THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1865

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

The Battle of Hatcher's Run.

HEADQUARTERS POTOMAC ARMY,
Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1863.

The result of yesterday's engagement was more important than reported in my last despatch, the particulars of which were not fully known here at the time I sent it off.

When the Fifth Corps fell back to the line of works at Hatcher's Run, on Monday night, the enemy did not follow very vigorously, nor did they make any attempt to storm the position.

It was believed, however, that they would do so yesterday morning, but up to noon no sign of an attack appeared, nor did the Rebels seem to be in strong force in the vicinity.

It was therefore determined to send a reconnoissance out over the ground occupied by us the day previous, and ascertain where the Rebels were, and if possible force them back to their works at Dabney's Mill.

Gen. Crawford's Division of the Fifth Corps, having led the advance the day before, and being best acquainted with the nature of the country, was selected for the duty, which they performed to the entire satisfaction of the Commanding General.

The column moved about noon, taking the Dabney's Mill road, and after advancing about half a mile struck the Rebel pickets, who fell back as our men advanced.

A line of battle was then formed, the right resting on Hatcher's Run and the left supported by a part of Gen. Wheaton's command of the Sixth Corps.

The entire line then advanced cautiously through the thick woods on each side of the road, and before going far met the Rebels in force, when a sharp engagement immediately began.

The Rebels were steadily driven back until they took refuge behind their works at the Mill, where they made a determined stand.

Fighting here was kept up until dark, when our men commenced throwing up slight breastworks to protect themselves.

The Rebels did not seem disposed to attack again, as they had done the day previous, and the object of the movement having been accomplished, by the development of their position, our troops were withdrawn during the night to their former position, on the Vaughn Road, in the vicinity of which strong works have been erected.

The loss in the movement turns out to be quite heavy, considering the small force engaged. The Third Division of the Fifth Corps suffered principally. The following are the figures: Killed—5 officers, 66 men. Wounded—28 officers, 491 men. Missing—4 officers, 586 men. Total wounded, 1,143; total killed, 37.

Aggregate loss, 1,180 officers and men, out of about 4,000 who went into action.

No doubt a large proportion of those put down as missing will appear in a few days, as is usually the case—the stragglers keeping out of the way as long as possible.

The heavy loss in the division indicates the manner in which the men acquitted themselves, and they have been highly complimented for their bravery by their commanding officers.

The loss in the Sixth Corps is not reported, but is very slight, they acting as a supporting column rather than an attacking force.

Lieut-Col. Manlove, of the 48th Mississippi (Rebel) Regiment, was severely wounded and brought into the Fifth Corps Hospital, where he died.

To day has been very quiet. The only firing heard is from the batteries near the the Appotomax this evening, lasting but a short time however.

The weather has cleared off beautifully but the roads are in bad condition from the severe storm of yesterday.

It is announced in Southern papers that the Rebel General Pegram was killed.

The Roll of Honor.

The following are the names of those members of the Opposition in the House of Representatives who voted for the joint resolution submitting to the people of the United States the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery.

Joseph Bailey, Pennsylvania.
Augustus C Baldwin, Michigan.
Alex. H Coffroth, Pennsylvania.
James E. English, Connecticut.
John B Ganson, New York.
Wells A. Hutchins, Ohio.
Austin A. King, Missouri.
Archibald McAllister, Penn'a.
Homer A. Nelson, New York.
Moses F. Odell, New York.
William Radford, New York.
John B Steele, New York.
Ezra Wheeler, Wisconsin.

One hundred and seventy-five votes were cast, of which 117 were necessary to the passage of the resolution The votes of these forteen members of the Opposition, added to the Union vote of 105, achieved the great triumph of freedom.

A RADICAL KENTUCKIAN.—The following is from the condensed report of Hon. Green Clay Smith's speech, in the House, on the constitutional amendment:

"We should destroy slavery, root and branch, as soon as possible. We must have Union without slavery, and no vote of his should be given but for that which looks for the utter, absolute and unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the United States. He thanked God he had seen the day when we can whip out slavary, and Kentucky, acquiescing in the act, will stand among the proudest States of the Union. Mr. Smith also spoke of the advantages which would result from free labor in the South, both in an economic and patriotic aspect. If the negroes now in Kentucky were taken out of the State, not a man there would raise his voice against it. He repeated that he was in favor of the amendment, because he wanted a permanent peace by removing the distracting cause. He had always thought we would be sufficiently able to suppress the rebellion. This would be done and then we could march to Mexico and possess it, and give it to the negroes as a heritage of their victory over the French. We can and will do it; and Napoleon had better look well to his interests and Maximilian to his throne.—The nefarious doctrine of State rights will be wiped out, and then we will have one government of one people over all—the States free and independent—every State owing and rendering allegiance to the government; and all stronger than ever before in our history."

The formalities of our Presidential Election were completed Feb. 8th, by the counting of the Electoral Votes by Congress—those of no State which has ever been fully in the power of the Secessionists being included. The votes, as counted, stand—

For Lincoln and Johnson (22 States)	213
For McClellan and Pendleton (3 States)	21
Majority for Lincoln and Johnson	192

Whereupon ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois was declared duly chosen for President and ANDREW JOHNSON of Tennessee Vice President of the United States for a term of four years from the 4th of next month, on which day they will be inaugurated in due form. The Joint Meeting (over which Vice President Hamlin presided) was then dissolved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A telegram has been received here from the Army of the Potomac, reporting a message from Jeff. Davis to the Confederate Congress, communicating the result of the recent Peace Conference in Hampton Roads. It states in substance that President Lincoln refused an armistice of any length; refused recognition either of the Confederacy or of any States which compose it; refused independence, and only conceded a merciful and liberal use by himself of the pardoning power. During the conference he communicated the passage by Congress of the amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery throughout the United States, and declared that the question of Slavery was wholly removed from his control and placed beyond negotiation.

It is thought here that this version of the conference will strengthen Mr. Lincoln even more than his own history of it.

The fearful catastrophe in Philadelphia yesterday morning must arouse attention in every large city to the dangers at any moment possible from large deposits of petroleum. In Philadelphia 2,000 barrels of the inflammable stuff were set loose by the flames, and filled the streets for blocks with a literal river of fire, against which firemen and citizens were powerless. Half a hundred buildings were burned, and nearly a score of people were roasted alive while trying to escape from their peril. But for the snow and water, which fortunately covered all the streets, the destruction would have been appalling. Are there not scores of such dangerous deposits in this city and Brooklyn? And may we not reasonably fear a similar catastrophe at any moment? The matter should attract immediate attention, not only on the part of the insurance companies, but from the city authorities, the police, and especially the people who may be exposed to loss of property and life by the burning of this dangerous material.—*Tribune, Feb. 9.*

The President has approved and signed the joint resolution: "That the notice given by the President to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland to terminate the Treaty of 1817, regulating the naval force upon the lakes, is hereby adopted and ratified as if the same had been authorized by Congress." This is preceded by the declaration: "That the peace of our frontier is now endangered by hostile expeditions against the commerce of the lakes and by other acts of lawless persons which the naval force of the two countries allowed by the existing treaty may be sufficient to prevent."

Counselor Hackett stated in the Supreme Court that 1,690 suits had been brought against the city of New York for damages done during the riots of 1863. The amount claimed is about $2,000,000.

The House of Representatives U. S. on Tuesday of last week had under consideration a bill to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Gen. Sherman's army is marching into South Carolina in three columns.

A proposition to give Congressmen $5000 a year has been voted down in Congress. Good!

A petition for the removal of Provost Marshal General Fry has been drawn in Albany, N. Y., and almost all the State Senators have signed it.

EARLY DESCRIPTIONS OF OIL SPRINGS.—The following passage, copied from the Massachusetts Magazine, for July, 1792, may interest those who have struck, or are expecting to strike "ile:"

In the northern parts of Pennsylvania there is a creek called oil creek, which empties itself into the Alleghany river, issuing from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil similar to what is called Barbadoes tar, and from which may be collected by one man several gallons in a day. The American troops, in marching that way, halted at the spring, collected the oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief, and rid them from the rheumatic complaints with which many of them were affected. The troops drank freely of the waters; they operated as a gentle purge.

There is another spring in the western part of Varginia, as extradinary in its kind as the one just mentioned called the Burning Spring. It was known a long time to the hunters. They frequently encamped by it for the sake of obtaining good water. Some of them arrived late one night, and after making a fire, took a brand to light them to the spring. On their coming to it, some fire dropped from the brand, and in an instant the water was in flames, and so continued, over which they could roast their meat as soon as by the greatest fire. It was left in this situation, and continued burning for three months without intermission. The fire was extinguished by excluding the air from it or smothering it. The water taken from it into a vessel will not burn. This shows that the fire is occasioned by nothing more than a vapor that ascends from the water.

SHERMAN'S GEORGIA MARCH.—A letter from Sherman's army says: "No pen has yet adequately described the scenes of the great march through Georgia. I can only give you a few suggestive instances told me by eye witnesses. Hundreds of negroes followed the army, tired and footsore, little children as well as gray hared old men from Atlanta to Savannah. On the march they were joined by thousands some of whom came into camp singing. Prayer meetings were held at stopping places, and there soldiers gathered around to hear them praying with souls in tears and voices in phrenzy, for the great Yankee army. The poor contrabands were told that the Yankees would burn, roast, boil and slaughter them, and were instructed to hide when our forces should come—but all to no avail. This simple but shrewd people know their friends when afar off, and came pouring in from all quarters, bringing information with them. At night mirth and festivity reigned in camp. The contrabands assembled round the fires, and made a minstrelsy such as we have never heard in the North. Every soldier who had a violin brought it out for the contrabands to dance by, and while a few patted their knees, the rest went tearing away like mad in the plantation jig and walk around. Every man, woman and child, poor, down trodden things as they were, regularly made their sixteen miles a day, living upon the charity of the good hearted soldiers, and some times upon the refuse of the camp

TAX ON BANKS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that State Banks, without circulation prior to July 1, 1865, in addition to one-twelfth of one per cent. upon the same amount, it being the excess above the average for six months prior to that date. State Banks whose capital has been distributed among their Stockholders, or which have been couverted into National Banks, in additiono to one-twelfth of one per cent, upon their average circulation, must pay one-sixth of one per cent, upon the same amount. The Commissioner also decides that profits realized on a sale of stocks are taxable as incomes, at currency rates, in the year in which the sale is made.

PENSIONS.—The following item should be preserved, as showing to whom pensions may be granted. Those entitled to pensions are:

First. Invalids, disabled since March 4, 1861, in the military or naval service of the United States, while in the line of duty.

Second Widows of officers, soldiers and seamen, who have died of wounds received, or disease contracted in service as above.

Third. Children under sixteen years of age, of either of the aforesaid deceased persons, if there is no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's re-marriage.

Fourth. Mothers of officers, soldiers and seamen deceased, as aforementioned, and who were dependent upon the son for support, in whole or in part.

Fifth. Sisters under sixteen years of age, dependent on said deceased brother, wholly or in part for support, provided there are none of the last three classes above mentioned.

Invalids and friends of deceased soldiers are reminded that, in order to have said pension commence when the service terminated, the application therefor must be made *within one year* of the discharge of the invalid or the decease of the officer, soldier, or seamen, or as the case may be.

Rates of Pension—Lieutenant-Colonel and officers of higher rank, $30 per month; major, $25 per month; first lieutenant, $17 per month; second lieutenant, $15 per month; all enlisted men $9 per month. Only one full pension will be allowed to to the relative of a deceased, as above given.

Maj. Gen. Warren has resumed command of his old corps.

Gen. R. E. Lee has been made General-in-Chief of the rebel armies.

Elihu Burrit, "the learned blacksmith," is the United States Consul at Birmingham England.

Hon. Gustavus A. Koerner, of Illinois, United States Minister to Spain, has resigned his position.

Philip Dougherty, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Harrisburg, died on Thursday night last.

J. S. Rock, a colored lawyer of Boston was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States last week.

Gen. Meade has been confirmed as Major General in the Regular Army, his commission dating from the 18th of August last.

Hon. Wartman T Willey has been reelected United States Senator from West Virginia for six years from the 4th of March next.

Burleigh the Lake Erie raider, was delivered to the U.S. Provost Marshal, at Suspension Bridge, New York, on Friday morning.

Robert Lincoln, eldest son of the President, and familiarly known as the "Prince of rails," is about entering the army as one of General Grant's Staff.

A correspondent of the *Pittsburg Daily Gazette* urges the Hon. Thos. M. Howe, of that city, as a proper person to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

Daniel S. Norton, the Senator elect from Minnesota, who will succeed Mr. Wilkinson, will be one of the youngest members of that body, being about thirty-five years of age.

Gen. Pope is at St. Louis en route to command the northwestern department, southwestern Missouri, Kansas and the military division of St. Louis. Gen. Curtis goes to St. Paul.

The wife of a destinguished citizen of Boston on Thursday, gave birth to a fine, hearty boy, and the father has determined to name him Constitutional Amendment.' Good for the father.

The Buffalo *Courier* announces the death of Mr Wm. F. Ketchum, inventor of the mower and reaper which is known by his name. He was also the inventor of a hand grenada. Mr Ketchum had resided in Buffalo more than thirty years.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. A. Parker who was in command of the Monitor Onondaga and showed the white feather when the rebel rams came down the James river last week, has been relieved and ordered before a court martial.

The health of Major General John E Wool, United States army (retired,) is said to be fast tailing. This vetran officer is now far advanced in years, and keeps well to his official residence in Troy spending most of his time in the preparation of his memoirs and other writings.

The keeper of the Andersonville, Georgia, military prison, Lieut. S. B. Davis who was arrested at Newark, Ohio, on his way with dispatches from Richmond to Canada, has been tried and sentenced to be hung at Johnson's Island on February 17th.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that Brigadier-General Roddy, who has earned a high reputation during the war as a partisan cavalry commander, and who has cooperated with Forest in several important operations, grew tired of the contest a few weeks ago. He found means to communicate with the Federal authorities, and through them procured a full pardon from the President as a condition precedent to lay down his arms. His pardon was forwarded to Gen. Thomas' headquarters by Mr. Lincoln last week, and by this time, doubtless, in the hands of the repentant rebel for whom it was prepared. He will soon be heard of, therefore, as having resumed civil pursuits at his old home, which we believe was in Tennessee. The information upon which this statement is made comes from a loval officer, who has just arrived from Tennessee. His position in the army there is such as to give him an opportunity of personally knowing the truth of what he asserts.

THE BLOODHOUNDS KILLED.—Dr. Benson, of Milwaukie, surgeon of the Fourteenth, Wisconsin, has just returned from Savannah, having left that city on the 22d, the day of surrender. He accompanied Sherman's expedition through Georgia as Medical Inspector of the Seventeenth corps. He says that the bloodhounds and dogs of varioous species were found in enormas numbers along the route, kept for the purpose of hunting Union men, deserters and negrces. These were slaughtered without mercy, not far from five hundred being killed daily.

That distinguished son of chivalry, Mr. Harry Gilmor, is enjoying a season of rest and reflection at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the storing of petroleum in Philadelphia.

An attempt to burn the city of Savannah has been made by incendiaries.

The U. S. Senators from the new State of Nevada presented their credentials on the 1st of February and were sworn in—Wm. H. Stewart drew the long term, Jas. W. Nye the short term.

Citizens of New Jersey held a large convention at Trenton last Wednesday to organize resistance to the railroad monopoly of the Camden and Amboy company.

The seven Delegates in the House of Representatives, though from Territories deprived of the privilege of voting, have joined in a statement, which has been entered upon the Journal of the House, saying that the proposed Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution of the United States meets with their unqualified approbation.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE *of sundry writs of* Vendition Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias *issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on* MONDAY, the 20th day of Feb., 1865, *at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit:*

Certain real estate in Sharon township, bounded and described as follows: Beginging at the south-east corner of a lot surveyed to D. C. Chase, thence south 133 and 3-10ths perches to a post, thence west 130 perches to a post, thence north 133 and 3-10ths perches, thence east 130 perches to the place of beginning, Containing One Hundred and Eight and Three-tenths Acres, being part of Warrant No. 2160, about ten acres of which are improved, with one log house and one board stable thereon. To be sold as the property of John Bosworth.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Hector Tp., Bounded north by lands of the Bingham Estate, east by lot No. 28, south by lands of Persis Surdam, on the west by lands of B. F. Tubbs and Bingham Estate, being lot No. 29 of the allotment of lands of H. H. Dent in said township, and part of warrant No. 1396, containing One Hundred and Twenty-seven and Nine-tenths acres more or less, about Twenty-five acres of which are improved, with one log house, one log barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Joseph Persing.

ALSO—Certain real estate in the Borough of Coudersport, bounded on the north by lot No. 107, on the east by premises owned by Mrs. G. C. Marly, on the south by Second Street and on the west by West Street, being the west half of lots Nos. 108 and 109 on square No. 11 of the plot of the Borough of Coudersport aforesaid, upon which is erected one frame house one frame barn some fruit and shade trees thereon. To be sold as the property of John Warnner.

ALSO—Certain other real estate in the Borough of Coudersport being lots Nos. 61, 62 and 63 on square 5 of the plot of said Borough, upon which is erected one frame house and one board stable. To be sold as the property of Phineas Goodwin and Ezra Starkwether.

ALSO—Certain real estate in Hebron Tp., Bounded as follows: On the north by lot No. 96 and Isaac Frink, east by Isaac Frink, south by George Stillman and A. R. Stillman and west by Alonzo Dwight, Containing Seventy-nine and Three-tenths Acres with the usual allowance for roads &c., of which about Forty acres are improved, with two frame houses, two frame barns, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Foster Reynolds.

ALSO—Two Hundred and Fifty acres of land in Wharton township, Bounded on the north and west by lands of Hunsicker, on the east by lands of Joseph S. Silver, Jr, and on the south by lands of Fish & Bensley; about Thirty acres of which are improved with one frame house, two log houses, one log barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Gershom S. Corwine, Christopher A. Corwine and Smith Corwine.

D. C LARKABEE, Shff.
Coudersport, Pa., Jan. 30, 1865

Auditor's Report.

Balance Due from Lewis W. Lyman, Treasurer of Potter County for 1863 *and* 1864, *to the various Township and School Districts January* 1, 1865, *as pr Auditors' Statements filed in the Commissioners' Office and in the Prothonotary's Office.*

	School.	Town.
Abbott,	80,76	39,21
Allegany,	20,60	46,47
Bingham,	3,70	9,78
Clara,	35,14	23,54
Coudersport,	2,46	2,94
Eulalia,	135,28	39,71
Genesee,	42,81	224,48
Harrison,	7,91	73,56
Hebron,	77,01	222,98
Hector,	30,81	38,71
Homer,	63	23,34
Jackson,	19,13	64,66
Keating,	78	28,10
Oswayo,	55,11	45,08
Pike,	*12,72	15,98
Roulet,	33,63	3,44
Sharon,	13,51	13,98
Stewartson,	217,74	186,29
Summitt,	45,94	16,16
Sweden,	41,23	38,84
Sylvania, due Treasurer,	18,27	
Sylvania,		119,85
Ulysses,	2,92	7,48
West Branch,	56,90	66,63
Wharton,	223,08	43,39

Mr. Lyman desires the Town and School Treasurers to call for the funds due to them as he does not wish to hold them in his hands. The particulars of each amount may be seen in the book of Auditors' Reports in the Commissiorers' Office.

There is also in the hands of the Treasurer of Cash, (since paid to his successor Arch F. Jones)—

Bounty,	986,16
County,	663,15
Relief,	932,20

W. B. GRAVES, S. H. MARTIN, L. BIRD, } Auditors.

Coudersport Jan 21, 1864.

STATEMENT

OF the Receipts and Expenditures of Potter County for the year ending on the 31st day of Dec., A. D. 1864;

Rec'd from county and special taxes for 1864 and previous yr's	$13742	84
Rec'd from Relief taxes for 1864 and previous years	2528	19
Rec'c Bounty taxes for 1864	9733	16
Total Receipts	26004	19
Paid for Assessors wages	450	48
" Auditors wages	140	00
" Commissioners wages	920	12
" M.D. Briggs Com's bal' for '62	3,99	
" Com's wages balances for 1863	99	15
" Commissioners clerk hire	500	00
" " " extra	7	00
" Balance for clerk hire for '63	97	24
" Election expenses	1791	80
" Relief to Soldiers' families	963	25
" Money refunded	22	86
" Commonwealth costs	430	03
" Grand jurors fees	169	35
" Travers " "	231	38
" Stationary	173	84
" Fuel	60	88
" Attorney fees for 1863	60	00
" Jail and Penitentiary expenses	332	50
" Qualification fees	46	05
" Court expenses	178	70
" Road views	199	00
" Public printing	293	00
" Wild cat bounty	6	75
" Damages by roads	20	00
" Com's expenses to Harrisburg	144	53
" C.S. Jones exp's to " for com's	41	00
" Justices returns	5	52
" Clerk of quarter sessions	45	10
" Prothonotary's fees	17	93
" Revenue Stamps	50	50
" Interest on Keating bond	66	00
" On bond to Isaac Benson	83	33
" " " " " "	5438	53
" On bonds to volunteers	4366	69
" Interest on bond to J.S. Mann	2	25
" Judgment to E. and D. Herr	731	62
" " " Wm. Bell	1348	54
" On bond to G. G. Colvin	314	61
" Repairs on public buildings	4	62
" " " sidewalks	12	50
" Tending Town Clock	15	00
" Incidental expenses	48	62
" Recorder's fees	2	50
" Court crier	18	50
" Coroner's inquest	4	87
" Clerk for com's at Harrisburg	5	00
Excess of receips over expenditures	6039	06
	26004	19

We do certify that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Potter County for the year 1864 is correct as appears from the records and vouchers in this Office.

Commissioners' Office, Jan 18, 1865.

R. L. NICHOLS, C. P. KILBOURNE, E. O. AUSTIN, } Comsrs.

Attest: L. B. COLE, Clerk.

STATEMENT

OF the Funds of Potter County on the first day of January A. D 1865

To amt of Comsr orders outstanding	$1087 42
" Judg't in favor of Warren County Bank	2760 53
" Int. on same, to Jan. 1, 1865	82,81
" Judg't in favor of E. & D Herr	4288 87
" Int. on same to Jan. 1, 1865	85 76
" Bond to John Keating	1100 00
" " " C. S. Jones	100 00
" Assetts over indebtedness	7924 08
Total indebtedness	17,429 52

Bounty Fund.

To bond to Isaac Benson for the loan of money to raise Vol's	$10000 00
" Int on same to Jan. 1, 1865	400 00
" Bond to J. S. Mann (since paid)	1000 00
" Am't due on bonds to vol's	72614 32
" In't on same to Jan. 1 1865	3388 60
" Bond to H.J. Olmsted (since paid)	300 00
Total amount of Bounty Fund	$87,702 92

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate amount of County indebtedness on the 1st of January 1865 including Bounty and Volunteer Bonds	$105132 44
NOTE—The aggregate amount of Bonds issued to Volunteers during the year is	$87300 00
The aggregate amount of Bounty bonds given for money loaned to pay Volunteers	$16700 50
Aggregate am't of Int. on same	540 57
	17,241 07
Aggregate am't of money and Bounty bonds given for Volunteer purposes	104,540 07
By amt of Co. taxes due from unseated lands, for 1864 less Treasurer's per centage	$4117 98
" Relief taxes due from unseated lands for 1864 less Treasurer's per centage	823 19
" Taxes due from seated lds and personal property for 1864 for county purposes	1204 81
" Relief taxes due from seated lands and personal property for 1864	272 15
" Military tax due for 1864	230 50
" County tax due from seated land and personal property for 1863	121 38
" Relief tax due for 1863	19 11
" Military " "	12 00
" Special " "	5 87
" County tax on seated l'nds and personal property for previous years	205 85
" Relief tax due for previous years	17 50
" Military tax due for previous years	26 77
" County tax due from seated lds returned unseated	61 42
" Relief tax due from seated lds returned as unseated	15 99
" Estimated co tax for 1865	8436 00
" " Relief " "	1859 00
	17,429 52

Bounty Tax.

By amt of bounty taxes due from unseated lands for 1864	16470 82
" Bounty taxes due from seated lands and personal property for 1864	10572 57
" Bounty tax ret'd as seated	227 20
" Indebtednes over assetts	60431 33
	87702 92
Aggregte amount of assetts including bounty taxes now outstanding for the year 1864	44701 11
Aggregate amount of indebtedness over assetts	60431 33
	105,132 44
NOTE—Aggregate amt of bounty bonds paid and canceled in the year 1864	14685 68
Leaving balance due to volunteers of	72614 32
	87,300 00
The aggregate amt paid on bonds given for money loaned on the 1st of Jan'y 1865	5308 50
Aggregate amt of Int paid on same	527 97
Leaving a balance due on bonds for money	11404 60
	17,241 07
Aggregate amt paid on money and bounty bonds	20522 15
Leaving a balance due on money and bounty bonds Jan'y 1, 1865	84,017 92
	104,540 07

We the Commissioners of the County of Potter, do certify that the foregoing Statement of the Funds of the said County of Potter on the first day of January 1865 is correct as will appear from the books and records of this office.

Commissioners' Office, Jan'y 18, A. D. 1865.

R. L. NICHOLS, E. O. AUSTIN, C. P. KILBOURNE, } Com'rs.

ATTEST: L. B. COLE, Clerk.