M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, February 6, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1864,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

We are under obligation to A. M. Benton, of the House, for valuable public documents.

Democratic Meeting.—The Democratic voters of M'Kean county are invited to meet at the Bennett House on Saturday, the 13th of February next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held at Philadelphia on Thursday the 21st of March. A meeting of conferees from the several counties of this Representative District, for the purpose of choosing two such delegates, at Ridgway on Monday March 14th, has been agreed upon. In addition, we have a voice in the choice of a Senatorial delegate. It is hoped there will be a goodly attendance on Saturday next, as the delegates of the State convention choose the Pennsylvania delegates of the National convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. For this and other reasons, we should strive to make choice of our very best men as delegates.

Deserters.—We are informed that considerable excitement prevailed in Port Allegany a few days since, over attempted arrest of a deserter who was stopping in that place. It appears that Marshal Pierce, in company with an assistant, went to the house where the deserter held forth, and demanded his surrender. The deserter fired a pistol at the Marshal, but the ball luckily passed over his head, when the Marshal fired also, but the deserter dodged his head in at the window and escaped uninjured. After some struggle the prisoner was secured, when he was put into a cutter and driven about five miles on his journey, when they were attacked by three men, and the prisoner escaped with his friends. Several shots were fired from both sides, one ball entering the dash-board of the cutter, and one man, we understand, an enemy, was shot in the limbs. We give the facts as they were related to us. It is rumored that there are several deserters skulking about in that vicinity.—*Olean Times.*

The informer, whoever he may be, must have been some what excited if he intended the above bug-bear story as truth. The facts are these: Mr. Izatus Dolley and F. W. Pierce who had been employed by the Assistant Provost Marshal to look after deserters, went to the house of Edmund Corsar, a drafted man, who had failed to report. On arriving, the door was found fastened and a man appeared at the window, who dodged back, when Pierce presented a revolver. Mr. Dolley then ran to the back part of the house, arriving just as the deserter had left, when he pursued, threatening to shoot him if he resisted. Corsar, who had a pistol in his had, dropped it in the snow and gave himself up. The three then got into a cutter and started for Smethport. When about three miles this side of Port-Allegany the prisoner jumped out of the cutter and ran toward a house a little distance from the road. Pierce followed after him, firing his pistol.—When near the house, Mr. Burrows, who lived there came out and seized an ax, saying he would see no man shot down on his premises. The prisoner took shelter in the house, and Mr. Pierce retired. There was no resistence by the deserter, no attack "by three men," no firing except by Pierce, as before stated, and finally, "nobody hurt."

Deserters.—In the township of Liberty there are some five deserters from the United States army, who have baffled every effort thus far that has been made to arrest them.—It is said that they are harbored by citizens of that township, and that whenever the Assistant Provost Marshal makes his appearance, their spies give the alarm and the deserters flee to their dens and caves in the woods. In any other town of this county, these deserters could not live a single day without being brought to justice, but in Liberty, they have their *friends*, who are aiders and abettors in any scheme to trample the laws of the United States. No wonder the fugitives and outcasts, who are hated and despised for their treachery to country, seek refuge in a town that gives 125 copperhead majority, for like Valandigham, when sent beyond our lines, they are among their *friends*. A single effort of the citizens of Liberty, might rid the country of these vagabonds. Why will not the effort be made?"—*M'Kean Miner.*

Who can read the above without a feeling of pity, akin to contempt, for the silly fanatic who wrote it. At home it is considered the basest of partizan malice; and we wish only to contradict the foul slander against the people of that township that strangers, unacquainted with either the character of those people or their traducers, may not get a wrong impression.

Were it true that the Democrats of Liberty were aiders and abettors of deserters and those who trample the laws of the United States, we might soon expect to be overrun with deserters and outlaws; and in that view it can only be considered an invitation to all such to take refuge in the forests of our county, where they would be assisted by a large portion of the citizens. Does the writer mean to understood to insinuate that the 1,500,000 democrats in the Northern States who cast their votes last fall, representing nearly half of the population, "are aiders and abettors in any scheme to trample the laws of the United States?" The language admits no other construction than that democrats are law trampleas. Such a view would not be flattering to a speedy settlement of our difficulties; neither is such intemperate language calculated to promote "peace and good will" among neighbors.

It is a mere act of justice to accord to the citizens of that Township a full share of patriotism and loyalty; but as the government has a host of officers for that especial purpose, it must not be expected that the people will volunteer to drag their neighbors away from their families, to be shot for desertion, however loyal. Those who notify these men of the visits of the Marshal are limited to their own families. This is but human to strive to save from an igominious death a husband, son or brother; nor is this feeling confined to the people of Liberty township—our friend seem near, while the result of the war is distant. The writer should at least make some allowance for the effect of the teachings and examples of himself and co laborers, heretofore. We have been taught that the fugitive slave law was not binding—that it was a crime against God and man to assist in returning a negro to his master, and although this law was pronounced constitutional by the supreme court, still law-makers, judges, editors, preachers and teachers united by word and act in frustrating its execution; and so determined and persistent were these efforts that it remained almost a dead letter. Far be it from us to justify resistence to any law; we wish merely to insinuate that such excruciating loyalty is in exceeding bad taste with those who originated and still practice the "higher law."

If it be the duty of any person, other than an officer, to arrest deserters then is the editor guilty. Our advice is that he cease slandering better men and discharge his acknowledged duty; we guarantee the copperheads will throw no obstacles in his way.

That these deserters have not been arrested is not the fault of the inhabitants or of the Provost Marshal who has discharged his duty to the best of his ability; but is owing to the nature of the country, and their intimate knowledge of the forests that abound in our country, and vigillance in keeping ot of reach of the officers.

The editor of the *Miner* acknowledges the "point" in regard to the proceedings of last court, but indiges in an unmanly fling at our lack of scholastic attainments. As this is rather a misfortune than a crime we hope the public will make due allowance for lack of opportunity to become learned, like our neighbor; on the other hand he should be pittied, indeed, whom nature has left entirely dependent on other men's brains.

Gen. M'Clellan.—The Buffalo *Courier* says: "There have been two critical epochs in our three years history of war. The first occurred on the day of the first battle of Bull Run. Unquestionably had our arms been successful on that field the rebellion would have collapsed; the project of its leaders would have been still-born. Again, when M'Clellan was called to what was really the leadership of the nation, his plan for suppression of the now vastly enlarged and invigorated rebellion was beyond a doubt completely adequate to the end had in view. The course indicated in the 'memorandum' would have crushed treason and preserved the old Union to a mathematical certainty. Look over its details, and see if a point be omitted, or if in a single direction the great game is not laid out with a masterly knowledge of the elements involved and a consummate foresight which, surely, would have been successful. So far as has yet been made manifest, M'Clellan is the only man whose eyes, at the outset of the war, clearly and fully comprehended the field on which the nation was about to try its strength. The correctness of his vision might have been questioned then; we *know* it now."

"Yes," adds the Louisville *Journal*, "we *know it now*, and dearly has the knowledge cost us. We have paid for it with rivers of blood and mountains of treasure. Shall we throw it away, after we have bought it at this price? This is the question to be decided in the Presidential election."

Legislating against the Constitution.—In Congress, recently, Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the propriety of repealing a joint resolutions of July 17, 1862, which prohibits a forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of an offender. This is practically a proposition to reperl or annul that provision of the Federal Constitution which declares that "No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of person attained." Of course, Congress cannot legally reperal any part of the organic law of the Government; yet a Republican majority in the House adopted the above resolution.

Who Supplies the Confederates With Arms!—When the civil war first broke out, the Confederates were supplied with information by men high in civil and military office, under President Lincoln. Mr. Secretary Seward sent word to Charleston, through Harvey, of the sailing of our fleet to the relief of, of Fort Sumter, and afterwards gave Harvey the appointment of Minister to Portugal.

Maps were furnished to the Confederates from the War Department; and signals sent up from Washington gave their Generals notice of the movements of our troops on the eve of battle.

The vile surrenders and abandonment of supplies by Gen. Milroy and other administration favorites, kept the enemy in clothes, arms, equipments and amunition. And inefficient blockade left open other channels of supply.

Now we find that during all this time the Government officials in the Custom House at New York and elsewhere, were supplying the Rebels with arms and ammunition through the Ports of Nassau and the Island, in conjunction with Confederate emisaries?

The arms used against our soldiers, the very bullets that pierced their breast, were placed in the hands of the Confederate enemies by Lincoln's officials, and by the Contractors who grow rich on the drippings of his Administration, and who are determined to prolong the War.

The policy of the political vultures and cormorants who are preying upon the corpses of our soldiers is to portract the war. More debt, more contracts, more paper money, more jobs, more shoddy, and a wider sweep of plunder! That is all they care for; and the settlement of our difficulties would put a stop to this; so the war must go on! If the enemy are beaten, dismiss our generals and hold back pursuit! If the Confederacy lacks arms and ammunition, supply them through the Custom House! But let the holy war, and its holy profits go on!—This is the policy of the demagogues, and they are steadily working at it.—*Atlas & Argus.*

The War Department has authorized the employment of female nurses and cooks in all general hospitals.

LATEST NEWS

Executive Mansion, Washington, 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 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited.

[Signed] Abraham Lincoln.

A dispatch from Washington states that it is believed that this order includes the last call for three hundred thousand men, and is in reality a call for only two hundred thousand additional men.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the army in Western Virginia says that on Thursday night, January 28, a train of 80 wagons, with commissary stores, sent from New creek to the garrison at Petersburgh, with an escort of 800 men, was attacked by 2,000 concealed rebels, three miles south of Williamsport. A sharp fight occurred, with a loss of 80 Federals and 100 rebels. A portion of the train was saved. Petersburgh is again threatened.

The intelligence from North Carolina continues to give evidence of the growing discontent among the people with the rebel rule, and a desire to hold a State convention. Meetings are being held in different counties in favor of a State convention.

Advices from Charleston, state that one shot per hour was fired into the city on the 24th ult., and seven shots were fired on Sumter. On the 21st one hundred and three fuse shells were thrown into the city.

Official advices of the cavalry fight at Fair Gardens, Tennessee, have been recieved from Gen. Grant. Two steel rifled guns and over one hundred prisoners were captured by the Union forces.

The U. S. army in Georgia is advancing and the rebels are retreating. But one division of the latter remains in the vicinity of Dalton, and the rebels are supposed to have gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

Scottsville, Ky., has been captured by the rebels.

The quiet which has prevailed all along the front has finally been broken in a degree in Tennessee and Virginia, although up to the date of this writing no news of important movements has been received.

Tennessee.—On Saturday information was received from East Tennessee to the effect that Gen. Longstreet had been reinforced with 20,000 men and was advancing on Knoxville, pushing Gen. Granger's forces before him. It was said that Morgan was about to move at the head of 5000 cavalry to cut off communication between Knoxville and Chattanooga, or to make a raid into Kentucky. Later dispatches deny that Longstreet had made an advance. Rumors, however, of the activity of the rebls in East Tennessee eprevail. A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., states that the city is filled with reports of an intended rebel raid into Kentucky, which is to be made simultaneously at three different points.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that John Morgan was at Atlanta, making preparations for a raid into East Tennessee for the purpose of cutting the railroad between Chattanooga and Knoxville. He had been, the report continues, making a speech in which he stated that our troops would be compelled to evacuate Chattanooga.

Affairs are generally quiet in General Grant's department. Our correspondent states that skirmishing continues almost daily to the northeast of Knoxville, generally in Knoxville county, but there has been no important battle, nor will there be immediately: but the 1st of March, it is predicted, will see East Tennessee clear of one of the two contending armies. Two trains run daily from Chattanooga to Nashville, making the trip in nineteen hours. The mortality in the hospitals in the former place is about ninety deaths per week.

General Schofield who assumes the command of General Foster, at the request of General Grant, left Washington for Knoxville on Thursday last, accompanied by some of his staff. General Foster is ill in East Tennessee.

Gen. M'Clellan's Reports.—The reports of Gen. M'Clellan are being rapidly prepared for issue from the government printing office, and it is expected will be ready for delivery in the course of next week. They are to be bound and will be illustrated by a number of maps, some of them on a large scale.

Why Longstreet Holds East Tennessee.—The New York *Herald* says that the reasons why Longstreet holds on so tenaceously to East Tennessee are, that he does so to subsist his troops and to forward all the extra supplies he can gather toward Richmond, and that he is protecting the rebel workmen engaged in extracting the nitre caves of East Tennessee and South western Virginia, and also the salt works of that section, from which the Confederacy now procures nearly all its supplies of salt. It will thus be seen that so long as Longstreet occupies the eastern corner of East Tennessee he is doing the most important service to Jeff Davis.

The Chatfield Democrat, Hastings Democrat, and St. Paul Democrat, all published in Minnesota, have hoisted the name of McClellan for the Presidency.

It is reported that the Confederate Capital is to be removed from Richmond to Columbia, S. C.

The Legislature of Kansas State was organizec by the election of a Speaker, Clerk of the House and a Secretary of the Senate, all opposed to the political principles of Senator Lane, of Kansas on the 13th.

A little boy, or girl, in Clearfield county, was so badily frozen in going home from school during one of those severely cold days about New Year's, that there was no remedy, and in a short time death ensued.

The "spontaneous" resolutions advocating Mr. Lincoln's renomination, just signed by the Republican members of the Pennsylvania legislature, were the result of the engineering of Forney and Cameron, the former spending several days in Harrisburg in effecting the "spontaneous" purpose.

Instructions will be sent to General Steele by the President to issue a proclamation appointing an election for Governor of the State of Arkansas, on the 28th of March.

After the election the Governor, it is understood, is to call a convention to revise the state constitution so as to abolish slavery. No person will be allowed to vote who does not take the precribed by the President in his proclamation.

The Sumner Programme.—The following is from the Boston *Commonwealth*, (Abolition) organ of Senator Summer:

"It can never be safe to enfranchise these rebels until they have been governed by a power outside of themselves long enough to make the rehabition of slavery impossible. How long that will be, the loyal people of the North are the best judges, and that judges, and that judgment can be legitimately expressed only through their representatives in Congress."

How does that read by the side of the declaration of Independence, which declares that "all governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed?"

Reports that Richmond is being gradually evacuated by the rebel Government, continue to be brought here by persons from that place. It is positively stated that the removal of the gun-making machinery from the Tredegar Iron Works has been going on for weeks. It has been sent to Columbia, S. C.

Deserters from the rebel lines continues to come into the army of the Potomac and although it appears that the enemy had established a double line of pickets to prevent desertion, the men continue to escape by various plans, and reach General Meade's lines in spite of all precautions. The President's amnesty proclamation in said to be working wonderfully among the rebel soldiers, who have nothing to lose either in property or social status by accepting the terms of the proclamation. The weather in Virginia for the past few days has been mild and genial, and the comforts of the army are consequently increased.

The Government is in receipt of additional information of another contemplated attack by the rebels in Canada on Johnson's Island. It appears that the Canadian authorities are considerable agitated respecting this matter. The Government has already taken the necessary steps, by placing a military and naval force at proper points, to prevent an occurence of this kind.

Alexander Hamilton vs. S. P. Chase.—In the puff which Secretary Chase bestows on himself, he appropriates to himself the words which Webster applied to Secretary Hamilton. Webster says: "He smote the rock of our national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth; he touched the corpse of the public credit, and it stood upon its feet."

Amended these ideas do apply to Secretary Chase. "He smote the handle of Hoe's Printing Press, and abundant streams of Greenbacks gushed forth; with the wand of his greenbacks he touched the national conscience and it became shoddy."—*Albion Republican.*

The Legislature of Kentucky passed a bill on the 13th, prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. The influx of slaves has had the effect of cheapening the price of the stock on hand, and overflowing the market.

Some females suspected of smuggling goods into Dixie were recently searched by the Provost Marshal of Memphis, Tennessee. One wore a bale of fine linen as a bustle. Her corset was filled with gold coin, quilted in, to the amount of $1,200. Another lady's ample bust was filled out by a museum of articles, consisting mainly of jewelry, silk thread, needles and medicines.

The Democtic National Committee have unanmously voted to hold a National Convention, for the nomination of President and Vice President, at Chicago, on the 4th of July.—The Democratic Congressional caucus, by a majority of seven, advised the National Committee to hold the next National Democratic Convention in Cincinnati. Here is a slight difference,

Gold for Office-holders—Greenbacks for the People.—When a Democratic Administration was enforcing specie payments by the government, its enemies set up the outcry of "gold for the office holders—rags for the people." The real object of the democracy was to secure a gold currency for the people and they succeeded.

Now the Lincoln administration pays its officials, or a portion of them, in gold while it floods the country with depreciated greenbacks for the people.

Thus Fogg and Marsh, and Pike and Clay, and Webb, and Wood, who represent us abroad are paid fifty per cent. above their salaries, while our soldiers are paid in greenbacks, one third below their real value. A month's pay, to a solder $22, is now in reality only $9.

The Democrats of Congress have declared their opposition to this discrimination; but their declaration elicits only a sneer from the Administration press.

Better Never to Take Richmond than to Have McClellan President.—The Boston *Courier* relates the following incident as illustrative of the spirit of radicalism, and the temper of the men who now sway the destinies of the republic:—

Said a Republican citizen to a radical politician—and this occurred shortly after the first evidence was made public, showing that McClellan's failure was owing to McDowell's being prevented from co-operating it the atack upon Richmond—"It appears to me that the President or Mr. Stanton was to blame in not carrying out the plan of the campaing, as agreed upon with McClellan. Had that been done, I believe we should have had Richmond." "You will some time recognize the truth, if not now," said the other, "that it were better never to take Richmond than to have McClellan for our next president; as he surly would be if his campaign had succeeded.

LICENSE PETITION.

THE following named persons have filed their respective petition for a Tavern License, according to law,

T. Goodwin, Keating Township.
P. M. Fuller, Bradford Towship.
E. L. Southmayd, Ceres Township.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and seal of Court at Smethport, this 1st day of Febrnary, 1864.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, Proth'y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to.

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., New York.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias; Levari Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Smethport, on Monday the 22d day of February, 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The following Real Estate situate in the Borough of Smethport, Keating township, and county of M'Kean and State of Pennsylvania, to Wit: Square numbered seventy two, Improved; Out Lot number eleven, Improved; Out Lot number ten, Improved; Out Lot number nine, Improved.

Also.—All that certain piece or parcel of land adjoining said out-lots; Beginning at a stone for a corner standing on the east side of the Turnpike which is North six and one half degrees East four and five tenth perches from the high or iron bank on the North side of Marvin Creek; thence South eighty five degrees West thirty-eight perches to a stone; thence North, seventy and one half degrees West four and four tenth perches to a stone on the south bank of Blacksmith Brook; thence North eighty two and a half degrees West seventeen and two tenth perches to an Elm on the South bank of Blacksmith Brook; thence South eighty eight and one half degrees West thirty four perches, more or less to a stone in the East Line of Orlo J. Hamlin's Farm; all Improved.

Also.—A certain other piece or parcel of land containing about twenty acres situated South-west of Smethport in Keating town ship in said county and bounded on the East by lands of D. D. Hamlin, on the South by lands of H. C. Corwin and the Richmond Estate, and on the West by the road leading up Marvin Creek; all Improved.

Seized, taken in Execution, and will be sold as the property of Brewster Freeman, at the suit of A. N. Taylor now for the use of Cornelius P. Decker.

—ALSO.—

The following Real Estate:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Hamilton county of M'Kean and State of Pennsylvania and being part of Grant lot, warrant number 5575, containing seven hundred and fifty acres together with the overplus lands on the East side of said lot, being all of said lot except two hundred and fifty acres sold to Geo. H. Cotton.

Also.—One other piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Hamilton aforesaid and being part of lot warrant 5571, and being the South-west corner of said lot together with the one-fourth part of the surplus land containing, two hundred and fifty acres of land; bounded as follows: Beginning at the South-west corner of said lot, thence North to Chopple's land; thence East on Chopple's line far enough to contain two hundred and fifty acres together with the overplus land, all unimproved.

Seized, taken in Execution and will be sold as the property of Thurston W. Cole at the suit of C. S. Minor.

—ALSO.—

All the following described lots of land and premises situated and being in the Borough of Smethport and bounded and described as follows, to wit: First a lot beginning at a post corner standing fifty seven perches North and one perch East of the North-east of square No. 5, in the village of Smethport, as designated in the plan of said village; thence by the line of John B. Niles lands North, sixty four perches to a post corner; thence West twenty perches to a post corner; thence South sixty four perches to a post corner; thence by line of lands conveyed to Dudley Birge, East twenty perches to the place of beginning, containing eight acres, strict measure, be the same more or less.

Also.—Another Lot beginning at a post corner standing thirty eight perches North and one perch West of the North-west corner of square No. 5, as described in the plan of the village of Smethport; thence North nineteen perches to a post corner, in the line of John B. Niles land; thence by said line East nineteen perches to a post corner; thence by the line of said John B. Niles lands South nineteen perches to a post corner; thence by the line of land deeded to Samuel Smith west nineteen perches to the place of beginning; containing two acres and forty one perches, strict measure, be the same more or less.

Also.—Another Lot beginning at a post standing one perch west of the north-east corner of square No. 6, in the town plot of Smethport; thence North thirty eight perches to a post corner; thence East nineteen perches to a post; thence South thirty eight perches to a post on the North line of the town; thence West nineteen perches to the place of beginning. Containing four acres and eighty two perches, strict measure, being known and described as timber lots No. 15 and 20 North of the plot of town of Smethport.

Also.—Lots No's. one and two in half Square No. 6 of the general plan of said town of Smethport, claimed by deed from the Commissioners of M'Kean county, Recorded in M'Kean County, Book F. page 281.

Also.—Lot No. 8 in Square No. 20 of the general plan of said town of Smethport, claimed by deed from the Commissioners of M'Kean county, Recorded in Book C. page 10.

Also.—Lot No. 4 in Square No. 29 of the general plan of said town of Smethport, claimed by deed from James Taylor and wife, recorded in M'Kean county, Book F. page 282. All of the above described property is Improved, about seventy-five bearing Apple Trees, a quantity of Plum Trees one Frame House, one Frame Barn good Fountain of Water.

Seized, taken in Execution and will be sold as the property of Solomon Sartwell and Samuel B. Sartwell at the suit of Vincent Clark & Co.; now for use of John C. Buckus.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 1st 1864.
A. N. LILLIBRIDGE, *Sheriff.*

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS.

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of M'Kean County, for the year 1863.

RECEIPTS.

Received from delinquent Collectors, ...	$1,637 58
Received from Seated tax for 1863.	1,011 83
Received from Unseated tax for 1862 & 1863	18 11
Total Receipts, ...	$2,727 55
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,060 49

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Grand Jurors, ...	$237 04
" Traverse Jurors	491 29
" Crier and Tipstaves	102 00
" Constables' Returns	72 35
" Justices' Qualifications	17 40
" Wolves and Foxes Bounty	55 75
" Assessors	217 00
" Repairs of Public Buildings	188 17
" Inquests	28 29
" Commonwealth Costs	126 64
" Public Printing	218 80
" Bridge Repairs	65 63
" Locating Road from Hamlin to Tylersburg	302 00
" Tax Refunded	25 96
" Running Austin township line	110 25
" Blank Book and Stationery	8 00
" Elections	440 22
" On Judgment against County	131 00
" Sheriff Blair	2 25
" Late Commissioner Davis	22 25
" Late Commissioner Keyes	5 50
" late Commissioner Stark	99 50
" Commissioner Brewer	77 00
" Commissioner Corwin	76 57
" Commissioner Baldwin	6 00
" G. R. Allen late Clerk	27 50
" W. S. Oviatt Clerk	200 00
" Witnesses before Auditors	9 81
" House of Refuge	195 77
" Western Penitentiary	13 32
" Miscellaneous	15 05
" Prothonotary Chadwick	153 54
" Interest on Court House Order	15 83
" Attorney Williams	30 00
Total Expenditures	$3,318 01

LIABILITIES.

Orders outstanding	$803 15
Orders outstanding on interest	371 92
Judgments against County	318 00
Commissioners' wages balance for 1863	45 93
Clerk's wages balance for 1863	50 00
Estimate of Expenses for 1864	4,500 00
Estimate of exonerations and commissions on unseated taxes	539 25
Exoneration and commissions on seated tax,	302 30
Excess of Resources above liabilities	6,204 15
	$12,935 00

RESOURCES.

By amount due from delinquent Collectors,	$968 00
Due on unseated tax for 1862 and 1863	6,377 10
Due on seated tax for 1864 7½ mills	2,155 62
On unseated tax (to be collected in 1866.)	3,431,04
Total Resources	$12,935 01

VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

To orders drawn for relief of families in 1863	$120 00
Orders outstanding	95 65
Interest paid on bounty Bonds	268 80
Balance to be provided for Jan. 1st 1863	1,007 11
Estimate of Commissions and exonerations	226 62
Interest on Bounty Bonds to be paid Aug. '64	268 80
Excess in favor of Relief Fund	129 21
	$2,200 22

RESOURCES.

By amount due from delinquent Collectors	$343 00
Seated tax for 1863	718 51
Unseated tax (to be collected in 1866)	1,141 08
	$2,200 22

We the undersigned, Commissioners of M'Kean county do certify that the foregoing statement of the Funds, Receipts and Expenditures of said County for the year 1863 is correct, to the best of our knowledge. Witness our hands at Smethport, January 1st, 1864.

A. P. BREWER,
J. M. BALDWIN,
B. C. CORWIN,
Commissioners.

Attest,
W. S. Oviatt, *Clerk.*

Foreign Attachment.

M'KEAN COUNTY, SS.

L.S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said county, *Greeting:*

We command you that you attach George W. Rea, late of your county, by all and singular, his goods and chattels, rights, monies and credits, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Smethport, in and for said county on the Fourth Monday of December next, there to answer Calvin T. Chamberlain one of Claudius V. B. Barse, of a plea in action of debt. (Bail in $1000 required); and also that you summon all persons having possession of Defendant's property, so that they be and appear before our Court on the said 4th Monday of December to answer what shall be objected against him or them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable R. G. White, President Judge of said Court, at Smethport, the second day of December, A. D., 1863.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Prothonotary.*

And now, December 29, 1863, the Court order the publication of the writ of Foreign Attachment, issued in this case, in the M'Kean County Democrat for six weeks and in the Philadelphia Daily Inquirer for six insertions.

By the Court. JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Proth'y.*

Foreign Attachment.

M'KEAN COUNTY, SS.

L.S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said county, *Greeting:*

We command you that you attach George W. Rea, late of your county, by all and singular, his goods and chattels, rights, monies and credits, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Smethport, in and for said county on the Fourth Monday of September inst., there to answer C. V. B. Barse of a plea of assumpsit.

(Bail required in $300); and also that you summon all persons having possession of defendant's property so that they be and appear before our Court on the Fourth Monday of September to answer what shall be objected against him or them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, the Honorable R. G. White, President Judge of said Court, at Smethport the 3d day of September, A. D. 1863.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Prothonotary.*

And now, December 29 1863, the Court order the publication of the writ of Foreign Attachment, issued in this case, in the M'Kean County Democrat for six weeks and in the Olean Advertiser for six weeks.

By the Court.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Proth'y.*

Foreign Attachment.

M'KEAN COUNTY, SS.

L.S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County *Greeting:*

We command you, that you attach William Cockroft, late of your County, by all and singular, his goods and chattels, rights, monies and credits, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Smethport, in and for said county, on the Fourth Monday of December next, there to answer John S. King and Edward L. Lee for the use of John S. King of a plea in action of trespass on the case founded on contract. (Bail in seventy five thousand dollars required); and also that you summon all persons having possession of defendant's property so that they be and appear before our Court on the said Fourth Monday of December next to answer what shall be objected against him or them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable R. G. White, President Judge of said Court, at Smethport, the second day of December, A. D., 1863.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Prothonotary.*

And now, December 29 1863, the Court order the publication of the writ of Foreign Attachment, issued in this case, in the M'Kean County Democrat for six weeks and in the Olean Advertiser for six weeks.

By the Court.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Proth'y.*

Foreign Attachment.

M'KEAN COUNTY, SS.

L.S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County, *Greeting:*

We command you that you attach George W. Rea, late of your county, by all and singular, his goods and chattels, rights, monies and credits, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Smethport, in and for said county on the Fourth Monday of September inst., there to answer C. V. B. Barse of a plea of assumpsit.

(Bail required in $300); and also that you summon all persons having possession of defendant's property so that they be and appear before our Court on the Fourth Monday of September to answer what shall be objected against him or them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, the Honorable R. G. White, President Judge of said Court, at Smethport the 3d day of September, A. D. 1863.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Prothonotary.*

And now, December 29 1863, the Court order the publication of the writ of Foreign Attachment, issued in this case, in the M'Kean County Democrat for six weeks and in the Olean Advertiser for six weeks.

By the Court.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Proth'y.*

Foreign Attachment.

M'KEAN COUNTY, SS.

L.S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, *Greeting:*

We command you that you attach William W. Niles, late of your County, by all and singular, his goods and chattels, rights, monies and credits, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Smethport, in and for said county, on the Fourth Monday of December next, there to answer John S. King and Edward L. Lee for the use of John S. King of a plea in action of trespass on the case founded on contract. (Bail in seventy five thousand dollars required); and also that you summon all persons having possession of defendant's property so that they be and appear before our Court on the said Fourth Monday of December next to answer what shall be objected against him or them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable R. G. White, President Judge of said Court, at Smethport, the Second day of November, A. D. 1863.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Prothonotary.*

And now, December 29 1863, the Court order the publication of the writ of Foreign Attachment, issued in this case, in the M'Kean County Democrat for six weeks and in the New York Daily Tribune for six insertions.

By the Court.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Proth'y.*

Foreign Attachment.

M'KEAN COUNTY, SS.

L.S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, *Greeting:*

We command you that you attach William W. Niles, late of your County, by all and singular, his goods and chattels, rights, monies and credits, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Smethport, in and for said county, on the Fourth Monday of December next, there to answer John S. King and Edward L. Lee for the use of John S. King of a plea in action of trespass on the case founded on contract. (Bail in seventy five thousand dollars required); and also that you summon all persons having possession of defendant's property so that they be and appear before our Court on the said Fourth Monday of December next, to answer what shall be objected against him or them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable R. G. White, President Judge of said Court, at Smethport, the Second day of November, A. D. 1863.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Prothonotary.*

And now, December 29 1863, the Court order the publication of the writ of Foreign Attachment, issued in this case in the M'Kean County Democrat for six weeks and in the New York Daily Tribune for six insertions.

JNO. R. CHADWICK, *Proth'y.*