THE DEMOCRAT.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

Montrose, Wednesday, Feb. 19th, 1873.

THE jury in the case of "Boss" Tweed whose trial came off at New York last week, failed to agree. Magnificent rascals are hard to convict in that city.

A Georgia negro was overpaid one hundred dollars on a check by a bank, and he returned the money. The local paper says this is another evidence that the race can not be civilized.

THE total number of hogs packed in the West this season, it is estimated, will be 5,356,202 against 4,878,166 last year.—The estimation is based upon returns of the hog packing in fifteen different States to date.

Unexpectedly to the public, and his relatives, too, for that matter, the post-mortem examination of the remains of ex-Governor Geary discloses the fact that the sudden death of the late State Executive was not caused by the heart disease, nor the affection of any other vital organ. Nervous prostration, say the physicians, suddenly snapped asunder the thread of life.

THE Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution, by a vote of twenty-eight yeas to one nay, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to vote against all bills authorizing the general government to control the telegraph lines. The Philadelphia Age remarks that this action is eminently praiseworthy, and puts the State in a proper position on the question so far as the Senate of Pennsylvania is concerned.

THE President of the Senate of Alabama is a Radical of the advance school, and entertains their notions as to the necessity of holding power by force or fraud, when it is denied by the ballot.—On a contest in that body for a seat, he declared that the substitution of a minority for a majority report gave a Republican contestant his seat, though neither report contained any decision upon the question. This ruling was necessary to affect the matter of a United States Senator, and the President will be asked to sustain it by military force.

THE *Nation* reports a rupture between Grant and some of the Radical leaders. Its advices indicate that the the President does not care to recognize the service of these gentlemen rendered to his cause during the late campaign, but claims that the result of the election was due almost entirely to his own popularity, and that he had to carry them through as so much weight. There can be no doubt about it that his popularity helped Hartranft, as strong appeals were made that in case the State was lost to the corrupt party in October, Grant would lose it in November.

THE name of William Bigler is familiar as a household word to every person in this vicinity. The weight of years is making an impression on the honorable old gentleman. He is however, not as old as many people suppose, judging from his appearance. He was born in Cumberland county in 1841, and will be 59 next December. That is not to say an old age and he should be good for some years to come. Governor David R. Porter passed away at the age of 78 years.—Ex-Governor James Pollock will be 63 next September. Ex-Governor Curtin will be 56 in April. Ex-Governor Geary was 53 years old, and Governor Hartranft is 42.—*Tyrone Democrat.*

THE trial of United States Senator-elect Patterson, of South Carolina, on the charge of bribery, cannot, now be reached until 1874. At Columbia, on Saturday morning, Judge Carpenter gave a decision on a motion to quash the panel of grand jurors for the general sessions of that county for this year. He decided that the jury was illegally drawn, and then adjourned the court *sine die.* The effect of this will be, unless there should be some legislative interference, which is in the highest degree improbable, to prevent the holding of any court of general sessions until February, 1874. The Senator elect is thus safe from prosecution by the State for a year to come.

A Big Egg.

Senator Sherman has introduced a bill providing that two or more National Banks may consolidate; there is not much danger from the consolidation of two of these concerns, it is the little word MORE under which lies concealed the danger. That word simply means to authorized all the National banks to join their hands in one grand corporation, in comparison with which the old Monster with which the Democracy had such a tussle in 1832, was the meanest pigmy. Pigmy though it was in comparison with Sherman's *monstrum horrendum,* it required all the resolution of the people led by Andrew Jackson himself, to kill it. With its loans and discounts it fought the people's ballots for years; until finally it went down in one tremendous ruin.

Then our people were comparatively pure. Now such a joining together of the Money Power, connected with the overbearing practices of the general government would be adding union to the strength it now possesses, and present a joining together of the Purse and the Sword which would give us Despotism or Revolution within the next twenty years.

THAT loathsome disease the smallpox is raging with great virulence in Baltimore and Boston. In the latter city 3,000 cases are reported and it is said the percentage of deaths is greater than that of all other diseases combined. The type of smallpox in Baltimore is also of the most malignant kind and deaths are very numerous.

GREELEY WILL CASE.—The daughters of Mr. Greeley have put a stop to the dispute over his wills by accepting the conditions of the one dated in 1871. This gives his brother Nathan a life lease and to one of his sons a half remainder of a farm in Pennsylvania; to the Children's Aid Society one share of *Tribune* stock; $2,000 to his sister Margret; $1,000 each to his other two sisters, and the rest of his estate to his daughters. The young ladies have of course taken their present action to prevent any further raking over of Mr. Greeley's pitiable condition when the last will was made. The sympathy of the people at large is entirely on their side.

STOKES GETTING "INSANE."—Insanity, after conviction and sentence, is the latest dodge, and will no doubt be extensively indulged in by condemned murderers in order to save their necks from the noose. Gaffnes, the Buffalo murderer, started it, and now Stokes appears to be getting into the *non compos mentis* condition. A press dispatch states: "In an interview to-day Stokes said he expected a stay of proceedings and a new trial, and that he had just received a letter from Thomas Conner, Fisk's private secretary, expressing the belief that Fisk would forgive him for assassinating him. Stokes' mind wandered during the interview, and *he acted as though his mental powers were failing.*"

As we predicted a few days ago, the debt statements for January and February showing an increase of over two millions have effectually disposed of all projects for the further reduction of the revenue by the repeal of any existing taxes. A Washington correspondent informs the Pittsburg *Post* that the stamp taxes have for some time been selected by general consent as the next to be abolished, and numerous bills for the purpose have been introduced during the present session.—The Ways and Means Committee agreed on Friday, to report all these bills adversely. They include a bill for the repeal of the tax on matches, on bank checks, and on proprietary medecines, perfumery, cosmetics, and other toilet articles. The Committee also report adversely on the petition of certain importers of perfumery for a change of the law to permit the stamps to be put upon the packages instead of upon each separate article.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer* thinks that it is the Democrats now who should ask Radicals how they like crow.

Let us ask Grant partizans, then, how they like Colfax crow, as far as they have got? How do they like swallowing Wilson crow, Dawes crow, Garfield crow, Logan crow, Kelley crow, Pomeroy crow, and the buzzard gorge of Credit Mobilier?—How does Louisiana crow set on their stomachs? How about the foul birds of Nevada, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Alabama? How do they relish the posthumous remains of Saint Thad. Stevens with his $80,000 bribe? What but nastiness and reeking foulness have the party leaders furnished for the delectation of their followers? No "Greeley crow" in theirs, eh? We think not. Instead of purity and virtue, they are gorging on the "ill omend bird of night,"—the rottenness and stench of illimitable infamy.

ONE hundred and fifty-three men killed, four hundred and sixty-two wounded, is the melancholy record of mining catastrophes last year, in a portion of the anthracite fields of this state. Eighty-four widows and two hundred and eighthree orphans are the sorrowing sufferers. This list of casualties is a great as the numbers of killed and wounded in some of the memorable battles of the revolutionary war. The figures refer only to the coal fields of Schuylkill, Columbia Dauphin and Northumberland counties and the eastern district of Luzerne. Every 74,000 tons of coal mined in Schuylkill county cost one human life; and every 76,000 tons in Dauphin, 98,000 tons in East Luzerne, and 200,000 tons in Northumberland, cost one additional human life in each of those counties. Some of these sacrifices were caused by defective arrangements in the mines; but a considerable proportion of them, we regret to say, were the result of inherent dangers in all mining, which the miners are so accustomed to face that they grow careless about them.—*Patriot.*

THE punishment to persons implicated in the Credit Mobilier operations is set forth in an act of Congress of February, 1853, which provides that any person offering a bribe of any kind, to any member of congress, or any member receiving the same, shall on conviction, be fined not more than three times the amount offered or given, and be imprisoned in a penitentiary not more than three years. And if the person convicted holds office he shall forfeit it and shall be qualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. This punishment of course cannot be inflicted by a congressional investigating committee. The legal course, when prosecution is to be made, is for the committee to remit the record of the evidence taken before it to the United States district attorney for the proper district, and it then becomes his duty to lay the matter before a grand jury. This is not often done, however.—If it were, there would be less occasion for congressional investigating committes to indulge into congressional offenses and crimes.

SENATOR PATTERSON did not decline the call to the Presidency of the Ohio Agricultural College and its Professorship of Moral Philosophy, but waited to be informed by the Ohio Board of agriculture that they had reconsidered and cancelled the offer. In this connection the following is *apropos:*

Jim Nye, like other blessings, brightens as he takes his flight. On hearing of Mr. Patterson's purpose to go before the Poland Committee again and "explain" his letter of January 4, 1873, to Oakes Ames, Jim strolled over to the New Hampshire Senator's desk, slapped him on the back, and uttered winged words as follows: "Patterson if I wanted to take out a patent for a d—d fool, *I'd send you to the Patent Office as my model.*"

THE N. Y. *Star* thinks that the experiment with Coolie labor at Beaver Falls is not a success. Population is falling off, property is declining, trade is at a standstill and

The one hundred and sixty-five coolies at the Beaver Falls cutlery do not need even so small a concern as a "one-horse" grocery to supply their wants. They do not expend one dollar in the improvement of the town, in building churches or supporting schools. Every shopkeeper in the place might shut up his establishment so far as their trade is concerned. They are exactly what they seem—human machines made abroad and imported into this country free of duty. And we think we have a perfect right to demand, if these machines are imported free, that English cutlery, French goods, and German industries shall come here without a tariff.

LIQUOR.—At this time most of our exchanges have a word, more or less, on the liquor question, which will be soon voted upon in this State. The Boston *Post* says of prohibition:

Experience has shown, ever since a prohibitory tax in Scotland drove out malt and forced the substitution of whiskey as the national beverage, that all interference of that sort tends to give more fiery, powerful and easily secreted drinking the preference. Where beer and light wines are made lawful drinks, there is less inducement—aside from the innate attraction to what is forbidden—to transgress the law tabooing distilled liquors; and where all are prohibited without distinction, dealers will of course choose for their traffic those which are most easily handled and least liable to deterioration, and drinkers will select such as can be hastily gulped and afford the greatest satisfaction with the smallest amount of swallowing. In fact, a sweeping prohibition of all liquors will operate to repress a very heavy tendency of the drinking habits of this country. For during the past ten years there has been a rapid and steady decrease in the use of distilled liquors, balanced by a remarkable increase in the consumption of the nutricious beers and the harmless and healthful native wines. Drunkenness has come to be looked upon with more severe disfavor, and every indication has pointed to the natural removal of the objectionable habits fostered by an unwise prohibition of fermented liquors. New York may well hesitate before placing it in the power of a majority of the voters of a town to shut the beer saloons and open contraband "holes in the wall," although the experience of Connecticut goes to show that few communities are so blind to the merits of the question, and our own legislature can hardly dare to block the wheels of reform by similar action, as now proposed.

Stokes.

An English correspondent gives the following account of his interview with Stokes, the assassin of Fisk—He says:

We had scarcely been introduced ten seconds when Stokes said, "Can I offer you a cigar?" This little civility over, we of course interchanging amenities on the subject of that unfavorable condition of affairs in which our acquaintenances was begun. "You may suppose," said he, "that I have felt the irksomness of this long confinement; but it will be all over in a very short time, and I guess I shall go abroad for a couple of years." It was painful to show, even by an involuntary look of surprise at this remark, that I regarded the position of Mr. Stokes far more gravely than did he himself. But another and more astonishing observation on his part drew from me—I really could not help it—some expressions which could hardly have bee consoling. "We want here," said he, "the purity of the English judges." I was obliged to say, in answer to this, that judicial purity and its attendant virtue, strict and even administration of the law, would not have accorded Mr. Stokes the soothing luxury of tobacco and a few other mitigations of prison rigor which he seemed to enjoy. However, my comment did not in the least disturb his evidently firm belief that an English judge would have been far too "pure" to send him Mr. Stokes, into a prison with vulgar felons and misdemeanants."

"Won't you walk into my—well, into my cell—I can't say my apartment?" he said hospitably. So we walked in, all three of us—myself, and our strange entertainer. The small room had been made to resemble a cabin in some man of-war or passenger ship of the first class. It may have been about twice the size of any such single birth, but not more. It was prettily papered and a rack for books held not only all the latest novels, but a box of cigars. A fur was spread over the iron bedstead, and such furniture as could be stowed in so small a space was of the best kind. Photographs were displayed in this prison snuggery. One portrait was that of the captive himself, and, supposing it to have been taken within a short period of his committal to the tombs, he had certainly lost much youthfulness of face by the anxieties of his situation. Another likeness was that of a lady—in all probability that of Mrs. Mansfield though I did no think it necessary to ascertain the fact.

We sat down, and, soon fell into discussion of the case, which, as I was fain to declare could have had but one issue for Stokes in England. He said, "I can have no interest in telling you a lie, and I tell you that I never contemplated shooting Fisk." Having entered on a somewhat lengthy account of the financial disputes between the murdered man and himself Stokes went on to say, "I had been induced to carry a pistol—no uncommon custom with us in America—by information that Fisk meant to shoot me; I was going into the Grand Central Hotel when I saw Fisk draw a pistol, looking toward me at the same time. I then drew also, and being quicker in my movements, shot him before he could shoot me. That is the plain truth." When, in reply to this statement, my friend and I pointed out the clear effect of the evidence to prove that Fisk had no weapon, the only answer that Stokes could urge—and he did it very positively—was that the witnesses were perjured. So practically ended our interview with the man whom a second jury had at length declared to be guilty of murder. I had almost forgotten, by the by, to say that a list of the jury's names, cut from a New York paper was one of the adornments of the cell in the tombs.

MATTERS in Europe are beginning to assume strange and complicated figures upon the blackboard of current history. While France and Spain have declared in favor of a Republican form of government the more central powers seem to be preparing for a struggle upon the old platform of despotic power. As an illustration of this idea, an order has just been issued by the Austria War office, directing the officers of the general staff at Vienna to immediately begin the study of the Russian language. The order has created great indignation in Russia, and the press see in it a significant indication of the future intentions of Austria. "Prussia, as well as Austria," says a St. Petersburg journal, "makes no secret of the fact that a crusade against Russia is one of the dearest wishes of the German nation. So long as Germany was really friendly to Russia, neither the Prussian nor the Austrian officers ever dreamed of learnig the Russian language, but now everything is being got ready to convert the hostile feeling of those countries for Russia into hostile deeds."

If the Emperor of Germany really designs an attack upon Russia, he will make as grave a mistake as that committed by Napoleon III. in beginning a war with Prussia. Austria would hardly assume an anti-Russia attitude, except a German league had been formed, and that seems to be the opinion of the papers of Russia. If this conflict does take place, republicanism will gain more than despotism from the encounter.

BLACK SNOW.—The Keokuk *Constitution* of the 13th says: "On last Tuesday afternoon commenced the great snow storm of the West for many years. It continued until Wednesday afternoon; then set in a furious wind, which took the snow from the hills and piled it up in the valleys. On Thursday morning the inhabitants of the northern portion of this State, when they awoke, were not a little surprised at seeing the earth covered with black instead of a white garment as was on the night before. This strange and unnatural phenomenon accounted for on the supposition that after the wind had swept the snow off the hill then the dry earth was taken up and scattered over the face of the snow giving it a peculiar coloring. This would be the satisfactory explanation if this unusual appearance had been confined to localities, but from all accounts it was general.

THE National *Era*, the organ of the colored men of Washington, makes a fair point at the expense of the recent developments of corruption among our public men. It says that the evils that were promised to come from negro suffrage are more than eclipsed by the evils arising from white suffrage, and instances the Kansas senators as illustrious examples of the truth of this assertion.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in order to accommodate the immense traffic now seeking facilities, intends to lay four tracks the entire length of the road; to enable it to accomplish this an increase of the capital has been authorized by the Legislature. When this has been completed, it will make the Central the greatest road in this or any other country.

THE cholera has made its appearence at several places in Russia and Hungary. Thus warned, the authorities of our seaports should take all proper precautions against the *entre* of this unwelcome visitor.

New Advertisements.

J. SAUTTER,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Shop over J. R. DeWitt's store.

Montrose, Feb. 19th, 1873.

STATEMENT of Bounty Account of Auburn School District to Feb. 1, 1873:

Auburn School District,	Dr.
To Judgments on Common Pleas Docket	$4,557 93
Bonds and notes, not in Judgments	1,950 00
	$6,507 93

Contra.	Cr.
By Duplicates in hands of H. N. Kellogg, Collector	$3,228 40
Duplicate in hands of W. C. Low, Collector	2,000 00
Duplicates in hands of J. J. Manning, for which suit in Common Pleas has been instituted against the Collector and Bail	1,400 00—6,628 40
Balance in favor of School District	130 45

C. W. PIERSON, Sec'y.

Auburn Centre, Feb. 8, 1873.—3w.

PUBLIC SALE.—Being about to abandon the breeding of Grade Short Horns, I offer for sale, at public vendue, on my farm near Friendsville, lately occupied by D. O. Minkler, on Saturday, March 1st, 1873, at one o'clock, p. m., Thirteen Grade Short Horn Cows, 2 Short Horn Bulls, and 2 Alderney Bulls. Also, at the same time, the tenant who occupies the farm will offer for sale the following property:

One span of mares, (age 7 and 9,) 1 yearling colt, 1 buggy wagon, nearly new, 1 mowing machine, 1 set double harness, 1 set whiffletrees and neckyoke, a large number of Hens, 1 cookstove and furniture, clock, half-barrel vinegar, half-barrel pork, half-barrel pickles, and various other articles.

TERMS—All sums under $5, cash; $5 and over, eight months' credit with interest and approved security, and no warrantees. Five per cent off for cash.

JAMES E. CARMALT.

Montrose, Pa., Feb. 19th, 1873.—w3

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned having sold his farm, will sell at public sale, on the premises, two miles east of Brooklyn Centre, on Tuesday, March 4th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property: Five good cows, 4 yearlings, 24 sheep, (very fine,) 2 hogs, good lumber wagon, platform market wagon, nearly new, buggy wagon, pair lumber bobs, light sleigh, for one horse or two, horse sled, good wheel barrow, set light harness, set team harness, single harness, saddle, buffalo robes, blankets, mowing machine (new,) wheel horse rake, forks, rakes, plows, harrows, cultivator, chains, neck yoke, whiffletrees, grain shovels, barn shovels, forks, hoes, picks, iron bars, corn sheller, grain cradle, grind stone, 100 sap tubs, boiling pans, dog power, dairy fixtures, 15 bushels good wood ashes, quantity of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, half barrel pork, hams, corned beef, and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—All sum of $5 and under, cash, over $5, nine months time with interest and approved security.

A. ELY, Auctioneer. E. P. BAILEY.

Brooklyn, Pa. Feb. 19th, 1873.—2w*.

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. WILKINS, Adm'r.

Rush, Jan. 22, 1873.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In the estate of Daniel Carter, dec'd, late of West Auburn twp., letters of Administration in the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them without delay.

GRISWOLD CARTER, Administrator.

West Auburn, Feb. 10, 1873.—w3.

J. M. Rowen,

GENERAL

Produce and Commission Merchant,

77 Dey St., New York.

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.—2m*.

THE EAGLE

DRUG STORE,

BURNS & NICHOLS, PROPRIETORS.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE AND MORTAR,

Brick Block, Montrose.

We desire to say to the public that our store is well stocked with Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, proprietary and patent preparations, and all other articles usually kept in first class drug stores. We guarantee our goods genuine and of the best quality, and will be sold at *low prices for cash.* Respectfully Yours,

A. D. BURNS,
AMOS NICHOLS.

Montrose, Feb. 20, 1873.

MASON & HAMLIN

ORGANS!

The subscriber would announce to the musical public that he is prepared to furnish all styles of the above celebrated instruments.

New Styles Six Octave Superb!

Also, agent for the celebrated

CHICKERING PIANOS!

Circulars free.

Apply to me near Montrose, or address at Montrose, Pa.

L. C. SMITH, Agent.

Montrose, Feb. 19, 1873.—4w.

1776 FOURTH OF JULY. 1876

Centennial

Commemoration

AT PHILADELPHIA.

THREE MILLIONS of Colonists on a Strip by the Sea! | NOW | FORTY MILLIONS of Freemen ruling from Ocean to Ocean?

PENNSYLVANIA'S

Grand Mass Convention

To provide for the Celebration of the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,

WILL BE HELD ON

22nd of February, next,

THE 141ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

PHILADELPHIA.

Eminent Speakers will address the Convention Reports from the Committees on Trades and Industrial Interests, and from the Interior of the State, will be read. The result of the subscription to the stock of

The International Exposition,

which, under the authority of Congress, has been determined to be the prominent feature of the Celebration, will be definitely announced.

Proof will be given to the World

that Pennsylvania's pledge is confirmed, that there, on hallowed ground, where the nation was born, the Centennial return of the most beneficent day in the history of humanity will be commemorated with grandeur commensurate with the august event.

The Great Labor State of the Union

has the honor and responsibility of leading the way—she fulfills the trust.

O'er thy crags, Allegheny, a blast has been blown;
Down thy tide, Susquehanna, the murmur has gone;
Where the words of the Charter of Liberty first
From the sons of the Sage and the Patriot burst—
From the Delaware's marge to the Lake of the West—
Wherever the foot of the Freeman hath pressed—
'Tis the voice of the people! uprisen, awake!
Pennsylvania's summons—her glory at stake—
Thrilling up from her valleys, flung down from each height:
REMEMBER OUR HISTORY—Assert it aright!

Giving Homage to the past, inspired by the immortal record of the Times that Tried Men's Souls, rememb ring

WYOMING, VALLEY FORGE, BRANDYWINE, GERMANTOWN,

and all the blood-stained battle-fields of our soil, venerating the heroic deeds of our sires and rejoicing in the boundless heritage bequeathed by them to us—a boon we have shared with the destitute and oppressed of all the earth, irrespective of creed or condition. Let us not forget that

Our Labor and its Fruits,

are not less the admiration of the world than our equality and liberty; our combined industry, skill, wealth and power are the marvel of the age. Let us manifest this progress.

Assist! ye farmers, happy on your broad acres of fertile lands. Arise! ye grim and swarthy miners, from your cavernous labors. Arouse! ye toilers in the forge, the foundry and the factory. Assemble! ye mechanics, artisans of every kind. Come all, who by work have made the

Keystone, the Paragon of States,

co-operate and vindicate your greatness—show that Labor is Capital, and does truly guide and govern.

The International Exhibition is designed to promote the welfare of man.

Make it a Success!

PENNSYLVANIA leads. She calls. FIRST, on her children to do THEIR duty before she asks her sister States to co-operate.

Seats will be reserved for delegations from each County of the State, and for Representative Committees of industrial interests. Application should be made early at No. 904 WALNUT Street, the Office of the Committee.

By order of Committee.

New Advertisements.

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

WM. BARRY.

Feb. 12, 1873.—4w.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Receipts & Expenditures

OF

Susquehanna Co. for 1872.

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	$ 320	$ 21 55
Auburn	1,470 18	1,288 50	14 61	70 07
Ararat	296 02	278 67	9 69	14 66
Bridgewater	2,126 53	1,982 70	39 53	104 35
Brooklyn	1,213 85	1,147 24	6 23	60 38
Clifford	1,303 68	1,224 96	13 25	64 47
Choconut	543 96	514 39	2 50	27 07
Dimock	1,294 60	1,217 87	13 16	64 07
Dundaff	161 76	146 24	7 83	7 69
Franklin	870 95	828 30	5 06	43 59
Forest Lake	1,068 29	1,010 73	4 38	53 19
Friendsville	183 29	167 15	7 85	8 79
Gibson	1,341 64	1,269 20	5 65	66 79
Great Bend	1,077 66	1,010 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	1,130 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 10	6 74	39 53
Lenox	1,285 62	1,214 27	7 45	63 90
L. Meadows	137 68	130 56	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 82	29 76
Rush	935 03	888 84	19 39	46 78
Silver Lake	869 76	812 82	14 17	43 77
Susquehanna	1,138 93	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
	$32,074 53	$30,996 85	$394 10	$1,583 58

RECAPITULATION.

Total am't of Duplicates		$32,074 53
Total amount paid by Collectors	$30,996 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	H. N. Kellogg	Jackson	E. M. Kennedy
Ararat	George Avery	Jessup	Larius 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	H. O. Bunnell	Middletown	Samuel Dodge
Dundaff	Amos Mills	Montrose	John A. Howell
Franklin	Frederick Lines	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. Flummerfelt
Gt. Bend	H. S. Hannah	Silver Lake	B. M. Gage
Gt. Bend boro	E. Whitney	Susquehanna	John Malpass
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		24 10
Road Damage		1,229 00
P. Hinds, County Commissioner	$332 50	1,202 50
E. L. Beebe " "	402 50	
O. Washburn " "	412 50	
L. Blakeslee " "	55 00	
Constables		760 20
Assessors		1,225 00
L. B. Isbell, Town Clerk		25 00
J. R. Lyons, Indexing Records		1,100 00
G. H. Eldred, " "		445 00
Court House		633 10
Wm. M. Post, Common Pleas Referee		40 00
Grand and Traverse Jurors		3,473 01
Court House and Jail Fuel and Lights		499 43
G. L. Stone, Postage		3 48
Recistry		516 40
E. Baldwin, Court Crier and Janitor		311 16
Stationery		4 581
Printing		819 00
Chandeliers and Express Charges		254 73
Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg		1,128 87
" " Danville		74 00
General Presidential, and Town Elections		1,801 22
Justices of the Peace		104 50
Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff		917 48
Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff and Jailor		1,320 54
M. B. Helme, Sheriff		85 70
Agricultural Society		100 00
Wm. A. Crossmon, Clerk		2,000 00
Interest on Bonds		1,426 80
Coroner's Inquests & Post Mortem Examinations		108 50
Dr. C. C. Halsey, Jail Physician		86 75
Eastern Penitentiary		253 24
J. E. Carmalt, District Attorney		298 00
County Bonds Redeemed		2,129 40
Jail		117 15
Wild Cat bounties		5 25
Insurance		144 75
Jury Commissioners		187 65
H. B. Eldred, Prothonotary and Clerk		252 83
Wm. H. Cooper, for Revenue Stamps		7 00
Teachers' Institute		149 00
R. W. Mackey, State Tax for 1871		2,501 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 23
Four Refunding Orders		102 98
		$35,457 97

CONTRA. Cr.

By County Orders redeemed from No. 1 to No. 835 inclusive	$34,154 26
Treasurer's Percentage	1,180 23
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	Exonerations	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	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 22
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 83	4 00	1 15
Harford	23 50	20 00	50	1 10
Herrick	21 00	18 53	1 50	97
Jackson	26 50	17 10	2 50	90
Jessup	21 50	12 80	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	3 50	1 95
Middletown	37 00	28 50	7 00	1 50
Montrose	19 00	14 13	2 00	83
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		33
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 23	7 50	1 75
Thomson	35 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	$749 17
	$749 17

CONTRA. Cr.

By amount paid collection expenses	$ 37 50
Treasurer's percentage	7 49
Amount paid Assessors	49 79
" " Printers	19 00
" " For Duplicates	20 00
Refunding Order to D. Taylor	13 00
Balance in Treasurer's hands	562 39
	$749 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	$ 8,602 25
" Duplicates for 1872	32,074 53
" Received from Unseated Lands	7,263 64
" " " Money loaned	1,000 00
" " " David Taylor, Commonwealth vs. H. C. Bross, Jan. Sessions, 1872	150 00
Amount rec'd from county officers for coal	85 00
" " from Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff, Fines and Jury Fees	240 66
" " from Military Fines for Stationery	20 00
" " from Military fines for Printing	19 00
" " for Court House rent, Evan's Lecture	19 00
" " for Court House rent, Tremaine Brothers	19 00
" " for Court House rent, Tremaine Brothers	19 00
" " for Court House rent, Tremaine Brothers	15 00
" " for Court House rent, John H. Gough	20 00
" " for Court House rent, Lecture Association	854
" " from Parker Gates, for J. B. Dimmock	24 28
" " from additional taxes—1871	347 79
" " from Returned Lands	85 61
	$44,600 37

CONTRA. Cr.

By four Refunding Orders	$ 102 98
County orders redeemed from No. 1 to No. 835 inclusive	34,154 26
Exonerations to Collectors	$ 394 10
Percentage to Collectors	1,583 58
	1,977 68
Treasurer's commission on receipts of $32,074 53	581 23
Treasurer's commission on expenditures of $34,307 34 at 1½ per cent	599 50
Amount in Treasurer's hands to balance	7,184 62
	$44,600 37

STATEMENT OF W. T. MOXLEY, SHERIFF, IN ACC'T WITH FINES A