

The Carleton Sentinel.

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.

Our Queen and Constitution.

JAMES WATTS, Publisher & Proprietor.

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WHOLE NO.—940.

Select Tale.

CURIOUS WILLS.

Some who, in life, would not have given a cup of water to a beggar, by their wills leave enormous sums to charities, to secure for themselves a kind of posthumous admiration. Others allowed not their resentments to sleep with them in the grave, but leave behind them wills which excite the bitter feelings and animosities among their surviving relatives. Some wills are remarkable for their conciseness and perspicuity; others for their unprecedented shapes and curious contents. One man provides for a college, another for a cat; one gives a legacy to provide bread and herrings for the poor in Lent, and kid gloves to the minister; while others provide for bull-baiting, the welfare of maid-servants, and the promotion of matrimony. John Dodge has kept his name out of the public eye by giving twenty shillings a year to a man to go about the parish church of Tyngsboro, during sermon-time to keep people awake and dogs out of church.

Henry Green, of Melbourne, Derbyshire, gave his property for providing green waistcoats for four poor women every year, such waistcoats to be lined with green gallowan lace. In the same neighborhood, and inspired by a similar feeling, Thomas Grey provided gray waistcoats and gray coats.

John Nicholson, stationer, of London, was attached to his family name, that the bulk of his property was given in charity for the support and maintenance of such poor persons in England as should appear to be of the name of Nicholson.

David Martinett, of Calcutta, while giving directions to his executor—As to this fulsome carcass, having already seen enough of worldly pomp, I desire nothing relative to it be done only its being stowed away in my old green chest to save expenses." He then bequeathed to one man all the debts he owed, and to another his sincerity.

A Lancashire gentleman, in the last century, having given his body to the worms of the family vault, bequeathed an ounce of modesty to the authors of the "London Journal" and "Free Briton," giving as his reasons for the smallness of the legacy, that he was "convinced that an ounce will be found more than they'll ever make use of."

Another testator, after having stated at great length in his will the number of obligations he was under, bequeathed to his benefactor ten thousand—here the leaf turned over, and the legate, turning to the other side, found the legacy was ten thousand thanks.

A testator, who evidently intended to thwart his relations and be a benefactor to the lawyers, gave to certain persons "as many acres of land as shall be found equal to the area inclosed by the centre of oscillation of the earth in a revolution round the sun, supposing the mean distance of the sun twenty-one thousand and six hundred semidiameters of the earth from it."

An uncle left by his will eleven silver spoons to his nephew, adding, "If I have not left the dozen, he knows the reason." The fact was, the nephew had some little time before stolen the twelfth spoon from his relative.

Sir Joseph Jekell left his fortune to pay National Debt. When Lord Mansfield heard of this, "Sir Joseph was a very good man and a good lawyer, but his bequest was a very foolish one; he might as well have attempted to stop the middle arch of Blackfriars Bridge with his half-bottomed wig."

Lord Pembroke gave "nothing to Lord Say, which legacy I gave him knowing I know he will bestow on the poor;" and then, after giving peculiar legacies, he finished with "I give up the ghost."

John Swift's character is exemplified in a very plain way. Among other things he bequeathed to John Gratia, of Clommshton, a silver x, "in which I desire the said John to keep tobacco he usually chewed called pigtail."

The celebrated Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, left Pitt £10,000 for the noble defence he made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country. A similar bequest was not long since made to Mr. Disraeli.

Bacon left a will appointing six executors, but on property except his name and memory which he bequeathed to "man's charitable speeches, to foreign nations, and the next age."

Lord Clarendon had nothing to leave his daughter but his executor's kindness, and Lord Nelson left neither a will of real or personal estate behind him, although he bequeathed his adopted daughter to the beneficence of his country.

Milton's will was unexceptionable—that is, by word of mouth, he being blind at the time he made it. Shakespeare's was made in regular form; so was Byron's.

Chatterton's will was a strange one, consisting of a mixture of levity, bitter satire, and actual despair, announcing a purpose of self-destruction.

Others wrote their wills in verses, and, as a specimen, we will give that of William Jekell, of the parish of Islington, which was proved in 1787, when no witnesses were required to a will of personal estate:—

I give and bequeath,
When I'm laid underneath,
To my two loving sisters so dear,
The whole of my store,
Which God's goodness has granted me here,
And that none may prevent,
This my will and intent,
Or occasion the least of law racket,
With a solemn appeal,
I confirm, sign, and seal,
This the act and deed of Will Jekell.
Some wills contain a kind of autobiography

of the testator, as well as his thoughts and opinions. Such was the will of Napoleon, which gave a handsome legacy to Chantillon, "who had as much right to assassinate that oligarchical Duke of Wellington, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock at St. Helena."

Such also sir William Petty's which a certain amount of self-pride, that "at the full age of fifteen, I had obtained the Latin, French, and Greek tongues," and at twenty years of age, "had gotten up three score pounds with as much mathematic as any of my age were known to have."

Brook.
I was making a tour in Holland. A friend told me, "Be sure you see Brook; if you don't you will have seen nothing." "Why?" I asked, "what is there to see?" "You go there, and you will find out," was the answer. So I took a carriage, and told the coachman to drive me thither. The journey was not interesting. At a time the carriage stopped, and the driver told me we had arrived and that I must dismount. "Arrived?" I said, "why don't you drive me into the town?" "Because it would dirty the streets," he said. "Are you mad?" "No, Monsieur." "Are the streets inland?" "Yes, Monsieur." I got down to walk into the town, and had not gone more than a few steps when my driver ran after me and gave me a good brushing. I thanked him, though I thought him officious, and walked on. I looked around me. All the houses were shut and the window-shutters closed. There was not a sound to be heard. The pavement was made of bricks of different colors, and shone as though they had been waxed. The wooden fronts of the houses were painted with maddening regularity, and they glittered as though they had been varnished. I touched one house to see if the paint were dry, when the door opened suddenly and a man, evidently very angry, rushed out with a napkin rubbed off my finger-marks, and then re-entered his house grumbling. I was stupefied, but I continued my walk. I found by chance a tree, and cut down one of the branches to serve as a walking-stick, and tearing off the leaves, left them on the road. Straightway I heard a great noise, and turning round I saw men and women collecting the leaves, and crying out at me and making gestures in such a way that I judged they were cursing me. Other women, who came out of their houses to see what was going on, took off their shoes before crossing the street, in order not to soil it. I don't know what would have become of me in the midst of all these people if my coachman had not hailed in sight, and explained to them that I was a stranger. "It is lucky," said he, "that they were women whom you saw; had they been men you would have got into it." I asked for an explanation. "It is very strange," I said. He replied, "Every day they rub the streets as though they were a sitting-room, and the inhabitants think that they look so nice that they won't go out for fear of making the streets dirty."

"You don't say so?" "Tis true, Monsieur; and finding that children, when they were let play in the streets, always dirtied them a little, they banished all persons having families. There are only bachelors and old maids there. They don't smoke, because some persons spit when they smoke. They have a few dogs, but they are kept indoors; besides they are stuffed. If they had any others they would kill them. One day they surprised a Frenchman who was standing too long by a wall, and threw a lot of water over him. When the Emperor Napoleon visited Brook, they made him put on slippers at the gate of the town, in order that the nails of his boots might not scratch the pavement."

I quitted the place as fast as I could, and was very glad to find myself walking the streets of Amsterdam with dust upon my shoes.—Grand Journal.

A Remarkable Prophecy.
An English prophet gives the following from the Christian M. S. S., No. 2,252, folio 15, 4:—

If Christmas Day on Monday be,
A great winter that year you'll see,
And full of winds both loud and shrill;
But in summer, truth to tell,
High winds shall there be and strong,
Full of tempests lasting long;
While battles they shall multiply,
And great plenty of beasts shall die.
They that be born that day, I ween,
They shall be strong each one and keen;
He shall be found that stealeth ought,
Tho' thou be sick, thou diest not.

Here, it is said, are three prophecies—the wind which lasted from January to well on in May, the war which ended at Sadova, and the rinderpest—all fulfilled this year after a Monday Christmas. The cattle plague, it is true, was a legacy from the previous year; but still the ancient prophet has proved himself a better man than old Moore and Ladkial, and a score of modern pretenders. Better, too, than the moon—which has been singularly at fault this year, wind and rain coming on just as if he had never had a change of moon at all.—Ee.

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about, give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the news paper, and improve the moments of our trade. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion and be able to sustain a conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvements of our times.

Irish Drollery.

An amusing story is told of Daines Barrington, Recorder of Bristol, related by one of the English press. Having to appear for a plaintiff, in a case at Clonmel, he let into the defendant in unmeasured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present, only heard of the investiture. After Barrington, however, had got back to Dublin, the defendant a Tipperary man named Foggerty, lost no time in paying his compliments to his counsel. He rode all day and night, and covered with sweat, arrived before Barrington's residence in Fleet-court street, Dublin. Throwing the reins of his smoking horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and opening the street door, beheld the apparition of the rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater, with a large stick under his arm and the sleet sticking to his bushy whiskers.

"Is your master up?" demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey.

"No," answered the man.

"Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Foggerty—he'll know the name—will be glad to see him."

The valet went up stairs, and told his master who was in bed, the purport of his visit.

"Then don't let Mr. Foggerty in for your life," said Barrington, "for it is not a hare nor a brace of ducks that he has come to present me with."

The man was leaving the bed room, when a rough wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, "By your leave," and at the same time, Mr. Foggerty entered the bed room.

"You know my business, sir," said he to Barrington; "I have made a journey to teach you manners, and it's not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body, and at the same time he cut a figure of eight with his shillalah before a chervil glass."

"You don't mean to say you would murder me in bed?" exclaimed Daines, who had as much humor as cool courage.

"No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can."

"Yes, replied Daines, "that you might left the moment I put myself out of the blankets."

"No," replied the other, "I pledge you my word not to touch you until you get out of bed."

"You won't?"

"Upon your honor."

"Upon my honor."

"This is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep, "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and I may rest as safe as though I were under the guard of the castle."

The Tipperary salamander looked marvelously astonished at the pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore.

"Halloo," said Mr. Foggerty, "ain't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines; "I have the word of an Irish gentleman, that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I'm not going to get up to have my bones broken. I will never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foggerty, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but he sure and air it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quickly catches a cold as reading a damp journal," and Daines affected to go asleep.

The Tip had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning of the counsel.

"Get up, Mr. Barrington, be in bed or out of bed, I have not the pluck to hurt so droll a heart."

The result was, that in less than an hour afterwards, Daines and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops.

How Tobacco is Consumed in Europe.
In the city of Hamburg, Germany, the manufactory of tobacco gives employment to more than 10,000 persons, who turn out 150,000,000 cigars a year, valued at \$2,000,000.—From Havana and Manila, Hamburg imports 18,000,000 cigars a year, making an aggregate, including its own production, of 168,000,000 cigars, 153,000,000 of which are exported, leaving 15,000,000 for home consumption—allowing 40,000 cigars a day to an adult male population of 45,000. In England, with a population of 21,000,000, in 1821, the consumption of tobacco was 15,508,552 pounds, an average of 12 on each per head for the entire population; in 1831, with a population of 24,410,439, the consumption reached 19,533,341 pounds, or 13 ounces per head; in 1841, population 27,019,672, consumption, 22,309,360 pounds, or 13 ounces per head; and in 1851, population 27,452,682, the consumption was 28,062,841 pounds, or 17 ounces of tobacco per head, showing a steady increase. In France the consumption of tobacco is 183 ounces per head, nearly half of which is snuffed; in Denmark, in 1848, it was 7 ounces per head; and in Belgium it averages about 7½ ounces per head.

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 1866.

CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.

The Auditor in submitting his Annual Report for 1866, has pleasure in stating that the Parish Officers have made their returns with more than usual promptitude, although, as will be observed, some are still behind hand.

The Auditor, after an experience of some ten years work in connection with the County, would find in discharging his duty did he not suggest to the Council, as the result of his observation and conviction, the propriety of a division of the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. The reasons why such a change is desirable, at the present juncture, need not be mentioned.

Liabilities at 1st January 1866, \$3143 08½
The estimated current expenditure of 1866 was \$6694 08½
Assessment ordered, \$5487 20
Estimated income from other sources, \$400 00
Unprovided for, \$737 20
\$936 88½

Actual expenditure of 1866, \$6194 69
There was expended in payment of Bank debt, \$825 44
And the extraordinary liabilities connected with the Court House, viz:—

Contract for enlargement, \$1780 00
Drawing contract, 20 00
Plan and Specification, 44 00
Superintendence, 81 00
Extra work, 716 14
Furniture, 30 00
Extra Insurance, \$509 58

The estimated income, including assessments, was, \$5727 20
The actual income, exclusive of money on debenture s, was, \$820 11
Excess, \$92 91

Then there was an amount received on debenture from C. W. Wetmore of \$1264 68
Income of the year, \$820 11
Making the whole receipts into the treasury \$7084 79
Deduct expenditures, \$6194 69
Receipts over expenditures, \$890 10

The Wetmore and Winslow debentures are the only new liabilities made during the year so far as appears. But the Auditor would suggest that an advertisement be issued calling upon all persons having unsettled legal claims upon the County to present a statement of the same immediately.

LIABILITIES OF THE COUNTY, 1st JANUARY, 1867.
Town debenture, \$845 00
18 months interest, 70 05
Costs, 32 00
\$935 05
J. C. Winslow's debenture 250 12
Interest, 6 months, 7 77
Costs, 30 00
296 89
C. W. Wetmore's debentures, Due \$600 1st Aug. 1867, \$700 1st Nov. 1867. 39 00
1339 00
Accounts ordered at this session, say 600 00
Salaries due, 80 00
\$2368 94

REQUIREMENTS OF 1867.
Revisors fees, \$202 00
Salaries, 360 00
Wood, 80 00
Insurances, 113 00
Administration of Justice, 1000 00
Interest, 6 months, on \$900, 31 50
" " " 700, 57 18
" " " 353, 18 82
" " " 296.89 50 25
Unforeseen expenses, \$2335 75
\$5504 69

In order to pay the amount of liabilities now due, and those to mature during the year, an assessment will be required of \$2344 69, including the balance due by the Parish. This does not include the amount due by the late Secretary Treasurer.

The assessment ordered last year was, including balances, \$487 20
The amounts paid in by Parishes on that assessment, \$254 04
Less than the whole, \$233 16
That assessment covered, it was supposed, all the balances due between the County and Parishes, but it appears from the Secretary Treasurer's books that there were amounts for balance due, paid the Parishes during the year, which brings the Parishes in debt to the County some \$406 84.

The Auditor thinks that an investigation will show that there are amounts which have been paid by the Secretary Treasurer, which he has not credited to himself, and these, unless there have been amounts received unaccounted for, will diminish the balance due by him.

The items rendered by the Secretary Treasurer in his account have been classified by the Auditor for greater convenience.

Municipality in acct. with H. McLean Sec'y, Treasurer.
1866.
Jan. 1 To balance due at this date \$231 56½
INTEREST, &c.
Jan. 8 Paid Wm. Lindsay interest on cheque to Geo. Reed for by road money, \$1 43
" James Doherty interest on cheque to R. Hume for \$100 95 1 93
" R. Maxted interest on cheque to W. H. Brittain for by road money 1 00
\$5 26
Costs, &c.
Jan. 8 Paid L. P. Fisher costs on suit of James Doherty \$9 00
" D. F. Merritt to pay L. P. Fisher advice to B. Travis, Com. Highways, Simonds 6 00
Aug 16 " L. P. Fisher legal advice 9 34
\$20 34
PAID REVISIONS.
Aug 12 " W. Morehouse, Aberdeen, \$13. A. Gallop, Wakefield \$24. W. Hayward Brighton \$18 13
" D. Irvine, Wicklow, \$21. L. Kilburn, Richmond, \$24. D. E. Merritt, Simonds, \$22 50
" R. Hume, Northampton, \$15
Feb 3 " G. S. Hartley, Peel, \$5. D. Tompkins do \$10
\$166 50
ASSESSORS.
May 31 " Elisha Tompkins, Peel, \$7. J. Orser, Brighton, \$15. 20 July 12 J. Orser, Brighton, \$6. \$31 45
Wakefield, \$6. \$29 70
July 12 Wakefield, \$6. \$29 70
Sep 21 Wm. Connell, Northampton, \$12 86
Dec 12 Aberdeen, \$11 59, \$1st, Kent, \$9 96
\$162 07

COLLECTORS.
Jan. 8. Israel Churchill, Woodstock, \$4 66.
22. S. Belyea, Brighton, \$3 37, do 6 67.
July 11. G. W. Hovey, Northampton, 1865, 16 65; Sept 18, W. C. Bull, do 12 79.
Oct. 2. A. Campbell, Aberdeen, 1866, 82 cts. do do 1865, 1 06.
Nov. 10. T. J. C. Sewell, Brighton, 8 79; J. King, Simonds, 18 37.
Dec. 11. C. Clark, Wakefield, 1866, 15 33
\$32 31
ACCOUNTS ORDERED.
Jan. 13. Robert Woodward, Constable, \$2 80; Dr. Con. B. Travis, Commissioner Highways, Simonds, \$6 40.
Feb. 3. E. B. McLean, Constable, \$7 20, do do \$17 60.
S. Watts, Coroner, \$23 60, do Auditor to January, 1866, \$30 00.
Mar. 6. Major Hamilton, \$6 00.
Apr. 21. J. Baker, conveying a lunatic to Asylum, \$15 00.
May 9. W. L. Drier, Coroner, 1865, \$12 00 do do 1866, \$15 80.
June 22. G. P. Foster, Constable, \$23 30; Jas. Buchanan, Constable, \$13 20.
July 23. Robert Brown, \$14 10; R. B. Ketchum, \$5 47.
S. H. Belyea, Constable, \$7 60; W. Q. Shaw, do \$8; Samuel Watson, do, \$6; A. W. Melville, do, \$9. South. Alex. Henderson, work at Court House, \$2 02.
Aug. 4. Widow Giberson, house for holding election, \$4 00.
Dr. Woodford, post mortem, \$9; J. Harding, Constable, \$16 50.
R. Woodward, constable, \$3 09; Jos. Fulton, Constable, \$3 00.
J. Fulton, witness fees, \$1 20; Adelaide Fulton, do \$4 20.

" F. A. Lyons, constable, \$10 00; John Hunter, do \$6 00.
" Dr. Wolhaupter, \$12 00; C. R. Upton, coroner, \$12 30.
" G. Strickland, \$3 05; Dr. Connell, \$20 00.
" V. A. Hartley, constable, \$3 00.
" Committee for Auditing Secretary Treasurer and Auditor's books, \$18 00.
" Mary M. Giberson, witness, \$3 80.
" Mrs. Baker, for holding lunatic, \$14 00.
" F. R. J. Dibble, \$50 25; Dr. Smith, post mortem \$8 00.
" Dr. Smith, \$20 00; do witness fees, \$1 70.
" Alex. Scott, conveying Catherine Giberson to asylum, \$20 00.
" John Pickard, constable, \$3 20.
" J. C. Watson, conveying Mrs. Clark to asylum, \$6 52.
" Geo. West, constable, \$7 80; do coroner, \$18 00.
" R. Brown, \$10 17; F. R. J. Dibble, \$12 00.
" W. W. Hammond, Constable, \$40 75; G. L. Cronkhithe, Constable, \$6 90.
" Samuel Watson, Constable, \$2 50; J. S. Patterson, tax remitted, \$3 30.
" F. R. J. Dibble, balance account, \$10 00; F. R. J. Dibble, \$60 30.
" B. Travis, Constable, \$10 00; J. Watts, printing, \$37 20.
" J. C. Winslow, Clerk of Peace, \$9 00; J. C. Winslow, advertising, \$10 35.
" J. L. Babcock, witness, \$41 10; W. W. Hammond, \$39 55.
Aug. 2 Jos. P. Pyle, witness, \$2 80; Helen C. Pyle, witness, \$2 80.
" Jas. Gallagher, do \$1 40; Edward DeMorse, do \$2 10.
" J. C. Winslow, Clerk of Peace, one yrs salary, \$50.
" John Donnelly, constable, \$1 50; R. Custance, witness, \$2 80.
" Fanny Custance, witness, \$2 80; E. Clapperson, do \$2 80.
" G. Maddox, do 1864, \$9 10; do do 1865, \$5 60.
" Bar. Maddox, do, \$7 10; P. O'Neil, do, \$8 50.
" J. Starkey, do, \$2 80; Sept. 4 J. Watts, publishing Rye Laws, \$80.
Sept. 4 P. Gallivan, witness, \$2 40; Dr. Hagerman, medical services, \$14.
" Dr. Hagerman, do, \$3 50; Major Hamilton, \$1.
" T. Corbett, expenses incurred as Commissioner of Highways, Kent, 1865, \$5 50.
" Dr. Connell, medical services, 11 50; C. Stevenson, provision for jurors, 26 25.
" G. DeMerchant, one half fine imposed on J. Craig for selling liquor without license, 5 00.
" Hamilton Giberson, conveying a lunatic to Woodstock, \$5 00.
" Dr. Wolhaupter, medical services, 5 50.
Nov. 9 R. Hume, Goslar acct., passed Jan. 1866, 112 35.
" " " July, 1866, 57 25.
Dec. 6 Jas. Kennedy, witness, 1865, 2 80.
" A. Kearney, allowed for services on committee, \$1 25.
" Jas. Buchanan, constable, 1865, 3 40.
" Secretary Treasurer amount, allowed in January, 1866, postage and stationery for last 3 years, 20 00.
" do do amount allowed for compiling and revising Rye Laws, 50 00.
" do do do for half years salary, due December 31, 1865, 90 00.
" do do do do June 3, 1866, 90 00.
" Samuel Watts, coroner, 11 50.
" E. D. French, witness fees, 1865, 7 60.
" Secretary Treasurer Postage and Stationery for year as per account, 26 67.
" Half years salary to date, 90 00.
\$1713 61½

COURT HOUSE AND GAOL, &c.
May 13 W. Harper, wood, 94 50.
" H. Stoddard, plan and specification, 20.
" J. Grover, insurance on Court House and workman's leave 49 75.
" J. C. Winslow, insurance on Brick Building, 25.
" Winslow & Edgar, drawing contract, 10.
Aug. 17 L. R. Harding, on contract, \$500.
31 do do 300.
Sept. 13 do do 280.
" J. Grover, extra insurance on Court House, \$6.
" J. C. Winslow, insurance on Gaol, \$4.
" L. R. Harding, extra work on Court House, \$4.
" Court House Committee for furniture, &c., \$16 14.
" H. Stoddard, superintending Court House, 44.
" S. Watson, cleaning, &c., about Court House, 5.
\$2913 39

SHERIFF AND WITNESS FEES FOR CIRCUIT COURT, 1866.
Oct. 20 Sheriff Dibble, 45 60.
Nov. 26 John Brooker and Mary J. Brooker, witness fees, 7 20.
" W. W. Hammond, witness, 1 20; — King, witness, 1 00.
" W. D. Balloch, do, 1 60; Margaret Rice, do, 5 10.
\$61 70

MISCELLANEOUS.
Aug. 27 John McLaughlin, Books and Stationery for revisors, Aberdeen, 2.
Oct. 18 L. P. Fisher, amount bank debt, 825.44.
\$827 44

Total expenditures, \$6194 69
Ca.

CASH RECEIVED FROM COLLECTORS ON ACCT. ASSESSMENT OF 1865.
1866.
Jan. 2. B. Tompkins, Peel, \$8 52; I. Churchill, Woodstock, \$78 27. 8th. B. Tompkins, Peel, \$16 54
" W. Gray, Kent, \$4 63. 11th. J. Simonds, Wakefield, \$72 06. 18th. J. Shaw Simonds, 7 84.
Do. Do. 1866.
May 12. J. King, Simonds, \$140; B. Tompkins, Peel, \$20.
June 6. do do do \$33. 9th. L. Purinton, Richmond, \$30.
22. D. J. Shaw, Simonds, \$40. 25th. C. Clark, Wakefield, \$65; S. H. Belyea, Brighton, \$30 60.
July 2. J. Simonds, Wakefield, \$50; W. Gray Kent, \$62.
9. D. J. Shaw, Simonds, \$40; W. C. Bull, Northampton, \$124; W. C. Bull, Northampton, \$30; I. Churchill, Woodstock, \$175.
19. J. Simonds, Wakefield, \$75; G. West, Wicklow, \$154. 21st. I. Churchill, Woodstock, \$91; A. Campbell, Aberdeen, \$27 40. 25th. J. King, Simonds, \$124; W. C. Bull, Northampton, \$44.
28. I. Churchill, Woodstock, \$19; J. Simonds, Wakefield, \$36. Aug. 4. I. Churchill, Woodstock, \$128.
Aug. 4. L. Purinton, Richmond, \$540. 6th. W. Gray Kent, \$37; B. Tompkins, Peel, \$50. 8th. T. J. C. Sewell, Brighton, \$145 32; J. Simonds, Wakefield, \$68. 10th. G. West, Wicklow, \$111.
10. D. J. Shaw, Simonds, \$184; I. Churchill, Woodstock, \$100; L. Purinton, Richmond, \$108 78.
17. C. Clark, Wakefield, \$50; I. Churchill, Woodstock, \$151 28. 18th. T. J. C. Sewell, Brighton, \$50; D. J. Shaw, Simonds, \$50; 24. W. C. Bull, Northampton, \$62 89; I. Churchill, Woodstock, \$33 25.
29. B. Tompkins, Peel, \$38; do do \$540.
3. J. Simonds, Wakefield, \$18; T. J. C. Sewell, Brighton, on \$15. 7th. D. J. Shaw, Simonds, \$18 30.
7. G. West, Wicklow, \$90. 12th. B. Tompkins, Peel, \$23; C. Clark, Wakefield, \$60; W. Gray, Kent, \$98. 24th. T. J. C. Sewell, Brighton, \$10; J. Simonds, Wakefield, \$60. 29th. D. J. Shaw, Simonds, \$10 27; B. Tompkins, Peel, \$12.
Oct. 5. L. Purinton, Richmond, \$31 46; C. Clark, Wakefield, \$84. 29th. J. Simonds, Wakefield, \$59 field, \$31. T. J. C. Sewell, Brighton, \$67.
Nov. 19. J. King, Simonds, \$128 69.
Dec. 11. C. Clark, Wakefield, \$42 09. 31st. G. West, Wicklow, \$60 85.
Jan. 4. B. Tompkins, Peel, \$39 32.
\$4934 21

RECEIPTS FROM JUSTICES.
Jan. 8. From J. T. Allan, on Woodstock list of '64 \$ 41
do do do do do do do 1 13
do do do do do do do 65 11
Oct. 13. " H. H. Hovey, on Aberdeen list of '65 50 00
" J. T. Allan, on Woodstock list of '66 50 00
Nov. 9. " do do do do do do do 30 00
21. " do do do do do do do 15 00
23. " do do do do do do do 28 00
Dec. 12. " do do do do do do do 29 00
22. " A. Kearney, on Wakefield list of '63 10 23
" do do do do do do do 6 58
" do do do do do do do 7 44
26. " do do do do do do do 66 15 33
1867. Jan. 4. From J. H. Jacques Northampton \$61 90
\$107 72

For LIGATOR LICENSES.—JANUARY.
Jas Knox, 9 60; Thos Boyer, 6 40; J. Good, 4 00; J. J. Montgomery, 8 00; D. McGaffigan, 8 00; W. Waugh, 8 00; N. Chandler, 9 60; C. Sweeney, 8 00; W. Mills, 8 00; H. Montgomery, 12 00; Thos. Jones, 10 00; H. T. Scoley, 12 00; R. McElroy, 8 00; Byrns Loyd, 4 00; John Giberson, 4 00.
\$119 60

From FERRY.—\$114 49
May. 7. From H. Foster for Hayden's Ferry 1 year,