Latest From Kansas.

LAWRENCE JAN. 19, 1859, Yesterday afternoon Capt. Montgomery came before the District Court, at present in session here, Judge Elmore presiding, and surrendered himself up. As the President, the Governor of Missouri, and other very officious gentlemen, have offered rewards for him, he wanted to see what it was about. The only charge found ngainst him was an attack on a store at Willow Springs a year ago, in which it was alleged that he' "or his men," participated. He promptly gave bail in \$4,000 to appear before the next term of the District Court, and was liberated He has been in consultation with a number of persons here about the best means of securing a just and permanent peace for Lynn and Bourbon Counties.

Mr. Montgomery entered the legislative hall, and was introduced to those Members who had not previously known him. He is to address the people here to-night.

We make the following extracts from a letter written by Montgomery and published in the Lawrence Republican:

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859. Editors LAWRENCE REPUBLICAN .- Gents: It is known to you and to readers of newspapers generally, that I have hitherto patiently borne all sorts of misrepresentations and abuse through the public prints. There is now an effort being made by a certain class of journals to fasten the responsibility of my conduct upon the Republican Party. Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to speak out.

We had, in this part of Kansas, from the first, a class of violent Pro-Slavery men, who came to the country determined to keep out all who were in favor of making Kansas a Free State. It was no part of their policy to be peaceable. The plundering and driving of Free State men from the southern part of Kansas in '56, is a matter of history. A sort of truce followed the advent of Geary, during which many of the Free-State men returned to their claims; but there was no real peace; outrages were frequent, and in Bourbon County, especially. Free-State men were every where bullied and insulted. The laws were not made for Free-State men; "they were made for the benefit of the Pro-Slavery Party."-The Courts were controlled by the Blue Lodges It was impossible to convict a Pro-Slavery man however guilty; and next to impossible to acquit a Free-Sate man however innocent. Under these circumstances, revolution was clearly our

The heating of Mrs. Stone by preacher Southwood and family may be considered as the commencement of a new era in the history of Southern Kansas, ending in the forcible expulsion of nearly all the violent Pro-Slavery men in the troubled district.

From the time of Gov. Denver's visit in June till the session of the Court in October, every thing was quiet, and so might have continued but for a few interested politicians and hungry

The present difficulty was caused by the violation of the Denver compromise. Judge Williams, in accordance with the compromise, charged the Juries of Lynn and Bourbon Counties to "let hy-gones be by-gones;" and to "do as little as possible." A few indictments were got up in both Counties, evidently for the purpose of asserting the right to drag us into the Courts. The principle once established, they could do a fine business at another term, when the lawyers and officials would reap a harvest in the way of fees. The attempt to assassinate me was planned in Kansas-a few Missourians being called in for the sake of appearance .-Lynn and Bourbon Counties were both represented in that transaction.

For Brown's doings in Missouri I am not responsible. I know nothing of either his plans or intentions. Brown keeps his own counsels, and acts on his own responsibility. I hear much said about Montgomery and his company. I have no company. We have had no organization since the 5th day of July.

The release of Rice was a popular movement in which some of our former company were concerned. But many of those who participated in that movement acted with me for the first time. * * * *

I see the charge that I am acting under a commission from the military Board is still insisted on. Allow me to say, once for all, that I never had such commission. A voluntere company, of which I had command, was mustered into service by Gen. Lane. I resigned my command after a few day's service, and disbanded the Company. J. MONTGOMERY.

Will some of the admirers of speaker Lawrence explain how it is, that the Hon. L. P. Williston of Tioga County, one of the ablest members of the House, and now in his third session, is not Chairman of a single Committee, and is not even a member of any of the important Committees? It may be all right, but up here in the woods, it looks just as if the speaker was not quite what his friends claim for him.

Our friend Rocens, of the Mc Kean Citizen, speaks of this matter as follows:

"The Standing Committees, of the House were announced on Monday last. In the formation of the Committees, injustice was done to many of the Republican members, particularly those that opposed the election of Mr. Lawrence for Speaker. It will be seen that Col. Wilcox of M'Kean has been placed upon three important Committees-the Ways and Means, Railroads and Mines and Minerals,which shows couclusively that he occupies no mean position in the House.',

Our members we believe voted for Mr. Chase, of Susquehanna, and hence we find neither of them a chairman of a committee, one of them on two unimportant committees, and the other on one that scarcely ever has a meeting for business. Mr. Lawrence is no doubt a talented young man, but entirely too young to be fair in the formation of legislative committees, Potter Journal.

TOAST AND REPLY.-While rejoicing over a political victory, at Lafayette, Ind., a crowd were drinking toasts and making speeches in an irregular sort of a way, when Mr. Attorney General McDonald was called up, and made a heavy, prosy Democratic speech, of the regular stump pattern, concluding with the sentiment, United Democracy—the gates of hell cannot prevail against them." Mr. Terrell, of the lasayette Journal, was called next, and remarked that he "thought McDonald's sentiment very appropriate and just. When the United frameway presented themselves at the gates of holf, they would find that the 'gates' want not may not grown against them, but would give my mid in the whole crowd right

THE AGITATOR

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 3, 1859 ** All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to receive attention.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 119 Nassau St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the Agitalor, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

"BLEEDING HANSAS."

When the Free State settlers in Kansas were being murdered in their beds and shot down and scalped on their own door-steps; when their houses were being burned and pillaged. and their women and children outraged by hordes of ruthless ruffians from the South, who went there as pioneer missionaries of the Sacred Institution of Slavery; when the recital of these wrongs against Christian civilization awakened the sympathies of conscientious people of all parties, the demagogues who value party above the claims of common humanity, tried to ridicule these horrors with the sneer of "Bleeding Kansas." But things have changed since then, and we can scarcely pick up a Democratic paper without seeing a "horrible murder" by the Free State men, of some martyr of the Democratic stamp in that ill-fated territory. Kansas is bleeding because a pro-slavery ruffian was shot. But let us reserve our sympathy and look at the facts.

It will be remembered that about a year ago, notorious bandit from South Carolina Capt. Hamilton by name, finding his "occupation gone" (with the advent of Gov. R. J. Walker,) took a number of the immortal "South Carolina Tigers' as they called themselves, who had nothing else to do, and went into the guerilla line on their own account. These bandits chose the vicinity of Fort Scott for their field of operations, because it was near the Missouri line, and also because it was so far away from the seat of Government as to make it safe. Fort Scott is not, as many suppose, a garrison filled with U. S. Soldiers. It was formerly used as a garrison when Kansas was an Indian territory, but like Fort Snelling it was sold for a song to some political favorites who built a small town there, and it still retains that name.

Less than a year ago, eleven quiet and peaceble Free State settlers, were gathered up from their homes by Hamilton and his gang, and without trial and without even an opportunity to speak in their own defence they were deliberately formed into line and shot down-five killed and five wounded-one, unharmed, pretended to be killed. The ruffians then left them for dead. The only crime charged against them was, that they were Free State men. Although this event was heralded by the independent press all over the country at that time, it was met by the Democracy with the same inhuman sneer of "Bleeding Kansas," and pretended to be regarded as a "Black Republican lie." In order to avenge these wrongs and to defend themselves against the future incursions of these pro-slavery outlaws, the Free State settlers of Lynn County rallied and chose Montgomery as their leader. Had Gov. Denver of Kansas, or the Governor of Missouri, or the President of the United States, tried to ferret out and punish these murderers, there would have been no need of a defensive organization. But the protection of Government is offered only to the minions of Slavery, and freemen have always had to fight their own battles.

Last Autumn Gov. Denver, in order to quiet the settlers, assured thêm of protection, in case of any further disturbance. He promised that they would have no further annoyance from prosecutions for treason—an amusement which the pro-slavery office holders sometimes indulged in-in short that by-gones should be bygones. This arrangement was respected by the Free State men until a few weeks ago, one of the Fort Scott appointees of Mr. Buchanan arrested a Free State man upon one of these old indictments, whereupon Montgomery sent word that if the prisoner was not released immediately, he would march his men into their town at all hazards and release him. To this they paid no attention, and Montgomery was as good as his word. A man named Little fired upon Montgomery's party wounding one of his men. He was instantly shot, and the prisoner released. This is the whole story of Free State outrages in Southern Kansas.

As to "Old Brown," and his practical abolitionism we have little to say. When we remember that his son Frederick was foully murdered when riding unarmed to the house of a neighbor; when we remember that his son John was marched over the prairie, by proslavery U. S. troops, with the barbarious "ball and chain" attached to his arms till his sufferings made him a maniac; when we remember his own sufferings both of mind and body,—the prices put upon his head, by those who wished him destroyed-how he was hunted like a wild beast-when we remember all this, there may be some palliation for his acts. It seems that on the 19th December last, a negro man went in Kansas, and stated that he, together with his wife, two children and another negro man, were to be sold in a day or two, and begged for help to get away. "Old Brown" thought this a good chance to gratify his hatred of Missourians, and on the next night he took a small company of neighbors, went over the line and and Montgomery pillaged the neighborhoods where they went, but this is not true. Montgomery did not cross the line at all, and Old Brown told the negroes to take such things as they might need to help them on their way towards the North Star, believing that they had

earned enough to pay for all they took. We have thus been particular in giving our readers the entire facts in the case. We do this to show how easy it is for the pro-slavery Democracy to find tears and a conscience when there, who are fully competent to the task;

Upon these facts all their holy horror is predi- any member who takes the initiative steps in ated, and if they can succeed in awakening hey are not entirely hopeless.

We do not desire to be understood, in anything we have said as excusing or justifying the Free State men in acts of Wrong committed by them. We believe "two wrongs never made one right,"

We give in another column the latest news from Kansas, which will be read with pleasure by every lover of peace.

Grow Against Speculators.

On the nineteenth of January last, Mr. Corn of Alabama from the Committee on public Lands, reported a Bill in the House of Representatives amendatory of the Preemption laws. The object of this bill was to prevent frauds against the Government, as settlers sometimes remain but one day on a claim and then sell to speculators. By Mr. Cobb's bill, three months occupancy of the land is required.

The member from this district, Mr. GROW, who has repeatedly urged upon Congress, the policy of granting to actual settlers free homesteads upon the public domain, thought this opportunity a good one, and accordingly he offered an amendment, "that no public lands shall be offered for sale by Proclamation of the President, until the surveys thereof shall have been filed in the Land Office for at least 'ten years." This amendment was adopted by fifteen majority on a direct vote, but by the carelessness or the indifference of some of those who had voted for it before, the House refused by a majority of four to order a third reading and it was lost. On looking at an analysis of the vote, we are

not surprised that this beneficent proposition was killed by the Sham Democracy. We are not surprised to find men who desire Congress to vote Thirty Millions of Dollars out of the Treasury into the hands of Mr. Buchanan to his mental faculties, and benefitting him in after buy what they know is not for sale, voting against the settler and in favor of the speculator. We are glad to be able to say that not a single Republican voted against this measure intended for the protection and benefit of every poor and industrious settler. How often have we heard the bar-room politicians of the Sham Democracy assert that the "Great Democratic Party" is the party which protects the poor laborer as against the rich monopolist; and ever some who would not like to be ranked among the "bar-room" stripe, have asserted the same thing. Yet in the very face of this boast, we find this beneficent measure for the protection of the poor squatter, as against the rich speculator voted down by the Representatives of that party in Congress, without giving even a reason for the act. In vain did Mr. Grow refer them to the message of Gen. Jackson in 1832, in which that statesman recommended that Congress should not look to the public lands as a source of revenue, but that they should be set apart in limited quantities as homes for actual settlers. In vain did he show them that these land monopolies palsied the hand of industry everywhere, and had par alysed the energies of some of the nations of the Old World. What do these Sham Democrats care for the poor white man or his protection? Nothing at all. But let us ask, When did the Oligarchs ever ask legislation for the protection of themselves or their "niggers" in vain? Not lately. But the poor white squatter without "niggers" and with nothing but his big brown hands to help himself with. he is of no account in the eves of these modern Democrats. We notice among those who voted against Mr. Grow's proposition the name of Allison White. He was elected last Fall to stav at home for the next two years, the people of his district believing by about two thousand majority, that he did not properly represent them. If anything was needed to convince his constituents of his unfitness to represent them, his vote on this question ought to be sufficient. We do not believe there is a laboring man in his district or in all Pennsylvania who would sustain him in that vote. Yet we find Ahl, Dewart, Owen Jones, Leidy, and all the other Lecomptonites of this State in the same cate-

Twice within a few years has Mr. Grow succeeded in getting a bill passed by the House, granting homesteads to actual settlers, and as often has this bill been defeated by the Senate. And though this time his effort failed in the House, we hope he will repeat it as often as an opportunity shall present itself, till success shall crown his efforts.

Juries.

The Germantown Telegraph last week has a very sensible article urging the abolition of Grand Juries. In England a reform in the Jury system is strongly advocated by the London Times, and a Bill is to be introduced into the British Parliament aiming more particularly at a reform in the Traverse Jury, and insisting that three fourths-or nine of the twelve Jurors -shall be sufficient to establish a legal finding. There can be little doubt in the mind of any intelligent person acquainted with our Courts over from Missouri into the Osage settlement that this reform in Traverse Juries is merely a question of time. For ourselves we will be satisfied for the present with an effort on the part of the people to rid themselves of the farce of Grand Juries. We are satisfied that the ends of justice could be secured quite as well by a trial on information, as if a True Bill had been found by a Grand Jury. The truth is, liberated the slaves. It is stated that both he that justice is often defeated in this relic of the great Circumlocution Office, where men learn How not to do it. Besides it is a useless expense upon the county, and in the cities, corupt verdicts are of every day occurrence.

We heartily second the suggestion of the Telearanh, that some ambitious lawyer in our Legislature who wants to be regarded as a benefactor, shall take this matter in hand, and make it a part of the legislation of the State the present session. We know several gentlemen pro-slavery men happen to be the sufferers. and we think we speak safely when we say that

this reform, no matter to what party he may sympathy, either in themselves or others, then belong, will secure the thanks not only of his own constituency but of the people of the State

COMMUNICATIONS.

Prizes in Common Schools.

Full well I know that many excellent teach ers are strongly in favor of pecuniary prizes, as an incentive to action in our Common Schools but upon this point I must be allowed to respectfully but strongly dissent from them, for many good and sufficient reasons.

In the first place, but few prizes being offered, from the very nature of the case, but few can obtain the great desideratum, no matter how dilligent every scholar in school might have been. For a few days, perhaps, every scholar in school may be fully aroused, and every one may struggle on manfully and devotedly to reach the coveted medal; but ere long the fact begins to develop itself that the contest, in fact, is between a very few. A decided majority begin to fall behind. Two or three being in advance, the others are naturally discouraged, and as soon as the artificial stimulant is gone, they are more deficient in spirit than they were in the com-

mencement. A man under the influence of any unnatural stimulant may move onward with more than ordinary force so long as that continues, but when that is once gone, he recedes to and even beyond his original position. So with the scholar. He fails to obtain the prize-he gets sick of his books; he has studied only to obtain a mere bauble and not a lasting benefit: he labored only in view of the recitation-he saw nor had no other object of study,-fancied that he is sent to, and that the object of school is to secure the glittering medal so temptingly displayed before him. By such a course of discipline he mistakes the whole object of education. Wrong passions are drawn out and developed; a spirit of envy is cultivated, and the result is that this prize system fails of inducing the scholar to study for the sake of improving

In the second place, it fails to benefit even the one who is fortunate, or unfortunate enough to bear away the prize. His success gives undue prominence to the organ of self-esteemhe of course concludes that he is much more talented than his school-fellows, and he leaves his school with the impression that he is "smarter" than mankind in general. But when he enters into the active duties of life, for the first time perhaps he becomes fully convinced that there are others as strong as himself. Having considered himself much superior to what he really was, he becomes disheartened at his first disappointment and many times falls behind his duller classmates. In confirmation of this I would inquire why it is, that so few prize scholars in our high schools are so rarely heard of afterwards?

Again, scholars have different advantages at nome. Some may have parents both competent the source of the Red River. and ready to asist them whenever any difficulty orises,—they have nothing to occupy their time aut of school houses, but on the contrary, some

friend is constantly pushing them forward. Others may be obliged to work before and after school to pay for their board; they may occupied with work. Now, I honestly ask, are these scholars placed upon an equal footing? Is it fair to grant him a prize who possesses every possible means of advancement, over him whose condition is the very reverse? Many more reasons might be introduced in opposition to the prize system, but I believe that every one who candidly reflects upon this, will admit that its evils far outweigh its virtues—that where one argument can be brought forward for its support, a half dozen can be offered against, and that the sooner it leaves our Common Schools the better. J. B. N.

To the Editor of the Agitator ; DEAR SIR :-In "Familiar Letters on Geology etc., No. 8, published in your paper last week, I noticed circulated throughout our State. We respect an error which you will please to give me space to correct. The writer "J. E." in enumerating the words which represent our English word sun in the different languages, gives the word tan as being the Welsh word for sun. This is an Charleston, Jan. 27. D. G. EDWARDS.

Tariff Resolutions.

The following preamable and resolutions, upon the subject of a tariff, have passed both branches of our State Legislature.
WHEREAS, as the experience of the past and

present most fully demonstrate that is a wise and beneficial policy of the government which dictates the imposition of duties on such products of foreign nations as come in such direct contact with those of our own country as to injure and prostrate the trade on our own soil and among our own citizens, and for want of ments are compelled to abandon their accustomed pursuits; especially do our own coal and

iron interests suffer—therefore,
Resolved, (by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met) that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to labor for the passage (at the present session) of such an act as will not only tend to increase the revenue by the imposition of duties, but afford ample encouragement to all the interests of the country, injured by the productions of the cheap labor of other countries, but more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal aud iron, in which so large a portion of our own people are deeply interested.

Resolved, That the views of the President expressed in his late annual message, in ref erence to the advantage of definite or specific over advolorem duties, as more uniform, less liable to frauds and affording the most certain amount of revenue and protection, meet our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and representatives in Congress, a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, informing them of their adoption.

The Salem (Mass.) Register says that during the late cold spell the earth and the ice cracked frequently with a loud report, and in one instance, a large linden tree on Olive street was split from the roots to the top of the trunk. with an explosion like a piece ordnance.

AN AWFUL WORK BEFORE HIM .- The editor of the National Democrat, a new administration paper started at Cleveland, says his design is to purify the Democratic party.

Panthers Shot.

Some two weeks ago, we learn from the Ty-rone Star, that while Mr. William Ewing was engaged in taking out cross-ties for the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad on the Ridge between Half Moon and Hannah Furnace, his dogs a short distance from where he was at work made such a fuss that he was attracted to the place, and there discovered a large panther. Having no gun with him, he sent his little son-who was about eight years of age-to the house for one; but, before his return, Wm. Dowling passed by that way with several dogs. This so excited the panther that he jumped from the tree, and was about to give "leg bail," but the dogs soon "treed" him again. By this time the boy had arrived, when Mr. Ewing took the gun and shot the panther through the heart. He measured eight feet six inches in length.

One day last week, our worthy Burgess, Jonthan H. Burley, returned from a hunting expedition, (in which he was accompanied by Abraham Nevling and Neal Gregory,) bringing with him the hide of a female panther which they had been successful in taking. The whole city appeared at once to be thrown into a furor excitement; everybody wanted to see the "painter;" and we really did not envy our friend Burley for the "good luck" which had befallen him and his comrades, for he was obliged to answer more questions than are contained in both the larger and shorter catechisms! It appears that while in pursuit of game, along the Moshanon Creek in Centre county, three or four miles from Osceola, they came upon the carcass of a deer, which, as the signs indicated, had been slain by a panther but a few moments before their arrival at the spot. A dog was immediately placed upon the track, and in a short time, the ferocious monster sought refuge in the branches of a spruce tree, about twenty feet from the ground, where she rested herself until she was dislodged by two balls from the trusty rifles of the hunters. fell headforemost to the ground but immediately regained her feet when it was thought advisable to give her the benefit of another ball or two, and that "settled her hash." She was about three feet two inches from tip to tip. The hunters were led to believe that there are more of the "ugly varmints" in the same neighbor hood: and as there is a handsome premium offered for their scalps we wonder that any of the "critters" should escape at all.

SEVENTY DOGS ON A TRAIN-DISTINGUISHED Arrivals.—By the Chicago train yesterday, the party of English tourist, who have been on a hunting excursion to the west of this arrived in St. Louis and took up quarters at the Planters' House. The party was composed of Lord Cavendish, and Messrs. Seymour and Ashley, of England. They are accompanied to this city by Messrs. J. B. Austin and J. W. Fester, of Chicago. The Canadian government about a year since appointed Prof. Hind and Messrs. Dickinson, Fleming and Hind, Commissioners to explore the Red River Valley. They were joined by the above first named individuals, and since then have occupied the time in hunting and exploring the country from the mouth to

The party left Selkirk on the Red and Assinemoine rivers, on the 29th of November, with a train of seventy dogs for Crow Wing, which point they reached in 15 days travel. It was supposed some time since that they had been attacked and killed by the Indians in Western not only have no one to assist them out of Minnesota, but the report was shortly after disschool, but every moment of their time may be credited, and we are now happy to record the credited, and we are now happy to record the safe arriva! of the party in this city in the enjoyment of excellent health, and apparently much benefitted, physically, by the excursion.

They have various trophies of the chase, such as buffalo and other furs, the hide and borns of a magnificent buffalo bull that came near killing Lord Cavendish, Indian curiosities and a dog of the Esquimaux breed used for drawing sledges. They describe the life they have been living as indeed romantic hunting and fishing, chasing Sioux Indians and being chased by

them in return, and enduring hardships not

altogether unpleasant from the very fact of the

novelties attending them. +St. Louis Democrat. The following Petition is being extensively fully ask those who have an interest in the cause of Temperance and who earnestly believe that reform on this subject is necessary, to cut out this Petition, paste it on a sheet of paper. error-tan is Welsh for fire, and haul for sun. ask their neighbors to sign it, and and then forward the same to either of our Representatives,

in the assembly. To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

THE PETITION of the undersigned citizens of -County in said State, respectfully represent that the Act of Assembly approved April 20th D. 1858, regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, was passed at the request of those en gaged in the sale of said liquors, and is not such a law as the great mass of the people de-sire; that its tendency is to deliauch public sentiment and increase pauperism and crimesuch the artizan and laborer in many departask for the REPEAL of said law.

They also ask for the passage of a Law to prohibit the Peddling of alcoholic, malt, or brewed liquors within this State. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Dr. H. E. Howell, of New York, says that the most effectual remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach is the Oxygenated Bitters. For Dyspepsia and Indigestion these Bitters are unparalleld, as testify numerous

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has gone to Cannes, the beautiful watering place in the south of France.

STATEMENT Of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of Tioga County for the year 1858.

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AUDITORS.
C. F. Veil
Jas. S. Watrous

Wm. A. Douglas

COM'R'S COUNSEL. S. F. Wilson, for year 1857 Jno. W. Guernsey COM'R'S CLERK. A. J. Sofield TRAVERSE JURORS.

Josiah Emery, auditing account of Prothonotary &c

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JUSTICES. S. B. Barnes, et al ASSESSORS: E. H. Briggs et al ELECTIONS. A. L. Johnson et al

103774 PRINTING.
M. H. Cobb, on contract
For Blanks, \$1113 CLERK OF SESSIONS.
J. F. Donaldson,
SHERIFF.

Jno. Mathers, summoning juror COMMONWEALTH COSTS, Ira Patchen et al. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. B. B. Strung
PRISONERS.
S. R. Smith for clothing
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Benj. Barr, medical services
John Mathers, board &c.
John Mathers, taking Perry Coon 22 to 12 to

to Penitentiary S. I. Power, board &c. \$1454; NEW BRIDGES Joseph Weaver et al. BRIDGE VIEWS. 1800 H. H. Potter et al ROAD VIEWS.

F. E. Smith et al.

POSTAGE.

I. D. Richards
COURT HOUSE REPAIRS.

Jno. Kirkpatrick et al. REPAIRS TO OFFICES. S. H. Landis et al. STATIONERY. Andrus Gauntlet & Co CORONER'S INQUEST.

Jno. Evans on body of David Thomas
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Tioga County Agricul'al Society 100 00 MONEY REFUNDED. Richard English J. Emery J. M. Harper Geo. Hebe Robert Richardson \$121 01 WOLVES. 25 G)

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TOWNSHIP LINES.

O. M. Hills
INCIDENTALS. D. G. Stevens, delivering dupli-cates and assessment books C. F. Culver, do. Jno. James 174
L. D. Seely 153
O. B. Wells, settling with Audiors 55
Lewis Smith, Express charges on
Blank Books 11
M. H. Cobb, Plate for Co. Orders 14

G. R. Winkle, Bridge Drafts
J. R. Bowen, Gouds,
A. J. Sofield, Patent Shackles H. A. Guernsey, Pat. Hand-cuffs 5 TREASURER.

\$1541 C. F. CULVER late Commissioner, in account

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Tioga County, DR.
To balance due from last year,
"Orders drawn in his favor, 1858, CR.
By 66 days services at \$2 per day,
660 miles circular travel, 3 ets.,

" By balance due from accountant, D. G. STEVENS, Commissioner, in

Tiogn County. DR.
To Orders drawn in his favor,
"Balance due accountant,

By 95 days services at \$2 per day,
528 miles circular travel, at 3 cts.,
Balance due accountant last year,

JOHN JAMES, Cemmissioner, in oga County, DR.
To Orders drawn in his favor, CR.

By balance due from last year,

" 63 days services at \$2,

" 544 miles travel, circular, " bal due by accountant,

L. D. SEELEY, Commissioner, in oga County, DR.
To Orders drawn in his favor,
"Balance due accountant,

CR. By 34 days service at \$2, 360 miles circular travel.

O. F. TAYLOR, Treasurer, in account County, county, DR.
To amount collected on Seated Tax,
" " Unseated"
" from sale of Lane
" " collected on seated" Lands, returned to Commissioners. returned to Commissioners, amount of redemption on lands bid off by Commissioners, amount collected on judgments, &c., "of Penitentiary [refunded] uncurrent bank bills, " balance due accountant,

\$1640 CR.
By Comm'rs rec'ts for orders redeemed, \$1545 " am't pd. O. H. Blanchard on judg 5
" of uncurrent bank bills on hand"
" Commission on \$16027 32 at 3 per ct.

We, the Commissioners of Tioga County,

we, the Commissioners of 110ga coefficients of the Commissioners of 110ga correct satisfactors matters therein set forth. In testimony with have hereunto set our hands this 25th days of 1859.

1859.

JOHN JAMES.
L. D. SEELEY. ATTEST: A. J. SOFIELD, CLERE.

Commissioners' Office. Wellshoro, Jan. 25, 1859.

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