476 18	1,388 50	14 61	73 07
Ararat	296 02	278 67	2 69	14 66
Bridgewater	2,126 58	1,982 70	39 53	104 35
Brooklyn	1,213 85	1,147 24	6 23	60 38
Clifford	1,302 68	1,224 96	13 25	64 47
Choconut	543 96	514 39	2 50	27 07
Dimock	1,294 60	1,217 37	13 16	64 07
Dundaff	161 76	146 24	7 83	7 69
Franklin	876 95	828 30	5 06	43 59
Forest Lake	1,068 29	1,010 72	4 38	53 19
Friendsville	183 20	167 15	7 35	8 79
Gibson	1,341 64	1,269 20	5 65	66 79
Great Bend	1,077 66	1,016 70	7 45	53 51
Gt. Bend boro.	435 09	399 90	14 15	21 04
Harmony	853 18	800 80	10 24	42 14
Harford	1,206 02	1,136 64	9 56	59 82
Herrick	703 64	664 33	4 35	34 96
Jackson	1,159 42	1,094 03	8 13	57 26
Jessup	809 33	760 41	8 90	40 02
Lathrop	797 46	751 19	6 74	39 53
Lenox	1,285 02	1,214 27	7 45	63 90
L. Meadows	137 68	130 50	25	6 87
Liberty	861 50	797 46	22 07	41 97
Middletown	841 24*	770 91	29 76	40 57
Montrose	1,938 46	1,831 94	10 11	96 41
New Milford	1,698 11	1,603 17	10 57	84 37
N. Milford boro	637 15	598 12	7 55	31 48
Oakland	601 05	565 47	5 83	29 76
Rush	955 02	888 84	19 39	46 78
Silver Lake	869 76	812 82	14 17	43 77
Susquehanna	1,138 92	1,035 93	48 47	54 52
Springville	1,140 51	1,064 06	20 45	56 00
Thomson	607 66	574 35	3 08	30 23
	32074 53	30096 85	394 10	1583 58

RECAPITULATION.

Total am't of Duplicates		$32,074 53
Total amount paid by Collectors	$30,096 85	
Total am't Exonerated	394 10	
" " Percentage to Collectors	1,583 58	
		—$32,074 53

TOWNSHIPS AND COLLECTORS.

Apolacon	E. S. Foster	Herrick	A. A. Carpenter
Auburn	R. N. Kellogg	Jackson	E. M. Kennedy
Armst	George Avery	Jessup	Lucius Smith
Bridgewater	R. Fancher	Lathrop	Ansel Merrill
Brooklyn	J. L. Reynolds	Lenox	A. Churchill
Clifford	M. A. Gardner	Little Meadows	J. Barney
Choconut	David Stanley	Liberty	Joseph Webster
Dimock	R. O Bunnel	Middletown	Samuel Dodge
Dundaff	Amos Mills	Montrose	John A. Howell
Franklin	Frederick Line	New Milford	A. S. Roe
Forest Lake	Wm G. Small	N. Milford boro	A. Tuthill
Friendsville	James Mead	Oakland	N. W. Fox
Gibson	F. P. Whitney	Rush	C. Finnemore
Gt Bend	H S. Hannah	Silver Lake	B M Gage
Gt. Bend boro	E Whitney	Susquehanna	Joh Mapes
Harmony	David Taylor	Springville	A. P. Brown
Harford	Mark S Hinds	Thomson	J. W. Blandin

COUNTY EXPENDITURES FOR 1872.—Dr.

To Commonwealth Costs		$1,180 37
Road Viewers		234 10
Road Damage		1,299 00
P. Hinds, County Commissioner	$333 50	
E. L. Beebe " "	402 50	1,302 50
O. Washburn " "	412 50	
L. Blakeslee " "	55 00	
Constables		509 70
Assessors		1,228 56
L. B. Isbell, Town Clerk		25 00
J. R. Lyons, Indexing Records		1,100 00
G. S. Eldred, " "		445 00
Court House		573 10
Wm. M. Post, Common Pleas Referee		40 00
Grand and Traverse Jurors		3,474 91
Court House and Jail Fuel and Lights		465 43
G. L. Stone, Postage		8 48
Declentry		546 45
E Baldwin, Court Crier and Janitor		311 14
Stationery		4 5 81
Printing		819 00
Chandeliers and Express Charges		234 73
Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg		1,128 87
" " Danville		78 00
General Presidential, and Town Elections		1,801 99
Justices of the Peace		10 50
Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff		917 48
Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff and Jailor		1,839 54
M. B. Helme, Sheriff		85 50
Agricultural Society		100 00
Wm. A. Crossmon, Clerk		1,000 00
Interest on Bonds		1,426 80
Coroner's Inquests & Post Mortem Examinations		102 50
Dr. C. C. Halsey, Jail Physician		93 75
Eastern Penitentiary		495 94
J. E. Carm it, District Attorney		286 00
County Bonds Redeemed		2,139 40
Jail		117 95
Wild Cat bounties		5 25
Insurance		141 75
Jury Commissioners		187 61
O B. Eldred, Prothonotary and Clerk		223 98
Wm. H. Cooper, for Revenue Stamps		7 00
Teachers' Institute		145 00
R. W. Mackey, State Tax for 1871		3,501 01
" " " 1872		3,156 91
H. M Jones, 4 days		10 00
Amos Nichols, Co. Auditors. 4 days		10 00
M. L. Catlin, 4 days		10 00
Treasurer's Percentage		1,180 73
Four Refunding Orders		102 98
		$33,417 97

CONTRA. Cr.

By County Orders redeemed from No. 1 to No. 556 inclusive	$31,154 25
Treasurer's Percentage	1,180 73
Four refunding Orders	102 98
	$33,437 97

STATEMENT OF DOG TAX BALANCE—1872.

TRACY HAYDEN, TREASURER. DR.

To amount of said fund in Treasurer's hand's as per last Auditors' report	$296 93
	$296 93

CONTRA. CR.

By Dog Orders redeemed from No. 1 to No. 7 inclusive	$127 05
Treasurer's Commission on Expenditures	2 54
Amount in Treasurer's hands to balance	167 34
	$296 93

TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF MILITIA FINES FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Townships and Boroughs	Duplicates.	Am't paid	Exon-tions	Per Cent
Apolacon	$ 21 00	$ 17 53	$ 2 50	$ 97
Auburn	15 00	13 78	50	72
Ararat	14 00	12 83	50	67
Bridgewater	41 00	30 88	8 50	1 62
Brooklyn	16 50	10 93	5 00	57
Clifford	50 00	46 08	7 50	2 42
Choconut	14 00	10 83	2 50	67
Dimock	39 50	29 93	8 00	1 57
Dundaff	10 00	8 08	1 50	42
Franklin	28 00	23 28	3 50	1 23
Forest Lake	38 00	24 23	12 50	1 27
Friendsville	8 50	5 70	2 50	30
Gibson	29 00	26 13	1 50	1 37
Great Bend	22 50	17 10	4 50	90
Great Bend boro	19 50	12 83	6 00	67
Harmony	27 00	21 85	4 00	1 15
Harford	22 50	20 90	50	1 10
Herrick	21 00	18 53	1 50	97
Jackson	20 50	17 10	2 50	90
Jessup	21 50	13 30	7 50	70
Lathrop	33 50	29 73	2 00	1 77
Lenox	21 00	19 48	50	1 02
Little Meadows	5 00	3 80	1 00	20
Liberty	41 50	37 05	2 50	1 05
Middletown	37 00	28 50	7 00	1 50
Montrose	19 00	16 15	2 00	85
New Milford	47 50	39 43	6 00	2 07
New Milford boro	26 50	16 15	9 50	85
Oakland	6 50	6 18		32
Rush	42 50	38 00	2 50	2 00
Silver Lake	37 00	32 78	2 50	1 72
Susquehanna	58 00	42 75	13 00	2 25
Springville	42 50	33 25	7 50	1 75
Thomson	21 50	17 10	3 50	90
	924 00	742 17	142 50	39 33

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of Duplicates		$924 00
" Paid by Collectors	$742 17	
" Exonerations	142 50	
" Percentage	39 33	
		—$924 00

TRACY HAYDEN, TREAS., IN ACCOUNT WITH MILITARY FUND. DR.

To Amount received from Collectors for 1872	$743 17
	$743 17

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount paid collection expenses	$ 87 50
Treasurer's percentage	7 43
Amount paid Assessors	43 75
" " Printers	12 00
" " For Duplicates	20 00
Refunding Order to D. Taylor	13 00
Balance in Treasurer's hands	559 46
	$743 17

The above account was audited Jan. 6, 1873.

AMOS NICHOLS, M. L. CATLIN, J. T. ELLIS, } County Auditors.

TRACY HAYDEN, TREAS'R OF SUS'QA CO., IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID CO. DR.

To Amount in Treasurer's hands as per last Auditors' Report	$ 9,409 45
" Duplicates for 1872	22,074 53
" Received from Unseated Lands	1,953 64
" " " Moneys loaned	1,000 00
" " " David Taylor, Commonwealth vs. H. C. Bross, Jan. Sessions, 1873	170 00
Amount rec'd from county officers for coal	85 00
" " from Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff, Fines and Jury Fees	840 56
" " from Military Fines for Militia	20 00
" " from Military fines for Printing	12 00
" " for Court House rent, Evan's Lecture	10 00
" " for Court House rent, Tremaine Brothers	12 00
" " for Court House rent, Tremaine Brothers	12 00
" " for Court House rent, Tremaine Brothers	12 00
" " for Court House rent, John B Gough	20 00
" " for Court House rent, Lecture Association	6 54
" " from Parker Gates for J. S.	25 00
" " Dunmore	24 25
" " from additional taxes—1871	147 79
" " from Returned Lands	83 51
	$44,620 97

CONTRA. Cr.

By four Refunding Orders	$ 102 98
County orders redeemed from No. 1 to No. 556 inclusive	$34,154 25
Exonerations to Collectors	394 10
Percentage to Collectors	1,583 58
	1,977 68
Treasurer's commission on receipts of $33,417 97 at 1½ per cent	501 23
Treasurer's commission on expenditures of $34,637 21 at 1½ per cent	520 30
Amount in Treasurer's hands to balance	7,384 63
	$44,620 97

STATEMENT OF W. T. MOXLEY, SHERIFF, IN ACC'T WITH FINES AND JURY FEES FOR 1872. Dr.

December 31st, 1872.

To amount of Fines and Jury Fees, as per certificate of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions	$541 00
	$541 00

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount paid Treasurer and charged in his account	$360 58
Three per cent. retained for collection	7 42
Amount uncollectable	173 00
	$541 00

STATEMENT OF TREAS'R IN RELATION TO ROAD AND SCHOOL TAXES ON UNSEATED LANDS—1870 & 1871. Dr.

December 31, 1872.

ROAD TAXES.

To amount of Road Warrants for the years 1870 and 1871	$1,067 98
	$1,067 98

CONTRA. CR.

By amount paid township	$1,014 59
Treasurer's percentage at 5 per cent	53 39
	$1,067 98

SCHOOL TAXES.

To amount of School Warrants for the years 1870 and 1871	$1,326 15
	$1,326 15

CONTRA. CR.

By amount paid Townships	$1,259 85
Treasurer's percentage at 5 per cent	66 30
	$1,326 15

STATEMENT OF SUS'QA CO. TREASURY, JANUARY 1, A. D. 1873.

Available funds in the Treasury	$7,184 63
Uncurrent money of previous years	600 00
Several amounts of Notes, Bonds and Judgments, as per last Auditors' Report	500 00
Amount of notes taken in 1872 for fines and costs	300 00

We certify the foregoing to be a correct statement.

E. L. BEEBE, OSCAR WASHBURN, LYMAN BLAKESLEE, } County Commissioners.

ATTEST: W. A. CROSSMON, Commissioner's Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned Auditors in and for the County of Susquehanna, met, in pursuance of our duties, at the Auditors' Office, in Montrose, on Monday, January 6th, A. D., 1873, and did audit, adjust, and settle the several accounts of the Commissioners and Treasurer of said county, all of which, upon a thorough examination, we find to be correct. We find in the hands of Tracy Hayden, Treasurer of said County, amount of County funds, $7,184 62; amount of State funds (Bank Stock) $282 15; amount of Dog tax remaining of the fund of 1871, $167 34 amount of Militia funds, $533 46; total $8,166 57.

AMOS NICHOLS, M. L. CATLIN, J. T. ELLIS, } County Auditors

Auditors' Office, Montrose, Jan. 7, A. D. 1872.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of John and Mary Driscoll, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Montrose, on Friday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock, p. m., when all persons interested will press at their claims or be for ever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BERTHOLF, Auditor.

Montrose, Feb. 5, 1873.—w4.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds in the hands of A. Tathrop and F. W. Boyle, assignees of R. Kenyon, Jr., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Montrose, Friday, Feb. 28, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place, all persons interested may attend, or be forever barred from coming in on said fund.

E. W. SMITH, Auditor.

Montrose, Feb. 5, 1873.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Susquehanna county, an Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Lawrence McInerney, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Montrose, on Tuesday, March 4th, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m. All persons interested will appear and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JAMES E. CARMALT, Auditor.

Montrose, Feb. 1873.—w4.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds in the hands of executors of James Gliddings, late of Herrick twp., dece