المناوية المناس فالمراج والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناس والمناوي والمناس والمن

WELLSBOROUGH, PEMNA: WEDNESDAY, : : : : : FEB. 15, 1865.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of The Aginto] WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1865. Peace by negociation, the latest densation.

has been sought, and not found. For a few days the ramored possible passing away of "the pomp and circumstance of wir," and the return of the white-winged dove of Peace, elbowed and shouldered every other sensation out of sight and mind. Now, however, the reign of quid-nuncs is cut short by the return of the President and Secretary Secratd from Fort Monroe, bringing with them the most unexpected news that Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators will listen to no terms of pence which involves a return of allegiance.

It is a curious fact that nearly every leading journal in the country took the peace fever in in its most violent form, and correspot the mark. There was never the slight st ground for hope of peace through compron her except the compromise involved in the incependence of the Secoded States. I say that there was never the least ground for hope of such a result through negociation, at this stage of the game. This may look like an imprachment of the judgment and foresight of, the leading journalists. It is not so intended. But as ar mies are sometimes struck with penic and stampede, so the newspaper world became the victims of the Peace furore, and published some most absurd speculations thereun o relating.

I yield to no man in the desire it peace. But that desire shall never induct or seduce me to close my eyes to the greaf fact of the situation. The intention of the So ithern leaders, in the very beginning, was no masked .-They aimed at nothing but independ face. They did not abelieb the Constitution and declare their allegiance dissolved for a pas time. They meant what they said. Their deads were not capable of two interpretations. Every public utterance of their leaders has pointed directly at the achievement of independince for the seceded States. The experience of the last four years ought to have been so many safeguards against the laughable pan p into which " The Tribunes," " The Times," " The Heralds," and " The Chronicles," were precipitated by a sensitive telegram. When peace comes through negociation, the negociators will not be the leaders of the rebellion, but the people of the South, who have been dragooned into rebellion

But let me not speak too harshiy of these deluded Editors. They acted up to what they, at the moment, believed to be the correct policy. Probably they will now disc ose the fact that their action was purely po jey, and not go. The panic did good. It we soverruled is. It is certain that the undignised visit of the President and his Secretary of State to Fort Monroe has taken the win out of the sails of such men as Wood, Cox Pendleton. and Voorbees. Fernando has alre dy declared that if the rebels will not consent to return to the Union on any terms they must be forced to return by the strong arm. Cos has offered a resolution of thanks to the President for truing to negociate a peace. Ecth indicate that they will henceforth sustain the President in his effort to nut down the rehele.

That is something. I am not sure that the panic will not result in the consolidation of they existed last fall. I hope a may; for with an united north, the end of rebellion May. But I did not look for this result. The journalists of the great cities Ad not foresee it. If it comes, it will come as all other providences come—unexpected

Let all parties set themselve about filling the quotas of the various di riots and the first step to a speedy peace will be taken. Let the men who have stood apart from the worklet young men who voted for McClellan last fall, voluneer, and the days; of the rebellion are numbered less than one hunged. м. н. с.

WASHINGTON, Ceb. 8, 1865. On reviewing the entire ground of past and present action, it must be conveded that he who first proposed to support the common expenditure by taxation must have been a bold man. Taking into account the extreme sensitiveness of the region known ag'"the pocket," the proposition to levy contributions upon it for the common good, or commo extravagance, must have made a sensation.

But taxation has come to be acknowledged the most just and equal mode of maintaining national, State, and municipal kpenses. The system is intended to be based upon the distribution of real and personal scalth; so that he who has accumulated much contributes in that proportion to the replemenment of the public purse, while he who h s accumulated little, or nothing, pays' little is nothing into the common-treasury. Often there is a present hardship in the working of be justest and most benificent system ever add pted. For example: One man may have a large amount of non-productive property, representing a greater or less value of real propert prospectively. The penalty for owning such I soperty is that he must pay taxes upon it out if his productive property, and wait, perhap years for the return; and possibly it never a returns. These hardships cannot be avoided. The only remedy is to permit the property o go under the

hammer in payment of taxes.

dissertation upon the system of taxation. It is rather to show how, under the system of Income Tax, the financiers of the country , have really passed upon the necessary expenditures of many hundred thousand households without reference to the size of families. Not in a spirit of fault-finding, but moved by an earnest desire to enforce the lesson of economy taught by implication by the Income Tax law.

It will be remembered that income to the nount of \$600 is entirely exempt from taxation under the law. This is intended to be an average necessary income for each family taking the entire country together. It is as much as to say, that the sum of \$600 per annum is necessary for the present expenses of a family and a reasonable provision for that rainy day" so much talked of and so little provided for. The finances of the country, then, have as good as declared that every family needs an income of \$600 net,-or apart from levy and rate for public use. .

How many families have \$600 per annum? About one in fifty, probably. So, of one hundred families, ninety-eight are just living by the "rub-and-go," or, being maintained, in whole or in part, by public and private charities. These ninety-eight families, then, cannot lay by much for the "rainy day.' Their vents of life are but successive struggles for a comfortable living. This is on the supposiincome at the right notch.

Two families in every hundred have \$600 per annum. How much of this is profit, and how cannot live comfortably, in a village, where hey are consumers merely, on less than about \$100 each, at present prices for food and raihave \$200 to lay by at the end of the year.— That is an investment of \$50 each for the

comes are not more than \$300, and whose numbers vary from two to ten?

It is plain that such families have to "pinch" heir larder and scant their clothes. Now the number of families with not more than \$300 per annum is largely in excess of those having will enter upon its twenty-fourth year with more. Does it not follow, then, that either the bulk of mankind are sorely tried by hunger and cold, or that the majority are culpably, wickedly, and recklessly extravagant?

But what are the facts? The majority of families in America are neither starved nor of our institutions and polity, that injustice to frozen. Look around you and observe that fact for yourselves. On the contrary-not more than one-twentieth, at the most, can be said to depend upon charity for subsistence; calm supshine of peace and posperity. and the remainder are living in a greater or

less degree of comfort. But a great many of these families with less than \$600 per annum-probably a majority of of the depreciation of our currency below the with hope of peace as a result. I ell, let that | them-are farmers. The man who tills a few specie standard, compelling us to buy paper acres of land, seldom suffers for any of the and other materials at a cost considerably above ecessaries of life. He who raises his corn, potatoes, beef, and pork, who manages to sell ted to many thousands of dollars; while our a nice surplus of butter, cheese and other farm large receipts from advertising have been abproducts, cannot, ordinarily, suffer for want sorbed by the extraordinary expenses for corof anything necessary to sustain life and en- respondence, telegraphing, &c., devolved on us sure reasonable comfort. And now we ap- by the war. As we do not suppose our patrons proach the lesson taught, perhaps immediately, cost, and prefer not to be patronized by any by the national financiers. The lesson is— who may desire it, we have somewhat advanced strive to become producers. It is written "he is for the ensuing year the prices of our semia benefactor who makes two blades of grass weekly and weekly, as we had already done grow where but one grew before." Nothing can be truer. Poverty is no guest of the producing class. It abides chiefly with the consumers.

But the lesson does not end here. It is a the North-in the wiping out of parties as | public rebuke of the extravagance which threatens more, and worse, for the nation than Mail subscribers, one copy one year-311 noz..S10 00 the armies of Jeff. Davis. Say what you will, would be seen and secured by the first of cover it up as you will, the people of this country are given to a most hideous habit of extravagance. It is not that every family can, under the circumstances, live on \$600 per year; for Persons remitting for fifteen copies, \$45, will receive nobody maintains such a doctrine. But it is and credit gone dead. Men buy, and pay down 'now; and the luxury of doing so, I have thought, causes them to purchase much that is utterly useless and unnecessary. Is there a carpet less bought now than five years ago? to the order of "THE TRIBUXE,", being safer, are or silks, or satins, or anything that goes to where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United make up the wardrobe of men and women? States or National Bank bills are the next best, and I would like to know if one man or woman, use will not be responsible nuless furnished with a has yet put on "home-made," who did not full description of the bills, including the name of the wear home-made five years ago. Yet the strain upon the finances is getting greater and Address greater every day; and the wonder oftenest heard expressed is, that some of the main ropes have not parted ere this, involving the breakage of the rest, and the consequent; wreck of the good old ship. It is this fearful, officers and privates of Co. I, 187th P. V., toreckless extravagance that forces upon my day had the honor to present Lieut. Ransford mind the probability that peace is farther B. Webt, commanding Co. I, with a beautiful awag than many eminent publicists have sword, such and belt, as a token of their regard seemed to imagine during the past two weeks. This struggle must work great reform all over the country. It cannot be otherwise. Why in a neat little speech, in which be alluded to not, all of us, meet it half-way, and show that Lieut. Webb's services since he has been with we are capable of the exercise of self-denial in a time of public trouble and financial em. and toilsome marches, by day and night; and barassment? Is it not wiser to accept the at all times cheerful and obliging to the men truth in advance of the penalty for rejecting

it? I think so. Few need to be told that preachers of economy cannot expect popular applause. The world dislikes to acknowldge the sin of extravagance. But the crime against society that was hurled with devastating fury against now degenerates into a crime against the government itself. It must be abanodned, either now, by option, or hereafter when no man or woman's choice will be consulted M. H. C.

The Richmond press proposes that the rebel soldiers be offered one month's pay in gold ed; and that they had every confidence that But my purpose in this letter is not to write as a cancel for their last year's services.

WAR NEWS.

Reports from Rebel and other sources say that Gen. Sherman has occupied Branchville. Possibly they are all a little premuture, but they all serve to indicate that the Rebels have abandoned their intention to defend the place, or the railways of which it is the junction. -Sherman's cavalry has cut the railroad from Branchville to Augusta, and does not seem to meet with any opposition. In Branchville itself there is apparently no garrison-nothing more than a corps of observation, retiring as fast as Snerman advances. The condition of affairs at Richmond, the activity of Gen. Grant. the close approach to the Southside Railroad. the extension of our lines westward, all opposed the conclusion that Lee is in a condition to spare any considerable portion of his army to resist Gen. Sherman. South Carolina-Charles ton itself-promise to become the easy spoil as the invader, and the process of "subjugation"

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1865.-The military and naval successes of 1864, with the auspicious result of our Presidential comtest, have lifted a heavy weight from the breasts of the loyal millions of our countrymen. It is now felt even by those who have been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge triumphant from the deadly strife whereinto she was so wickedly precipitated by her assailants, tion that our finance managers have placed the and that Slavery, her relentless foe, is to encounter the fate of Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and of Western insurrection are safely passed; Abraham Lincoln, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the much expense? A family of four persons helm of State for four years longer; the Rebellion, palpably weakened by its defeats and losses during the year now closed-with its credit so reduced that its purse-learer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can only be ment. Suppose that the expense of maintain- exchanged for coin at the rate of twenty-five for ng a family of consumers is \$100 per head; one, while its bonds command but six cents on a family of four, with an income of \$600, will the dollar-but awaits the blow which shall soon strike the sword from its parricidal hand and remit its master-spirits to the justice, or i may be to the clemency, of a sorely wronged and justly incensed, but forbearing and mag-But what is to become of the families whose | nanimous people. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year now opened will see the Stars and Stripes float unchallenged from every battlement in the republic, and the perfect law of Liberty for All immovably imbedded in the Constitution of our Union.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, founded in 1841. quickened topes and enlarged means of usefulness. Its principles need no re-statement its aims are the diffusion of intelligence, and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Humanity. When this truth shall have been generally recognized and established as the basis the poorest, the weakest, the most despised, is a fearful mistake. That no community or State can afford to wrong even its humblest member -then will our land back once more in the

THE TRIUNE has for the last year been oublished with but small profit to its proprietors. when compared with the enormous labor and outlay devoted to its publication, solely because the full amount received from our subscribers On our weekly edition the net loss has amoundesire that we should work for them at our own with those of our daily editions. This increase is purely nominal. There never before was a time when the farmers of our country could buy THE TRIBUNE for so little of their own products or labor as they can by the following TERMS.

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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SWORD PRESENTATION

CAMP CADWALADER, Phila., 1 January 18th, 1865.

Friend Agitator: - The non-commissioned

for him as a soldier and a gentleman. The presentation was made in behalf of the company, by Orderly Sergeant M. R. Crosly, Co. I -of his enduring the hardships of long under his command.

Sergeant Crosly also spoke of his almost reckless bravery during the bloody day of the 18th of June, 1864, before Petersburg, where many of our brave comrades fell to rise no more; and where it seemed impossible for any one to live through the storm of iron and lead our advancing column; and when struck and severely bruised by a musket ball, and being repeatedly urged and advised to leave the field. persistently refused to go. He asked the Lieut. to take the weapon, as they knew of no better way to express their regard, or of no better gift to bestow on an officer whom they respectthey had placed a bright blade in hands that

would neither allow it to rust or be dishonored. Lieut. Webb responded briefly; as he was taken quite aback when called, and finding his company drawn up in front of his quarters -He accepted the sword, thanked the donors, and said it should never be drawn only in a Received from Seated tax for 1862, just cause and in defence of his country. The company then gave three hearty cheers

for Lieut Wobb, and dispersed to their quarters ... A MEMBER OF Co. I.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE ON THE PASSAGE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—a specal to the Cincinnati Gizette thus describes it: The largest audinence of the session packed the gulleries and lobbies, crowded the reporter's gallery with ladies, and overflowed into all the racant spaces. On the floor appeals were made, as usual, from the Democratic side, to have the are postponed, and there were implied threats of fillibustering unless it was; but Mr. Ashley refused to make any further delay, and the Democrate wisely resolved to submit. The final announcement of the vote was the signal for a whirlwind of applause, wholly unprecedin Congress, and the galleries led off, giving theer after cheer. The members on the floor then joined, shouting, throwing up their hats and clapping their hands, while the ladies ih the galleries waved their bandkerchiefs, and the very pages on the floor joined in the demonstration of delight. The Democrats had been very fierce in their demands for order when there had been some applause over the affirmative votes of some of their own number, and had very imperiously demanded the enforcement of the rules, but the storm of applause that now swept through the chamber was too much to resist. They sat silent and solemn in their seats amid all the rejoicing.

A QUEER INCIDENT .- An amusing instance of the value of a ready wit and presence of mind occurred during the advince of the 2d Corps, on Sunday. Near Hatcher's Run a young lad in the 14th Connecticut, going with a coffee pot to get water from the stream, suddenly found himself surrounded by three rebels .-With all the fierceness of voice he could must ter, lie commanded them to throw down their arms and surrender. Supposing that the bold youth had companions near to enforce his command, they complied, when he seized one of their muskets, and marched them into camp in great triumph. This story is related in camp as the capture of three rebels with a coffee pot

THE SOLDIERS ON PEACE .- The general impression in military circles seems to be conveyed in the homely expression of a private soldier standing in the long line from the steamboat to the Quartermaster's office this morning, "awaiting his turn" for transportation. Discussing the probable results of the conference in the line, as was everybody else, this blue-coated Solon remarked : " Fou'll never git a peace out of them devils that's worth having till you lick it out of

JEROME B. NILES,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Niles Valley, Tioga County, Pa., Having been specially licensed by the United States for the Prosecution of Claims for Pensions, Back or the Frozental Pay and Bounties.

Pay and Bounties.

Particular attention will be given to that class of J. B. NILES.

Niles Valley, Feb. 15, 1865-1y DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of ad ministration having been granted to the under on the estate of liram

deceased, notice is hereby given to debted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to G. W. AVERY, Adm'r. Charleston, Feb. 15, 1865-6t. TTO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-Whereas, I

intend to pay all my lawful debts and taxes, and or the welfare of my family and some regard for my personal rights. I now give this public notice, that I ill pay no debts that may be contracted by my wife Delmar, Feb. 15, 1865-3;* or children alter this date. AUTION-Lost by the subscriber on or about

the 10th of Jan. 1865, in the township of Jackson, a Town Bonnty Script for two bundred dollars, No. 7, payable to the order of Moris Scely, one year from date and due in 1867. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or receiving said order as payment will be stopped.

Daggetts Mills, Feb. 15, 1865-31

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of administra-A tion having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Harrison Mack, late of Westfield, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payis hereby given to the man and those having claims to present them properly au thenticated for settlement to DANIEL S. SHOVE. henticated for settlement to Chatham, Feb. 15, 1865-6t.

NAST & AUERBACH, one door below Handen's CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH-

ING GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKS, BALMORAL SKIRTS. SHAWLS, &c.,

at reduced prices on account of reducing their Winter Stock.

NAST & AUERRACH. Syracuse, N. Y., and Blossburg, Pa. Wellsboro, Feb. 15, 1865, ..

Old EYES MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, ou receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., Feb. 8, '65-6m. 130 Broadway, New York.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .-

Letters of administration laving been granted to the undesigned on the estate of James E. Johnson, late of Delmar,
deceased, notice is hereby given to those Indebted to make
inneclate payment, and those having claims to present
them properly authenticated for settlement to
pelmar, Feb. 1, '63-6t' RUSSELL LAWTON, Adm'r.

FF YOU WANT TO KNOW a little of everything relating to the human system, male and female causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry wel and things nover published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "Medical Common Sense, a curious book for curious people, and a good boo for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. \$1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., Feb. 8, '65-6m. 1130 Brondway, New York 1130 Broadway, New York.

NFORMATION FREE! To Nervous Sufferers—A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy t furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the adverti sers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuabl emedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information -of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau Street, New York. P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

Dec. 7, 1864-3mos.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the enclosure of David Short in Chatham, on or about the 21st of Jan. 1865, thriteen Sheep, described as follows: two large Wethers, one with long tail, the other with horns, both with systlow tail in right ear, the rest mostly were—two with availous tail in left ear, one with systlogy tail in left ear, one with systlow tail in left ear, one with square crop on the right ear, all considerably full of burdocks. Any one giving information where they may be found will be liberally rewarded.

Chatham, Feb. 8, 1865-31*

STATEMENT Of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of Tioga County, for the Year 1864. RECEIPTS. Received from Collectors of Seated Tax, 1861 and 228 11 from Relief tax for 1862, from Militia Fines 1862, 38 07 from Seated tax, 1863, from Relief tax, 1863, 274 5 from Militia fines, 1863, Payments Unseated taxes, 1862, from payments " 1863, from " Relief taxes 1862, from " " 1863, 1863. 2938 20 368 99 from by sales Unscated taxes, '62-3, 707 13 Uns'd Rel'f taxes '62-3 132 97 from Seated Land redeemed, from Seated Land returned, 53.56 from Collectors Seated tax, 1864, 12474 34 " Relief tax, "
" Additional tax " 2368 9 Received from Costs of Judgment, Commonwealt vs. Prutsman, Received for use of Court House \$26412 58 EXPENDITURES. COMMISSIONERS' WAGES. 203 09 Amount paid Job Rexford, 268 78 271 68 paid M Rockwell paid E S Seeley, 58 56 Commissioners' Counsel .

Commissioners' Clerk.

\$500 00 Auditors. Amount paid J Emery auditing public offices, 24 00 Travers Jurors. Amount paid J M Rose and others, 1300 84 Grand Jurors. Amount paid Charles Sherman and others, Amount paid T P Wingate,

Constables and Tipstaves. Amount paid Wm Roundsbille and others, Justices. Amount paid J R Coffin and others; Assessors. Amount paid H C Vermilyea and others, Printing. Amount paid M H Cobb on Contract, " paid R Jenkins on Contract,

" paid M H Cobb, Blanks, &c., Elections. Amount paid H B Cilley and others, 2581 41 Commonwealth Costs. Amount paid Arad Smith and others, District Attorney. Amount paid J B Niles and others,

Bounty on Wild Cats.

Amount paid H W Williams,

mount paid A L Ensworth, " paid Thomas Allen,

Amount paid Hiram Hart and others, Bridge Views. amount paid C F Miller and others, Bridge Repairs. Amount paid T B Tompkins, paid D Coulton, paid C F Miller and others, paid Chas Howland, paid Silas Ellis, paid C W Bailey, paid J A & J Robinson, paid A M Spencer and others, New Bridges.

Amount paid Jno Hewland, Bridge Deerfield, 400 60

" puid Jno M Phelps, "Mensfield, 1085 00

" paid James King 2d, "Middleb'y, 672 00

" paid J M Phelps et al Plankidg, 108 23

" paid Jas King 2d, Bridge Covington, 200 00 \$2465 23 Damage to Improvements. Amount paid H Valsing and others,
paid John D Barnes,
paid David Smith,
paid Russell Smith, paid David B Symonds. paid J E Cleveland, paid Augustus Castle, paid George English, paid A M Prutsman, paid James Friend,

paid J C Ireton, Road Views. Amount paid R T Wood and others, Stationery. amount paid Hugh Young and others, Clerk of Sessions. Amount paid J F Donaldson, Prothonotary's Fees.

Amount paid J F Donaldson

Inquest on Bodies. Amount paid E J Bosworth and others, Distributing Assessment, &c. Amount paid M R Rockwell and others, Repairs on Jail, Court House, Grounds. Amount paid H Stowell and others, paid T P Wingate and others,

\$42 73 Prisoners. Amount paid H Stowell, Jr., for Board &c, 182
". paid J Kirkpatrick taking care sick, 85
" paid J H Shearer Doctor's Bill, 21 182 17 .21 75 \$288 92

" paid Eastern State Penitentiary, Penn'a Lunatic Hospital. Am't p'd J A Wier &c keep'g Margaret Burk, 274 57

Sheriff's Fees. Am't paid H Stowell Jr summoning Jury &c, 278 77 Money Refunded. Amount paid W A Rockwell and others, Incidentals. Amount paid Levi Furman and others,

Postage.
Amount paid A L Ensworth and others, County Treasurer. Amount paid A M Spencer Commission on 25157 57 at 3 per cent., 754 71 Am't paid costs for Deed Land sold Com'rs, 403 70

Am't p'd H B Card on judgm't vs Tioga Co. 2758 12 County Offices. Amount paid B T Vanhorn and others. Bonds. Amount paid Rob't Orr in full on Bond, Relief Fund.

Judgment.

Amount of Orders issued, Bounty Loan Certificates. Am't of Bonds of Aug. 62 red'd and canc'd, 832 44 "Installm'ts and int'st p'd on said Bonds 2419 37

Volunteer Bounty Incidental Expenses. mount paid C F Miller and others, 437 45 TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$25935 39 Job Rexford, Commissioner, in account county.... To County Orders,

Order to balance. CR. By 39 days service at \$2, By 385 miles travel at 6c., C F Miller, Commissioner, in account with Tioga

To County Orders, By 119 days services at \$2. \$268 78

____ Myron Rockwell, Commissioner, in account with Tio. ga county....... To County Orders. 271 63 By 114 days service at \$2. 228 00 \$271 63 E S Seeley, Commissioner, in account Tioga To County Orders, 33 58 By 23 days service at \$2, 46 (M) 7 58 363 56

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 hersunto set hands and seals this 24th day of January, A.-D. 1965.

C. P. MILLER,

M. ROCKWELL, Com'rs.

E. S. SEELEY. Attest: THOS. ALLEN, Clerk.

outstanding taxes of '61 and former years, 300 00 To am't outstanding Co. Taxes year 1862, 614 09 · Militia " County, " " 1863, 3039 10 Error abatement in Bloss, Relief Taxes year 1863, Militia 210 27 Bounty County Relief Co. taxes on uns'd l'da '62, Co. taxes vii " 1863, Relief " " 1862, " * 1863, " Co '62-3, Treas'rs Sales " Seated lands,

40 00

125 00

21 85

\$373 20

\$404 00

165 73

420 83

45 30

2938 20 368 99 742 23 707 13 132 97 on returned land redeemed, 499 43 rec'd of Col's additional tax, 28 26 " rec'd pr l'ns B'ty Instalm't, 29787 75 rec'd of H B Card, late Treas'r, am't of judgment in favor of Co. vs. per Audi-3 00 19 01 mount of outstanding State tax year 1862,

amount ree'd for use of Court House Spec'l " "
State tax " 1863 1047 83 Assessed 1864 5258 50 rec'd State tax on Uns'd Land 1862 877 75 885 40 " " sale of " 20 50 119 50 \$132907 64 \$215 00

By am't outstanding Co. tax 1862..... By am't outstand'g Rel'f tax " By am't outstand'g Militia Fines 1862... 21 20 by am't abatement county taxes 1863....
" commission allowed Col's " outstanding county taxes " abatement relief taxes " commission allowed Col's " commission allowed Col's " 920 15 198 00 2 25 outstanding relief taxes abatements militia fines "commission allowed Col's " - 28 16 outstanding militia fines " abatem'ts on bounty tax
commission allowed Col's "
outstanding bounty tax " 84 00 51 74

abatem'ts on bounty fax 1864 2080 96 344 66 abatements county tax commission allowed Col's " 214 80 outstanding county taxes "
abatement on rel'f tax " 4265 92 commission allowed Col's " outstanding relief taxes 1802 33 outstending relief taxes
of Co. orders redeemed and canceled 14741 27
of rel'f orders " 2208 79

of rel'f rrders " "
paid H B Card in full, of judgment 2758 12 vs. county By am't paid H B Card balance due him per amount overpaid to State treasurer....... By am't paid Rob't Orr in full of bond and By am't paid installments on bounty certifi-By am't paid installments and interest on 54 50 By am't outstan'g State taxes year 1862....

By am't outstan'g Spe'l taxes year
By am't abate'ts on State tax year 1863...
By am't commis'n allo'd Col's year By am't outstanding State tax year " ... By am't abatement "year 1864... By am't commission allowed Col's "... By am't outstand'g State tax "By am't State treas'rs rec'pt June 4, " 1896 57 By am't " " July 15. " By am't " ', " July 23, " By am't commission county Treasurer on \$25157 05 at 3 per cent. 754 71 By am't commission county Treasurer on 731 00

The amount of outstanding taxes will be greatly reduced by abatements, as they are mostly collected except the amounts to be shated. except the amounts to be abated.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Tiogs county,
having audited and adjusted the above general accounts of A. M. Spencer, Treasurer of Tioga county, with said county, from January 15th, 1864, to January 19th, 1865, do certify that we find, as above stated, a balance in the Treasurer's bands of four thou-sand nine hundred and eleven dollars and forty.three

cents. As witness our hands, this 19th day of Janu-

ary, A. D. 1865.
CHARLES F. VEIL, County AUGUSTUS ALBA,
J. G. ARGETSINGER,
Auditors.

Tioga County in Account with Bounty Fund, from August, 1862, to Jan. 20th, 1865: To amount of bounty loan certificates, issued according to resolution passed in August, 1862, to pay bounties of \$50 each to volunteers to fill quota on President's call, (exclusive of gift of \$500 by T. R.

C.,) \$17,165.

To amount of bounty certificates issued by Board of Commissioners, March 1st, 1864, at \$300 for each volunteer, to fill quota on call of November, 1964. and payable in three annual instalments on the first of September in each year, without interest, (763 certificates, at \$300.) \$228,900.

To amount of bounty certificates issued by Commissioners, of \$300 for each volunteer, to fill quota of Tioga county on call of July, '64, payable in three instalments (the first to be due on the first day of October, 1867,) with interest at six per cent. from first of October, '64, \$128,100.

To amount of loan certificates issued for the purpose of meeting deficiency in a six per cent. pose of meeting deficiency in proceeds from bomby taxes assessed in year '64, to pay the first instalments of bounty certificates of March 1st, '64, due Sept.

1st, '64, and interest and instalments of certificates issued August, '62, \$29,787 75.

Amount paid by H. B. Card on bounty certificates of August, '62, (instalments and interest,) as per auditor settlement of January 22d, '63, \$1,225.

Amount paid by H. P. Card, late Treasurer, on bounty certificates of August, '62, (instalments,) as per Auditors' settlement of January, '64, \$1,604 50.

Amount of interest paid by H. B. Card on same, \$912 74. Amount of loan certificates of August, '62, paid by H. B. Card, redeemed and cancelled, \$633 87.

Amount of snstalments paid on bounty certificates of March 1st, '64, by A. M. Spencer, Treasurer of Tioga county, as per Auditors' settlement of January 19th, '65, \$73,100. Bounty certificates of August '62, paid by A. M.

Spencer, county Treasurer, redeemed and cancelled, Amount of instalments and interest paid on said

bonds by A. M. Spencer, Treasurer, according to Auditors' settlement of January 19th, '85, \$2,419 37. We. the undersigned, Auditors of Tiogs county, having examined the financial accounts of Tioga-county relative to bounties, do certify that, from the county relative to bounties, do certify that, from the books, we find the above amount of liabilities of the county, with amounts paid on the same by H. B. Card, late Treasurer, and A. M. Spencer, Treasurer of Tiogacounty, and sufficient bounty funds in hands of Treaser, arising from loan certificates and collected bounty taxes, to pay the balance of instalments on certificates of March 1st, 1864, payable September 1st, '64.

As witness our hands this 19th day of Janvary A. D.

1865. CHARLES F. VEIL

J. G. ARGETSINGER

Auditors.