SYNOPSIS OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. CURTIN sent in his annual message on the 30th ultimo. It is an interesting document, and we regret that our space does not admit of its publication entire. We give herewith the pith of the message.

Total in the Treasury for the year ending Nov. 30, 1865, $8,162,193,30.

Payments for the same period, $5,788,525,16.

Balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1865, $2,373,668,14.

The public debt has been reduced $745,811,26, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1865.

The public debt Dec. 1, 1865, was $37,476,258,06. And the assets in the Treasury at the time were $13,623,668,14, leaving the debt over assets at $23,852,589,92. This shows a reduction of the liabilities of the the State, of $2,655,579,02, since Nov. 30, 1860.

The war being ended, the Governor urges the relief of the people from the pressure of debt incurred in the prosecution of the war.

He recommends that no appropriations be made for any but those public charities known as Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums.

He proposes the equalization of the taxes upon corporations throughout the State, and recommends that all appropropriations hereafter be named in the exact sum in the law authorizing them.

Regarding the reduction of the State tax upon real estate he says:

"Considering the improvement of the condition of the Treasury, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, *to reduce or even repeal the ordinary* State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of $3,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed."

He then proceeds to review the action of the people of the commonwealth during the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The number of troops furnished the service, from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

During the year	1861		130,594
Do	do	1862	71,100
Do	do	1863	43,046
Do	do	1864	91,704
Do	do	1865	25,840
			362,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States navy. He further states:

"An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty-three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

"The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announced to the war Department that over 4,000 men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders.

"It is our proud privilege to have it to remember, that the first military aid from the loyal States, which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 18th day of April, and that, when the Capital of the Nation was, the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were the first troops sent forward.

"From the beginning of the war to its close, the State has never faltered in its support of the Government.

"Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld or squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field, is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of a message, without doing injustice, or perhaps, making invidious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for in an act of Assembly already passed; and on this subject I commend the report of the Executive Military Department to your favorable consideration. It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battle-field; nor it is possible to do justice to the many patriotic Christian men who were always ready to respond when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence.

"Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field, by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic—christian benevolence of the women of the State."

Of the education of soldiers orphans, he says:

"The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the State, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact, that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 applications in all have been allowed and orders issued for their admission, many of whom had been admitted since his report. It will also be seen, that the largest appropriation, that ever will be required, will be for this and the two ensuing years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have therefore commended this charity to you, and I deem it unecessary to add another word, in asking a continuation of an appropriation, which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could device or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell, their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose, that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation, which is to bless the little ones providing comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime."

Of the militia called out to repel invasion he says:

"At the time of invasion of the North, in 1863, by the rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The men came forward promptly, to the number of 36,588, of whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mustered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence not necessary to be here stated."

The Governor commends the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers to the consideration of the legislature.

He further says:

"I commend to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of providing for the relief of our many maimed and wounded soldiers. Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the adoption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question."

"The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and unsafe. The arms and amunitions of the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a million of dollars. I recommend that provision be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation."

"Since my last annual message, the late President of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and base assassination recorded in history. It will afford me pleasure and I will heartily unite with you in any expression of indignation at the crime, and of appreciation of the public virtue and services of its victim, Abraham Lincoln.

"My uniform course during the late war, was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the National authorities in all their measures to suppress the rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive my cordial support."

"During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every family has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphans, many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that peace has at last returned."

The Message is brief and clearly written.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 7, 1866.

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 orphans, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—A. LINCOLN—MARCH 4, 1865.

CIRCULATION 1,620.

GREAT FIRE!—A fire, originating in a brothel, broke out, in the village of Franklin, Venango Co., Feb. 1., destroyed $500,000 worth of property.

It now seems probable that Gen. Geary will receive the unanimous nomination of the State Republican Convention to assemble at Harrisburg on the 7th of March. Since our last issue went out, very many of the most influential papers in the State have declared for him. The minority are in bad humor over it, we perceive, and show their teeth. But the men who counsel the passing over of a true and tried soldier to take up any man in civil life not his intellectual equal, are either paid for their puffs, or lack judgment.

We stand where we have all along stood—giving preference to the man of scars above all others. And if we understand the voters of Tioga county they are with us, heart and soul. We risk little in saying that Tioga County is for Gen. John W. Geary, the heroic soldier and the upright man. He is no martinet. His war record, as well as his heart, is right. Of the several gentlemen who are named in connection with the place we have not a disparaging word to say. But they are not his superiors in ability, as they are not his equals in desert.

FOR SALE:—GOING, GOING.

We have a number of Copperhead exchanges; through them we get a full knowledge of the contents of the leading Copperhead Journals.

And in each and all of these Journals we find a singular and uniform advertisement.

It is common enough for people to give notice of the sale of chattels, of dry-goods, groceries, provisions, and real estate. One need not look beyond the columns of the AGITATOR to learn that fact.

But the Journals in question have introduced a new form of advertisement. They sold out their principles years ago; that was bad enough.

They now hawk the President of the United States as men hawk farm produce on the street.

In other words—they affirm that they have purchased ANDREW JOHNSON, and that henceforth he is surely theirs.

The consideration stated is the headship of a resurrected and rejuvenated Democratic party. For this they claim to have secured the favor of the President.

They announce that he no longer dispenses patronage to Abolitionists. This is put forward in evidence of the compact.

Very well. Let us look at it. But just let us say, for one we don't think that Andrew Johnson is a purchasable man. We regard their advertisement as a libel on a true man and an insult to the American people.

But let us meet them on their own ground—taking them at their word.

The President of the United States is but a man—but one man. The day in which living, successful parties can be founded upon the prestige of any man is past—we hope forever—with the American people. Parties, to endure, must be founded on high and ruling principles. The strength of Samson dwelt in his locks; but the strength of the Republican party dwells in its adherence to principles, and in that only. It took root in the conscienees of men. If it ever pluck itself up by the roots, and rally around the empty shadow of a name; or if it depart from the solid ground of enduring principles, it will die, as the Democratic party died, suddenly, unlamented, and without hope.

And it will deserve to die in case of such departure from the direct purpose for which it was raised up.

So with individuals. Position is the appliance of power. But there lives no man in America who can abandon the principles for which this nation has, through blood and fire, for four years contended, and draw a respectable minority of the virtuous after him.

The President of the United States sits where he does by virtue of the enlightened suffrages of a mighty party. They placed him there because they believed him to be tried, true and faithful; and for no reason so powerful and controlling as that they regarded him as the uncompromising enemy of the rebellion, its aiders and abettors.

So, then, if he prove faithless, and strike hands with the sympathizers with treason, that day the American people will fall away from him as from treason itself, and he will have for his supporters only the men who heaped abuse upon him while they believed him true to the Government, together with the wicked men so lately in arms against the Government, and their base sympathizers; the deserters and draft skulkers, whose countenance will damn him to everlasting infamy.

There lives no man on the face of the broad earth who has enough of prestige and popular confidence to sustain himself under such a burden of infamy.

For, look you: Even ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the most beloved of all Chief Magistrates since Washington, was unable to hold the loyal masses up to his standard of mercy and favor towards the chiefs of rebellion. Could he have carried a majority of the people away from their sense of justice? Never.—When men's consciences are once thoroughly awakened they value men only as men represent, and work for the triumph of, principles. Presidents, Governors, Legislators—all these are but the instruments of popular will. Of and in themselves they are nothing.

There was a time when MEN wielded great power. That time, as we said before, is gone by. So long as the President stands by the people the people will stand by the President. And not a day longer.

Who are these fellows who claim to have the ownership of Andrew Johnson? Here is the paper of one of them before us. He is a small dog, but he tones his yelp by that of the mastiffs of Journalism. In this paper we find him lauding Jeff Davis as a public benefactor! while Abraham Lincoln lived he reviled him in indecent terms. Now that he is dead he speaks of him with scorn as Satan might speak of Gabriel.

And the alleged ownership of Andrew Johnson rests in such fellows does it? Credulous we may be, but not enough credulous to believe that. Better have sold out to the very devil himself than to such feeble imitations of his devilship.

It is a slander; but mark the effect: The setting up of the claim even, is undermining, not the Republican party but confidence in the President. We exhort the people to remain hopeful and patient. Andrew Johnson may not come up to the popular sentiment in all respects. Neither did Abraham Lincoln. But if he acts with wisdom and according to his best light, as we think he has acted, and will continue to act, it is all any of us ought to ask. If he abandons principle, and becomes the dupe of traitors, he invites, and will receive, the severest condemnation of all rightminded men. Till then, trust him.

His views on Reconstruction are not ours; nor are they the views of the people.—But let us reflect that he, from his high position, may see more of the future than we do, who reside so far from the center of power.

Let us be patient and vigilant, proving all things and rejecting only the bad.

XXXIXth Congress---1st Session.

Our synopsis commences on the 26th January.

SENATE.—A disscussion on the bill to appoint Provisonal Governors for the late seceded States occupied nearly the entire session.

HOUSE.—A petition signed by ten thousand citizens and soldiers for the equalization of bounties to soldiers who served in suppression of the rebellion and for an increase of pensions to disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, was presented. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Coffroth, as against Kooutz, 16th Congressional District of this State. Coffroth is a moderate Copperhead. After a long debate upon the Constitutional amendment touching representation the House adjourned.

Jan. 29. SENATE.—A bill declaring that no State should have the power to make any difference in civil rights between its citizens on account of race, color, or condition, including suffrage, was introduced. The bill to limit the fees for collecting soldiers' claims, was passed. Mr. Trumbull's bill to protect persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights and to furnish means for their vindication was debated at length.

HOUSE.—A resolution declaring that the country demanded the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis was offered. Laid over. The District of Columbia Committee was instructed to report a bill excluding from suffrage all persons participating voluntarily in the rebellion. General Sherman here made the House a visit, and during a short recess made a brief speech. The discusssion of the Constitutional Amendment relating to taxation and representation was resumed by Mr. Raymond.

Jan. 30.—The Senate discussed the bill to protect all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights up to the hour of adjournment.

The House defeated a resolution for the admission of the Arkansas delegation, and proceeded with the discussion of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, as above. A resolution forbidding the payment of the claims of citizens of the South was taken up, but no conclusion arrived at. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was also discussed.

Jan. 21. In the Senate a petition from the women of Kansas asking for the right of suffrage was presented. A bill to regulate suffrage in the District of Columbia was offered. The bill in effect annuls the bill passed by the House, giving the right to vote to all citizens without regard to race. It also provides of a registry of voters. A resolution of thanks to Admerial Farragut was passed. Mr. Trumbull's bill noted in the forgoing, was taken up and discussed. Garret Davis made a speech of the 200th dilution to," and took occasion to be insolent to his betters, as usual.

In the House, the Constitutional amendment was reported with the clause relating to taxation stricken out, and in this shape passed—yeas 120, nays 46.—We gave the gist of this bill two weeks ago. The House session was rather tame, save a passage at arms between Thad. Stevens and Raymond, of the New York *Times*, in which the former came off best, as he always does.

Feb. 1. The Senate instructed its Committee on Reconstruction to report upon the expediency of soamending the Constitution as to make the authority of Congress to enforce its provisions by law, indisputable; more especially that which relates to the qualification of electors for Representatives. The resolution recommending the trial of Jeff. Davis by military Commission was taken up and debated at length, when debate was resumed upon Mr. Trumbull's bill; and the same was amended so as to declare all persons born in the United States, not subject to foreign powers (except non-taxed Indians) citizens.

The House took up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedman's Bureau (*passed by the Senate*) and voted to order the previous question on it Feb. 2.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG Jan, 24 1866.

HOUSE.—Mr. MANN, from the Judiciary Local, reported as committed a bill to erect a poorhouse in Tioga county.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREY the rules were suspended and the House took up the bill to increase the bounty tax in Jackson township, Tioga County, for the purpose of paying bounty bonds, which passed finally.

Jan. 25.—Senate.—Mr. COWLES introduced a bill to enable the Commissioners of Clinton County to borrow money. Also, a bill relating to the Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg R. R. Company.

HOUSE.—The resolution instructing our members of Congress to resist the admission of any of the late rebellious States into full fellowship until the organic law of the land shall have been amended to render the authority of the General Government paramount and to protect all persons in their rights before the law, and to secure an equal basis for representation, was taken up and debated at length.

Jan. 26. HOUSE. Mr. MANN presented a petition for an increase of the fees of constables and Justices of the Peace in Potter County. He also introduced a bill to exempt the several Counties of state from being sued for the balance found due by the Auditor General, and from paying interest on said balance until six months from date of settlement; and to extend the time in which State taxes may be paid.

Jan. 29. HOUSE. Mr. MANN introduced a bill to legalize the liquidation of judgments in foreign attachments since the act of 8th May 1865. Also a bill to incorporate the Bloss coal and mining company.

Jan. 30. HOUSE. An act relating to the fees of Justices and Constables was so amended as to include Tioga, Potter, and Lycoming counties. Read first time.

An act to authorize the erection of a poorhouse in Tioga County passed finally.

On the 31st ult., a bill requiring Railroad Companies to pay $7000 to the widow of minor child of a person killed while riding in the cars was offered in the House. The bill for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg was favorably reported. Another bill to make the legal working day 8 hours, was reported.

On the 1st instant, the provisions of an act prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons was extended to every County in the State by a vote of the House. An act providing for the perpetuation of the evidence of lost deeds was passed. An act repealing the Tioga landlord act of 1865 was considered.

ROBERTS & STOWELL

Will be found one door below Gunn & Tucker's Hardware Store, in the building formerly occupied by Borst & Seagers, which building they have refitted throughout, and intend keeping

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FRESH

MEATS,

consisting in part of

Alspice	Buus	Blacking	Beef
Cassia	Coffee	Candles	Crackers
Cheese	Cloves	Dried Apples	Ras. Coffee
Farina	Gelatine	Ginger	Hams
Indigo blue	Lead	Mustard	Molasses
Nutmegs	Oysters	Kerosene	Pork
Pepper	Powder	Pipes	Potatoes
Prunes	Peaches	Pickles	Rice
Raisins	Salt	Sweet Corn	Soda Carb.
Saleratus	Syrups	Starch (corn)	Shot
Starch, Gloss	Soaps	Sugars	Sardines
Tobacco	Teas	Tomatoes	Vinegar
&c.,	&c.,	&c.,	&c.

ESPECIALLY THE AND SO FORTH!

Which comprises everything designed for family use not mentioned above,

All of which we propose to sell as cheap as we can and live.

We claim to have as fine an article of

SYRUPS, SUGARS AND MOLASSES

as was ever offered in Wellsboro. Remember the place—one door below Gunn & Tucker's.

ROBERTS & STOWELL.

Wellsboro, Feb. 7, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Hiram Merrit and R. H. Close under the name of Merrit & Close, was dissolved Jan. 30, 1866, by mutual consent. Said Merrit has purchased the interest of Close and will continue the business by himself. The books and notes of the firm are left with said Merrit for settlement, and all demands against the firm will be paid by him.

H. MERRIT,
Farmington, Feb. 7, '66. R. H. CLOSE.

WANTED—
A Girl to do Housework,
Apply to J. F. CALKINS,
Presbyterian Parsonage. Wellsboro.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, Feb. 1, 1865:

Melrose, Adam Repard, Ben. Smith, Judson

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the *Dead Letter Office*.

SARAH M. ETZ, P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an election for Directors and other officers of the Wellsboro Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of Jno. N. Bache, Esq., in Wellsboro, Monday, March 5th proximo, from two to six o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

Feb. 7, 1866. M. H. COBB, Sec'y.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE TREASURY of Tioga County, for the year 1865.

RECEIPTS:

From Collectors of Seated tax, 1862	$86,80
" " " 1863	76,45
" " Relief " "	14,25
" " Militia " "	23,71
" " Seated " 1864	2938,69
" " Relief " "	1232,67
" " Seated " 1865	18031,87
" " Relief " "	$187,29
On Judgments and Notes	738,19
On Jury Fees, costs and fines	139,86
For Safe and brick sold	139,75
On Redemption land redeemed, '64	155,19
" " " '65	57,93
On lands returned for taxes	162,12
Total	$26984,77

EXPENDITURES.

COMMISSIONERS' WAGES:—	
Amount paid C. F. Miller	$266,50
" " M. Rockwell	346,00
" " E. S. Seeley	358.50
" " E. Hart	90,84
Total	$1061,84
COMMISSIONERS' COUNSEL:—	
Paid H. W. Williams and W. H. Smith	$75,00
COM'RS' CLERK:	
Paid Thomas Allen	$700,00
AUDITORS:—	
Paid Josiah Emery, auditing accts. of public officers	$24,00
Paid Co. Aud'rs, C. F. Veil, et al	174,90
Total	$198,90
TRAVERSE JURORS:—	
Paid S. O. Daggett, et al	$2138,79
GRAND JURORS:—	
Paid Charles Avery, et al	$738,18
CRIER:—	
Paid T. P Wingate	$132,00
Constables and Tipstaves:—	
Paid E. Nash, et al	$601,00
Justices:—	
Paid W. C. Ripley, et al	$50,05
Assessors:—	
Paid J. Griffin, et al	$769,20
Printing:—	
Paid M. H. Cobb	$143,75
Elections:—	
Paid L. H. Shumway, et al	$1124,32
Commonwealth Costs:—	
Paid A. S. Brewster, et al	$1173,28
District Attorney:—	
Paid J. B. Niles	$439 00
Bounty on Wild Cats:—	
Paid J. Keeney, et al	$6,75
Bridge Views:—	
Paid C. F. Miller, et al	$291,81
Bridge Repairs:—	
Paid James King, 2d, et al	$2331,19
New Bridges:—	
Paid James King, 2d, bridge at Cov'n,	$100,00
" " "	350,00
" Joseph Darling, et al. br'e Shippen,	418,85
" James King, 2d, bridge at Bloss,	200.00
" P. Hurd. bridge at Bloss,	6,00
" James King, 2d, Bridge at Bloss,	660,00
" Silas Allis, et al, bridge Richmond,	331,83
" Wm. Potter, et al, bridge Westfield,	1150,00
" O. H. Bartlett, bridge at Tioga	1100,00
" James King, 2d, bridge at Morris,	400,00
" John Howland, bridge at Osceola,	1400,00
Total	$6056,68
Damage to Improvements:—	
Paid A. Mitchell	$55,00
" John Clark, et al	45,00
" Daniel Lamb	50,00
" Orson Webb	20,00
" D. K. Marsh, et al	46,50
" M. English, et al	8,00
" W. Babb	10,00
Total	$234,50
Road Views:—	
Paid M. Rockwell, et al	$307,91
Stationery:—	
Paid H. Young, et al	$188,98
Clerk of Sessions:	
Paid J. F. Donaldson	$309,54
Inquest on Bodies:—	
Paid H. C. Bosworth, et al	$62,76
Distributing Assessments, &c.:—	
Paid M. Rockwell, et al	$123,70
Repairs on Jail, Court House and Grounds:—	
Paid L. Tabor, et al	$1610,92
Prisoners:—	
Paid W. D. Wilhelm et al	$665,32
Eastern Penitentiary:—	
Paid A. M. Spencer	$14,39
Penn'a Lunatic Hospital:—	
Paid A. M. Spencer	$256,25
Sheriff's Fees:	
Paid Leroy Tabor, summoning jury, &c.,	$117,30
Money Refunded:—	
Pdid J. E. Cleaveland, et al	$199,21
Postage:—	
Paid H. Young,	$6,00
Incidental:—	
Paid A. M. Spencer, stamp & office seal,	$18,63
" J. D. Jones, merchandise	4,30
" M. M. Bullard, express, &c	11,95
" H. S. Archer, express, &c	5,65
" E. B. Root, et al, express, &c	68,56
" A. M. Spencer, revenue stamps, &c.,	63,45
" A. M. Spencer, interest to Bank	30,00
" A. M. Spencer, interest on bonds	35,00
" W. Robinson, interest on bond	4,05
" J. E. Cleaveland, bill of costs	2,36
" N. Davis, coal, &c	40,15
" A. M. Spencer, coal, &c	4,50
" A. M. Spencer, bill of costs, &c	7,10
" C. F. Veil, services in making loan,	10,00
" A. M. Spencer, bo'y loan p'd Hall,	91,45
Total	$397,15
Wood:—	
Paid W. T. Mathers	$173,48
Merchandise:—	
Paid John R. Bowen, et al	$45,35
County Treasurer:	
Paid A. M. Spencer, commission on $28,828, at 3 per cent	$864,75
Do do on $99,924 79, at 1 per cent.,	999,24
Total	$1863,99
Relief Fund:—	
Amount of orders issued	$2263,94
Bounty Loan Certificates:—	
Amount of bonds of August, 1862, redeemed and cancelled	$1095,86
Amount of interest and instalments p'd on said bonds	3987,03
Total	$4082,89
Volunteer Bounty:—	
Paid E. H. Stevens, et al	$37,88
State Loan Tax on County:—	
Paid A. M. Spencer	$40,77
Total expenditures	$28747,39

C. F. Miller, Commissioner, in account with Tioga county, to county orders	$266,50
CR.—By 82 days' services at $3	$246,00
By travel	20,50
Total	$266,50
Myron Rockwell, Commissioner, in account with Tioga county, to county orders	$346.00
CR.—By 100 days' services, at $3	$300,00
By travel	35,28
By balance due	10,72
Total	$346,00
E. S. Seely, Commissioner, in account with Tioga county, to county orders	$358,50
CR.—By 109 days' services, at $3	$327,00
By travel	31,50
Total	$358,50
E. Hart, Commissioner, in account with Tioga county, to county orders	$90,84
CR.—By 30 days' services, at $3	$90,00
By travel	84
Total	$90,84

TIOGA COUNTY, [L.S.] We, the Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the matter therein set forth. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 13th day of January, A. D. 1866.

M. ROCKWELL.
E. S. SEELY, } Comm'rs.
E. HART,

Attest: THOS. ALLEN, Clerk.

A M. Spencer, Treasurer of Tioga county, in account with said county, from January 19, 1865, to January 12, 1866,

DR.—To co'y taxes outstanding for '62,		$386,88
Relief,		21,20
Militia,		35,00
County,	1863,	254,71
Relief,		101,56
Militia,		67,62
Bounty,	1864,	$260,33
County,		4265,92
Relief,		1802.33
Bounty tax assessed in 1865,		73463,97
County,		21937,49
Relief,		5483.17
Lands return'd, for taxes rec'd,		162,12
Judgments and notes received,		738,19
Jury fees, costs and fines rec'd,		139,86
Moneys rec'd safe & brick sold,		139,75
State taxes outstanding in '62,		31,51
State taxes outstanding in '63,		118,37
State taxes outstanding in '64,		1896,57
State tax assessed in 1865,		6691,97
Money rec'd on redemp'n of lands in 1864,		155,79
Money rec'd on same in 1865,		57,93
Moneys rec'd for bounty loans,		34720,00
Balance in Treasurer's hands on settlement of Jan. 1865,		4911,43
Total		$165,844,17
CR.—By county tax outstanding in '62,		$300,03
Relief,		21,20
Militia,		35,00
Abatem's & comm's c'y tax, '63,		68,02
Outstanding,		110,24
Abatem's and comm's on relief,		35,41
Outstanding,		52,00
Abatem's and comm'n on militia,		25,62
Outstanding taxes,		18,09
Abatem's on bounty tax 1864,		3868.63
Commission allowed Collec's,		689,46
Amount outstanding taxes,		287,29
Abatements on county taxes,		579,33
Commission to Collectors,		517,71
Outstanding county taxes,		230,19
Abatements on relief.		189,42
Commission to Collectors,		131,80
Outstanding relief taxes,		218,74
Abatements on bounty tax 1865,		6558,94
Commission to Collectors,		897,97
Outstanding bounty tax,		4205,01
Abatements on county tax 1865,		892,76
Commissions on county tax.		724,71
Outstanding county tax,		2378,15
Abatements on relief,		294,36
Commission to Collectors,		177,20
Outstanding relief taxes,		1824,32
State taxes outstanding in 1862,		31,51
Abatem'ts and commiss's 1863,		65.13
Outstanding State taxes,		51,10
Abatements on State tax 1864,		240,68
Commissions to Collectors,		156,45
Outstanding State tax 1864,		127,31
Abatements on State tax 1865,		255,29
Commission on State tax,		219,32
Outstanding State tax,		1189,99
Bounty loan bonds '62 redeemed and cancelled,		1095,86
Instalm's & interest p'd on same,		3987,03
Bounty loan bonds '64, redeemed and cancelled,		3605,61
Interest paid on bonds 1864,		1321,43
Bounty certificates March '64, redeemed and cancelled,		966,00
Instalments paid on bounty certificates March 1st, 1864,		83400,00
Interest p'd on bounty certificates of October, 1864,		7398,00
Instalments p'd on same by special agreement,		130.54
County orders red'd and canc'd as by Commissioners' receipt of January 3d, 1866,		18323,58
County orders red'd and canc'd as by receipt Jan. 10, 1866,		2398,68
Relief orders canc'd Jan. 3d,		2616,51
County orders canc'd Jan. 13,		785,01
State Treasurer's re'ts March 3d and April 4th, 1865,		439,61
Do July 3d,		3747,59
Do July 10,		1846,11
Commission on $28,835, 3 p cent,		864,75
Com'n on $99,924,79 bo'y, 1 p. c,		999,24
Com'n on $6,421,54 S. tax, 1 p. c,		64,21
Balance due by account and paid over to C. F. Miller, Treasurer in office, as per his receipt, dated Jan. 13, 1866, by ex-Treasurer Spencer,		4295,98
Total		$165,844,17

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Tioga county, having audited, adjusted and settled the above general account of A. M. Spencer, Treasurer of Tioga county, with said county and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that we found as above stated a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of four thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety eight cents, which was paid into the hands of his successor in office, C. F. Miller, as witness our hands this 13th day of January, 1866.

CHARLES F. VEIL,
D. L. AIKEN, } Auditors.
J. G. ARGETSINGER,

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES OF TIOGA COUNTY FOR BOUNTY CERTIFICATES & LOANS, JAN. 16, 1866.

DR.	
To amount of Bounty Loan Certificates issued in accordance with Resolution of Aug, 1862, to pay $50 to each volunteer to fill the quota of Tioga county, 7 ⅌ cent.	$17,166 00
To am't of Bounty Certificates issued by Commissioners March 1, 1864, payable in yearly instalments without interest (799 @ $300),	239,700 00
To am't of Bounty Certificates issued Oct. 1, 1864, payable in three yearly instalments from Oct. 1, '67, interest payable yearly @ 6 per cent.	148,200 00
To am't of Bonds issued for Loans to meet deficiency of Bounty taxes to pay first instalments of Bounty Certificates of March 1, 1864, @ 7 per cent.	29,787 75
To am't of Bonds issued for Loans as above, as per Resolution of Commissioners, interest at 7 3-10 per cent.	34,720 00
Whole Amount of Liabilities,	$469,572 75
CR.	
By am't paid by H. B. Card, late Treasurer, on Bonds of 1862, instalments and interest, as per his acct. of Jan. 1863,	$1,225 00
By am't paid by H. B. Card, instalments *on Bonds,*	1,604 50
By am't paid by same on interest, as per Auditors' settlement of Jan. 1864	912 74
By am't of Bonds of 1862 redeemed and canceled	633 87
By am't instalments p'd by A. M. Spencer on Bounty Certificates of March 1, 1864, as per Auditors' settlement of Jan. 19, 1865.	73,100 00
Bounty Bonds of 1862 redeemed and canceled,	882 44
Am't of instalments and interest paid on Bonds of 1862,	2,419 37
Am't of Bounty Loan Bonds of 1862 redeemed and cancel'd, by A. M. Spencer, late Treasurer, as per settlement of January 1866,	1,096 86
Am't of instalments and interest paid on the same	3,987 03
Am't of Bounty Loan bonds of 1864 redeemed and canceled,	3,605 61
Am't int, paid on bonds of 1864,	1,321 43
Bounty Certificates of March 1, 1864, redeemed and *canceled,*	966 00
Am't of instalments paid on Bounty Certificates issued to volunteers March 1, 1864 (24 instalments),	83,400 00
Am't of interest paid on Bounty Certificates of October 1, 1864,	7,398 00
Am't of instalments paid on the same by special Agents,	130 54
Total payments by the several Treasurers,	$182,632 39

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Tioga county, do certify that from the entries on the Auditors' Book, we find the above liabilities of the county existing in Bounty matters, and that such liabilities have been reduced as above stated by payment of bonds in full and instalments paid on the same by the Treasurers of Tioga county, up to January 16, 1866. Witness our hands the 16th of January, A.D. 1866. CHAS. F. VEIL,
D. L. AIKEN,
Wellsboro, Feb. 7, '66. JOHN ARGETZINGER
Auditors.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

WE have reduced the price of Flour $1 per barrel, Feed and meal 50 cents per cwt, and shall sell, FOR CASH ONLY,

C. J. HILL FLOUR, WRIGHT & BAILEY'S BEST WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, SPRING WHEAT FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, GROUND FEED, CORN MEAL, BRAN, &c., &c.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Wellsboro, Jan. 24, 1866.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, LAW BOOKS, MAPS,

NOVELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, POCKET KNIVES, FANCY ARTICLES.

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