

FREEDOM. UNIVERSAL-COMPLET.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1865. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, to all to whom these presents may come, greeting: Know Ye, That whereas the Congress of the United States, on the first of February last, passed a resolution which is in the words following, to-wit: "A resolution submitting to the several Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States."

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, to-wit: "ARTICLE XIII. Section 1. 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."

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." And whereas it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama—all 27 States:

And whereas, The whole number of States in the United States is thirty-six: And whereas, The before specified named States, whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue, and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved the twentieth day of April, 1818, entitled "an act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Department of the State to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetyeth.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CASE OF DESERTION.—One of the most cruel and outrageous cases of desertion that we have ever been called upon to chronicle, has just come to light in this village. Miss Nancy Layton, a lady recently employed as a seamstress in the clothing store of C. M. Woodward & Co., was married on Friday night, last, to a man calling himself Harry Harris, who has been employed about the village for six months past as a carpenter. Harris has been very assiduous in his attentions to Miss Layton for some time past, and she supposed him, as did others who know him, to be an honorable, industrious man. The lady had about \$1500 in the hands of friends in this section, that had been left her by her father. Over eleven hundred dollars of this money had been collected in the marriage, in greenbacks, and drafts payable to the order of Harris. Yesterday (Wednesday), the couple took the afternoon freight train for Elmira, with all the money and drafts safely in Harris' pocket. The ostensible object of the trip was to visit Philadelphia, where Harris pretended to have friends. Arriving in Elmira Harris directed his wife to remain in the cars while he went out to attend to checking their baggage, telling her they would go on to the same train. She did so, and that was the last she saw of her husband. The train was switched off as usual, and she soon learned that she had been deceived; that to go to Philadelphia by either route it was necessary to change cars at Elmira. The baggage was found upon the platform, Harris' trunk with her own, but Harris himself had mysteriously disappeared, and all efforts to find him were unavailing. The deserted wife was left without a cent of money to pay her fare back to this place. Some of her friends went up to Elmira to day and returned with her on the train this evening. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police, and \$500 reward has been offered for the arrest of Harris. Watkins Express.

EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON ASCENSION AND DESCENT.—On Wednesday of last week Mr. Lowe, the balloonist of Centre Park, together with Mr. John Van Tine, ex-Governor, and Mr. Joseph Bedell, of Flushing, L. I., made an ascent from the amphitheatre. A note cloud appeared in the sky, and the general opinion was that the balloon would not get off. It was being steadily in the air, struck a southerly current, which carried it over the upper part of the city to the west shore of the North River. At this time the balloon was at an elevation of a little more than two thousand feet, so that the city, with its hurrying passengers and busy traffic, was plainly visible to the voyagers. Wishing to afford his passengers a view of the east side of the city, Professor Lowe lightened the balloon, which immediately ascended till between one and a half and two miles high. Here a northwesterly current of air seized upon the balloon and carried it over East River to Egg Island shore, when the string was pulled, and in descending the balloon struck the original current, which brought it back to 58th Street and Third Avenue, within four blocks of the point from which it started. Probably no balloon ever ascended so high and remained so long in the air, and yet came back so near to the starting point. It was towed back and anchored within the amphitheatre without any of the passengers being obliged to leave the car.

SEVERE ACCIDENT FROM A GUN.—Mr. Thomas Brown, of Watson township, met with a serious accident from a gun on Friday last. The gun burst into pieces, one piece passing clear through his arm near the elbow. It was feared that he would lose his arm, but we learn that he is likely to recover without resorting to amputation. The bone of his arm was not broken, but was injured by the piece of metal passing through. Jersey Shore Vidette.

A powerful revival of religion is in progress at Elmira, under the labors of Rev. E. P. Hammond.

TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : DEC. 27, 1865.

With MALICE toward none, with CHARITY for all, with FIRMNESS in the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. ABRAHAM LINCOLN—MARCH 4, 1865.

Let us thank God and take courage! Slavery is at last forever abolished by Constitutional amendment. We publish elsewhere Mr. Seward's proclamation of civil freedom to every man, woman, and child in the republic. This is a memorable year; a year of grand triumphs in the cause of human progress.

We see that Hon. S. F. Wilson is put on two of the standing Committees of the House—Pensions, and Public Buildings and Grounds.

We are under renewed obligations to our brethren of the press for generous congratulations upon the projected improvement of the AGITATOR.

A PAIR OF CHICKENS.

But for the purchase of a pair of chickens probably this article would not have been written. The case is this: There is a great deal about high prices for everything eatable and wearable. Everybody grumbles. We have grumbled—and kept on buying—until grumbling came to be a sort of habit. We called at the meat shop and asked for steak, or chop, or roast as the case might be; and twenty cents a pound—the invariable reply—went to the marrow of our pocket.

Finally, people began to ask us if we couldn't do something to bring down the high prices; and we thought not. But happening to purchase a pair of chickens, and to pay for them at the rate of twenty cents a pound, our indignation arose like one regenerated, and caused us to inquire into the philosophy of present high prices.

Looking at the Towanda market rates we find that Potatoes are 75 cents a bushel; here they are \$1.00. Chickens are 14 cents a pound in Towanda, and 20 cents here. Turkeys are 16 cents a pound in Towanda, and 22 cents here.

In York, Pa., Potatoes are 60 cents a bushel, Chickens 50 cents to \$1 per pair, beef from 15 to 18 cents, pork 14 to 18 cents, mutton 12 to 16 cents, lard 20 to 25 cents (30 cents here), and so on.

Why should Wellsboro be an exception? why should we pay more for eatables than they do in Towanda and York?

We answer: Because we have no outlet or inlet by rail, so as to bring produce and goods down to market prices elsewhere by competition.

Let us look at the case dispassionately.—Remonstrate with the farmers and they reply: "You traders charge us more than traders in Utting and Elmira; if they put it on us, we must put the tariff on our produce."

Just so. We do not begrudge the farmer such prices as he can get for his produce. For if the farmers are prosperous the country must prosper. But we ask them candidly to say if twenty cents a pound for chickens—which cost nothing to raise and fat-is not asked and taken, simply because they have the consumer at their mercy? Do they pretend to say that it costs even one cent a pound to raise chickens?

We guess not. Chickens are the scavengers of farm premises, and may be considered clear profit.

On the other hand—it is an apparent fact that our traders take a similar liberty with the consumers of their wares. They do business away from the great highways of travel and from trade centers; and, like other people who aspire to make money out of business, they sometimes charge exorbitantly because they have the consumer "on the hip." We suspect that both parties speak the truth of each other; but this re-creating system of doing business by barter, breeds bad blood between parties. It ought to be abandoned. The farmer may justly charge market prices for staples, less the cost of getting his stuff to market. And the trader may charge market prices (New York) for his wares, with the cost of transportation, waste and breakage, added. Thus—if beef is worth 20 cents in New York, the farmer may properly charge 20 cents, less the cost of getting his cattle to New York; and if sugar is retailing at 18 cents in New York, the grocer may charge 18 cents, with freight and wastage added, here in Wellsboro.

But are the prices fixed by this standard either by farmers or traders?

We guess not. New York market governs the butter trade, and nothing else. We send butter and cheese to the city, but not beef, or poultry, or potatoes.

We have tried to set a good example before the people in this respect. Paying, on an average, for the last three years, 250 per cent, more for paper, ink, and material than we used to pay ten years ago, we only advanced on paper 50 per cent and our advertising and job work 25 per cent. And while there has been no competition with us for three years, our prices for advertising and job work have been, and still are, from 25 to 50 per cent, lower than they are elsewhere. We put the Agitator down to \$1, in 1855; and the farmer brought us a cord of wood for \$1. We raised the paper to \$1.50, in 1863; and the farmer brought us a cord of wood for \$2.

Now we ask for a candid opinion: Have we not tried the experiment of selling below the market rates thoroughly? And can one man say that he met us half-way? It has cost us three times as much to print a paper, these three years, as it did ten years ago; yet we only charge half as much again now. Has any farmer or trader in this county met us half-way?

Not one. So, the excuse that these high prices, on both sides, are based altogether upon high prices for everything, is not valid. The truth is—and none of us are privileged to blink it—men take advantage of each other, to a greater or less extent, everywhere. Our isolated position, away from commercial highways,

puts us at the mercy of each other; and the quality of human mercy is strained. We like to "soak it" to each other when we buy and sell. Don't we? So much for a pair of chickens.

Should you invite a man to sit down at your table and partake of the best your larder afforded, and he should hasten to accept your hospitality; and having picked a bone should fling it in your face—you would not have a very exalted opinion of that ungrateful and ill bred guest, nor would you "hasten" to proffer him your hospitality again.

Or should you find a man shivering in the winter cold, thinly clad and badly shod, and should invite him to enter your house and warm his shivering body; and having done so he should curse your house, and all who dwell therein—you would not sit down and write an essay on "Gratitude as the main-spring of human character."

Or, should your neighbor destroy your fences and crops, put a torch to your barns and granaries, and cut the throats of your children; and you, having overcome him, should invite him to return to reason and good citizenship; and he, in the hour of his subjugation should solemnly promise to live hereafter in peace with you and yours, yet should employ the first hour of his release and pardon in cursing you—you would not descend upon the beauties of pardon to high offenders against the laws and the be-asts of Order.

But if you, yourself, were an ingrate, a murderer, an incendiary, and a defier of law and order, you would be the apologist of such men. You would preach moderation in dealing with such offenders, and find some lawyer-like excuse for such outrageous conduct.

Therefore, we are in no wise surprised to see that the sympathizers of treason in the North entirely overlook the fact of the baseness and black ingratitude of certain prominent rebels who have been all submission until pardoned, and have gone out cursing the Government whose clemency they sought and received, with the pardon in their hands and the ink not yet dried upon it.

We say again what we have said before—that the clemency of the President was well exercised. It was well to give to the world some idea of the unutterable baseness of character which resulted in the most inexcusable treason the world ever witnessed.

Should you awake some night and find a robber departing with your valuables, we are not certain that it might not be well to offer him your carriage in which to carry away his booty.

That might shame him somewhat; or it might send a shaft of remorse home to his reckless soul; and he might soften so much as to leave your small change with you so that you could make change with your butcher.

However—opinions, like tastes, differ. Some people would insist on a gag-bit for such a period of time as might be sufficient to bring on a condition of great humility, at the very least.

Many times a day we are asked: "what will they do with Jeff Davis?" and—"Is there any danger of Congress letting those (unreconstructed) reconstructed rebels in?"

There can be but one reply to the first question, as we see it; and that is: "Jeff Davis will be deliberately tried for treason, and if convicted, as he must be, hung." We say this not because we know anything beyond what every man may know; but because this is the only reply that any man's self-respect will admit of being made. If a man guilty of the highest known crime and so smeared from crown to heel with the blood of innocence as is Davis is to be turned loose upon society, then what crime should be punished, what man can commit crime punishable with death?

And as to the latter question—it is not at all probable that any State will be permitted a representation in Congress until it brings forth fruit meet for repentance. That is, it must repudiate—at once and forever—Slavery, and the rebel debt. And it must also make some provision for its liberated slaves.

Reconstruction is a work of time. The wire edge of defeat cuts the rebel leaders to the quick. But the Union lives in the hearts of the masses, and therefore can never die.

XXXIXth Congress—1st Session.

MONDAY, Dec. 18. SENATE.—A bill was introduced extending the privileges of jurors in trials for public offenses against the United States, which provides that they shall not be held incompetent for having formed an opinion from current news, or newspapers. Resolutions in reference to the death of the President were introduced, providing for the proper observance of the 12th of February next.

HOUSE.—Credentials of members elect from Arkansas were referred to the select Committee. A resolution giving the opinion that no State, lately in rebellion should be admitted until it had repudiated the rebel debt and, and refused compensation for freed slaves. Bills were introduced as follows: to prevent any advocate of polygamy from holding office in Utah; and one to consolidate certain sections of the banking law. Resolutions were offered as follows: instructing the Freedmen-Committee to inquire into the expediency of additional legislation to secure full political rights to colored citizens in the late revolted States; and one calling for information why Jeff Davis had not been tried for treason, was laid over. A message was received from the President relating to the condition of the late rebel States, upon which a long debate ensued. Thaddeus Stevens made a long speech, very able, but impracticable.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19. SENATE.—A resolution authorizing the President pro tem, to appoint a special committee on Reconstruction was passed. A bill granting a pension of \$20 per month to those who have lost both feet in the service, also passed. The message of the President, concerning the condition of the late rebel States was received, and characterized as a white-washing document by Mr. Sumner. He explained that he meant no reflection upon the President.

HOUSE.—Credentials of members elect from Louisiana and Virginia were referred. The Com-

mittees on the Judiciary reported a resolution proposing to the State legislatures an amendment to the Constitution providing against the assumption, either by the general or State governments of debts contracted in aid of the rebellion, which passed—yeas 149, nays 11 (so there are eleven open traitors in Congress!).

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20. SENATE.—The bill to abolish all political distinctions of color in the rebellious States was called up and debated by Mr. Sumner with usual asperity. 3 P. M., the Senate adjourned to the 5th of January.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, of Pa., introduced a bill to double the pensions of sufferers by the late war, and to enforce confiscation to provide the means of paying them. Resolutions demanding the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, and his punishment if convicted together with his accomplices, were ordered to be printed. The House adjourned to Jan. 5.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE.—A DWELLING-HOUSE and lot, with a good barn, on Pearl-st., near the Academy. House entirely refitted, and in good order. Also—A small house on Crafton-st. Prices low, and terms easy. Apply to L. BACHE, Wellsboro, Dec. 27, 1865-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Shipman, late of Farmington, dec'd, those indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to O. H. BLANCHARD, GEORGE WHITE, LYDIA SHIPMAN, Adm'rs. Farmington, Dec. 1865. 61*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, bearing date Dec. 4, 1865, the following described real estate, late the property of Rhoda Robbler, dec'd, will be offered at public sale on the premises, January 20, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., to-wit: An undivided half part of a tract of land in the township of Rutland, Tioga county, bounded as follows: North by lands of Andrew Robbler, east by lands of Charles Sherman and Seely Wilson, south by lands of James Wilson and west by lands of H. P. VanNess—containing 50 acres, about 25 acres improved, with frame house and frame barn thereon. Terms—One-half cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in six months thereafter, with interest. CONTINE CONNELLY, Rutland, Dec. 27, '65. Adm'r Rhoda Robbler, dec'd.

I AM SELLING off My new Stock of Goods FIFTY PER CENT. LOWER THAN THIRTY DAYS AGO. CALL AND SEE! Wellsboro, Dec. 27, 1865. O. BULLARD.

TIOGA CO. COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Royal Wheeler and Victor Case, Esq's, Associate Judges in Tioga county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 10th day of Nov'r, 1865, and in their behalf appearing in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in Wellsboro, on the 10th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. LEROY TABOR Sheriff.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our improved Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Upper and under feed. Warranted to sew any kind of fabric. Sold on commission. The only machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully equal to those of \$75, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$700, \$800, \$1,000, \$1,200, \$1,500, \$2,000, \$2,500, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000, \$6,000, \$7,000, \$8,000, \$10,000, \$12,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, \$25,000, \$30,000, \$40,000, \$50,000, \$60,000, \$70,000, \$80,000, \$100,000, \$120,000, \$150,000, \$200,000, \$250,000, \$300,000, \$400,000, \$500,000, \$600,000, \$700,000, \$800,000, \$1,000,000, \$1,200,000, \$1,500,000, \$2,000,000, \$2,500,000, \$3,000,000, \$4,000,000, \$5,000,000, \$6,000,000, \$7,000,000, \$8,000,000, \$10,000,000, \$12,000,000, \$15,000,000, \$20,000,000, \$25,000,000, \$30,000,000, \$40,000,000, \$50,000,000, \$60,000,000, \$70,000,000, \$80,000,000, \$100,000,000, \$120,000,000, \$150,000,000, \$200,000,000, \$250,000,000, \$300,000,000, \$400,000,000, \$500,000,000, \$600,000,000, \$700,000,000, \$800,000,000, \$1,000,000,000, 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