

The Columbia Spu.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1862.

LIET. EVANS left home last Sunday on his return to Camp Pierpont, loaded with contributions for the boys in Camp. We trust of his safe arrival and consequent rejoicing. Good luck to him.

DEATH OF H. H. FRY.—The loss of a most obliging and courteous public officer, in the death of H. H. Fry, Esq., our late Postmaster, is a subject of general sorrow. During his official term of less than one year he gave, as far as we know, entire satisfaction to the public. The office under his charge was well managed, and in his untimely death the government suffers the loss of a good and faithful servant.

CITY ELECTION.—The election for Mayor of Lancaster city, held on Tuesday, resulted as follows:

North West Ward,	Cassidy,	90 maj.
North East Ward,	50	117
South East Ward,	64	

SANDERSON'S MAJ.—Kearney of the Prison—Cadwell has been re-elected Mayor of the County. At the meeting of the Board of Inspectors on Monday forty-eight ineffectual ballots were had, and on the forty-ninth Cadwell was elected. Messrs. Johns and Rauch voted steadily for a change but were unable to accomplish it. On the last ballot Housekeeper, Gara, Brubaker and Sander son voted for Cadwell.—*Examiner.*

COUNTY HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the P. H. on Saturday Dr. Bowman, of Newville, was elected one of the Physicians, Dr. Hartman of Millersville withdrawing in his favor. In consequence of the Board having elected a Physician, Dr. L. Allen, Jr., and Dr. Elmer resigned their positions as Physicians, the resignations to take effect on the 1st of April next. Without taking any further action the Board adjourned until the first Saturday in March.—*Examiner.*

From the above it would appear that the election of Dr. J. G. Stehman, at a previous meeting of the Directors has stirred the city M. D.'s into revolt. Dr. Stehman has worked perseveringly to obtain a representation of his system of medicine in the County Hospital, and should be enabled to demonstrate it (and his own) capacity. The course of his opponents looks as if they were afraid of the result. As a measure of dictation to the board, the resignation of the seceders is not in the least an assumption!

TAX APPEAL.—A communication will be found in to-day's paper calling for a meeting to take proper steps towards opposing the arbitrary and unjust interference on the part of the County Commissioners with the assessment of our borough property. We hope there will be a general expression of the sentiments of our people on the occasion. This action must not in any manner be understood as opposition to just and necessary taxation. The people of Columbia are sufficiently patriotic to bear patiently and cheerfully their fair proportion of any tax which the exigencies of Government in this unexampled crisis may exact. We will support with all our means an energetic prosecution of the war against the rebels, to the end, and will never raise a clamorous voice against the necessity. But it is quite a different affair to protest, as we do, against an unfair apportionment of valuation on which is to be based our State and County taxes, (and against which, after the 21st of this month, we may not appeal) for the succeeding three years. We claim that the County Commissioners have unjustly added eleven per cent to the sworn valuation of the Assessors; and we propose to take such action as will be most effectual in reversing this unjustifiable action. Let every property-holder attend.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday evening, near nine o'clock, as the Columbia and Lancaster Accommodation train was being housed in the old locomotive depot, at the head of the canal basin, a traveling German was struck by the cars and run over, inflicting wounds from which he died about midnight. It was inescapable when first taken up, and supposed dead, but revived sufficiently afterwards to give his name as Michael Weimer. He was apparently a decent laboring man, and was not in liquor. He was cared for in the switch yarder's office, at the depot, and every attention given to his hopeless case.

The cause of the accident is a most dangerous one at night, and we will endeavor to make plain the manner in which the unfortunate man was caught, as it may serve as a warning to unwary pedestrians. In housing the accommodation train the locomotive is run swiftly into the depot on the main track, the cars being cut loose some distance below and switched off to a side track.—Weimer was passing through the depot on the main track, and seeing the locomotive driving directly upon him he stepped aside, and the train struck him before he discovered his danger. The depot is dark and it was impossible for the brakemen on the train to see the German, or to stop the train even had they discovered him.

Any one unacquainted with the manner of shifting the trains at this point might readily make the same fatal mistake as did this unfortunate stranger. There is every reason, therefore, to avoid passing through the depot after night. The track on the outside (if it is necessary to walk on the railroad at all) is much safer, and entirely free from anything like the shifting of trains, in which lies the great danger.

Coroner Hunter held an inquest on Sunday morning, and the remains were buried the same day.

SCHOOL EXERCISES.—The scholars belonging to the public school, corner of Third and Perry streets, will give an exhibition at the Old Fellows' Hall, on the 22nd inst., (Washington's birth-day). The exercises will consist of declamation, singing, reading, examination in mental arithmetic, geography, &c.; a patriotic address (original) will be spoken by Master Charles Sourbier. The Welsh Union Choir have kindly offered their services upon the occasion. Exercises will commence at 6 o'clock. Tickets of admission can be had of any of the pupils and at Dr. McOrkley's Drug Store.

The above announcement has been handed us for publication. We would add that the proceeds of the proposed concert, over and above expenses, will be applied by Mr. Clauges to the furnishing of a good dinner, at 12 o'clock on the 22nd of February, to all the pupils of his school, numbering over one hundred. The teacher, as is well known, is a man with a great heart, and nothing affords him as much genuine happiness as the promotion of proper, innocent enjoyment on the part of his pupils. The proposition is a large issue of tickets at 5 cents each, which will be generally purchased, thus affording a sufficient sum—not an extravagant one by any means—for supplying the youngsters with a good dinner on the anniversary.—Each holder of a ticket will not only enjoy the consciousness of having contributed to the pleasure of the children, but the additional satisfaction of attending the exhibition in the evening, which promises to be a most interesting one. In order that Mr. Clauges may make the necessary preparations for the feast, it is desirable that all intending to purchase tickets should do so at once. The children have them on sale, and will doubtless dispose of enough to fill the Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The annual report of this road makes the following exhibit of its operations during the year: Earnings from Passengers, \$1,400,013 41; Earnings from Government, 145,533 14; Earnings from United States, 121,294 62; Earnings from Expresses, 73,121 09; Earnings from Freight, 523,042 50; Earnings from Miscellaneous, 201,240 92; Total Earnings, \$2,049,204 66; Total Expenses, \$1,191,131 21; Expenses of Maintenance of Way, 1,102,403 35; Expenses of Maintenance of Equipment, 1,011,677 14; Expenses of Maintenance of Road, 220,835 90; General Expenses, 60,921 02; Total Expenses, \$2,536,938 20; Leaving net earnings from road, \$492,266 46; Exhibiting an increase in gross revenue over that of 1860 amounting to \$1,367,209 47, and in net receipts of \$1,350,533 79.

Committing receipts from transportation of Government troops, \$143,153 14, the income from passenger travel is \$147,564 36 less than last year. The total number of passengers carried over the road during the year was 1,050,088, each passenger traveling an average distance of nearly 53 2-10 miles.

The earnings from freight exhibited an increase over that of 1860 of \$1,206,241 50. The whole movement of freight on the road during the year, exclusive of \$3,444 tons of coal wood, lumber, iron, &c., for the use of the Company was 1,620,586 tons. Of this a amount there was transported in the cars of the Company 276,801 tons of coal, and in the cars of individuals 427,893 tons, making the whole amount of coal transported 704,734 tons, showing an increase over 1860 of 131,531 tons. The amount of coal delivered at Pittsburgh from mines on the line of the road during the year, was 131,303 tons, a decrease of 7,680 tons as compared with last year. The aggregate tonnage of the line exceeds that of last year 274,061 tons.

THE FARMER AND GARDENER for January has been received: This is one of the best publications in its line on our exchange list. It is edited by A. M. Spangler, and issued in Philadelphia. It is probably better calculated as an assistant to farmers of Pennsylvania, than any other agricultural monthly published. The number received is filled with seasonable articles—all good and many original.

FOR THE COLUMBIA SPIRIT.—Mr. Wright—Allow me through the medium of your columns, to correct an erroneous impression, under which many persons labor, in regard to the duties and powers of the Chief Burgess of this Corporation. It is thought by many that he bears the same relation to the Borough that a Mayor does to a City—that he can arrest or order the arrest of criminals—commit to prison, &c. All a mistake, sir!

Under the "General Borough Law," passed some years ago by our State Legislature, (under which many boroughs are now working), which, at a public meeting held at the Town Hall shortly after, was almost unanimously rejected, this would have been the case to some extent; but under our special charter, granted by the Legislature in 1841, he has no such powers. In all actions for or against the Corporation, the Chief Burgess stands as the representative of the borough. He is also the Executive of the Borough Ordinances, violations of which must always be complained of to him, before it is his duty to act; even then, sir, he can do almost nothing, except through a Justice of the Peace. These, sir, I believe to be the sum and substance of the duties and powers of our Chief Burgess; other duties may be imposed upon him by special action of Town Council.

In the communication of "W" in last week's issue, he hopes (as all other good citizens do) that the proper authorities will put down the "Calithumpian" nuisance.—Let me say for the information of the gentleman that the responsible conservators of the public peace are Justices Hunter and Bruner, and the Constabulary force under their control; and that the gentleman, himself, if he feels zealous for the public good may act as "the proper authorities" in "crushing out" the evil of which he complains. Let him gather up his evidence and make his complaint before either of our Justices, and upon conviction the delinquents will be bound over to keep the peace; and they may also be fined one dollar each, in accordance with an old Borough Ordinance.

Columbia, Feb. 3, 1862.

MR. WRIGHT.—It is stated, that the County Commissioners have added to the territorial assessment for Columbia, eleven per cent, thus making our taxes for the next three years not only high, but burdensome. This is unjust, and deserves consideration. It is therefore proposed, that a town meeting be held in the Town Hall on the evening of Saturday, the 8th inst., to adopt such measures as may be necessary for relief, especially as this act of the Commissioners is solely for the purpose of decreasing the tax on property in the townships, and thus giving additional evidence, why it is that the rural districts always oppose the selection of a resident in the towns as a Commissioner. Tax-payers look to it.

COLUMBIA.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP GRAHAM, Feb. 31 1862.
DEAR SIR:—Still in "Camp Graham," and no prospects of moving, as we put little dependence in the reports that are flying about camp. I suppose you have seen by the papers that Col. Birney has been appointed a Brigadier General, which meets the approval of the Regiment, although sorry to part with him. Col. Longenecker of Allentown, Pa., has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Report says that Gen. Birney has been ordered to report to Gen. Buell in Kentucky, but as to the truth of it I cannot say. Mr. Henry Mullen of the 5th Reserve paid us a visit last week; he says there is a general advance expected as soon as the roads will permit.

The letter of "Civilian" in the *Spy* of 25th ult., accuses me of assailing the character of Captain Rambo; but I meant no such thing, I only meant that we preferred Capt. Halderman, as we all knew him from childhood; whereas we did not know Captain Rambo; I would be sorry to say anything about a person of whom I know nothing.—I hope neither he or "Civilian" will take any offense at my remarks.

In my list of Co. "I" I neglected the first name of our 21 Lieutenant: the full name is John B. Van Cleve.

It has been snowing very hard all day and from all appearances I think we will have quite a deep snow. We have been drilling very little of late as it has been so muddy, and altogether the weather has been very bad for the last two weeks. We were furnished with new rifles last week. They are the improved French Rifle with the Perkin Bayonet, and are calculated for rough service: I hope we will have a chance to use them very soon.

We see some of our Columbia friends almost every day, and I assure you we are always glad to have a talk with them. We are to get the regular French "Zouave" uniform (they will be ready by the 1st of March) the last uniform that was furnished having proved worthless. Captain Mindel of company "K" was, on Saturday, presented with a very handsome sword by his company, which he received in a most little speech.—The Columbia boys are all well and cheerful and hope to show themselves before they return home. Indeed you will not find a regiment of better material in the field.—The boys are all anxious to be put into more active service.

I think I have written quite a long letter, considering the dullness of the times about here, as everything is quiet, so I must sign myself

Zoo-Zoo.

The Proposed Bankrupt Law.

Messrs. Editors:—The subject of a Bankruptcy Act is again before Congress. A bill has been prepared which proposes the full and unconditional discharge of the debtor, except as to certain fiduciary debts, and this bill I hope will be opposed and defeated. The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following sentiments about it:—

"If the experiment of a universal bankrupt system is to be tried for the third time, it is to be hoped it may be attended with better success, so far as the substantial interests of the country are concerned, than was the case under the acts of 1800 and 1841. The great danger in regard to all insolvent laws is not so much in the theory on which they proceed, as in their practical administration. Among the thousands who are overwhelmed by the last bankrupt act, few escaped with reputations as fair as before they entered the Court. We, however, agree with many of our merchants that any such measure at this time is entirely unnecessary; and we are not to forget, either, that the last General Bankrupt act, passed by Congress in 1841, was thought by many of our most eminent business men to be of advantage chiefly to dishonest debtors, and before it was repealed, in 1843, had become obnoxious to the business community. Congress could not now, without much difficulty, agree upon any bankrupt act, however well drawn; and even the advocates of the measure will admit that, to draw upon efficient bill, which shall protect and aid the honest debtor, and be not to the disadvantage of the dishonest, will require more time than the national Legislature can spare from the immediate exigent duties of the session.—Moreover a General Bankrupt act would include the seceding States as well as the loyal, and would thus benefit the rebels much more than it would honest insolvents. The South owes hundreds of millions of dollars. The passage of a General Bankrupt law would blot out the greater part of this indebtedness, and give the countenance of law to the most shameful and wholesale dishonesty ever practiced. This alone seems to us a sufficient reason for not enacting such a law at the present time."

Reputation of indebtedness has had much to do as an element of the Southern rebellion, and when that reputation has caused the ruin of many of our Northern merchants, it seems to be cutting it rather fat for Congress to pass a law legalizing it and adding the ruin of others.

The following slip from a New York paper shows the effect of the Bankrupt law of 1841, and who can hope that a similar act now will be productive of better consequences:—

"The proportion of people in any country who in times of monetary derangement and insolvency have real occasion for the 'forgiveness of their debts' is quite small. Under the General Bankrupt law of 1841, there were but 33,739 applicants for relief out of the eighteen millions of population then in the United States. The number of creditors of these bankrupts, named in their petitions, was 1,019,003. This shows rather extended operations 'upon tick.' If it does not, then the amount of debt stated by the applicants for relief will indicate the

break-neck speed at which our people pursued wealth in the 'good times' of '37.—That amount was confessed to be \$440,934,415. Of property assigned to satisfy this enormous claim, there was surrendered by the bankrupts only \$43,687,307 worth. Of fraudulent concealment of assets, there was unquestionably a great deal.

Upon that valuation of surrendered property, there should have been a payment to the creditors of nearly ten cents on the dollar of their claims. But in the Southern district of New York, only one cent was paid on the dollar due. In the Northern district thirteen and two-thirds cents were paid on each dollar of debt—proof of the better character of country obligations. In fifteen other States and districts the average dividends were as follows:

In Iowa, 2 of a cent to the \$100.
In Michigan, 3 of a cent to the \$100.
In Connecticut, 6 1/10ths of a cent to the \$100.
In Maine, 2 of a cent to the \$100.
In Massachusetts, 4 cents to the \$100.
In New Jersey, 1 cent to the \$100.
In Tennessee, 41 cents to the \$100.
In Kentucky, 56 cents to the \$100.
In Maryland, 10 cents to the \$100.
In Illinois, 56 2/3 cents to the \$100.
In Pennsylvania, Eastern Virginia, Southern Alabama, and in Washington City, the United States District Court records are said to show that nothing was realized by the creditors."

Remonstrances against this measure should be gotten up, numerous signed and sent on to our Representatives immediately, with instructions to oppose it. There is no time to be lost, for sympathizers with the rebels are as active about this matter as they are in all others. Let everybody sign and express his condemnation, before it is too late.—*Correspondence of Lancaster Union.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Advance of Gen. Grant against Fort Henry.

A FIGHT EXPECTED.

CAIRO, Feb. 5.—The force under General Grant arrived at this landing, six miles below Fort Henry yesterday afternoon. The gunboats Essex and St. Louis made a reconnaissance of the Rebel works for the purpose of judging the forces. They went within one mile of Fort Henry, throwing several shells into the entrenchments.

The enemy returned the fire and one shot struck the Essex, going through the corner of Captain Porter's cabin, but doing no further damage. The range of the Rebel guns being ascertained a place was selected for a landing, which was accomplished yesterday afternoon.

The forces of the enemy is supposed to be 15,000.

A despatch dated to day says that Gen. Grant's force is within four miles of Fort Henry and a fight is expected to day.

Congressional.

Thursday, Jan. 30th.—The Senate passed a resolution providing for the allotments of the United States soldiers whilst prisoners of war. A bill was reported to incorporate the Georgetown and Washington Railway Company. Five thousand copies of the proceedings of Congress in relation to the death of Senator Baker were ordered to be printed. A resolution in relation to the condition of the army hospitals was adopted. Mr. Howe spoke on the case of Senator Bright, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the States for supplies furnished the troops was further considered and again laid on the table. The Committee on Elections reported against the claim of Charles A. Upton to represent the Seventh District of Virginia. The bill making appropriations for the support of the army was passed.

Friday, 31st.—The Senate passed the bill to strike from the roll of pensioners the names of those now in the Rebel service.—The bill appropriating \$35,000 for the expenses of the United States in connection with the International Exhibition was rejected. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Bright was further discussed, and the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

The House postponed the Treasury Note bill until Monday. In the Committee of the Whole, with Naval Appropriation bill before it, the slavery question was discussed.

Monday, March 2d.—The Senate after a brief session, went into executive session and remained therein until a late hour.

The House engaged in the discussion of the Treasury Note bill. Mr. Valandigham, as usual, opposed the bill, which may be regarded as an evidence that it is a bill which will meet the approval of all loyal citizens. The bill was finally reported to the House. A sharp controversy took place in the course of the session between Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Messrs Webster and Thomas, of Maryland.

Tuesday, 4th.—The Senate passed a resolution of inquiry to the Secretary of War in relation to Gen. Lane's command in Kansas. The bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad war steamers was taken up and recommended to the Naval Committee. During the debate it was stated that eight thousand shots had been fired by the Rebel batteries on the Potomac, and in only one instance had they inflicted any serious damage upon a vessel. The case of Senator Bright was resumed and debated until the Senate went into executive session.

The House continued the discussion of the bill for the issue of treasury notes and constituting them a legal tender.

Wednesday, 5th.—The Senate took up Mr. Carlisle's resolution in relation to the finances and the imposition of taxes and referred it to the Committee on Finance. The case of Senator Bright was resumed and the resolution of expulsion passed by the requisite majority of two-thirds—yeas 32, nays 13.

The House continued the discussion, in Committee of the Whole, of the Treasury Note bill. Mr. Spaulding moved to limit the debate, stating that the Secretary of the Treasury had informed him that it was absolutely necessary to press the bill to a vote. The Committee refused to rise and the discussion was continued until the House adjourned.

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS WANTED! We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent on application to J. J. HUNTER, JR., COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agents, Millin, Ohio.

Columbia Lumber Market.

Panel Boards and Plank, W. Pige, \$33.00
1st Comm. " " " 28.50
2nd " " " 17.00
3rd " " " 11.50
4th " " " 8.00
5th " " " 12.00
6th " " " 8.50
7th " " " 20.00
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Arrival and Departure of Trains.

RENNYVILLE RAILROAD.
Lancaster Accommodation arrives, 8:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train leaves, 8:20 P. M.
Mail Train leaves, 7:22 P. M.

MAIL LEAVES WESTWARD.
Lancaster Accommodation leaves, 6:40 P. M.
Lancaster Train arrives, 8:20 A. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Morning train arrives at 7:10 A. M.
Evening train leaves at 7:20 P. M.
Night train arrives at 12:15 A. M.
Evening train leaves at 6:00 A. M.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers. Not many years since officers and privates were clad in raiment which were worthy of the name of ragged. Single coats may be had of the tailor, National Military, Esq., Bedford, King County, N. Y., by enclosing a prepaid addressed card to them, and they will send you a uniform in the shortest possible time.

THE CONFESSION AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying at the same time the means of recovery, which have cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical impostors, and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, National Military, Esq., Bedford, King County, N. Y., by enclosing a prepaid addressed card to them, and they will send you a uniform in the shortest possible time.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to all who are afflicted with the same, that he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find in the advertisement. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to relieve the afflicted, and spread information which he believes to be invaluable, and he believes every sufferer will be benefited, and it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address card to them, and they will send you a uniform in the shortest possible time.

Oct. 26, 1861. Kings County, New York.

DEATHS.

In this place on Saturday morning, 1st inst. HENRY H. FRY, aged 37 years 11 months.

On the 21st ult., in York, CHARLES C. B. PEARCE, son of Mr. Thomas H. Pearce, aged about 15 years.

A CARD.

Members of the Choir of the English Lutheran Church, under their pastor, thank to the donors of the fine cake, presented to them upon a happy occasion, wishing them abundant supplies of such life.

To those, (members of the church) who in the absence of the choir, favoured the gift, they wish to continue of good health, tempered with just restraint upon appetites, and a cheerful spirit.

STATEMENT.

OF THE Condition of the Columbia Bank on Tuesday the 4th of February, 1862.

ASSETS. \$336,095 43
Loans and Discounts, \$250,000 00
Stocks, 111-9 00
Bills of other Banks, 3,103 43
U. S. Treas. Notes, 14,000 00
U. S. Bonds, 7,310 00
Penn'a per cent Loan, 4,000 00
Total, \$336,095 43

Due by Banks, etc., \$25,000 00
Fidelity & Mercantile, Phila., 7,500 00
Mechanics' Bank, Phila., 7,500 00
Trust Co. N. Y., 7,500 00
North American, Phila., 7,500 00
Total, \$25,000 00

Due to Banks, etc., \$25,000 00
Fidelity & Mercantile, Phila., 7,500 00
Mechanics' Bank, Phila., 7,500 00
Trust Co. N. Y., 7,500 00
North American, Phila., 7,500 00
Total, \$25,000 00

Real Estate, 36,092 50
Personal Estate, 14,000 00
Total, \$50,092 50

Columbia Bridge, 10,732 94
Total, \$117,095 51

Notes in Circulation, 497,771 00
Deposits, 25,319 14
Total, \$523,090 14

Due to Banks, etc., \$25,000 00
Fidelity & Mercantile, Phila., 7,500 00
Mechanics' Bank, Phila., 7,500 00
Trust Co. N. Y., 7,500 00
North American, Phila., 7,500 00
Total, \$25,000 00

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 4th of February, 1862, J. J. HUNTER, JR., P.

FINANCES OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

Receipts in the County Treasury, 1861.

1861. MICHAEL H. SHIRE, Treasurer, Dr.
Balance in hands per Report of Aug. 1st, 1861, 150,734 15
Jan. 10, Received of A. Fairer, Col. for unassessed tax, 1 67
Received of E. Reilly, Esq., costs in commonwealth vs. C. C. Campbell, 8 00

11, Received of E. Reilly, Esq., costs in cases No. 18, 26, 27 & 28, April Term, 1860, 30 00
21, Received of A. B. Hauck, collector of Matien twp., for exonerated tax, 2 38
24, Received of Wm. Carpenter, Esq., late Probationary, fines and costs in Com. vs. C. C. Campbell, 354 80

28, Received of George Keiser, supervisor of Rapho twp., for 1-6 bridge across Chiques, 185 00
Feb. 4, Received of Benjamin Bodorf, supervisor of Penn twp., for 1-6 of bridge across Chiques, 183 00

18, Received of W. W. P. Boyd, Sheriff, fines and jury fund, 69 00
5, Received of Ephrata township, for exonerated tax, 74 00
Mar. 2, Received of A. Fairer, city, exonerated tax, 9 03

27, Received of Jacob Weaver, for West Lampeter twp., share for repairing bridge at old factory, 66 98
29, Received of Fanny Wolf, city, loan, 125 00

Apr. 1, Received of Samuel Rank, of Lancaster twp., loan, 400 00
Received of Amos Krehmer, of West Lampeter twp., loan, 400 00

8, Received of E. Reilly, Esq., for judgment in county vs. J. E. Evans, 113 76
Received of Jacob H. Rohrer, of East Lampeter twp., loan, 400 00
Received of Jacob Rohrer, Jr., of East Lampeter twp., loan, 1,200 00

4, Received of Amos S. Kinzer, for Mrs. Hines, of East Earl twp., loan, 1,325 00
Received of J. H. Althouse, for Lancaster twp., share for repairing bridge at Old Factory, 66 98

8, Received of Dr.