

seen many wounded pass, but very few dead; but it is said the dead are not removed yet. The cavalry are rushing out again this afternoon, and some artillery is being brought in and more sent out. Nine o'clock P. M. our Company detail is made out for to night unless there comes another order—it is for 11 privates, 2 carpenters, and one Sergeant. A letter just received from Orderly Decker says that he, Coleman and Berry are getting along finely, and coming to us soon. The sick in our Company are improving. G. W. Brownell and Charles Truesdell nearly well. Conoy recovering less rapidly.

Yours Truly,
WM. MILLER, Lieut. Co. B.
177th Reg. P. M.

News of the Week.

Mr. Seward and M. Mercier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following communication was transmitted to the Senate to-day:

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 9th day of February instant, in these words, viz: Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the character of the suggestions made by the Secretary of State of the United States, to M. Mercier, representative of the Emperor of the French to this government, as narrated in his communication to M. Thouvenel under date of the 13th of April last, which induced M. Mercier to undertake his mission to Richmond in that month, and what representations, if any, he was authorized to make from this government or from the Secretary of State to the Confederate authorities—

Has the honor to submit the following report: That no suggestions were made to M. Mercier by the Secretary of State that induced or were designed or calculated to induce him to undertake a mission to Richmond in April last, or at any other time. He was not then, nor has he or any other person ever been authorized by this government or by the Secretary of State to make any representations of any kind or on any subject, to the insurrectionary agents or so-called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this government.

From the beginning of the present disturbances until the spring of 1862 this department was charged with the authority of granting passes or passports through the lines of the government forces. It early became a question whether foreign ministers residing in the United States should be denied such passports. It was thought a sound and reliable policy to leave them free to visit any part of the country to which they are accredited, so long as they should be no ground to question their good faith toward this government, and has been uniformly avowed as the course of the government. Accordingly a passport was granted in the month of April, 1861, to his excellency Rudolph Schierden, minister resident here of the Republic of Bremen. A like passport was granted in August, 1861, to the French minister, attended by his royal highness the Prince Napoleon Jerome, then on a visit at this capital, and in April last a similar passport to the French minister. These passports were granted at the request of those distinguished persons, respectively, and not on any suggestion of the government or Secretary of State. They severally traveled in a private and unofficial capacity. They bore no communication, whether formal or informal, verbal or written, from this government or from the Secretary of State to any of the insurgents, and they brought none from any such persons to this government, or to the Secretary of State. Since the 4th of March 1861, no communication, direct or indirect, formal or informal, has been had by this government or by the Secretary of State with the insurgents, their aids or abettors. No passport has been granted to any foreign minister to pass the military lines except by the President's direction, and each of such ministers who has received such passport has upon his return waited upon the President as well as the Secretary of State, and given them such accounts, unasked, as he thought proper, of the incidents of his journey. Of course these statements are to be qualified so far as the facts relating to communication concerning the exchange of prisoners and other military matters in charge of the War Department may affect them. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Department State, Washington, Feb. 9.

WINDING UP.—As our patrons have somewhat of a personal interest in the calculation of coming events, we note that prophecies are again current respecting the approaching end of the world.—Some reverend gentleman of the Millerian persuasion predict universal dissolution of things terrestrial in 1877. Other wiseacres name the 17th of August 1863 as the time, and a general convention is to be held in Cincinnati, "to settle up all the business of the past, as well as to arrange matters for the future."

From Fortress Monroe.
FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.—The flag of truce boat New York arrived here this afternoon from City Point, bringing down two hundred and sixty-nine exchange prisoners. Among them are two officers, one a colonel and the other a lieutenant.

Richmond papers of Monday, 9th inst., are received. The tone of these papers in regard to the so-called blockade-raising is wonderfully changed.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following: Robert Bunch, British consul, sailed from Charleston on the 7th inst., on the Cadmus. From the officers of that steamer we learn that the result of the late naval engagement was much less substantial than supposed. No Yankee vessel was sunk. The new Ironsides is still off Charleston, but she goes out to sea every morning, and returns every evening. The impression is that Savannah will be attacked before Charleston.

PORT HUDSON, La., Feb. 6.—The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn was sunk by the steamers Alabama, Florida, and Harriet Lane, the Brooklyn having been sent in pursuit of the latter.

The gunboat Essex made her weekly visit on Sunday last. She shelled our pickets for an hour.

YORKTOWN, Feb. 10.—The engagement on Sunday night beyond Williamsburg is different from the first report.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will be considerably less than thirty. The wounds of Captain Fairth are not pronounced mortal. Lieut. James Smith and several others, supposed to be prisoners, have made their escape. Captain Hagermeister and Lieut. Williams are undoubtedly in the hands of the enemy, as is also the body of Lieut. Rhinemiller, who was probably killed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—The American has received a Richmond paper which contains the dispatch from Port Hudson relative to the sloop-of-war Brooklyn. It embraces a string of reports said to have been received there by deserters. Among others, it is said that a report had reached Baton Rouge that the Brooklyn had been sunk as stated. It is evidently an unreliable rumor.

The Capture of the Harriet Lane.
The Navy Department has received the following from Commodore Farragut:

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—SIR: I herewith inclose the report of Acting-Master J. A. Hammon, of the Harriet Lane, by which you will perceive the exaggerations which have been circulated concerning the defense of that vessel; also, the pusillanimous conduct of the officer who accompanied the flag of truce and corroborated to Lieut. Com. Law the enemy's statement that all the officers and crew of the Harriet Lane had perished, save some ten or fifteen persons, whereas there were scarcely that number of killed and wounded. I take it for granted that of the nine slightly wounded—the greater part amounted to nothing, so that the testimony of the rebel pilot was very near the truth when he said five killed and six or eight wounded. I cannot think but that for the death of Commander Wainwright and Lieut. Commander Lee—the vessel could not have been captured. It is difficult, however, to conceive a more pusillanimous surrender of a vessel to an enemy already in our power than occurred in the case of the Harriet Lane. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.
Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of Navy.

Caucus of Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Republican caucus of this morning says that an important caucus of Republican Senators was held in the Senate Chamber yesterday, before the meeting of that body for the day's session. After an organization was effected, the subject-matter discussed was the course which the Senate should take on the revelations of Secretary Seward's pretended correspondence with M. Mercier, the French Minister, previous to his departure for Richmond last summer.

Some of the Senators were for the most radical measures, even the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Grimes, making the charge direct, but after the debate more conservative counsels prevailed, and it was finally determined that the following resolution, which was subsequently adopted in the Senate, would elicit the information sought:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken place between this government and the government of France on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other measures looking to a termination of the existing civil war.

The radicals, if successful in substantiating the alleged facts by an answer from the President to this resolution, feel confident that they will secure the removal of Secretary Seward from the cabinet.

DESERTED.—Captain John Brown, of the Thirtieth Ohio regiment, son of Ossawatimie Brown, who was hung in Charleston, Virginia, is one of the officers recently dismissed for desertion.

If any one wishes to know how the devil feels just let him slander his neighbor.

Special Message of Gov. Curtin.
Gov. Curtin sent the following document to the Legislature on Thursday last:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—I desire to call your attention to a subject of moment.

When the present infamous and God-condemned rebellion broke out Congress was not in session, and the occurrence of such a state of things not having been foreseen in former times, no adequate legislation had been had to meet it; at the same time—the life of the country being at stake—it appeared necessary that some means should be taken to control the small band of traitors in the loyal States, so as to prevent them from machinations that might be serious, if not fatal, to the National cause. Under these circumstances the General Government resorted to the system of military arrests of dangerous persons, and having once commenced acting under it, has continued (at long intervals in this State) to pursue it. The Government of the United States acts directly on individuals, and the State Executive has no authority or means to interfere with the arrests of citizens of the United States, made under the authority of that Government. Every citizen of Pennsylvania is also a citizen of the United States, and owes allegiance to them, as well as (subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States) he owes it to Pennsylvania.

If he be unlawfully deprived of his liberty his only redress is to be had at the hands of the Judiciary. In such times as the present it is more than ever necessary to preserve regularity in official action. Great efforts have been and are perhaps still being made, by persons blinded or ill disposed, to throw us into a state of revolution; that is to say, to create anarchy and confusion, and ultimately to bring about the destruction of life and property among us. Any irregular, much more illegal, interference by your Executive with matters which, by the Constitution, and not intrusted to his cognizance, and especially any such interference with the action of the Executive of the United States, or with the functions of the Judiciary, would be, in the existing crisis, emphatically dangerous; it would have a direct revolutionary tendency; in fact it would be to commence a revolution.

The Courts of Justice are open, and no doubt all personal wrongs can be properly redressed in due course of law. I do not know how many arrests of the kind before referred to have been made in Pennsylvania, as I have at no time been privy to the making of them, but I believe they have been few. I was under the impression that there would be no necessity for more of them, otherwise I might have referred to them in my annual message; but recent events have shown that this impression was erroneous, I deem it my duty now to invite your attention to the subject.

The contest in which we are engaged is one for the preservation of our own liberty and welfare. The traitors at the South hate the great body of our people who are loyal and hate and bitterly despise the few who are ready for submission. Unless the rebellion be effectually suppressed we must lose our pride of country, the larger portion of the territory, and the elements not only of greatness but of prosperity, and even of security to life, liberty and property. Notwithstanding all this it is, I fear, an undoubted truth that a few wretches among us, false to all our free and loyal traditions, false to the memory of their fathers and to the rights of their children, false to the country, which has given them birth and protected them, only stopping short of the technical offense of treason, in the very madness of mischief are actively plotting to betray us, to poison and mislead the minds of our people by treacherous misrepresentations, and so aid and comfort the Rebels that our fate may be either to abandon the free North and become hangers-on of a Government founded in treachery, fraud and in insane ambition, or at best, to dissolve the Union under which we have prospered, and to break this fair and glorious country into fragments which will be cursed by perpetual discords at home and by the contempt and ill-usage of foreign nations, from which we shall then be too weak to vindicate ourselves.

That such offenses should be duly punished, no good citizen can doubt; and that proper legislation by Congress is required for that purpose can be as little doubted. Whether such legislation should include a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any and what parts of the country, is a question which belongs exclusively to the legislative authorities of the U. States, who, under the Constitution, have the right to determine it. That great writ ought not to be suspended unless to the wisdom of Congress the present necessity shall appear to be urgent.

Therefore I recommend the passage of a joint resolution earnestly requesting that Congress shall forthwith pass laws defining and punishing offenses of the class above referred to, and providing for the fair and speedy trial, by an impartial jury, of persons charged with such offenses in the loyal and undisturbed States, so that the innocent be relieved. A. G. CURTIN.

Terrible Casualty.
The dwelling house of Samuel Bishop in Nicholson, Wyoming Co. was discovered to be on fire on Sunday, 8th inst., at about 4 o'clock, P. M., and, sad to relate, four small children—the whole of the family—aged respectively 5, 4, 3, and 1 years, were burned alive. The mother of these children had left them alone, while she went to a neighbor's, and from some cause, which we were unable to determine, the house took fire, and they were destroyed.—Mr. Bishop was a member of Capt. Ingham's Co. which left Factoryville last fall, and is reported missing since the battle at Frederickburg.—He was wounded and left on the field. The family had been taken in charge by the town the day before this accident. The scene of the disaster was truly horrible. Three of the charred remains were found very near each other in one corner of the building; while those of the other, the infant, was found immediately in front of where the stove stood. As there are various stories in regard to the origin of the fire, the jury of Inquest, called by Esq. Fuller, thought perhaps the youngest child had been playing with the fire, when the clothes caught which alarmed the others, who fled to the farthest corner, where they met a terrible death.—North Branch Dem.

RECOGNITION OF NORTHERN MASONS BY THE SOUTHERN FRATERNITY.—An event has recently been made known in this city which creates quite a stir among the Masonic fraternity. It appears that in 1860 the Grand Lodge of Masons in Virginia issued an edict prohibiting all intercourse between the Freemasons under their jurisdiction and their brethren of New York. At their recent session held in Richmond this resolution of non-intercourse was revoked, and several Yankee prisoners belonging to the Masonic fraternity were admitted in Virginia Lodges, thus placing Northern Masons once more on a social footing with their Southern brethren, and illustrating the principles of Friendship and Brotherly Love, the watchwords of Masons all over the world.

SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.—On the first ballot for United States Senator, Feb. 9th, by the Legislature at Sacramento, the vote stood—Conness, 59; Sargent, 32; Phelps 1, and Brown, 6. Mr. Conness was then declared unanimously elected. John Conness was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and lately a member of the Union party.

The unrelenting feud between the friends of Congressman Phelps and Mr. Sargent prevented the election of a Senator of Republican antecedents. It is believed that the political bias of a large majority of the Legislature.

If our fathers didn't intend the Constitution for war times, why didn't they make a pair of Constitutions—one for war and the other for peace—asks sage Prentice.

A man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine, with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.
Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$50, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in Chelwood, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms, are situated at Chelwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. stamp, for a circular, to N. FRANKLIN CLARK, Feb. 3, '63, No. 90 Cedar Street, New York.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from various Debility, premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself, after being unable to gain relief through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post paid, addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co. N. Y. [mb1917]

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
With ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, it is the best and cheapest most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine will sew anything, from the roughest Ganez or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fall, hem, blind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has a capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only machine that can fall, hem, blind, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other machine. The Letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is as the name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood, or in its native forest, or elaborately finished as art can make them. The branch offices are all well supplied with silks, twines, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette." I. M. SINGER & CO., 435 Broadway, N. Y. READ, WATROUS & POSTER, Agents in Montrose.

Auditor's Notice.
In the matter of the distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of G. G. Lyman, dec'd. THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of the county of Susquehanna, an auditor to audit and settle said fund, will meet the parties interested in the same, at his office in Montrose on Saturday the 7th day of March, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M.; at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund will present them to be for or against.

STATEMENT OF Receipts and Expenditures of Susquehanna County, for the year 1862.

Made and published in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of April 15th, 1861.

Balance of Collectors' Accounts for 1862				
Townships.	Duplicates.	Am't paid.	Exon.	Per ct.
Apollon	\$306 73	\$288 85	\$17	\$15 18
Auburn	633 75	614 98	7 46	33 21
Ararat	151 38	151 51	27	6 50
Bridgewater	1,187 11	1,118 94	9 25	18 50
Brooklyn	551 57	550 09	4 11	37 37
Chocomauc	267 15	278 45	23	14 34
Clifford	549 16	512 04	10 88	26 73
Dimock	701 25	664 46	2 12	34 97
Dundalk	142 20	435 25	1 20	7 55
Friendville	109 22	101 39	1 17	7 35
Franklin	353 71	329 96	5 88	17 59
Forest Lake	517 67	493 46	2 55	55 75
Gibson	624 66	624 07	90	24 55
Great Bend	699 40	561 56	8 23	29 56
Herrick	379 40	363 31	2 22	13 99
Harmony	420 46	470 17	4 34	24 20
Harford	503 98	475 77	3 17	25 04
Jessup	367 63	346 31	3 00	18 23
Jackson	109 22	101 39	1 17	7 35
Lenox	420 73	389 69	6 33	20 51
Letropp	248 81	228 96	6 30	15 05
Liberty	624 66	624 07	90	24 55
Middletown	333 05	329 22	6 50	17 33
Montrose	1,054 78	826 43	16 38	51 92
New Milford	144 79	134 92	7 78	7 10
Oakland	171 51	155 44	7 90	6 18
Oriskany	420 46	470 17	4 34	16 21
Springville	420 46	470 17	4 34	16 21
Union	238 61	238 61	5 25	22 59
Thomson	208 04	193 73	1 11	10 20

RECAPITULATION.
Total amount of Duplicates, \$13,836 41
Am't paid by Collectors, 12,979 08
Exonerations to Collectors, 1862, 174 22
Percentage to Collectors, 1862, 658 11—\$13,836 41
Treasurer's Office, Montrose, Dec. 31, 1862, AMOS NICHOLS, Treas.

Susquehanna County—1862.	
To	Dr.
To Commonwealth Costs	\$941 39
Road Damage	241 00
J. B. Cogswell, Commissioner	247 50
James Leighton	247 50
Nelson French, do.	33 00
M. C. Stewart, late do.	234 00
Grand, Traverse and Struck Jurors	2,547 63
Assessors, including Triennial Appeal exp's	1,052 97
Constables	550 56
E. M. Turner, Probate	40 00
Interest on County Bonds	336 76
County Bonds redeemed	1,000 00
E. V. Green, Sheriff and Jailor	247 50
Printing	248 50
Courthouse and Jail Fuel and Lights	94 16
Justices of the Peace	2,547 63
Insurance	97 25
Stationery	112 28
Courthouse	182 00
Jail	154 11
Tankhannock Bridge	362 00
Lanette Hospital	154 11
S. Crossman, Court Crier	75 00
General and Township Elections	800 50
William A. Crossman, Clerk	400 00
Eastern Penitentiary	361 56
Agricultural Society	100 00
Unsettled Lands	15 00
W. H. Cais	15 00
S. W. Breed, Auditor	15 00
C. Wright, do.	15 00
Eleven Refunding Orders	30 40
Treasurer's Percentage	510 17
	\$15,030 62

1862. CONTRA
By County Orders Redeemed, from No. 1 to 54, inclusive, \$11,478 96
By eleven Refunding Orders, 28 45
By amount paid County Auditors, 18 00
By Treasurer's Percentage, 810 11
\$13,635 52

Treasurer's Statement of Militia Fines for the years 1850 and 1852.

Townships.	Duplicates.	Am't paid.	Exon.	Per ct.
Clifford	\$39 00	\$14 25	\$5 00	\$ 75
Apollon	30 00	29 50	50	45
Auburn	29 50	6 25	1 50	45
Ararat	21 50	19 25	5 50	65
Bridgewater	26 50	15 20	10 50	30
Brooklyn	4 00	3 80	4 00	1 00
Chocomauc	28 00	19 00	6 00	1 00
Clifford	2 00	1 00	3 00	1 00
Dimock	11 00	6 00	4 00	35
Dundalk	54 00	4 00	6 00	1 00
Friendville	11 00	2 50	8 50	15
Franklin	11 00	2 50	8 50	15
Forest Lake	40 00	25 30	21 50	50
Gibson	28 00	23 60	10 50	37
Great Bend	85 00	39 75	16 00	17 5
Herrick	14 00	9 00	5 90	41
Harmony	38 00	27 75	10 00	1 5
Harford	55 00	29 45	5 50	1 5
Jessup	30 50	5 50	11 50	45
Jackson	22 50	17 50	4 00	20
Lenox	29 00	14 75	13 50	77
Letropp	28 50	8 50	14 00	45
Liberty	27 50	20 25	6 50	45
Middletown	27 00	18 75	7 50	97
Montrose	9 50	5 50	3 50	35
New Milford	25 00	26 50	19 50	1 37
New Milford boro.	7 50	4 75	3 50	25
Oakland	26 00	15 60	9 50	52
Rush	54 00	28 50	19 50	35
Silver Lake	21 50	11 75	3 00	92
Springville	29 50	26 12	5 00	1 37
Susquehanna Depot	18 50	17 30	5 50	2 37
Thomson	21 50	13 75	7 00	73

*For 1850. RECAPITULATION.
Am't of Duplicates, \$857 50
Am't paid by Collectors, 1862, \$496 45
Am't of cash on hand, 1862, 282 60
Percentage to 1862, 85 05
Am't unpaid of 1850, 30 00
\$857 50

Statement of Treasurer's Account with Military Fund.
DR.—To am't received from Collectors, 1862, \$496 45

1862. CONTRA
By amount paid C. M. Gere, Brigade Inspector, as per account rendered, \$164 00
By am't paid D. W. Tins, Base Troop, (Half Order), 50 00
By amount paid Assessors, 25 00
By amount paid Printers, 20 00
By amount paid Commissioners for Stationery, 20 00
By amount paid Commissioners for Stationery, 20 00
By amount paid Commissioners for Stationery, 20 00
By amount in Treasurer's hands, 110 00
AMOS NICHOLS, Treasurer,
Treasurer's Office, Dec. 31, 1862.

Treasurer in account with "Military Relief" Fund.
1862.
To amount of said fund received from D. W. Tins, late Treasurer, \$100 00
To amount received from Unsettled Lands, \$100 00
\$200 00

1862. CONTRA
By Relief Orders redeemed, 1862, \$100 00
By Relief Orders redeemed, 1861, 100 00
By Commissions on Sec's in Unsettled Lands, 100 00
By Commissions on Sec's in Unsettled Lands, 100 00
By amount in Treasurer's hands, 200 00
AMOS NICHOLS, Treasurer,
Treasurer's Office, Dec. 31, 1862.

Treasurer in Ac. Current with the Commonwealth of Penn'a.
1862.
To aggregate amount of State Taxes levied and assessed for the use of the Commonwealth for the year 1862, as per statement of the Commissioners, Dec. 31, 1862, \$100 00

To aggregate am't of outstanding taxes for previous years, viz: 1861, 1860, and 1859, as per Auditor's Report, 360 48
Total amount received from unsecured lands, 254 77
\$715 25

1862. CONTRA
By five per cent. allowed Collectors of 1862, \$356 66
By Exonerations of Collectors of 1862, 65 98
By unpaid duplicates for prev. yrs, 1862, '61, & '60, 340 43
By am't in Treasurer's hands for '62, less the per ct. of 1862, 29 18
By Treasurer's percentage on \$715.25, at 1 per ct., 7 15
\$714.67

Treasurer of Susq'a Co. in Account with 1862. rent with said County.
To amount in Treasurer's hands as per last Auditor's report, \$5,974 68
To amount of Duplicates for 1862, \$13,836 41
To amount received from Sec. V. Green, Sheriff, for fines and Jury fees, 300 79
By Eleven Refunding Orders, 28 45
To amount received from unsecured lands, 200 00
To amount received from returned taxes, 51 43
To amount received on Judgments, &c., 100 00
\$17,149 77

1862. CONTRA
By amount paid County Auditors, \$130 00
By Exonerations to Collectors, 1862, \$174 22
By Percentage to Collectors, 1862, 658 11—827 33
By County orders redeemed, from No. 1 to 54, inclusive, \$11,478 96
By Com's on Expenditures,