

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER'S HOME.

General Butler met with a cordial reception on arriving at his home in Lowell. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Horford. The welcoming address was made by the Hon. John A. Goodwin, to which General Butler replied, by giving some account of what Lowell regiments had done in the war; he then went on to speak of the cause of the Union, saying that whoever believes in God must believe in ultimate victory. He had changed no principle since he had left them, but he had learned something. He added: "I have found that this rebellion is a rebellion against the working classes, without distinction of color. The rebellion was begun and carried on for the purpose of creating a landed aristocracy, which shall give to four hundred thousand the government of eight million of whites and four millions of blacks." It is for that that Jeff Davis and his confederates have undertaken a rebellion which they claim is to secure the rights of the people. "It is to correct this idea, that the Northern man with red blood, blue eyes, light hair and all that God gives to this image of himself, is not equal to the slave-drivers with their thin lips and pallid brows. It is to correct this idea, I say, that we are engaged in this momentous struggle. That is the question before us; and he who does not side with us on that question says that he desires to kiss the feet of those masters. "I want, to Louisiana desiring to do everything to restore it as it was; to see, if, by any possibility, I might bring the principles, the laws, and the institutions which govern that State, into harmony with the Union; but I found there no disposition to have that done. I found that the aristocracy looked upon us as their enemies; and I found that the working and middling classes looked upon us as friends. "Within the first month of our presence in New Orleans had taken the oath of allegiance, not by lip service only, but from their hearts; and from that day I found no man owning slaves who would take the oath of allegiance except for the purpose of saving his property. That was the rule; there were some exceptions. I found the workingmen true to the Union, and I found the slaveholders false to the Union. I dealt kindly with the workingmen, and I dealt harshly with the slaveholders. [Loud applause.]

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1863.

White paper, upon which THE AGITATOR is printed, costs now more than 100 per cent. more than it did six months ago. The action of the late proprietor of this journal in raising the subscription price to \$1.50, was judicious and proper, and will be sustained by the present proprietor. To do otherwise would entail much positive loss upon us, and in doing as we propose, we do only what nearly every newspaper, city and country, has already done. Those long in arrears ought not to expect a continuance of credit under the rule of high prices for material. It is vitally necessary that the subscription list should be self-supporting, and we can spare no pains to render it so.

THE USES OF WAR.

When communities have run through a long course of dissipation unchecked, habitually violating the plainest laws relating to the moral and physical nature of man; when the accumulated filth and garbage of years is suffered to lie putrefying in the streets and alleys of cities, and under the windows of farmhouses,—some great and terrible pestilence suddenly develops itself and carries consternation and death into infested households. Some name this catastrophe "mysterious Providence;" others proclaim it a judgment upon the people for their wickedness; others, still, define it as the penalty of violated law. This latter is the judgment of science. It is the most practical and intelligent, and commonly leads to the reformation of the abuses named. It is, therefore, the best. Thus, fever, cholera, plague, and pestilence of every sort, become the friends of the race. What these are to individuals, war is to nations.

As a nation we have broken nearly every law effecting national integrity. We have oppressed and tyrannized over helplessness; we have exalted expediency above right; and we have suffered corruption in high places without so much as a decent protest. We have made laws apparently intended to prevent bribery and corruption, but these laws are little more than dead-letters in our statutes. The truth may as well be told: It has come to this, that men who have failed of success in the legitimate channels of business, have secured some place in the public service which they have prostituted to retrieve their losses. And it so happens that there are few places so high, or so low, as to have entirely escaped this process of befooling.

Our legislative system is grossly rotten.—The universal system of lobbying is a system of bribery. In our State legislatures there are some unpurchasable men, but not many.—There are few consciences possessed by ambitious men, which may not find due opiate in "current funds." This is no new thing. It is a fact that has been patent to the multitude, in this, as in every other country, for a century. Who is to blame? We reply, and fearlessly of successful contradiction,—the people themselves.

Have we not encouraged this evil by our suffrages? Have we generally voted for men whose integrity was a household word in community? Have we not, rather, given our suffrages for bad men as readily as for good? There is but one reply to these questions, and that convicts us all. Thomas Jefferson Boyer, of Clearfield, a legislator, has published an elaborate card in the State "democratic" paper, in which he charges Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and now Minister to Russia, with a high crime. He charges that the latter, by himself, and through his friends, endeavored to bribe him, Boyer, to vote for him, Cameron, for Senator of the United States. His narrative is minute and circumstantial, and unless impeached, damaging. If it be true in its main allegations, we do not envy Gen. Cameron, or his friends, the historic record of the transaction. If it be true—and we cannot admit its truth on Mr. Boyer's unsupported statement—as a lover of justice and good order, we must insist upon the rigid enforcement of the law. These are days when private and personal regard must not stand in the way of the public welfare. Let us do justice even though it put an only brother to the rack, or breed destruction where all was before peace and security.

But we shall be slow to believe that General Cameron is guilty of the high crime with which he is charged. Tolerably intimate personal knowledge of the man does not permit us to believe on that kind of evidence. In the first place, none but an essentially vile man could lend himself to such a work, of his own motion. To deceive, that one may betray, does not belong to the role of high-minded men. It does not belong to the part of men of truth and honor. With the Jesuit, the end is supposed to sanctify the means. That is a part of his creed. Not so with Mr. Boyer, unless he be a Jesuit. Therefore, in undertaking to deceive, that he might betray, as he admits he did, he placed himself beyond the common credence. Besides this, such transactions are not supposed to be conducted so openly and loosely as this was conducted, according to Mr. Boyer. If it be essentially true as regards the attempt to bribe, we more than suspect that Mr. Boyer's exposure was an afterthought, induced by a fear of consequences had he vote as he agreed.

We make no doubt that Mr. Boyer will have chances to sell himself many times during the session, and for a sum much smaller than \$25,000. If he does not, we will give him credit for more honesty than his partisan friends are generally possessed of.

THE LOYAL MEN of Pennsylvania are soon to meet in Convention and select a proper person as candidate for Governor. It matters little who that man may be, only so that he be loyal to the core, a friend to the emancipation policy, honest, and energetic.

Such a man will command every vote that any other man of like good qualities can command; and more than any half-and-half "conservative," skim-milk man, can.

Let us have such a man. Let us have a man who will not tremble at the sound of any party epithet the rebels may choose to apply to him. A man who has some ruling principle of action, and will stand firmly by it; who has never been repudiated a plunderer, or a special pleader for lobby schemes, or a trimmer for political favor. If we can win at all, it must be with such a leader. Better defeat, with such a man than victory, with one whose virtues are summed up in that infamous word, "AVAILABILITY."

It is time we flung away the shooks of things and appropriated the kernels to our use. Let us have no more shuffling, and squinting two ways. No people can serve two masters. We must either choose one, and serve him faithfully, or be slain between the two. It is time the press began to speak out upon this matter. An early expression of opinion will do much toward the final shaping of things. Silence, in these times, is criminal. It is force, but legitimate force.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863. The Senate Chamber was last night the theater of the most disgraceful scene ever witnessed in that branch of Congress. I send you a report of the proceedings as they appear in this morning's Chronicle, but they present the facts only, and not the animus of the affair. The debate was upon the bill to indemnify the President, and others acting under his order, for any arrest, or suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, made the subject of suit in any State court. The bill adopted by the Senate is a copy, essentially, of that passed in 1815. So it is not unprecedented, as some were prone to declare.

The Senate was in committee of the whole and engaged in amending the several sections of the bill. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, began to get on the rampage at about 5 P. M., at which period he saw everything through the stupid glare of inebriety. In brief, Mr. Saulsbury was then comfortably drunk. As the evening advanced he progressed into the depths of beastliness, and swaggered about, holding on to chairs and stumbling over spittoons. He finally became violent, and offered gross insults to the President of the Senate pro tem, as well as to the whole body. He raved in a maudlin way, swore like a trooper, expectorated like a Llama, and reeled like a shallop in a storm at sea. Finally, he was put under arrest, but escaped and returned to the Senate floor.

He again became abusive, was again arrested, again managed to return, and took his seat. Soon he became abusive and profane, and drew a pistol upon the Sergeant-at-Arms. He was arrested, threatening, the while, to shoot any man who should do it. This time he was kept confined for half an hour. He returned at the end of that time, and in the attempt to address the presiding officer, fell to the floor and was carried off by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants. What shall the Senate do to protect itself against such men as Mr. Saulsbury? This second recurrence to plantation manners must lead to some decisive action. Plainly, there is but one thing proper to be done, and that is to purge the Senate of the nuisance as speedily as possible. It is proper to add that this Senator is another of the noisy advocates of General McClellan.

It is also proper to mention that Campbell's negro minstrels are engaged in the congenial occupation of abusing General Burnside and praising General McClellan, nightly, to slim audiences. I but state facts patent to every theatergoer in this city. What next? M. H. C. Best for the Reserves.

At length our brave brothers who form the remnant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, are to have rest. An order has been promulgated, to the effect that the Reserve Corps be withdrawn from the field, and placed on duty in the fortifications around Washington. However late this order comes, we still rejoice that it has at length been issued. Had a similar order been made six months ago—had the Reserves been allowed time to rest and recruit even three months ago, and officers been detailed to visit Pennsylvania on recruiting service, every company of the Reserve Corps could have been filled with fresh levies, and the corps thus brought up to its maximum strength. The State yearned to increase the glory of that band, by renewing its strength and again reviving its undaunted valor in adequate numbers to meet the foe. Propositions in every shape were made to secure this object and result, but each in turn were rejected as impracticable, until delay and death diminished the confidence and enthusiasm, and thinned the ranks of what was once the most effective corps in the army.

At length, the Reserve Corps is to be relieved from duty. If it has not already reached, it will shortly reach the entrenchments in the vicinity of Washington. But, alas, how changed! Its swelling ranks no longer throbbing with ardor and strength. The proud host that went forth with banners streaming—that was hailed as the deliverer of a nation at the hour of its worst peril—will proudly lean the field of its glorious action, no less weary than when it first engaged the foe, but still broken down, shattered and weary of its great struggles.—We trust that some notice of this retirement will be taken by the authorities of the State. We suggest that the Legislature do something in the premises, by which a resolution may be passed, recognizing the services and commending the valor of the Reserve Corps. The pa-

lage of such a resolution would reflect more credit upon the Legislature, than the discussion of a motion of censure on the federal government, for arresting a foul-mouthed, ill-reputed and desperate traitor.—Har. Tel.

Gen. Butler, in passing through Philadelphia the other day was warmly greeted by the loyal citizens of that city, and made a very interesting speech in regard to his administration at New Orleans, showing very clearly the necessity for the execution of that worthless traitor and vagabond, Mumford. Remarking on this subject, he said: "Feeling the utter worthlessness of the man that treason had attempted to exalt into patriot, I was inclined to spare him. But that was not permitted. The thugs, rowdies, and gamblers, assembled before the execution, and resolved that he should not be hung. It became a question whether they would hang New Orleans or the Commanding General of the United States, and from that day there was never any question upon that subject."

Sore Throat and Diphtheria. A NEW and powerful remedy to be used only externally has just been found. It must be applied when the first symptoms appear, and it will certainly reduce the swelling and inflammation. Call for the Lethoan Ointment at Roy's Drug Store. Directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cents. Wellsboro, Feb. 4, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Cornelius Pierce, late of Farmington township, dec'd, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber, GEO. M. HALL, at Wellsboro, Pa., Feb. 4, 1863.—6m. NEAH COORWIN, Adm'r.

WELLSBORO HOTEL. B. B. HOLLIDAY, Proprietor. THE HOTEL, having again taken possession of the above Hotel, will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests and the traveling public. Attentive waiters always ready. Terms reasonable. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.—1f.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, KNOXVILLE, TIOPA COUNTY, PA. Prompt attention given to the procuring of Pensions, Back Pay of Soldiers &c. Jan. 7, 1863.—6m.

JOHN S. TUMANN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. A Condorsport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKean Counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. He has the agency of large tracts of good settling land and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands in said counties. Condorsport, Jan. 28, 1863.

HART'S HOTEL. THOMAS GRAVES, Proprietor. (Formerly of the Corington Hotel.) THIS Hotel, kept for a long time by David Hart, is being repaired and furnished anew. The subscriber has leased it for a term of years, where he may be found ready to wait upon his old customers and the traveling public generally. His table will be provided with the best of the market affords. At his bar may be found the choicest brands of liquors and cigars. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.—1f.

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS, can obtain BACK PAY, PENSIONS, and BOUNTY, through the subscriber, who has made arrangements to prosecute all such claims, with a long established and perfectly reliable PENSION AGENCY at Washington. The auditors will be taken before a Judge of the Court, and as this is the residence of Judge Wheeler, the business can be transacted in an hour's time. Lawrenceville, Jan. 28, 1863. E. D. WELLS.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to audit the accounts of O. B. Wells and Gates Bird, Executors of the Estate of John Corzatt, late of Jackson township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of J. W. Guesey, in the borough of Tioga, on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all persons having any claims upon said fund are required to present them for allowance. Tioga, Jan. 7, 1863. WM. GARRESON.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING, IN THE OLD FOUNDRY AT Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pa. THE subscriber, having fitted up the place for the purpose of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing, and also would inform the people that we will take wool to manufacture on shares or by the yard, to suit customers, and would inform the people that we can card wool at any time, as our works run by steam power, and also that all wool will be entered for four cents per pound. Wool and produce will be taken for pay for the same. N. B. Prompt attention will be paid to all favoring us. We will give good satisfaction. CHARLES LEE, JOHN LEE. Wellsboro, June 11, 1862.

HOMESTEAD. A NEW STORE AND TIN SHOP HAS just been opened in Tioga, Penna., where may be found a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns, and from the best manufacturers. The HOMESTEAD is admitted to be the best Elevated Oven Stove in the market. The "GOLDEN AGE" & "GOOD HOPE" are square, flat top right stove, with large ovens, with many advantages over any other stove before made. Parlor Stoves, The Signal and Caspian are both very neat and superior stoves. Also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, kept constantly on hand and made to order of the best material and workmanship, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for cash or ready pay. Job work of all kinds attended to on call. Tioga, Jan. 14, 1863. GUERNEY & SMEAD.

CORNING WHOLESALB DRUG AND BOOK STORE. RUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSINE OIL, ALCOHOL, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Sold at wholesale by W. D. TERBELL. Country Merchants supplied with these articles at NEW YORK PRICES. Corning, Feb. 26, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee. THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior Nutritious Beverage for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contain the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents. Kollock's Levain. THE purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents. MANUFACTURED BY M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist, Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists and Grocers. March 5, 1862. SCHOOL DIRECTORS, School Teachers, parents and guardians are notified to call and examine Wilson's School Readers for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES at the Treasury of Tioga county for the year 1862. RECEIPTS. Rec'd from collectors of Seated tax for 1860, \$492 14 and previous years, 134 38 Rec'd from collectors of Seated tax for 1861, 1,634 02 Rec'd from collectors of Relief tax for 1861, 10,998 43 Rec'd from collectors of Relief tax for 1862, 1,618 72 Rec'd from collections on Unseated lands for 1860, 2,540 70 Rec'd from collections on Unseated lands for 1861, 3,378 22 Rec'd from collections on Unseated lands, Relief, for 1861, 423 05 Rec'd from collections on Seated lands returned, 842 42 Rec'd from collections on Judgments, 397 09 Rec'd from collections on Commonwealth costs, 16 00 Rec'd from Bounty loans for volunteers, 16,815 00 Rec'd from Bounty gift by Tioga E. R. Co., 509 00 \$39,519 77

EXPENDITURES. Commissioners' Wages, 212 08 do. Ambrose Barker, 216 08 do. Charles F. Miller, 246 62 \$673 70 Commissioners' Counsel, 40 00 do. H. W. Williams, 40 00 Commissioners' Clerk, 387 50 do. J. A. Knapp, 50 48 do. Charles F. Miller, 4 00 do. M. Bullard, 2 00 do. C. H. Goldsmith, 36 36 do. James L. Jackson, 41 96 do. Justus Dearman, 24 00 do. J. Emery, auditing act of public officers, 1862, 24 00 do. J. Emery, auditing act of public officers, 1862, 24 00 \$1,922 80

Traverse Jurors. Am't paid J. C. Deeman, et al., 4527 74 Grand Jurors. Am't paid T. C. Whitaker, et al., 766 58 Am't paid J. P. Wingate, 140 00 Constables and Typseters. Am't paid E. Hart, et al., 481 94 Justices. Am't paid A. Crowl, et al., 43 83 assessors. Am't paid D. L. Aiken, et al., 386 00 Printing. Am't paid Hugh Young on contract 1862, 100 00 do. do. blanks 1862, 35 25 do. R. Jenkins, 18 00 \$152 25

Elections. Am't paid Israel Stone, et al., 1,919 13 Commonwealth Costs. Am't paid J. D. Stone, et al., 1,104 10 District Attorney. Am't paid Henry Allen, 22 00 do. J. B. Niles, 69 00 \$2,910 06

Bounty on Wild Cats. Am't paid B. C. Mann, et al., 6 80 Bounty on Wolves. Am't paid C. R. Scouton, 25 00 Bridge Repairs. Am't paid Benson Tubbs, bridge, Occoals, 15 00 do. A. Sly, et al., " Tioga, 40 15 do. A. M. Spencer, " Spencer's Mill, 65 36 do. C. W. Bailey, " Mansfield, 3 18 do. W. C. Ripley, " Lamb's creek, 39 00 do. J. H. Gulick, " Bloss, 21 45 do. G. H. Baxter, " Nelson, 2 50 do. Jared Davis, Jr., " Knoxville, 10 00 \$187 62

Damage to Improvements. Am't paid R. S. Mosher, 10 00 do. Alonso Stevens, 43 00 do. Charles Hall, 39 00 do. C. M. Dibble, 30 00 do. David Carey, 5 00 do. S. P. King, 12 00 do. Wm. Watkins, 25 00 do. George W. Phelps, 39 00 do. Joseph Walker, 65 00 do. B. Short, 25 00 do. Caleb Cole, 25 00 \$385 00

Road Taxes. Am't paid David Heise, et al., 411 75 do. Charles Herrington, 28 50 Stationary, &c. Am't paid Andrus, McChain, et al., 89 37 Am't paid J. F. Donaldson, 348 30 Am't paid J. F. Donaldson, 17 93 Am't paid Joel Rose, et al., on body of Miss Stevens, 15 15 do. E. J. Bosworth, et al., on body of Rob't Tongue, 10 62 do. E. Kiff, et al., on body of E. M. McCulliff, 19 27 \$454 04

Distributing Assessment Books, &c. Am't paid Ambrose Barker, 24 95 do. Job Rexford, 28 84 do. Charles F. Miller, 35 89 \$89 68 Repairs on Jail, Court House & Co. Grounds. Am't paid S. B. Elliott, et al., 193 41 do. H. Stowell, Jr., for board, &c., 420 99 do. H. Stowell, Jr., for carrying prisoners to Penitentiary, 140 00 do. H. Stowell, Jr., for carrying Meina Farrer to Lunatic Hospital, 39 38 do. J. R. Jones, et al., for clothes and bedding for prisoners, &c., 34 85 do. S. A. Mack, ironing prisoners, 3 00 do. L. M. Johnson, et al., for medicines, &c., 17 50 \$665 33

Sheriff's Fees. Am't paid H. Stowell, Jr., for summoning jury, 126 00 Money Refunded. Am't paid Charleston twp. Am't collected by Treas'r and paid into Co. fund, 39 34 do. Brookfield twp., " 52 75 do. Bingham Trustees, " 25 55 do. Fox, Weston & Bronson, " 25 86 do. Richmond Jones, " 18 18 do. William E. Dodge, " 23 20 do. Lorenzo Allen, " 11 30 do. E. S. Seeley, " 1 42 do. J. N. Beebe, " 17 08 do. E. N. Barker, " 1 15 do. E. M. Stone, " 68 do. W. A. Rockwell, " 2 81 do. R. C. Shaw, " 4 11 do. William Thomas, " 2 51 do. E. Hart, " 88 do. J. M. Hambray, " 1 55 \$225 82

Good, &c. Am't paid Bullard & Co., et al., 70 21 Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital. Am't paid John A. Wier, Treas'r, for support of Margaret Burke, 327 54 Safe, et al. Am't paid Herring & Co., 128 00 do. Tioga E. R. Co., et al., freight, 9 69 \$129 69

Am't paid Phoenix Insurance company, et al., 109 50 County Treasurer. Am't paid H. B. Card, dec'd, on sales of unseated and seated lands, 459 56 do. H. B. Card, commission on \$22,235 86, at 3 per cent., 666 95 do. H. B. Card for receiving and disbursing Co. loan and expenses, 200 00 \$1,326 47 Bonds. Am't paid Rob't Orr on bond No. 2, \$335 35 do. Rob't Orr, interest on bond No. 2, 233 92 do. Rob't Orr, interest on bond No. 3, \$380 04 \$949 31 Incidentals. Am't paid Way, Palmer & Co., two Co. Maps, 10 00 do. H. C. Johns, two Purdon's Digests, 10 00 do. E. T. Yonhour, jury box, 5 00 do. E. S. Farr, et al., express, 7 00 do. L. D. Seeley, settling with auditors, 5 80 do. J. J. Knapp, expenses, examining State account, 16 45 do. Hugh Young, et al., expenses in ascertaining quota of soldiers for county, &c., 24 35 \$74 40

Relief Fund. Am't of Orders issued, 3,292 17 do. Bounty paid volunteers, 16,190 89 \$19,483 06 Judgments. Am't paid J. S. Watrous on Judgment vs. Co., 1,313 85 Total Expenditures, \$41,283 02

Ambrose Barker, Commissioner, in account with Tioga county; DR. To county orders, 212 08 To balance due accountant, J. J. Jackson, \$244 32 CR. By 84 days service at \$2, 188 00 By 504 miles travel at 4c., 20 34 By balance due from 1861, 26 03 \$244 32 Charles F. Miller, Commissioner, in account with Tioga county; DR. To county orders, 216 00 To balance due accountant, 58 88 CR. \$274 88 By 107 days service at \$2, 214 00 By 480 miles travel at 4c., 27 60 By balance due from 1861, 33 28 \$274 88 Charles F. Miller, Commissioner, in account with Tioga county; DR. To county orders, 245 82 To balance due accountant, 17 74 CR. \$263 36 By 98 days service at \$2, 196 00 By 380 miles travel at 4c., 22 50 By balance due from 1861, 44 58 \$263 36 Tioga County, ss. We, the Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the matter therein set forth. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 2d day of February, A. D. 1863. AMBROSE BARKER, } JOSEPH REXFORD, } Commissioners. CHARLES F. MILLER, } Attest: J. A. KNAPP, Clerk.

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Tioga County, ss. We, the Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the matter therein set forth. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 2d day of February, A. D. 1863. AMBROSE BARKER, } JOSEPH REXFORD, } Commissioners. CHARLES F. MILLER, } Attest: J. A. KNAPP, Clerk.

HENRY B. CANDY, Treasurer of Tioga County, in account with said county from January 18, 1862, to January 22, 1863; DR. To am't of judgments rendered on outstanding county estate and Militia tax for 1860, and previous years, \$2,055 51 To am't of judgments entered on county tax outstanding, 1861, 2,511 38 To am't of judgments entered on relief tax outstanding 1861, 878 60 To am't of taxes assessed (relief) 1862, 16,940 49 To am't of taxes assessed (relief) 1860, 2,141 70 To am't of taxes collected on unseated lands, 1860, 2,232 84 To am't of taxes collected on unseated lands, 1861, 2,995 74 To am't of taxes collected on seated lands returned, 1860, 11 10 To am't of taxes collected on seated lands returned, 1861, 37 58 To am't of taxes collected on unseated lands returned, 1861, 5 33 To am't of taxes collected on seated lands returned, 1858 and 1859, 285 41 To am't of taxes collected on unseated lands (relief) 1861, 375 69 To am't of taxes collected by sale of unseated lands, 1860 and 1861, 669 26 To am't of taxes collected by sale of unseated lands (relief) 1861, 47 35 To am't of Commonwealth costs rendered, 16 00 To am't received of John W. Mar' ard on judgment, 276 25 To am't received of J. S. Watrous on judgment, 121 44 To am't received on certificates issued by Commissioners for Tioga loan, 16,815 00 To am't received gift by Henry R. R. Co., bounty, 500 00 To balance due the Treasurer, 2,515 07 \$51,455 85

CR. By am't of judgments entered on taxes of 1860 and previous years, 1,663 37 By am't of Commonwealth costs rendered, 47 32 By commissions allowed collectors 1861, 569 44 By outstanding tax in judgments 1861, 157 24 By abatement on relief tax in 1861, 71 33 By commission allowed collector, relief, '61, 82 13 By am't of outstanding relief in judgment, 41 12 By abatement on seated tax year 1862, 416 54 By commission allowed collector 1862, 340 84 By am't of outstanding tax for year 1862, 5,184 65 By abatement on relief 1862, 59 70 By commission allowed collector, relief, '62 82 37 By am't of outstanding relief, 1861, 890 31 By am't error, double entry on bill book, unseated, 16 33 By am't paid Rob't Orr in full of Bond No. 2, and interest on No. 3, 3,800 00 By am't orders cancelled and seven per cent. on commissioners' receipts, 14,946 50 By am't orders cancelled, relief, as per Commissioners' receipts, 3,692 44 By am't receipts for bounties paid volunteers, 16,190 89 By am't of certificates rendered, as per Commissioners' receipts, 1,325 00 By am't of receipts of J. S. Watrous on judgments, 1,813 85 By am't paid auditors, extra session, 1862, 11 62 By am't paid auditors, Jan. 23, 1863, 123 16 By am't allowed Treas'r for receiving and disbursing county loan and expenses, 200 00 By am't commission allowed Treasurer on \$22,188 46, 665 63 \$51,455 85

We, the undersigned Auditors of Tioga County, having audited, adjusted and settled the above account with Henry B. Card, Treasurer of said county, do hereby certify that we find, as above stated, a balance due the accountant of two thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and seven cents as witness our hands the 22d day of January, A. D. 1863. CHARLES F. VEIL, } JUSTUS DEARMAN, } Auditors. JAMES I. JACKSON, }

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Justus E. Burdick, late of Chatham, dec'd; notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber. D. S. SHOVE, Administrator. Chatham, Jan. 14, 1863.

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in December last, SIX SHEEP. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. FEELEG WOTTER. Caddis Hollow, Jan. 21, 1863.

CONCENTRATED LYE, for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.