

Towanda, Thursday, February 8, 1866.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.—A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday the seventh day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The order of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.
JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:
Geo. W. HARRISLEY, } Secretaries.
A. W. BENEDICT, }

HON. H. J. RAYMOND ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Raymond, of the *New-York Times*, who is one of the new members of the present Congress, has opened his legislative career, by replying to the late speech of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, on the question of Reconstruction. In thus stepping forward to take the lead in the most important discussion we have ever had in Congress, Mr. R. has shown a good deal of confidence in himself; and, perhaps, this confidence is not misplaced, but it is unusual for a member just entering the National Legislature, to assume the leadership in a great debate.

In this his maiden effort, Mr. Raymond has not only made a very readable speech, but a good argument as well; and while the general manner of the speech is unexceptionable, it is nevertheless, not quite fair in some of its statements, and inferences. He says, for instance, that Mr. Stevens holds "that what we have to do is to create new States out of the territory of the rebel States, at the proper time, *many years distant*, retaining them meantime, in a territorial condition." Now, this is a gross exaggeration, not warranted by any thing Mr. Stevens said in the speech to which Mr. Raymond replied. Here it is intimated that the geographical lines of the rebel States are not to be respected in their re-admission into the Union, and then only after *many years* have elapsed; while Mr. Stevens only holds that the rebel States shall be re-admitted as we admit new States, which have been formed out of the public territory; and it will be readily seen from this, how Mr. R.'s additions perverts, and exaggerates this position.

It was not our purpose however, in calling attention to Mr. Raymond's speech, to pick out its weak spots as a logical production, but to notice some of his assumptions. Mr. R. holds that the rebel States were never out of the Union, and therefore, never a separate power, or nation. If the rebel States were not out of the Union, human power can not take them out. But what is it necessary for them to do to take them out? Mr. Raymond says, if they had established the confederacy, or we had failed to conquer them, then they would have been out. Did they not establish the confederacy, and for four years resist the power of the government? And what difference does it make whether we failed to subdue them for one or for four years; so long as they did this, according to Mr. R.'s own showing, they were certainly out of the Union. If, by successfully combatting us, we would take the rebel States out of the Union, under any circumstances, it follows, as a matter of course, that so long as they did this, they were out. So that Mr. Raymond, by implication, at least, admits that the rebels were out of the Union so long as we failed to subdue them.

And then he asks, with a triumphant air, as if it could not be answered, "When did these rebel States go out of the Union?" There must have been a time, a place, when and where this occurred." We reply on Mr. R.'s showing, that we failed to subdue them, at Big Bethel, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Chick-sawm, Chancellorsville, &c., &c.

Again Mr. Raymond endeavors to draw a distinction between a State, and its citizens, just as if a State could exist without people; and he goes on to say, that the people of a State can be tried and hung for treason, but a State cannot. This is marvellous. A State cannot exist without citizens, all know this, therefore according to Mr. R.'s notion we can hang the people, but can not hang *nothing*. For take away the people of a State, and nothing of the State remains. Clear as mud, that is. Furthermore, Mr. Raymond says the laws of the general government were *obstructed* in the rebel States during the rebellion. A mild term indeed, by which to designate the villainous conduct of the rebels. Besides, the horrible indictments of the war itself, they sent pirates out on the high seas, to rob and burn defenceless merchantmen, bands of guerrillas all over the country to plunder and butcher our people, endeavored to destroy our armies by placing torpedoes in their marching routes, starving, by a systematic process, our prisoners who fell into their hands; and not content with these outrages upon the customs of modern warfare, they made attempts to burn whole communities, men, women and children, old and young, indiscriminately, by the hundreds and thousands, by well devised schemes to fire and completely destroy the large cities of the North; and when foiled in this hellish plot, as if taking counsel from demons themselves, they set on foot a project to destroy us by introducing, and inoculating the whole country, with fatal and infectious diseases, and all this, Mr. Raymond calls obstructing the functions of government in the seceded States. This is what the Copperheads have said of the rebellion long ago.

Then Mr. R. holds that the seceded States did not cease to be States of the Union, because they did not destroy the constitution of the general government. Another singular proposition. By this theory, if the Manhattan Banking company should fail, it would nevertheless still exist, because in breaking it did not destroy the constitution of the State of New-York.

There has been quite an excitement caused in Canada by an attempt to transport from Quebec to Montreal two cases containing twelve human bodies, which had been resuscitated for surgical purposes. An investigation, the purpose of which is to ferret out those engaged in the undertaking, is now in progress.

In the official correspondence just published between Gen. Weitzel and Meija on the Bagdad affair, the former states that he sent three hundred men to take place purely as an act of humanity, without partiality to either of the contending parties.

A destructive fire took place at Malone on Jan. 26.

The Georgia Senate, by the casting vote of the President, has decided to postpone the election of United States Senators till the 15th of February, and the resolution was to have been considered by the House on Friday.

It is rumored that Judge Consoel, (of Canada,) who was suspended in consequence of his action in the St. Albans case, is soon to be restored to office.

From New Orleans intelligence is received that Gen. Sheridan has interdicted emigration to Mexico. No interference with the sailing of vessels has been exercised.

Lord Monck is expected immediately at Ottawa, when, it is believed, the Canadian Parliament will be called together.

The war against the Apache Indians of the Plains is about to be opened by Gen. McDowell with great vigor. Other Indian tribes are cooperating with the national forces against the Apaches, and some of them have done excellent service, especially the Maricopas of the Gila. A grand council of the Maricopas, Pimas, Mohaves and Yumas was to be held on Gen. McDowell's arrival in Arizona, to concert measures for assisting him.

Reports are received from Utah that the Mormons contemplate the abandonment of that Territory, and a wholesale emigration to the Sandwich Islands. It is said that Brigham Young has purchased or secured the right of two of the Sandwich Islands for future colonization by the Mormons. The motive for this is the growing popular and official opposition to the system of polygamy.

It is said that if the bill for giving Gen. Grant the rank of full General becomes a law it will be followed by another bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant-General upon Sherman and Sheridan. Admiral Farragut will likely be made a full Admiral, the Vice-Admiral in the navy being equal to the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army.

A serious disturbance in a free concert saloon in Hartford, Conn., occurred on Thursday night, terminating in the murder of one of the parties. Both parties were Italians, and the murderer is said to have served four years in Sing Sing.

The bodies of Union soldiers who fell at Falls Church in the first year of the war, are being taken up and brought to Arlington for burial. This extensive cemetery, upon Gen. Lee's former place, is being rapidly filled by the bodies of the Union dead.

It is reported that Gen. Forrest, under the guise of retiring from business in Memphis to his plantation, has gone to Mexico, in consequence of having been notified to appear before a military commission in Washington.

The total number of army, navy and other claims, revised in the office of the Second Comptroller during the month of January last, was \$,673, involving the large sum of \$28,850,001.

The Secretary of War has received from friends in England, principally in Birmingham, \$5,000 for the benefit of destitute freedmen. It has been turned over to Gen. Howard's bureau.

Fort Lamarie dates, to the 22d, say that the Sioux Indians having been frozen out, have made a treaty to keep the peace, and not steal mules and stock.

The Union Pacific Railroad bridge over Kansas River having been completed, passengers now go through from St. Louis to Topeka, Kansas, without change of cars.

The Free School Bill, making equal endowments, but separate schools for white and colored, has passed the House of Representatives of Missouri.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has contributed the sum of \$6,000 to aid in the erection of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, at Washington.

The Richmond papers state that Warren Newcomb, of this N. Y. city, has given ten thousand dollars toward the endowment of Washington College, Virginia.

Ground was broken Friday for a railroad between Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Va., and the event was duly celebrated by those directly interested.

Small-pox prevails at Mobile and in the increase at Montgomery, Ala. It is very fatal among the freedmen.

A TRUE, AND YET HORRIBLE PICTURE.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, recently made a very able speech in Congress on the question of the reconstruction of the rebel States; and in it occurs the following graphic account of the rebels when going out of the Union, and their subsequent conduct during the war. We commend this sententious paragraph to the reader's attention. It will refresh old memories. The fiendish conduct here described, it has become fashionable of late, in certain quarters, to call *obstructing the functions of government*. Out upon such perversion:

"Does the gentleman yet ask for the specific act' that deprived these States of all the rights of states, and made them 'enemies? I once more answer him in the words of the Supreme Court the specific acts were, they ceaselessly waged against their own Government a 'war which all the world acknowledge to have been the greatest civil war known in the history of the human race.' That war was waged by these people 'as States,' and it went through long, dreary years. In it they threw off and defied the authority of your Constitution, laws, and Government; they obliterated from their State constitutions and laws every vestige of recognition of your Government; they discarded all official oaths, and took in their places oaths to support your enemy's government. They seized, in their States, all the nation's property; their Senators and Representatives in your Congress insulted, bantered, defied, and then left you; they expelled from their land or assassinated every inhabitant of known loyalty; they betrayed and surrendered your armies; they passed sequestration and other acts in flagitious violation of the law of nations, making every citizen of the United States an alien enemy, and placing in the treasury of their rebellion all money and property due such citizens. They framed and promulgated universal murder into law. They besieged, for years, your capital, and sent your bleeding armies, in rout, back here upon the very sanctuaries of your national power. They pirates burned your unarmed commerce upon every sea. They carved the bones of your buried heroes into ornaments, and drank from goblets made out of their skulls. They poisoned your fountains, put mines under your soldiers' prisons; organized bands whose leaders were concealed in your homes, and whose commissions ordered the torch and yellow fever to be carried to your cities, and to your women and children. They planned one universal bonfire of the North from Lake Ontario to the Missouri. They destroyed in the five years of horrid war another army so large that it would reach almost around the globe in marching columns; and then to give to the infernal drama a fitting close, and to concentrate into one crime all that is criminal in crime, and all that is detestable in barbarism, they killed the President of the United States."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
The message of Governor Curtin abounds with interesting information and recommendations in regard to the war, and the duties it has imposed upon us. The total number of troops furnished by Pennsylvania, exclusive of militia and enlistments for the navy, was 392,284. We are glad to learn that "arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as is contemplated and provided for in an act of Assembly already passed," and hope it may be written in a style worthy of the magnitude and grandeur of the subject. A nobler theme has never been furnished for the pen of a skillful historian. He also advises that a historical painting of the battle of Gettysburg be procured to be placed in the State Capitol; an excellent suggestion if the services of a talented artist can be secured. We are gratified to learn that 1,242 orphans of our soldiers are now maintained and educated by the State; and arrangements are being made for increasing the number of these deserving recipients of assistance. The State finances are shown to be in a good condition. Notwithstanding the expenditure of more than \$4,000,000 for military purposes, the State debt was decreased \$2,555,579 12 during the interval from a November 30, 1860, to December 1, 1865. A reduction or repeal of the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate is recommended. In view of the large space devoted in the messages of most of the Northern Governors to national politics, Governor Curtin shows good taste in abstaining from lengthy comments, and in briefly remarking that the principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive his cordial support.

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION.
At a meeting of the Republican electors of the County, held at the Court House, in Towanda, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, 1866, in pursuance of the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, Hon. V. M. Long was chosen to preside, and W. A. Peck elected Secretary.

On motion, M. C. MERTZ was recommended as delegate to the Union State Convention of this Senatorial district, and N. C. ELSBEE and Gen. H. J. MADILL, were elected Representative delegates.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the necessary Senatorial and Representative Delegates.

On motion, adjourned.
(SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.)

The Pennsylvania State Commission appointed to visit the South and examine into the condition of the cemeteries wherein Pennsylvania soldiers lie buried, has made a report through General Gregg, which reveals a condition of affairs anything but comforting to the relatives of the deceased. The ground occupied by the Andersonville cemetery is an area of about two and a half acres, on which are buried

three thousand bodies, while altogether there are not a dozen graves marked. At Danville, Va., the total number of Union soldiers interred is one thousand two hundred seventy four, eighty-four of whom were Pennsylvanians. The graves containing the Union dead who were buried prior to October 21, 1864, at Danville, are all marked with the name, rank, company and regiment. No difficulty can attend the recognition of bodies buried in this cemetery. At Petersburg all the graves are marked with headboards bearing the name of the soldier, rank, company and regiment, rendering recognition practicable. From this it will be seen that the probabilities of removal being possible and extremely slight. The State is endeavoring to make arrangements whereby such a desire can have the identified bodies removed to this State without any great expense.

A letter received in Washington from San Domingo gives the substance of a conversation between Secretary Seward and President Bacz. The latter was anxious to obtain from Mr. Seward an assurance that the United States would recognize the Republic of San Domingo. Mr. Seward, in reply, stated that he could say nothing official, but that he believed that a minister sent by the President of San Domingo to Washington would be received with all the attention and consideration customarily awarded by the Government of the United States to the representatives of friendly powers.

Gen. Weitzel has replied to the protest of the Matamoros merchants charging them with being instrumental in aiding the Confederates during the war, with arms and other necessities of war. Gen. Weitzel disavows the capture and pillage of Bagdad. He has ordered the arrest of all engaged in the affair, and appointed a commission to investigate it. He has also ordered all persons to be arrested who are discovered lurking in the district of the Rio Grande. President Juarez is again reported to have arrived at San Antonio, Texas.

FROM HARRISBURG.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1866.
MR. EDITOR:—Being in Harrisburg during the debate on the Resolutions commending the course of the Republican delegation in Congress, in reference to the bill proposing to give to the colored residents of the District of Columbia the privilege of suffrage, I availed myself of the opportunity of hearing the discussion. Their considerations being made the order of the day for Wednesday of the week, the Hon. Mr. Landon, your Senator, and the former of the Resolutions, opened the debate in a speech to whose argument and eloquence both friends and foes unite in unqualified commendation. Until long after the hour of adjournment he held the Senate, and the large audience, assembled by their interest in the discussion, almost spell-bound. Many a face at his close was wet with tears, while the nature of applause was universal. It was a speech worthy of the British Parliament in the days of Burke, Fox and Sheridan: of that greater body the American Senate when Webster and Clay spoke from thence to the whole American people. I have heard many gentlemen say since his delivery, that had the speech been made at Washington, it would at once have placed the eloquent Senator in the front rank of American orators, securing for him a national reputation.

Presuming that you will favor your readers with the privilege of reading this most eloquent effort, I refrain from any attempt to give an outline of Mr. L.'s most eloquent utterances. His brief historical argument at the opening showing that suffrage was the result of the war, not as in the purpose of man, but as in the will of God, was most conclusive. He based his argument upon the right rather than the expedient; made the great speech of his side, and of the session, a speech unanswerable and unmeasurable.

Speeches were also made in favor of the resolution by several members, and a number of essays, stump speeches, &c., on the inequality of the laws, the impossibility of improvement in the Anglo-African, were delivered by the opposition. The chief of the speeches were made by Clynor, of Berks, the standing candidate of the sham Democracy for the gubernatorial nomination, and Wallace of Clearfield, the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. C.'s was a labored statistical effort founded upon McCellen's vote to show that the Democracy should have more members in both branches of the Legislature and in the National Congress. I could not but think of an hungry man, out of pocket and out of credit, sitting down to an empty table and arguing to his own satisfaction that it should have a turkey upon it, and feeling himself with the indignation of the law, Mr. Wallace's speech was an evidence that revolutions go backward, for although he made the same speech that he would have made a few years ago in favor of slavery, and a speech whose word was in favor of the re-establishment of the vice; yet he nevertheless declared himself as accepting, and as being ever reconciled to the abolition of slavery. He desires that the Negro simply be kept back from any of the legitimate results of emancipation; that incapable of development, they should be deprived of all opportunities to demonstrate the falsity of the learned Senator's position.

The Resolutions were finally recommended to the present to the Committee on Federal Relations by a vote of 18 to 13. Mr. L. voting with the majority. Should it chance at Harrisburg when it is brought up, I may write again. HASTIDY,
A LOOKER ON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.
In the Senate, Tuesday, Jan. Wilson introduced an important bill for the reorganization of the volunteer militia of the country under the general government, in stead of the present separate State systems. It was referred to the Military Committee. The Post-office Committee were asked to report as to the expediency of building or hiring telegraph lines along the principal mail routes, in effect making the telegraph a branch of the postal service. The President was asked to send in a copy of Gen. SHERMAN'S report of late observation in the South. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the legality of the election of JOHN P. STROCKTON as Senator from New-Jersey. (He was chosen by less than a majority of all the Legislature.) The bill to protect all people in their civil rights, regardless of race or color, was discussed by Mr. HOWARD and others until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, documents in reference to the surrender of the *Shenandoah* were sent in by the President; also, a report concerning the enlistment of hundred days' men. A bill was referred for the better organization of the Navy. A motion to admit to seats within the hall the as yet unrecognized members from Arkansas, was lost 64 to 94. The usual deficiency bill was reported. It was voted to print twenty thous-

and copies of the detailed report upon the manufactures of the country. The Constitutional amendment came up in order, but after a brief colloquy, Mr. STEVENS moved to recommit without instructions, and the House so voted. An important resolution in regard to claims of Southern citizens was adopted. It is as follows: "That, until otherwise ordered, the Committee on Claims be instructed to reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of or damage to property by the army or navy while engaged in suppressing the rebellion." The House met in the evening to hear speeches on reconstruction, but only half a dozen members came, and they adjourned without delay.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.
SENATE.—Petitions were presented from the women of Kansas for the right of suffrage. A bill to extend the benefits of the pension law to artificers of the army was referred. A bill was introduced to regulate suffrage in the District of Columbia. The resolution of thanks to Admiral Farragut and his subordinates was passed. The bill for the protection of all persons in their civil rights was taken up and debated. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A new rule was adopted declaring that the hall of the House shall be used for no other than legislative purposes. A bill to repeal all fishing bounties was reported by the Committee on Commerce. The constitutional amendment was reported by the committee with the clause in relation to taxes struck out, and in that form was finally passed—yeas 120, nays 46. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and discussed. Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.
In the Senate, Thursday, Mr. SUMNER offered a bill to abolish in the late rebel States legal and political distinctions based upon class or color, and declaring all persons equal before the law, both in the courtroom and at the ballot-box, and gave notice that this bill, presented in conformity to the second section of the amendment abolishing slavery, would be pressed as a substitute for the amendment which has just passed the House. A bill was reported to increase the pay of appraisers of imported goods. A bill was offered to give lands in aid of a railroad and telegraph from California to Oregon. The bill for the sale of stamped envelopes was passed. After a sharp discussion and the voting down of two or three amendments, the Senate passed the bill for the protection of civil rights by 37 to 12. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House there was a long discussion upon the question of Brooks & Dorris, the latter being a claimant for the seat occupied by the former as representative from the Eighth District of New-York. The point at issue was a complaint that Mr. Brooks, who occupies the seat, had not promptly furnished his evidence to the committee. During the talk, Gens. MEADE and THOMAS came in; business was suspended; the Senate adjourned to the Speaker's chair, and some complimentary remarks were made by that officer and replied to by the Generals. After a volley of rousing cheers they retired. The talk about the contested seat was kept up for some time, but at last the affair was dropped. A bill was referred to provide warehouses at the port of New-York for goods arriving in vessels subject to quarantine. After the presentation of some petitions, and a little discussion on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, the House adjourned.

New Advertisements.
FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE.
CAPITAL REPRESENTED
OVER SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS!
C. S. RUSSELL, Agent,
FOR THE FOLLOWING NAMED RELIABLE COMPANIES:
GRAND FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Philadelphia.)
Capital and surplus, over, \$300,000
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
(Of New-York.)
Capital and surplus, over, \$1,700,000
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
(Philadelphia.)
Capital and surplus, over, \$1,700,000
MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Of New-York.)
Capital and surplus, over, \$900,000
ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Of Philadelphia.)
Capital and surplus, over, \$350,000
ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Of New-York.)
Capital and surplus, over, \$750,000
PETNAM INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Of Hartford, Conn.)
Capital and surplus, over, \$704,960
METUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Of New-York.)
Capital and surplus, over, \$5,000,000
TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Of Hartford, Conn.)
Capital and surplus, over, \$900,000

Risks taken on all kinds of Property, at as low rates as by any other reliable Companies.
All Policies issued and Losses, if any, adjusted at this Agency, thereby saving the trouble and expense of going elsewhere for settlement.
Office at the Hardware Store of Corning & Russell
Towanda, Feb. 7, 1866. H.

DOMESTIC GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!
CALL AND SEE AT
MONTANYE'S.
Feb. 5, 1866.

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER.
AT MONROETON.
The subscribers have leased the Grist & Plaster Mills, or S. S. Hinman's 1st ten in them, for a term of years, and they would inform the public that they will grind all orders entrusted to them in a workmanlike manner, and that they have constantly on hand all kinds of Flour, Feed, Corn-meal, and fine ground Plaster for sale.
J. L. ROCKWELL,
Feb. 8, 1866.—1m
H. W. WELLES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The Partnership existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALL DEBTS DUE THE LATE FIRM MUST BE PAID IMMEDIATELY TO
C. B. PATCH & CO.
Towanda, Feb. 2, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm names of M. C. MERTZ, J. B. FERRIS, in the City and State of New-York, and elsewhere, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All debts of the late firm are to be paid by the new firm of Welles, Ferris & Co., who are also authorized to receive all monies and settle all accounts due the said old firm.
C. F. WELLES, Jr.,
E. N. FERRIS,
Elmira, July 5, 1866.

THE NATIONAL INK CO.'S
SCHOOL AND COUNTING ROOM INKS.
Business office 124 Washington Street, New York.
C. L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.

This Ink has been in general and constant use for the last 20 years, and is warranted to be what we assert of it, 1. It is inimitable. 2. It will not corrode the pen. 3. It flows with perfect facility a line never broken. 4. It will not collect on the penholder mouth of the ink. 5. It is not sullied by the weather. 6. It is not subject to all this is warranted. The Writing Fluid is broken with a dash of water, and the ink is never again used. This Ink is for sale, wholesale and retail, by SOLOMON STEVENS, Herrickville, Bradford County, Pa. Oct. 23, 1865.

County Finances.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BRADFORD COUNTY, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1865, inclusive.

Receipts	Expenses	Surplus
Assessors' Fees	Prisoners support in County Jail	
Bridge Contracts	Carrying Prisoners to Penitentiary	
County Treasurers' Fees	Public Printing	
Bounties to Volunteers and support of families	Prothonotary and Clerk of Sessions	
Commonwealth Stocks	Repairs upon Public Buildings	
Civil Bonds	State Lunatic Hospital	
Council on Commissions	Summing Juries	
Constables making Returns and attending court	Tolls, schools and town tax on sealed lands	
Crier of Court	Wild Cat Certificates	
Elections	Repairs upon Public Buildings	
Grand Jurors	Joseph Campbell, late Commissioner	
Traveling Jurors	Wm. B. Dodge, Commissioner	
Insurance upon Public Buildings	John Boardman	
Justice Inquisition	Stern & Kee	
Office of Notary Stationary	E. E. Coolbaugh, Clerk of Commissioners	
	Sum Total	

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