

A Political General

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

FORWARD!

The danger increases, rather than diminishes, as men and nations approach the crisis of their fate. It increases by reason of the disposition to take that for granted, or performed, which the last moment's action must secure—and which it can only secure or perform.

The autumn of 1863 was a harvest-time of victories. From the far east to the far west, and throughout the length and breadth of the land, the tidings of victories at the polls, and victories in the field, came so crowding upon each other that loyal men and women were reduced to an almost breathless condition. The might of Truth seemed to overwhelm error and wrong, and beat down the standards of treason everywhere. We rejoiced and became confident. We came to regard the mortifications of 1862 as delusions.

This will not do. It will not prepare us for the experimentum crucis—the test struggle of Right with Wrong; of Truth with Error. It is only the fond and foolish who take the future on trust because of the integrity of the immediate past. We must go to work with as much will as if last autumn had been a season of discomfiture instead of a May-day of victory.

Are we ready for the work? Have we counted the cost of the struggle and accumulated energies adequate to its victorious ending? We have to ask and answer this question for ourselves—each for himself. If there be a man so fond and self-confident as to think the battle won already, we warn him now and here that the devil is never defeated. His emissaries are never idle; they never sleep, but plot, and work out their plots while honest men are asleep. Every life that is worth living must be a continual warfare. There is no such thing as a respite from duty. There is no rest for men who would wear the crown. We must work, hour by hour, minute by minute, sleeping on our arms. Already the enemies of the Government are on the alert. Their leaders are disposing the ignorant and vicious for the final struggle. In Congress, Fernando Wood is bidding high for the palm of leadership. In the States, the Seymours, the Vallandighams and the Woodwards are secretly at work to undermine the corner-stone of free Government.

Gravitation is a good law of the universe. But human affairs cannot obey the law unless human nature first obeys it. If the elections last fall were the most momentous the American people ever participated in, those of 1864 are still more fraught with good or ill to man. Those elections were but preliminary to these before us.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, January 26, 1864. Within view of the western windows of the capitol, and not more than three miles distant there is now arising a monument commemorative of the struggle and triumph of this age. I allude to the "Freedmen's Village," or asylum for the "contrabands" who from time to time find their way into the Union lines from Maryland and Virginia.

This village is being built upon the Arlington estate, once the property of Maj. Gen. Robert E. Lee, now in command of the rebel forces in front of Washington. There is a kind of poetic justice in the selection of the site of this novel village. It is proper that the estate of the arch-rebel himself should be appropriated to their use, benefit, and behoof of the liberated slave.

The village is located on a pleasant ridge of land overlooking the Potomac flats. It now contains tenements sufficient to accommodate fifty-six females, a home for the aged and indigent, a chapel for worship, a school-house, and various shops. There is also a tailor shop well stocked with sewing machines, where all the tailor work for the community is done. Also a store-house where goods are furnished to the Freedmen at cost prices.

The houses are built of wood, square, two stories in height, with a chimney in the center. Each of these buildings is divided in quarters, thus affording accommodation for four families with two rooms for each family—one above and one below. Fifty-six tenements additional are now being erected.

The village now contains upward of 1100 people of all ages and sexes. The have 600 acres of land under cultivation, 300 acres of which is now laid down to winter wheat, the remaining 300 acres will be planted with spring crops.

This work commenced last May. Mr. Nichols the Superintendent, states that the value of agricultural products secured by the Freedmen last season reached \$12,000. If the season proves favorable this will be doubled, perhaps trebled, the coming season.

It will be asked:—How is all this work of building villages for liberated slaves paid for? I will explain. It is paid for out of a fund raised by the negroes themselves. It does not cost the Government a cent. Every negro in Government employ who receives over \$20 per month wages is required to pay \$5 per month into this fund. These contributors have already swelled this fund to upward of \$60,000! Out of this fund the Freedmen's village opposite Washington is being built and provided for. The most fastidious negro-hater cannot object to this.

This enterprise seems to show that the Government is solving the problem of emancipation in a quiet way. Add to this another fact, that the Government has already divided its

lands in South Carolina into tracts of 320 acres each; and every alternate tract is made subject to pre-emption, in tracts of twenty acres, by the blacks. This opens up the road to ultimate independence to the negro. It was a noble action on the part of the Government, and will be hailed with satisfaction by all friends of human progress.

It is not to be expected that these poor creatures, down trodden for so many bitter years, can be at once raised to a condition of happiness and independence. It is a work of degrees. At present, though quick to learn, the old people are little better than heathen. They are religious in a superstitious way. They speak of their children, as to numbers, as so many "heads," and in regard to age, as "yearlings," "two year olds," and so on—as we at the north speak of cattle and horses. I have heard a mother speak of having "six head of children." I never talk with these people that I do not feel grieved and sorrowful over the degradation which has come to these simple folk through the system of slavery. Here is a great work thrust upon us all by the inordinate selfishness of the Slaveocracy. It awaits workers. M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1864. Here, as elsewhere, there are several classes of people and two classes of traitors. Of the latter, one class is first; last, and always opposed to coercing the South to lay down the musket and return to its allegiance. This class, which is represented in Congress, regards the war as a bad policy which ought to be abandoned; yet admits that most, if not all the consequences of the war are legitimate and inseparable from its prosecution.

The other class, which makes up in numbers what it lacks in respectability, is not represented in Congress in any considerable force. I do not now think of one member belonging to the class. It frequents bar-rooms, gin-shops, and gambling saloons, and may be met, individually, in the streets. This class is also opposed to the war, but not as a policy so much as from motives of interest. It is largely made up from the hungry, office-pensioned fellows who held sinecures and robbed the Treasury under a long line of democratic Presidents. Attached to this class are a goodly number of camp-followers, such as were aspirants for place under Buchanan, but fell short of their ambitions, and fellows who hope to see a Copperhead dynasty succeed the term of the present executive.

This class, which so far from paying taxes to support the vast current expenditures, seldom pays its debts, is severe upon the present administration because of the great debt which is accumulating, and the taxation which must ensue. They are profound mathematicians but rather poor in arithmetic. You will hear them summing up the millions of interest which must be annually paid, and then apportioning it to the cities and towns, and counties, throughout the country.

These clever fellows are great political economists. They have outstripped Malthus, and Wayland, and no longer reckon a man's liability pecuniarily by his wealth, but by the number of his children. That is to say—these clever fellows, when they apportion taxes for the payment of interest on the public debt, apportion it upon the basis of population, rather than upon a basis of real and personal property. Thus, six town paupers are assessed by these wondrous economists with six times as much tax as Mr. Dives, who is worth a million of dollars. This is numerical equality, certainly, and the only equality these fellows seem to comprehend.

However, I hear nothing of this kind from men of intelligence, wherever found, and of whatever cast of politics. Men of all parties are beginning to see that it will not do to talk nonsense to the masses any longer. The man at the plough tail often proves a match for the venerated lawyer who takes up the trade of the demagogue. Few men fail to see that property is always the basis of taxation when the tax is direct; and when it is indirect, as in the case of tariff duties on imports, those who buy most of foreign merchandise pay most to support the government. Therefore, when any man states that any district will be called upon for any particular sum to pay interest on the public debt, and lays his estimate on the population, he advertises himself as an ass of unnecessarily long ears, or as a knave with more brass than brains.

I suppose the Government has paid \$4,000,000 of interest during the past year. Now will some grumbler inform me how much of this sum he was called upon to pay? I know that I have paid my taxes promptly and in full; but I have no data upon which to estimate how much of this tax was set apart for payment of interest. I only know that I am willing to pay double the amount for the coming year if that be necessary. And I do not know of any man of undeniable loyalty who is not willing to do likewise. One thing is certain: No man can be heavily taxed who has no property, and so far as observation goes, the grumbling comes principally from the men who do not pay over ten dollars per year taxes to the General Government.

But these fellows remind me of a Virginian who got angry at one of his chattels. The chattel was dressed for church in his best. The irate master flogged the clothes from his back, and then, bethinking himself of the expense of another suit, had the negro seized up again and flogged for putting him to that expense. So, these Coppery fellows, having planged the Government into a war, now curse the Government because of the expense of the war. M. H. C.

Gen. Rosecrans has been assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri.

WAR NEWS.

From Chattanooga we have news of a reconnaissance by Gen. Palmer, with one division, on the 28th. They had proceeded as far as Tunnel Hill during the night. Gen. Claiborne's Rebel division is said to be above Tunnel Hill, on the Dalton road, while the rest of the Rebels have disappeared, and are supposed to have gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

The correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Knoxville on the 20th ult., says: On Friday last, our cavalry, under Gen. Sturges, advanced in the direction of Danbridge, 40 miles from Knoxville, and on Saturday morning we drove the enemy's vedettes out of that village. A portion of our infantry, under Gen. Parks, also moved up, but learning that the enemy were in full force beyond Danbridge, they fell back to their former position. On Sunday morning, the enemy, seeing that we had drawn back our cavalry as far as possible, made a desperate attack on our lines with Hood's and Bushrod Johnson's divisions, led by the Hampton cavalry. Observing the desperate determination of the enemy, Gen. Sturges ordered Col. McCook, commanding a division of Elliott's cavalry, to charge the enemy. The charge turned the fortunes of the day, which up to this time had been decidedly against us. Our total loss is about 150. On Sunday, we fell back to Strawberry Plains, six miles from Knoxville. On the 19th, Gen. Sturges fell back to Knoxville, and the same evening crossed the Holston River with the view of intercepting the enemy at Lewisville. Gen. Gordon Granger's troops were moving in the same direction on the 20th ult., where a battle is pending.

MANSON-EXECUTIVE, WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1864. Ordered, that a draft for five hundred thousand men to serve for three years or during the war be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Southern Unionists.

Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, chaplain of the Tenth Connecticut volunteers, was captured in violation of a flag of truce, by the way—before Fort Wagner last July, made the round of the rebel prisons, and was recently released. He writes: "All through these portions of the South which I saw or heard from the entire mass of able-bodied men were in arms, while many mere boys were in the service, and old men were doing guard duty, to relieve younger ones to be sent front. Every evidence was given that the South has no reserve, that its whole force is already in the field, and that the raising of our new levy of 300,000 men will give us so large a preponderance of numbers as to make quick work of the rapidly thinning army of rebellion.

"Every desirable evidence was also given to our prisoners that, with the military power of the South once broken and its army once scattered, its whole strength is gone. No extermination will be necessary, for the latent Unionism, even in South Carolina is beyond all that we had supposed possible. In the Confederate army there are thousands who long for the restoration of the old government for the supremacy of the old flag, and thus to a still greater extent with those not yet gathered in, employees of the 'government,' exempt and families of those in service. Hospital nurses, guards wherever we were carried, citizens who communicated with in spite of every precaution of authorities, all testified to this, and money was freely given our men newspapers furnished against orders, and sympathy expressed and aid tendered wherever we turned, and this sometimes by different men, closely associated, who did not suspect each other of such sentiments from their extreme caution under the fearful reign of terror which prevails above them.—Such will hail gladly the day when once more they can serve the government they love, and enjoy again its protection and benefits. May God grant its speedy coming."

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—A case was tried in the District Court, of Philadelphia last week, which is of considerable interest to purchasers of property, inasmuch as it involves the question, who is to pay the stamp cost attending the transfer. A party had purchased a property for a certain sum of money. The deed to be made out to the purchaser, of course requires an internal revenue stamp, amounting in the present case to \$180. The purchaser paid the same, but afterwards brought suit against the party selling to recover it back, taking the ground that the seller of the property was bound to furnish a full deed of title, and the affixing of the stamp was necessary to make the title full. Judge Sharwood, in delivering the opinion of the Court, took the ground that the custom everywhere is, for the purchaser of property to pay the expenses of the transfer, and in this case, the stamp duty was but an item of such expense, and accordingly gave judgement for the plaintiff. The decision may be considered as settling the much agitated and important question, so constantly coming up in almost all business relations as to, whether the seller or the purchaser is to pay the stamp duty in transfer of property. The decision will, we presume, hold good also in personal as well as real property, and in all kinds of personal property.

COTTON AND SUGAR.—Not only has cotton been dethroned at the South, but its younger brother, Sugar has also received a stunning blow, from which it will never recover. Since the rebellion commenced, great progress has been made in the raising of sugar from the sorghum plant, and it is estimated that five million gallons of syrup have been manufactured the past year in two States of the West, from which a large amount of sugar will be produced. The sorghum can be raised with ease and profit in any soil where Indian corn will grow. In Baltimore county the trial of it has been made in many places, and we are happy to hear from our friends that they have a full supply of syrup, superior to the best molasses, that will last them for the whole year. Every one who has an acre of ground can raise a sufficient supply of this syrup for a small family, and the residue of the plant, after being pressed for the syrup, will be found most nutritious food for all kinds of stock.

In the days of the first Bonaparte, France was out off by the English navy from receiving her usual supplies of sugar from her colonies. The Emperor encouraged the cultivation of the best root for the manufacture of sugar, and it is now the most valuable crop raised in

France. In 1861, 148,000 tons were raised; and in all Europe, principally in Germany, 200,000 tons, worth more than \$40,000,000.—Baltimore Clipper.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER, the author of innumerable negro melodies from the very commencement of minstrel business, died at Pittsburgh on last Tuesday, and he was laid in the grave with a band was playing his "Old Folks at Home," and "Come Where my Love Lies Dreaming."

CAUTION. WHEREAS, my wife, ELIZABETH W. TIPPLE, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. PETER TIPPLE. Charleston, February 3, 1864-3*

ESTRAY. CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Deerfield township, on or about the 18th of October, 1863, a Red Two Year Old Heifer, small size, some white spots on her. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away. Knoxville, Feb. 3-3* SUSANNAH SMITH.

SPECIAL COURT. NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Court will be held by the Hon. J. P. Donalson, at the Court House in Wellsborough, commencing on Monday the 28th day of March next at 2 o'clock P. M. J. P. DONALDSON, Proth'y. January 27, 1864.

Portable Printing Offices. For the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply.—Adapted for the printing of Handbills, Billheads, Circulars, Labels, Cards and Small Newspapers. Full instructions accompany each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c. Agents. Address ADAMS EXPRESS CO., 21 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass. January 27, 1864-ly.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE TEA, just received at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

FAMILY DYE COLORS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of Tioga County, for the Year 1863:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Received from Collectors of Seated Tax for 1861 and previous years, \$678 48; Received from Collectors of Seated Tax for 1862, 3,886 92; Received from Relief Tax for 1862, 264 09; Received from Militia Tax for 1862, 110 43; Received from Seated Tax for 1863, 12,721 69; Received from Relief Tax for 1863, 5,468 11; Received from Collectors of militia tax, (as per settlement of account in 1863), 210 51; Received from Militia Tax for 1863, 372 32; Received from collections on lands redeemed, 319 71; Received from collections on sale of lands by Commissioners, 757 44; Received from collections on judgments and notes for county, 493 16; Received from Additional County Loan for volunteers, 350 00; Received for use of Court House, 8 50; Total, \$23,701 37.

EXPENDITURES.

COMMISSIONER'S WAGES. Amount paid Ambrose Barker, \$182 40; Amount paid Job Rexford, 272 34; Amount paid C. F. Miller, 232 26; Amount paid Myron Rockwell, 49 28; Total, \$636 28.

COMMISSIONERS' COUNSEL. Amount paid H. W. Williams, \$10 00.

Commissioner's Clerk. Amount paid J. A. Knapp, \$250 00; Amount paid A. L. Ensworth, 200 00; Total, \$450 00.

Auditors. Amount paid Charles F. Veil, \$40 87; Amount paid Justus Dearman, 30 64; Amount paid James L. Jackson, 6 12; Amount paid J. Emery for auditing accounts of public officers for 1863, 24 00; Total, \$101 63.

Traverse Jurors. Amount paid Thomas Taber, and others, \$2,641 91.

Grand Jurors. Amount paid George Harvey, and others, \$690 10.

Clerks. Amount paid T. P. Wingate, \$138 00; Amount paid H. Richter, and others, \$438 45; Amount paid H. L. Miller, and others, \$21 53; Amount paid Isaac F. Field, and others, \$269 50; Total, \$1,507 50.

Printing. Am't paid M. H. Cobb on contract of 1863, \$75 00; Am't paid M. H. Cobb for blanks, 22 50; Am't paid M. H. Cobb for advertising lands at Commissioners' sale, 13 50; Am't paid R. Jenkins on contract for 1863, 25 00; Am't paid R. Jenkins for advertising lands at Commissioners' sale, 13 70; Total, \$170 20.

Elections. Amount paid G. R. Durdick, and others, \$599 36; Amount paid John Wess, and others, \$1,348 39; Total, \$1,947 75.

District Attorney. Amount paid J. B. Niles, \$298 00.

County on Work Cts. Amount paid T. S. Mitchell, and others, \$9 75.

Bridge Repairs. Amount paid B. Ryan, for securing iron from wrecks of old bridges, \$5 00; Amount paid Ambrose Barker and others on bridge near Elkland, 23 00; Am't paid Isaac Stone on bridge near Tioga, 1 50; Am't paid B. Bayer on bridge over Crooked Creek, 7 00; Am't paid Reed & Mosher, bridge near Elkland, 120 00; Am't paid Daniel Watson on bridge in Rutland, 25 00; Am't paid Stewart Dailey on bridge near Osceola, 5 00; Am't paid Anderson Bunn on bridge in Bloss, 51 15; Total, \$237 65.

Bridge Viets. Amount paid Victor Case and others, (including Commissioners' wages viewing sites, &c.), \$48 96.

New Bridges. Amount paid P. Hard for drafts, \$20 00; Amount paid Walker & Lathrop, bridge at Lawrenceville, 5 60; Amount paid John Howland, bridge at Jamison creek, 345 00; Amount paid John King, 2nd, bridge at Deerfield, 95 1; Amount paid John King, 2nd, bridge at Lawrenceville, 755 63; Total, \$1,220 78.

Damages to Improvements. Amount paid J. Whitney, \$28 00; Amount paid Joseph Gee, 5 00; Amount said A. E. Volsing, 25 00; Amount paid James Campbell, 60 00; Amount paid William Thomas, 30 00; Amount paid John Anderson, 25 00; Amount paid Joseph Faulkner, 20 00; Amount paid Mrs. Anna Benedict, 20 00; Amount paid James Tabbs, 27 50; Amount paid Harvey S. Vauga, 32 50; Total, \$260 00.

Road Viets. Amount paid F. E. Smith and others, \$254 50.

Fuel. Amount paid Charles Harrington, \$34 25; Amount paid H. C. & D. D. Whittaker and others, \$150 83.

Clerk of Sessions. Amount paid J. P. Donalson, \$348 30; Proficiency's Fees. Amount paid J. P. Donalson, \$17 17; Amount paid C. P. Miller, on Bonds, \$26 70; Amount paid Henry Kilburn and others on body of Robert Farrey, \$42 02; Amount paid A. Crowl and others on body of infant child of James Huck, \$4 02; Amount paid Lyman Beach and others on body of Charles Weed, \$1 08; Total, \$420 29.

Distributing Assessment Books, &c. Amount paid Ambrose Barker, \$12 94; Amount paid Job Rexford, 24 90; Amount paid C. F. Miller, \$1 71; Amount paid M. Rockwell, 13 24; Total, \$52 79.

Repairs on Jail, Court House, and County Grounds. Amount paid Isaac Sears and others, \$188 44; Prisoners' Expenses. Amount paid H. Stowell, Jr., and others, for board, &c., \$305 64; Amount paid H. Stowell, Jr., for expenses in retaking Hiram Steele, 69 10; Amount paid H. Stowell, Jr., for taking prisoners to Penitentiary, 180 00; Amount paid H. Stowell, Jr., for taking Alvin Palmer to House of Refuge, 90 00; Amount paid to Eastern State Penitentiary, \$98 25; Total, \$822 39.

Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital. Amount paid John A. Wier for support of Margaret Burko, \$78 96.

Sheriff's Fees. Amount paid H. Stowell, Jr., for summoning Jurors, \$117 00; Money Refunded. Amount paid Hathaway Lacey and others, \$89 14; Goods, &c. Amount paid J. R. Bowen and others, \$10 21; Total, \$216 35.

Am't paid Harrisburg Weekly Telegraph, \$1 00; Amount paid Robert Simpson for revenue stamps, 16 50; Amount paid Hugh Young and others for postage, &c., 4 05; Amount paid Wm. Jorleson and others for Express, 2 85; Amount paid Robert Roy and others for glass, paint, &c., 2 40; Amount paid A. Barker for settling with Auditors, 7 98; Total, \$34 73.

County Treasurer. Amount paid J. S. Watrous, commission on \$1,297 for A. D. 1860 and 1861, \$38 91; Amount paid H. B. Card, commission on \$23,661 17, at three per cent., 709 33; Total, \$748 24.

Judgments. Amount paid J. S. Watrous on judgment vs. county, (in full), \$1,915 54; County Office. Amount paid Wm. Roberts and others for stove, &c., \$21 86; Amount paid Henry S. Archer and others for running and establishing line betw'n Delmar and Shippin townships, \$14 00; Bonds. Amount paid Robert Orr on bond No. 3 and interest due, \$1,568 67; Amount of orders issued, \$2,434 95; Bounty Loan Certificates. Amount of instalments paid on bounty loan certificates, \$1,604 50; Amount of interest on same, 912 71; Amount redeemed and cancelled, 633 87; Total, \$3,151 11.

Total expenditures, \$21,301 74.

AMBROSE BARKER, Commissioner, in acct' with Tioga county, DR. To county orders, \$182 40; By 65 days' service, at \$2, \$130 00; By 336 miles travel, at 6c., 20 16; By balance due from 1862, 22 24; Total, \$364 80.

J. REXFORD, Comm'r, in acct' with Tioga co., DR. To county orders, \$272 34; By 95 days' service, at \$2, \$190 00; By 391 miles travel, at 6c., 23 46; By balance due from 1862, 58 58; Total, \$664 38.

C. F. MILLER, Comm'r, in acct' with Tioga co., DR. To county orders, \$232 26; By 97 days' services, at \$2, \$194 94; By 342 miles travel, at 6c., 20 25; By balance due from 1862, 17 74; Total, \$665 19.

M. ROCKWELL, Com'r, in acct' with Tioga co., DR. To county orders, \$49 28; By 22 days' services, at \$2, \$44 00; By 83 miles travel, at 6c., 4 95; Total, \$98 23.

Tioga County, vs: 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 25th day of January, A. D., 1864.

JOB REXFORD, C. F. MILLER, Comm'rs. M. ROCKWELL, Attest: A. L. ENSWORTH, Clerk.

I. B. CARD, Treasurer of Tioga county, in account with said county, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Jan. 15, 1864, DR. To amount of payments received by Treasurer on judgments entered on taxes outstanding for 1861 and previous years, \$675 48; To outstanding county taxes of year 1862, 5,184 65; To outstanding relief taxes of year 1862, 280 31; To outstanding county taxes (generally assessed in 1862) to balance due by Treasurer on militia taxes, (as per settlement of account in year 1863), 4,173 23; To amount of county taxes assessed in 1863, 14,623 82; To amount of militia taxes assessed in 1862, 1,782 20; To amount rec'd by Treasurer on lands redeemed, 219 71; To amount rec'd by Treasurer on sale of lands by Commissioners, 757 44; To am't of additional loan certificates, (6 cnts.), 250 00; To am't received by Treasurer on judgments and notes for county, 493 16; To amount received for use of Court House, 8 50; Total, \$20,284 64.

By am't of abatements on county taxes of 1862, \$ 280 62; By am't of commissions allowed Collectors on tax of 1862, 473 04; By am't of outstanding taxes of 1862, 613 09; By am't of abatements on relief tax of 1862, 39 29; By am't of commissions allowed Collectors on relief tax of 1862, 17 15; By am't of outstanding militia tax of 1862, 59 27; By am't of abatements on militia taxes of 1862, 25 59; By am't of outstanding militia fines of 1862, 68 24; By am't commissions allowed Collectors on militia fines of 1862, 1 03; Total, \$1,568 67.

By am't of abatements on county taxes of 1863, 454 14; By am't of commissions allowed Collectors on county taxes of 1863, 433 28; By am't of outstanding county taxes of 1863, 2,609 10; By am't of abatements on relief tax of 1863, 104 23; By am't of commissions allowed Collectors on militia tax of 1863, 1,063 82; By am't of outstanding militia taxes of 1863, 152 02; By am't of commissions allowed Collectors on militia taxes of 1863, 20 26; By am't of outstanding militia taxes of 1863, 4,440 20; By am't of commissions' receipt (June 5, 1863), 8,488 72; By am't of Commissioners' receipt for county orders received and cancelled, 2,216 11; By am't of Commissioners' receipt for contributions, (Jan. 15, 1864), received and cancelled, 271 64; By am't paid County Auditors in 1863 and 1864, 77 50; By am't of instalments paid on bounty loan certificates, 1,604 50; By am't of interest p'd on bounty loan certificates, 912 71; By am't of loan certificates redeemed and cancelled, 633 87; By rec'd of J. S. Watrous, late county Treasurer, in full of judgment, 1,015 54; By receipt of Robert Orr on bond and interest due, by percentage on \$25,561 77, at 3 per cent., 766 63; By balance due by Treasurer to county, \$20,284 64.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Tioga county, having audited, settled and adjusted the above account of I. B. CARD, Treasurer of Tioga county, do hereby certify that we find above stated, a balance due by the Treasurer to said county of one thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-two cents, as witnessed our hands, this 15th day of January, A. D., 1864.

CHARLES F. VEIL, County Auditor. JUSTUS DEARMAN, County Auditor.

The above balance was promptly paid over by the Treasurer.