THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

Montrose, Wednesday, Feb 12th, 1873

SNOW, six inches deep, in the streets of London, is another evidence of the remarkable character of the winter of 1872-3.

MANY of our exchanges are calling upon Nast of *Harpers Journal of Debauchery* to furnish caricatures of the Credit Mobilier bribe takers. The subject is without doubt one of the best ever offered, but as the mission of that sheet appears to be to defame honest men and shield the thieves, it will be useless to look for anything in that line from that source.

IT is suggested, since Tweed and Colfax were so nicely caught by their bank accounts, that the National banks be required to burn all memorandums accompanying deposits. Had this plan been adopted some years ago, in all probability the $1,200 deposited by Colfax, two days after he received a check for that amount in dividends from Credit Mobilier, would never have been brought to light.

THE New York *Times* was very efficient in pushing investigation in the Tammany frauds. It was used as a campaign document by the Republican National and local committees, and sent broadcast over the country. It was delivered free by all postmasters, and pushed in the face of Democrats everywhere. It is now meek as a lamb on the Mobilier frauds, where its immediate friends are concerned. It has nothing to say.

THE Chicago *Tribune* in speaking of the present Vice President of the United States, uses language the like of which has never been employed toward a Vice President since the days of Aaron Burr. It says:

No man during this generation has been more conclusively proven a corruptionist, a bribe taker, a liar, and a perjurer, than Schuyler Colfax. There is not a loophole of possible escape.

THE Washington *Chronical*, Senator Harlan's paper a few days ago, got off the following concerning Senator Pomeroy:

"Those who know him intimately and well believe him to be one of the truest and purest of our public men, as they know him to be one of the most generous."

This is what they use to tell us about Colfax. Wilson, and other shining lights; but where are they now?

MR COLFAX has failed to appear before the Investigating Committee to explain the circumstances that implicate him not only in corruption, but perjury. He has, however, found time to lecture in Philadelphia, and also in Baltimore, upon religion and morals: both causes suffer by such advocacy, and it is the height of effrontery for a man laboring under the most serious and unexplained charges to be assuming the part of a public instructor. He ought to remember that example is better than precept.

No one ever heard of bribery and corruption in the election of United States Senator until Simon Cameron came upon the State. He was smarter than Pomeroy in not dealing directly with purchaseable material. When one vote was necessary to his election and Boyer of Elk county was elected as the victim, he was offered and agreed to accept $5000, for his vote, by one of Cameron's friends. Boyer did not vote for him, and he thus lost his election by one vote.

IT is plain to be seen that somebody is hurt when Grant's Own, the New York *Times* pronounces the C. M. investigation "a tedious farce," and thinks "the country is getting tired of it." The *Times* did not think that way when it made its raids on the Tammany thieves. The "loil" thieves and bribe takers and their organs are the only ones who are getting tired. The people want the investigation to go on and further, they want the guilty parties punished.

PROPORTIONAL representation was given great prominence in the inaugural message of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and a bill has been introduced into the Senate of that State applying the principal to the election of Commissioners in the different counties of the Commonwealth. An Indiana exchange says:—That in Illinois, the, first conspicuous beneficial effect of this plan appears in the fact that it has increased the actual representative basis of the House of Representatives from about 247,000 to upward of 407,000; an increase in the number of voters actually represented in the House of more than forty per cent.—This fact is one of enormous significance.

THE Public Debt statement for January shows another increase during that month of over four hundred thousand dollars, which added to the increase in December, $1,684,307, makes over two millions in two months, the very first two months after the re-election of Grant.—It will be remembered that the excuse offered by the organs for the December increase was that the accounts of revenue officers had been delayed and that the statement for February 1st., would show a handsome decrease. What excuse will now be given to calm the fears of the tax-payers remains to be discovered.—This may be considerate as a conundrum for the editor of the Montrose *Republican* to answer. A little more of his wit (!) is needed.

Sudden Death of ex-Governor John W. Geary.

HARRISBURG, February 8.—Ex-Governor Geary returned home from New York last evening, in apparently good health. At about nine o'clock this morning, while at breakfast with his family, and in the act of helping his little son to something upon the table, his head suddenly fell back, and by the time his wife could get to his side, and before medical aid could be summoned, he was dead. It is supposed that heart disease or apoplexy was the cause of his death. The city is excited, and much sorrow is expressed.

The History of the Credit Mobilier.

On the 18th inst., in the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Boyd of Montgomery stated that the Credit Mobilier had been put through the Pennsylvania Legislature for $50,000, whereas the New York Legislature had refused $300,000 for the job, and the New Jersy Legislature $150,000.

This was denied by Mr. Smith of Lancaster, who said:

The true version of the story was that a gentleman of a speculative turn got the bill passed when the Pacific Railroad was being talked of. The name of the company was then changed to the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency." The charter, stock-book, ect., were then stolen and taken to New York, where the real Credit Mobilier Company was formed. The contriver of the scheme got $270 out of it instead of $1,100,000 which would be his "jest" share.

We have seen a private letter from a gentleman very prominent in financial circles, from which we were allowed to make the following extracts:

I thought it might interest you to know something nearer the truth than is given by the two very intelligent gentleman who referred to the Credit Mobilier in the Convention. * * * The name by which it became a law was the "Fiscal Agency"—or a term signifying the same thing. It was afterwards changed to Credit Mobilier by Durant, when he got control. The original charter was obtained by the late Duff Green, who went to Harrisburg for the purpose and stayed there till he accomplished it. The charter not was obtained with a view to the construction of the Union Pacific or any other Railroad. General Green's scheme was too large to be comprehended within any such limits as that—as any one would see by looking at the provisions of the Act with its varied and comprehensive powers. The adventurous Colonel Scott never conceived anything one-tenth as big.

"The result was that Gen. Green's scheme was so immense that nobody would take hold of it, and the grand project was still-born, and it remained inanimate for many years until revived for a more ignoble purpose.

"I have no belief that Duff Green ever paid a dollar to obtain this charter, or that a dollar was ever paid to obtain it by anybody else. In the first place Green had no money to pay with; and in the second place, that was not his way of doing business. And it may be well [illegible] the charter passed out of his control, he received any thing for it."

It appears that the charter was offered to the Union Pacific Rail Road to be used for a "Constitution Company," at its organization, but was not bought nor thought to be of any value to that Company by the directors. Some two years afterwards, as we are informed, it was bought by Durant, of the indomitable Train for a large sum—even as much as twenty thousand dollars.

Such is the true origin of the Credit Mobilier scheme. As for the rest of its history, is it not written in the lamentable speculations of many prominent persons, and in the eternal disgrace of Colfax and Wilson, and other pious leaders of the Radical party?—*Pittsburg Post.*

THE New Orleans *Picayune*, in commenting upon one phase of the present political difficulties in that State, remarks; "convincing proof of the utter falsity of the charge made by Durell's Governor that frauds were committed by Conservatives at the last election, is to be found in the fact that the United States District Attorney, Beckwith, has not even attempted to bring one of the alledged culprits to trial.

The United States Attorney-General issued peremptory instructions to have all such cases tried. This order was received here in the early part of November, 1872; and yet, on the 1st of February, 1873, not even the pretense of an endeavor has been made to comply with the mandate that was issued on the mendacious statements of those friends of a higher order of civilization."

THE New York *Tribune* commenting on the action of the House on Thursday in restoring the names of Southern pensioners of the war of 1812, says:

"The House was manly and generous yesterday, in restoring to their place on the pension rolls the Southern survivors of the war of 1812. That they should be stricken off that brief roll in a moment of patriotic passion was natural enough, even though it may not have been certain that they voluntarily sympathized with the rebellion; but it is too late now to discuss what peculiar views these aged veterans of another war had in 1862.—Nobody will taunt Messrs. Butler, Bingham, and Willard with having courage to say now for Southern men good words which they would not have dared to say during the late campaign. We are heartily glad that these gentlemen can honestly declare there is no longer any use in polishing up the memories of the rebellion in order to keep them bright."

HUNDREDS of people were frozen to death in England during the late cold spell in that country. The winter of 1872-73 has been the most severe experienced in England within the last third of a century.

Jobbery at Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has been at work ransacking the records and showing that the expenses of the clerk of the Senate for 1872 for keeping in repair the Senate chamber and four committee rooms to be $23,019 10, and the House $19,688; in all, *forty-two thousand seven hundred and eight dollars*, and this, it should be remembered, does not include any additional furniture but only for refitting and repairing the old. In olden times this would have been almost enough to build a new capitol. The same correspondent also tells us that the Senate has a Librarian who last year received for service, $1,000 for extra compensation in taking charge of the archives $1,000 and for four months' extra services $1,200.

And this is not all, for we are still further informed that in addition to this sum of $3,200 paid to S. S. Childs as Librarian of the Senate, Jacob Styers is also paid as Librarian of the same body $400, which makes the expense of taking charge of five hundred volumes amount to $3,600 per annum—more than is paid to the Librarian and assistants in charge of the largest library in Philadelphia for twelve months' services, while the princely paid Librarian of the Senate are not engaged three months in the year. Of course all these irresponsible and reckless officials are loyal to the ring, but it is well enough to let the people know how the money goes.

The Bankrupt Law.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of New York have adopted resolutions protesting against the repeal of the bankrupt law. They declare the law a necessary and salutary measure, as equal and impartial treatment of creditors in the whole land is demanded by the interests of trade. The bankrupt law prevents the fraudulent transfers of assets to favored creditors, as was formerly too frequently the practice of dishonest bankrupts. For honest debtors they declare the law to be a great benefit, as it protects them against oppressive claims of unscrupulous creditors. It gives creditors an opportunity to investigate fraudulent transactions, and to bring the guilty to an account. The law promotes mercantile morality, and produces fair compromises between debter and creditor in greater number than was formerly the case.—They therefore regard the repeal of the act as a calamity to the business world.

FRED. DOUGLAS is in a bad temper because of the lack of appreciation by the Republican party of the services of the colored people in the late campaign. In his paper of last week he says: "The colored voters who labored with zeal and effect for the success of the Republican party in the late Presidential campaign have to take back seats in the Northern States. We know of an instance in one of the De- [illegible] corrected itself, after having proven his ability under the civil service rules, was denied an appointment for some trumped-up reason outside the rules of the civil service, which left no room to doubt that the non-appointment was on account of color."

How the Fund was Raised.

The much talked of Credit Mobilier not only purchased Congressman, but it paid for them out of profits obtained by the most daring frauds. It appears that after the Railway Company had built one hundred and thirty eight miles of the road, Messrs. Ames, Alley, and Durant of the Railway Campany entered into a contract with Ames, Alley, and Durant of the Credit Mobilier Company, under which contract they received precisely the same compensation for building these hundred and thirty eight miles of road, (already built,) as they did for the same number of miles they actually constructed. This piece of road cost, originally, $3,450,000; then the new contractors were paid $6,900,000 for pretending to build it! By such means were raised the funds used to corrupt members of Congress.

After such a lesson of depleting the public treasury, of bribing members of Congress, and of disgracing the whole people in the eyes of the civilized world, one would fain hope that a *quietus* would be put on all schemes by which the government would be dragged into a partnership in so called public improvements. Any intermeddling of government with what are purely business matters will always give rise to fraud, robbery, and public scandal. What pregnant proof has been afforded by the disclosures of Oakes Ames, of the absolute necessity of the country falling back upon the good old doctrine of strict construction of the powers of Congress.

Congress owes it to itself and to the people to lay a heavy hand on all concerned in these iniquities. The people call for justice. Mercy would be only offering inducements to the commission of greater evils.

"Bill" M'Mullin.

It is gratifying to find that the Democrats of Philadelphia are not disposed to coalesce any longer with this creature, and have wisely ruled him out of the city committee, which action has been endorsed by the Central Democratic Association of that city. "MULLY" threatens vengence, that he and his Fourth ward crowd will not distribute the tickets endorsed by the City Committee, in all of which, considering his telegram to District Attorney Swoop of this city on the the October election that "I have kept faith, Philadelphia will give twenty thousand majority" the Democratic party will be benefitted thereby. Let the same influence that has ruled him out of the city affairs endeavor to keep him out of the State conventions of the party and if they cannot accomplish it, the convention itself should put him out. He is a disgrace to the party and injures it when allowed to take part in its deliberations. Let him remain with the Hartranft crowd for whose success he labored so incessantly in the late campaign. The decent Democracy don't want him.

READ the large number of New Advertisements in this week's Democrat.

The Plea of Insanity.

In homicide cases, is the subject of a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Wallace. If the bill shall become a law, no defense on the ground of "insanity" can be made, unless by special plea beforehand to that effect, verined by the oath or affirmation of the counsel for the prisoner, or some other person acquainted with the facts upon which the plea is based, and this affidavit is to state concisely the evidence relied upon to sustain the plea. This appears to be a decided improvement upon the loose practice which now prevails, under which a homicide, whenever all other defenses fail him can become insane long enough to secure an acquittal from a deluded jury, and then in a few weeks become of "sound mind" again. The other sections of the bill provide for the proceedings after the special plea and affidavit are put in. The trial is to be postponed; a commission consisting of two doctors experienced in the study and treatment of insanity, and one lawyer, are to be appointed to examine witnesses, take testimony, and report their opinion; their report is to be sealed until the trial comes on, when it is to be opened and read to the jury; it is not, however, to be considered as conclusive or binding, but as "persuasive evidence," subject to further examination, cross-examination, and to the decision of the jury. On the whole, the bill seems to have been well thought out, but as its purpose is to bring about a desirable new practice, those who have given attention to the subject should write to Senator Wallace or to their representatives.

Judge Finletter promulgated some good sense, or well as sound law, concerning the insanity plea during his charge in a homicide case a day or two ago. "Insanity," he said, "is not innocence. If the defendant could have resisted the impulse, he was guilty. If he was alone governed by an evil heart and bad passions, and they so found, they should convict him. But if his insanity was so great as to control his will, he is not responsible, and should be acquitted. The jury must not conjure up an ingenious doubt to escape from rendering an unpleasant verdict but the doubt must be a reasonable doubt, such as would cloud a man's mind in transacting his business, and must arise from the evidence."—*Phila. Ledger.*

THE *World* speaking of the recent overwhelming evidence of corruption in Congress, says:

Such, then, is the latest ejection from that Etna of Republican corruption which seems latterly to have burst, after long smouldering, into portentous activity. One piece of damning rascality follows so close upon another in the Senate, and so many of those who should form the jury are proven or probable criminals themselves, that we fear "Subsidy Pom" is fore-ordained to escape. Yesterday it was perjury in the Senate; to-day it is bribery; and to-morrow some new form of felony may still further distract the honest men on the jury, and by adding to the number of known criminals increase that silent but powerful opposition which now impedes every effort for punishment, purification, and reform. Strong, however, as to this undertow, the ultimate expulsion of the other Kansas Senator seems to have been assured, and a faithful and fearless demonstration by the same elements which have almost prevailed against Senator Caldwell may result in [illegible] Pomeroy.

IT will be remembered that during the last contest for Governor of New York, General Dix, the Radical candidate for that responsible office, was charged with having received a large amount of money from the Pacific Railroad for service in negotating its bonds in Europe, and that the transactions occurred while he was United States Minister to France. This was denied, in the same manner that the charges against Vice-President Colfax were repudiated. But General Dix has been put in a bad position by Clark, President of the Pacific road. Clark, on a recent occasion, at Washington, testified that Mr. Dix received a fee of fifty thousand dollars, as above stated; that he failed to sell any bonds, but kept the money. Can the General explain this matter, or will he promise to do so, like Vice-President Colfax, and fail to keep his promise?

THE Radical Governor of Florida is not content with the election of Conover to the Senate from that State. Conover does not belong to the Governor's wing of the Radical party. Besides, Conover received the votes of twenty-seven Democrats, which fact has a fishy flavor in the estimation of the Governor. But Conover was chosen, and Gov. Clark now promises to punish those Republicans who voted for him in the Legislature. How, is not stated. Perhaps, in attempting to apply the lash to the backs of these men, he will expose himself to still more severe castigation.

IT appears one woman has been found who can hold her tongue. Mrs. Annie Ryan, of St. Louis, was wanted to testify in the trial of her husband, who made a murderous assault upon her but she refused to testify, and the Judge sent her to jail for forty-eight hours.—Still refusing to testify the Judge ordered her to jail again to stay until she should be willing to give her testimony. She was finally set at liberty by another judge under a writ of habeas corpus, triumphant.

IT took several years of costly litigation to obtain from the Supreme Court of Vermont a declaration to this effect:

That a Mrs. Drew, who cut some grass on the public highway, in order that her children might have a path by which they could get to and from school without getting ther clothes wet committed no crime but that as Mrs. Drew fed nine pounds of this grass to her husband's horse she committed a trespass, for which she was responsible to the State of Vermont.

New York Produce Market.

Corrected weekly by Harding, Hayden, & Co., 325 Washington St., New York.

Butter, tub	40@43
" firkin	37@40
Cheese, dairy, per lb	14@15
" factory	10@16½
Eggs, per doz	36@38
Flour, per barrel	6.90@10
Corn meal, 100 lbs	3.40@3.50
Wheat, per bushel	1.75@2.00
Rye "	90@92
Oats "	c1@52
Corn "	69@72
Hops, crop of 1872	45@50
Tallow "	8@8½
Lard per lb "	8@8½
Potatoes per bbl	2.25@2.75
Apples "	75@2.00
Turkeys per lb	15@18
Chickens "	12@15
Ducks "	15@18

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—This is to caution the public against trusting Michael Barry on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

WM. BARRY.

Feb. 12, 1873.—4w.

J. M. ROWAN, *General Produce & Commission Merchant*, 77 Dey St., N. Y.

The Farmers in Montrose and surrounding country would find it much to their interest to patronize the above house.

A. R. VANDERVEER, Agent.

Feb. 12, 1873.—3m.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with me, can arrange the same by note or otherwise, with me personally until the first of April next, at which time they will be put into other hands for settlement.

C. C. EDWARDS.

HARFORD, Feb. 12th 1873.—6w

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the personal property of Andrew Lape, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose on Tuesday, March 18th, 1873, at one o'clock, p. m., when all persons may present their claims or be forever debarred.

B. O. CAMP, Auditor.

Montrose, Feb. 8, 1873.

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 Sheriff's sale of real estate of Sarah & B. H. Kennedy, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Montrose, on Wednesday, 19th day of March, 1873, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested in said fund will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. O. WARREN, Auditor.

Montrose, Feb. 12th, 1873.—w4

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Judges of the Orphan's Court, in and for the County of Susquehanna, on exceptions filed to the Widows Inventory in the estate of Samuel W. Truesdall, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Montrose, on Thursday, the twentieth day of March, 1873, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All parties interested are hereby required to appear and present their claims, at the above time and place of be forever debarred.

F. A. CASE, Auditor.

Montrose, Feb. 12, 1873.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—The undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Abiathar Millard, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Bridgewater,

Saturday, March 1st, 1873,

the following property, to wit: Ten Cows, 1 Yoke of Oxen, 1 Sheep, 1 bay mare, 1 three year old colt, 1 Yearling Colt, 3 lumber wagons, market wagon, light Carriage, Mowing Machine, quantity of lumber, Buffalo robe, light Sleigh, set light harness, set team harness, 2 plows, piano case Melodeon.

Sale to Commence at nine o'clock.

TERMS.—All sums under $10, cash; $10 and over, six months credit, with approved security.

A. MILLARD, Jr., } Adm'rs
MARY R. MILLARD, }

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Montrose on Saturday, March 8 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in part in the township of Greenfield in the County of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, and part in the township of Clifford in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones a short distance from a white oak tree, thence north 45 degrees and 90 minutes west 18 chains and 92 links to lands late of Peter Graham, thence north 44 degrees and 30 minutes east 17 chains to lands formerly of James H. Phelps, thence east 23 chains 31 links to lands formerly of Benjamin Tingley, thence south 62 degrees east 2 chains and 72 links, thence south 44 degrees and 30 minutes west 33 chains and 60 links to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres of land be the same more or less with the appurtenances, 1 frame house and barn, and all improved. (Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Andrew Watt & Co. vs. John Barker.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lenox, in the County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Milford and Owego Turnpike, on the east by Tunkhannock creek, on the south by lands of Henry Miller, and on the west by the Great Bend and Philadelphia Turnpike, containing about six acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one frame house, one frame barn and out buildings, a few fruit trees, and all improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of A. J. Gerritson vs. William Cameron, John Cameron, Jr., John Cameron, and C. D. Wilson.

Notice is hereby given that all bids must be paid in cash on day of sale.

M. B. HELME, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Feb. 8, 1873.

SCRANTON SAVINGS BANK,

120 Wyoming Avenue,

RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT FROM COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS, AND RETURNS THE SAME ON DEMAND WITHOUT PREVIOUS NOTICE. ALLOWING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY, ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY. A SAFE AND RELIABLE PLACE OF DEPOSIT FOR LABORING MEN, MINERS, MECHANICS, AND MACHINISTS, AND FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS WELL. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE THE TENTH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THE FIRST DAY OF THE MONTH. THIS IS IN ALL RESPECTS A HOME INSTITUTION, AND ONE WHICH IS NOW RECEIVING THE SAVED EARNINGS OF THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF SCRANTON MINERS AND MECHANICS.

DIRECTORS: JAMES BLAIR, SANFORD GRANT, GEORGE FISHER, JAS. S. SLOCUM, J. H. SUTPHIN, C. P. MATTHEWS, DANIEL HOWELL, A. E. HUNT, T. F. HUNT; JAMES BLAIR, PRESIDENT; O. C. MOORE, CASHIER.

OPEN DAILY FROM NINE A. M. UNTIL FOUR P. M., AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Feb. 12, 1873.—1y.

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, pototoes, 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 $5 and upwards, cash.

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

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

Forest Lake, Jan. 29th, 1873.—w3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In the estate of Morton B. Hair, deceased, letters of Administration in the said estate, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the Administrator; and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them at once.

C. A. WARREN, Adm'r.

Rush, Jan. 22, 1873.

New Advertisements.

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

N. O. PASSMORE.

East Bridgewater, Jan. 22, 1873.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Receipts & Expenditures

OF

Susquehanna Co. for 1872.

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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 09	278 67	2 69	14 65
Bridgewater	2,126 58	1,982 70	39 53	104 35
Brooklyn	1,243 85	1,147 24	6 23	60 38
Clifford	1,302 68	1,224 96	13 25	64 47
Choconut	543 98	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 29	167 15	7 35	8 79
Gibson	1,341 04	1,269 20	5 65	66 79
Great Bend	1,077 66	1,016 70	7 43	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 43	4 35	34 90
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 62	1,214 27	7 45	63 90
L. Meadows	137 68	129 56	25	6 87
Liberty	801 50	757 46	22 07	41 97
Middletown	841 24	770 91	29 76	40 57
Montrose	1,938 46	1,831 91	10 41	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 82	29 76
Rush	955 03	898 84	19 39	46 78
Silver Lake	869 76	812 83	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	$30,996 85	
Total am't Exonerated	294 10	
" Percentage to Collectors	1,583 58	
		—$32,074 53

TOWNSHIPS AND COLLECTORS.

Apolacon	E. S Foster	Herrick	A. A. Carpenter
Auburn	H. N. Kellogg	Jackson	E. M. Kennedy
Ararat	George Avery	Jessup	Justus 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 Bunnell	Middletown	Samuel Dodge
Dundaff	Amos Mills	Montrose	John A. Howell
Franklin	Frederick Lines	New Milford	A. S. Rose
Forest Lake	Wm G. Small	N. Milford boro	A. Tuthill
Friendsville	James Mead	Oakland	N. W. Fox
Gibson	F. P. Whitney	Rush	C. Flummerfelt
Gt Bend	H S Hannah	Silver Lake	B. M Gage
Gt. Bend boro	E Whitney	Susquehanna	Job Maxwell
Harmony	David Taylor	Springville	A. P. Brown
Harford	Mark S. Hinds	Thomson	J. W. Blandin

COUNTY EXPENDITURES FOR 1872.—Dr.

To Commonwealth Costs		$1,140 37
Road Viewers		54 00
Road Damage		1,299 00
P. Hinds, County Commissioner	$412 50	
E. L. Beebe " "	412 50	1,262 50
O Washburn " "	412 50	
L. Blakeslee " "	25 00	
Commissioners		500 70
Assessors		1,228 56
J. B. Lyons, Treasurer		60 00
R. H Jones, Indexing Records		1,100 00
G. R. Eared, " "		415 00
Court House		673 10
Wm. M Post, Common Pleas Referee		40 00
Grand and Traverse Jurors		3,471 01
Court House and Jail Fuel and Lights		496 43
G. L. Stone, Postage		7 48
Recording		546 38
E Baldwin, Court Crier and Janitor		311 16
Stationery		9 534
Printing		819 00
Candellor and Express Charges		254 74
Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg		1,232 87
" " Danville		74 00
General Presidential, and Town Elections		1,301 99
Justices of the Peace		10 00
Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff		267 48
Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff and Jailor		1,289 53
M. B. Helme, Sheriff		25 50
Agricultural Society		100 00
Wm. A. Crossmon, Clerk		1,000 00
Interest on Bonds		1,125 00
Coroner's Inquests & Post Mortem Examinations		108 50
Dr C. C. Halsey, Jail Physician		28 75
Eastern Penitentiary		26 94
J. E. Corn Jr, District Attorney		200 00
County Bonds Redeemed		2,159 40
Jail		117 96
Wild Cat bounties		5 25
Insurance		144 75
Jury Commissioners		187 00
G. B. Eldred, Prothonotary and Clerk		229 98
Wm. H. Cooper, for Revenue Stamp		3 00
Teachers' Institute		149 00
R. W. Mackey, State Tax for 1871		3 501 00
" " " 1872		3,176 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
		$35,437 97

CONTRA.	Cr.
By County Orders redeemed from No. 1 to No. 559 inclusive	$34,154 25
Treasurer's Percentage	1,180 73
Four refunding Orders	102 98
	$35,437 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	56 00	40 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 22
Forest Lake	38 00	24 23	12 50	1 27
Friendsville	8 50	5 70	2 50	30
Gibson	29 00	26 18	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	23 50	20 00	50	1 10
Herrick	21 00	18 53	1 50	97
Jackson	20 50	17 10	2 50	90
Jessup	21 50	13 50	7 50	70
Lathrop	33 50	20 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 95
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	83
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	$742 17
	$742 17

COSTRA.	Cr.
By amount paid collection expenses	$ 87 50
Treasurer's percentage	1 42
Amount paid Assessors	49 70
" " Printers	12 00
" " For Duplicates	29 00
Refunding Order to D. Taylor	13 00
Balance in Treasurer's hands	552 45
	$742 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	1,253 64
" " " Moneys loaned	1,000 00
" "