

M. W. McALPNEY, Editor.

That "Blessed baby" is likely to cost the English dear, an extra allowance of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year about to be voted to the Prince of Wales for its support.

One "blessed baby" in England makes ten thousand unblest. Yet the people in the Southern States are fighting to establish a government there will make them pay a corresponding tribute to the babies of Jefferson Davis; and the British Lords are doing all they can to saddle the ignorant poor of the South with this burden they seem so eager to bear.

The Scripture says, "Though thou shouldst bray (pound) a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President elect of the United States, was called on after the passage of the recent emancipation measures in Tennessee, and made a speech which rang like a bell. The early poverty of Governor Johnson makes him a hearty contemner of that slaveholding aristocracy whose feet have ever been set, with equal oppression, upon humble whites. He wrecks a noble vengeance upon his ancient enemies in the following indignant strain:

"The mighty principles of human rights and liberty have been pitted against monopoly and slavery. Yesterday you broke the tyrant's rod and set the captive free. [Loud applause] Yes, gentlemen, on yesterday you sounded the death knell of negro aristocracy, and performed the funeral obsequies of that thing slavery. You have opened the grave and let the carcass down, and all that remains is for you to seal the pit on the 22d of February—the anniversary of the day which gave birth to the Father of his Country. Consecrate your work on that day. I feel a heartfelt gratitude that I have lived to see it done, and that I have been permitted to perform my little part in this great drama. The blow has been struck, and slavery lies prostrate. An insolent, ignorant, unfeeling, hypocritical, nefarious, diabolical slave aristocracy has been tumbled to the ground. They who never learn that "Worth makes the man, and want of it the fool," who live on the real or imaginary honors of a buried ancestry, have at least learned that an ignorant, corrupt, aristocracy must go down."

**Oil, Salt, Copper and Lead.**  
From the N. Y. Petroleum Reporter.

The opening of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which traverses nearly the whole length of the Susquehanna River, in Cameron and Potter counties, Pennsylvania, has brought this wild region into prominent notice. The arable lands are of a red shale soil, and good for agricultural purposes, and the whole are of great value for their timber and minerals. The recent discoveries of petroleum and salt upon the waters of this stream, has caused a great speculation along the stream and its tributaries and the snows of winter do not prevent a search for the hidden wealth. Beaten paths through the snow and excavations in the frozen soil and on the ice-bound streams indicate the search for gas, coal, and copper, which abounds there. From appearances this wild and neglected mountain region bids fair to exceed in mineral wealth, any other State. It is announced that the Hon. John Magee & Sons, of Watkins, New York, the proprietors of the well known "Fall Brook coal mines" have purchased two thousand acres of land near the mouth of the First Fork of the Susquehanna, and near the line of Potter and Cameron counties, which is said to contain petroleum, salt, iron, coal, copper, and lead, in considerable quantities, and is of untold value. The wealth and business energy of this company is a sufficient guarantee for the full development of the property, and oil wells will be sunk, and coal shafts opened at an early day upon this tract. On the mountain about one and a half miles from the railroad, is another of those singular phenomena exactly similar to the one on the mountain between the celebrated Blood and Tarr Farms, on Oil Creek. There is an opening in the mountain about eight feet in diameter, from which is constantly escaping a volume of gas and steam, which in a clear day may be seen one fourth of a mile; at about ten feet down this opening divides into two parts, diverging from each other, and a stone thrown in may be heard rumbling down the sides until the sound is lost in the distance. This point is about fifteen hundred feet above tide water, and is now attracting a great deal of notice. The small or effluvia from this gas, like that from flowing wells, is sickening, and when exhaled for a length of time causes vertigo and vomiting. It is no doubt one of the great laboratories, where constant distillation of mineral and vegetable matter is going on, and the explosive force of the gas has at some period made this opening. Its exact similarity to the proclamation referred to on Oil Creek is somewhat remarkable, and by the reference to the issue of your paper of January 4th, it will appear that the levels of this stream are those of Oil Creek. The whole region

is one of rich mineral deposit, and we understand that specimens of iron and copper from the First Fork are now in this city for examination and analysis.

**FACTS ABOUT THE 7-30'S.**  
THE ADVANTAGES THEY OFFER.

**THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY.**—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes or bonds and mortgage, it will be payable in the same currency as the Government pays with, and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole property of the country. While other stocks fluctuate from ten to fifty, or even a greater percent, Government stocks are always comparatively firm. Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other securities; for while a thousand speculative bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they are never below par and are often above.

**ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.**—The general rate of interest is six percent, payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five coupons, or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank of Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon that is payable will every where be equivalent, when due, to money. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar, upon the notes, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

It is CONVERTABLE into a six per cent gold bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 Loan has the option of accepting a payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent gold interest bond the principal payable in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent per annum, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

**ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.**—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best savings bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with the government will receive almost 50 per cent more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings Bank receives \$50 a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings Bank he receives \$73. For those who wish to find a safe convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

**THE HIGHEST MOTIVES.**—The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

**THE WESTERN HOG TRADE.**—The number of hogs packed in this city, is estimated at 338,000, being a deficiency, as compared with last season, of 22,000 head. At Chicago the packing foots up 780,000 against 804,000 last year, being a falling off of about 150,000. The falling off in the whole west will fall but little short of 700,000 head. In the number shipped East there is also a large deficiency.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation congratulating the people of Missouri and Tennessee on the adoption of the ordinance abolishing Slavery in those States, and appointing the 22nd inst. as a holiday in honor of these events.

**THE GREAT WEST.**

A TRIP of four thousand miles through the heart of the West awakens a kindling thought of the greatness of the Republic. The West is the Empire, a fact unacknowledged at the East, because the East knows not the West. But an impartial traveler soon perceives that the East is not the country. New York and New England are but the thumb and forefinger; the West is the rest of the hand.

A Western visit in summer is the best for seeing the country; in winter, best for seeing the people. And are they not the heartiest, friendliest, most hospitable of the human race? What a "Scotch welcome" may be, we know not; but if better than a Western welcome, it is better than a plain man deserves. Jostle a Westerner in the street, and at once you are acquaintances; meet him the next day, and you are old friends. A shake of the hand in the West has more grip in it than between New York and Bangor.—Child of the East, the West is the chief cradle of the parent. The universal New England element westward is not only the best part of the West, but the best part of New England; for only the courageous, the energetic and the conquering have had the will to quit Eastern homes for Western prairies. Thus the early Pilgrims to New England have their truest sons in the later Pilgrims from New England. A Yankee, therefore does not come to his full stature in Yankee land; the grown Yankee is the westerner. At the East he is a geranium in a pot, thrifty and prim; at the West, a geranium in a garden, where he grows rank, exuberant, and generous. New countries greater men's souls.

Does the West seek a heraldic sign? Let it choose a shock of corn. O boundless land of small houses and big barns! So fertile is the Great Valley that, as Jerome said of Australia, "Only tickle the earth with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest!" Though water comes from their full height by snow, corn stalks are yet standing in January so high that one riding among them on a tall horse, and rising in the strips, cannot touch the tops. The prairies—common-places, sad, and supreme—are the garden of the world. May they ever make farmers rich, and cattle fat!

Trade, the maker of cities, has amphibious opportunities in the West. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield forty eight thousand miles of waters augmented by a steamboat, a channel of navigation long enough to twice wrap the globe! Already the great lakes are partners with the Atlantic in a direct trade with Europe. The railroads are wearing out their tracks with hard work, and paying state debts with their profits. Chicago counts 250 trains coming and going daily at her depots, and says to New York, "Sir, you have not half so many!" And a New Yorker must say to this wondrous water-lily, of Lake Michigan, "All hail Chicago,—a czar of the West, and miracle of cities!"

The daily press of New York scatters its leaves very thinly through the West. Mr. Greeley's *Weekly Tribune* goes everywhere, but the metropolitan dailies set westward only to meet the counter-current of the Cincinnati press, chiefly *The Commercial and Gazette*; which, in turn, cover the country as the water does the sea; till they meet the widespread *Chicago Tribune*; which, in like manner divides the Southwest with the *St. Louis Republican* and the *Missouri Democrat*. All these journals are able and influential—growing rich faster than their brethren in New York. The great influence which the New York press undoubtedly exerts upon the whole country is, in the West an influence not directly upon the people but upon the journals. But even this influence is diminishing, not increasing. New York perhaps will always remain the metropolis of the Union; but it can never become like Paris to France.

Western churches, Sunday-schools, and day-schools thrive like saplings. An Eastern man, hearing habitually of Western churches as being strong. And yet many, like young lions shake their locks for very strength. In St. Louis, on a single Sunday, we saw two church-debts killed, each at a stroke—a Methodist church paying \$15,000, and a Presbyterian \$39,000. Perhaps no other city canceled \$45,000 of church debt on that day. The largest Sunday school in America (judged by attendance, not the roll list) is west of the Mississippi—founded by Brig. Gen. Fisk, who equally well commands an army, administers a department or conducts a children's meeting. In Chicago, a mission school originated in a railroad car, is now larger than any in New York. And the largest depository of Sunday school books is neither in Philadelphia nor New York but Chicago.—Of two millions of population in Illinois, half a million are in day schools—a large proportion of school going children than in Connecticut or Massachusetts. But not to eulor our picture too highly; we eagerly say that a thousand Western churches, and a score of Western colleges are piteously pleading to be helped into strength, and the sooner their plea is heeded, the better for the whole country. Of all our struggling theological seminaries, the one most important to be speedily equipped is the Congregational Seminary at Chicago. Nursery of churches, shall itself go ununsured? Looking now like a log cabin, who volunteers to build it in marble?

With sorrow we confess that the Legislature of Illinois is a body of flueer look ing men than the Legislature of New York—better heads for a photograph.—And if Washington should be captured by rebels, the Missouri Constitutional Convention would be no bad exchange for Congress. Throughout the West, patriotism burns like a flame—as if it caught extra fire from the sunset. We may be pardoned for mentioning that a good woman now living in Abraham Lincoln's home at Springfield planted a handful of morning glory seeds at the foot of a pillar by the rear stoop, and was surprised to find the mass of growing vines flowering into three distinct stripes of color—red, white, and blue; not from any design in planting, but from mere accident of growth a patriotic freak of nature, made as if to give a butiful proof of the indigenous loyalty of the West—the very soil of the President's garden testifying what flag ought to wave over the land! Reeling our feet at the grave of Elijah Lovjoy, martyr of liberty, and looking forth from that historic dust moldering in one of the hundred hill tops of Alton, we gazed on a majestic landscape wherein the Mississippi and Missouri join their far coming floods. Those mighty rivers flow in the self same channels now as when that grave was new made; but the thoughts of a mighty people flow in how changed a course since then! Twenty seven years ago, Illinois and Missouri clasped guilty hands for that assassination, but now it is no prophetic secret that Illinois, before Washington's next birth day, will blot her Black Laws from the statute book, and Missouri has already filled the world with the shout of her freedom!

And what of the West beyond the West? The Mississippi is the center, not the edge of the country. The map of the Union has an empty half. Shall not a multitude of cities crowd it full? Seed of century plants are in its soil. Nations follow the sun, or ceasing to follow die. The great republic is on its march across the continent, Freedom, lover of mountains, sits in the Sierra Nevada, uttering the cry of the ages, "Westward Ho!" Whereunto God adds His own command—Cast up, cast up the highway!—*Independent.*

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**  
AFTER the vote taken in the House on the Constitutional Amendment to abolish slavery forever, in the United States and territories, and the tally-sheet was handed from the Clerk's desk to the Speaker, he said:  
"On the passage of the Joint Resolution; the vote is, yeas, 119; nays, 56.—The constitutional two-thirds majority having been obtained, the Joint Resolution is passed!"  
What followed—how all rules were forgotten, how the Speaker nor the opposition, nor even the whole House could restrain the galleries; how gentlemen cheered and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs as if musles and veins were quivering and pulsating with fire; how the flood of great rejoicing swept over and washed out all possible legislative proceedings. The youngest boy that saw it, in his grey hairs recount the story in another and a better time, to the children of another generation, as the most memorable event of the nation's history.

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."  
The vision of the great expounder of the Constitution is realized! His eyes were not worthy to see it, but at last the flag he loved so dear floats over the armies that surround the rebellion as with a wall of fire over the navies that guard the coast, in every land and clime, "LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

**A SENSIBLE VIEW.**—Le Temps, a leading and influential French journal published in Paris, in closing a review of the events of the year 1864, makes the following candid admissions in reference to our great civil war:  
"In this rapid review the war in America must only appear for form's sake.—Europe can do nothing in the matter, and the most chimerical minds have ceased to speak of intervention. For the whole world this unprecedented struggle is a spectacle rich in lessons, at the same time formidable and consolatory. By the cost now imposed on the United States to extirpate slavery, it displays the terrible justice of its history, and shows, by that fearful sacrifice nations expiate the prolonged tolerance of wrong. It also exhibits, by the incredible facility of those sacrifices, that abundance of material and moral resources, of which no idea existed, and above all shows, by the little loss of liberty they have involved, that liberty is not fatally designed to perish in the tempests of civil wars. On this point all European ideas, including our own, are completely bewildered. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the manner in which it was accomplished, are the pledge of an indestructible liberty, and will remain in history as an imperishable pledge of political and moral greatness."

**GOOD NEWS FROM BRAZIL.**—Advice from Mr. Webb, the United States Minister at Rio Janeiro, received at the State department, brings the gratifying intelligence that the government of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the pirate Shenandoah from the ports of that empire. At the date of these advices Mr. Seward's answer in the case of the Florida had not been received at Rio.

**A Significant Resolve.**

Even Mr. Fernando Wood despair of the Confederacy. Yesterday heastonished the House of Representatives by offering the following resolution:  
"Resolved, That it is the duty of the President to maintain, in every constitutional and legal manner, the integrity of the American Union, as formed by the fathers of the republic; and in no event, and under no circumstances, to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remotest implication, the existence of any other federal or confederate government within the territory of the United States."

That he did this after the return of Mr. Singleton from Richmond, whither the latter went as a delegate from the pro-slavery leaders, makes his resolution the more significant. It means, probably either that the slaveholders, insurrection is, in the opinion of Mr. Singleton, ready to collapse, and therefore in that state when it is judicious to kick it; or else it may mean that Mr. Singleton was severely scolded by Jeff. Davis, and returned announcing that the rebel leaders cannot be dealt with as friends of any party in the North, but must be treated as enemies by all who, either from principles or interest, adhere to the Union.—*N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 1st.*

**ONLY FIVE LEFT!**—The House Committee on Revolutionary Pensions has reported a bill granting to the five surviving heroes of the infant Republic a gratuity of three hundred dollars per annum for the remainder of their lives.—The venerable list is as follows:  
Lemuel Cook, aged 98, Orleans Co., New York.  
Samuel Downey, aged 98, Saratoga Co., New York.  
William Hutchins, aged 100, Hancock Co., Maine.  
Alexander Marony, aged 94, Orleans Co., New York.  
James Barbour, in his 101st year Missouri.  
In July, 1863, eighteen were living.—In January, 1864, twelve—seven have since died.

The forty-eighth annual report of the American Colonization Society says the sale of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, given the society by the late John Stevens, of Maryland, was not the result of necessity, but the expense for wharfrage and care in port, and the loss of interest on the capital she might realize, induced the society to sell her for \$30,000, which will be invested in United States securities to be employed at some future time in the purchase of a suitable vessel to bear the same name. During the year 1864 the sum of \$91,455.74 was disbursed by the society. For the same period \$15,231.78 were received from legacies left the society \$6,767.87 from donations and collections, and \$12,000 from the United States Government.

**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 per Auditors' Statements filed in the Commissioners' Office and in the Prothonotary's Office.

School.	Town.
Abbott,	80.76
Allgany,	20.60
Bingham,	3.70
Clara,	25.14
Coudersport,	2.46
Euhalia,	135.28
Genesee,	42.81
Harrison,	7.91
Hebron,	77.01
Hector,	30.81
Homer,	63
Jackson,	19.13
Keating,	78
Oswayo,	55.11
Pike,	13.72
Routlet,	33.63
Stearns,	13.51
Stewartson,	217.74
Summit,	45.94
Sredent,	41.23
Sylvania, due Treasurer,	18.27
Sylvania,	119.85
Ullyses,	2.22
West Branch,	66.90
Wharton,	223.08

Bounty,	386.16
County,	652.15
Relief,	932.20

**Auditors.**  
W. B. GRAVES,  
S. H. MARTIN,  
L. BIND,  
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 years	\$13742.84
Rec'd from Relief taxes for 1864 and previous years	2528.19
Rec'd Bounty taxes for 1864	9723.16
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>26004.19</b>
Paid for Assessors wages	450.48
Auditors wages	140.00
Commissioners wages	220.12
M. D. Briggs Com's bal for '62	3.98
Com's wages balances for 1863	99.15
Com's wages clerk hire	500.00
" " " extra	7.00
Balance for clerk hire for '63	97.24
Election expenses	1791.80
Relief to Soldiers' families	963.85
Money refunded	22.08
Commonwealth costs	430.86
Grand jurors fees	169.35
Travlers	231.38

Stationary	17
Fuel	80.88
Attorney fees for 1863	60.00
Jail and Penitentiary expenses	332.50
Qualification fees	46.05
Court expenses	178.00
Road wages	190.00
Public printing	283.00
Wild cat bounty	6.75
Damages by roads	20.00
Com's expenses to Harrisburg	144.83
C. S. Jones exp'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	86.00
On bond to Isaac Benson	83.33
" " " "	5438.63
On bonds to volunteers	4366.69
Interest on bond to J.S. Mann	2.25
Judgment to E. and D. Herr	431.24
" " " Wm. Bell	1348.24
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 cries	18.50
Croner's inquest	4.87
Clerk for com's at Harrisburg	5.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	6039.96

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. KILBOURN, } Comrs.  
E. O. AUSTIN  
Attest: L. B. COLE, Clerk.

**STATEMENT**  
Of the Funds of Potter County on the first day of January A. D. 1865.  
Total amt of Comrs orders outstanding \$1087 42

Judg't in favor of Warren County Bank	2760.58
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
Assets over indebtedness	7924.08
<b>Total indebtedness</b>	<b>17,429.52</b>

**Bounty Fund.**

To bond to Isaac Benson for the loan of money to raise Vol's \$10000.00	\$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
Int on same to Jan. 1 1865	3388.60
Bond to H. J. Olmsted (since paid)	300.00
<b>Total amount of Bounty Fund</b>	<b>\$87,702.92</b>

**CAPITULATION.**

Aggregate amount of County indebtedness on the 1st of January 1865 including Bounty and Volunteer Bonds	\$105132.44
Noted—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 amt of Int. on same	540.57
Aggregate amt 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 lnds 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 tax for 1865	8436.00
" Relief " "	1859.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,429.52</b>

**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	227.29
Indebtedness over assets	60432.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>87702.92</b>

Aggregate amount of assets including bounty taxes now outstanding for the year 1864 44701.11  
Aggregate amount of indebtedness over assets 60431.33  
195,132.44

Noted—Aggregate amt of bounty bonds paid and canceled in the year 1864 14685.68  
Leaving balance due to volunteers of 72614.32

**STATEMENT**  
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

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. KILBOURN, } Comrs.  
Attest: L. B. COLE, Clerk.