lever the mould is closed and the "follower" pressed into it. When by another motion of the lever, the mould is opened, the glass article is taken out complete, perhaps it is goblet, or a tumbler, or a dainty wine glass, or a celery glass, or a large beer mug, with a handle on all complete. Whatever it is, it is perfect and complete.

The articles made are not all pressed. Perhaps it is for cut glass ware, and then it is blown and worked up smoothly and deftly by hand. The large jars also are blown rather than pressed.—These jars are taken, by some strange attraction, on the ends of rods and thrust into the mouths of the "glory holes" till almost at the melting point again, when they are returned to the workman, who gives them the final shaping touches. After they have been formed, all the glass, both pressed and blown, is placed in the annealing oven to temper.

In the finishing-room little grindstones are whirling in all directions. One man has a stand near him filled with all manner of the finer bottles for druggists. He seizes a glass stopper, fastens it on a kind of spindle and fits over it a kind of iron mould lined with fine emery. In this mould which is stationary, the stopper whirls rapidly, grinding its surface down true as a die. The mould is taken off and the mouth of the bottle which the stopper is to fit is smeared with wet emery and held over the whirling stopper till the two surfaces fit with absolute accuracy, and that is the way that ground glass stoppers are fitted. Another man holds the rough bottom of a tumbler against the grind-stone until it is smooth; another is fluting a goblet or a pitcher. For this he uses smooth blown ware. He holds the different parts skillfully against the stone until the required shape is given. That is the way glass is "cut."

[FROM THE NORRISTOWN HERALD.]

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In 1864, when we elected the members of the present Congress, we were begining to see the breaking of light through the dark clouds of the war, and to look for the new dangers that might beset us after the shock of actual battle had passed. With a full appreciation of the multiplied perils of Reconstruction, we selected the best, the truest, and the ablest of our fellow citizens to sit for us in Congress, and grapple and solve the great problem.

Never was a Congress chosen with more care, and never was one so well chosen. There never assembled at Washington so large a percentage of true moral courage, ardent patriotism, and statesmanlike ability, as in December last. Mark the brightness of the roll of names. Shall we begin with Thaddeus Stevens, the Nestor of the House, the great commoner who has been content and proud to stand in the ranks of the people and trust to them ever to confer new honors and ask additional service? Shall we refer to the gallant Garfield, one of the youngest members, another sprung from the ranks, and distinguished by his services on many hard-fought fields? Pass on. Look at the whole Pennsylvania delegation of republicans—Kelley, Thayer, Morehead, Broomall, Myers, O'neill Miller, Scofield, Mercur, Williams, Wilson, Baker, Culver, Lawrence—there is not a name that is not familiar, as the sign of a true and trustworthy man. The House is gifted that possesses members with the legal acumen and eminent ability of such as John A. Bingham, George S. Boutwell, Nathaniel P. Banks, Rufus Dawes, Roscoe Conkling, James G. Blaine, John A. Kasson, John Wentworth, John F. Farnsworth, Elihu B. Washburne, Henry C. Deming, James M. Ashley, Rufus P. Spalding, Justin S. Morrill, and dozens whose names might exhaust the list and would yet deserve to be enumerated.

The country possesses no finer man than Schuyler-Golfax, of Indiana. It has no braver or more gallant spirits than Rousseau, or Schenck, or McKee, the loyal and true Kentuckian, who starved in Andersonville.

Is it necessary to refer to the Senate? Are we called upon to enumerate Fessenden, and Sumner, and Wilson, and Sherman, and Wade, who fought for us long ago, when the cause of Truth and Justice had but few defenders? Look, then, how many more gallant men and profound statesman stand with them. Brown has come from Missouri, and with him Henderson, an old slaveholder, but now a radical champion of Liberty and Union. Dick Yates has joined the practical and able Trumbull from Illinois. Rhode Island sends Sprague and Anthony, and the new Commonwealth in the far west, Nevada, Stewart and Nye. These, with Chandler, Howe, Pomeroy, the two Lanes, Morrill, Howard, Cresswell, Ramsey, Clark, Harris, Morgan, Williams, Poland, Foot, Clark and Cragin, constitute a body worthy to sit in times like these, and stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellows of the House in saving the nation from the perils of peace and guiding us safely through the dangers which beset us after armed rebellion is crushed.

This American Congress now sitting at Washington is the grandest, highest representation of the *people* of the Republic. It is the law-making body, whose directions the Executive has only to obey and discharge, and which the Judiciary has only to expound and explain. In it, in the present emergency, and the perils which may come, is the safety of the Republic. It is the rock of national salvation. It has the confidence and the hopes of the people confined to its keeping. Should it fall, the nation will fall as it would if Lee had annihilated the battalions that confronted him in defence of the Flag and the Union at Gettysburg.

May God's blessing shine upon the Thirty-ninth American Congress! After so many deliverances we surely cannot now be reserved for destruction.

We gladly give place to the following letter from Mr. Charles E. Faulkner, who has knowledge of what he writes, and commend it to those who are in indecent haste to welcome the South back into the councils of the nation:

"For some time past, attention has been called to the manifest bitterness, and opposition, expressed by the Chivalry towards Union men residing in the South. Open-handed oppression, and even cold-blooded murder, form a part of their wicked policy in endeavoring to drive from their midst all who do not sympathize with them in their malicious feelings towards the General Government.

"These are the men who, deaf to all promptings of duty, and ignoring the obligating bonds of good-citizenship imposed upon them by the laws of reconstruction, are knocking for admission into the halls of Congress, that they may have still more power to further their pernicious designs, men who have fought in our armies through all the terrible struggle, until the final triumph have endeavored to settle in the South, but have been driven out. Is it just that the brave defenders of our nation's existence should be thus subjected to insult? every loyal heart exclaims against this kind of reconstructed loyalty, speedy justice should be administered, and the cowardly wretches who are now violating the laws of justice, and humanity, should be brought to a speedy account. If this matter is not attended to soon, the loyal men of the South will be compelled to arm for their own defense."

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 28, 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.

We are indebted to Hon. S. F. WILSON, M. C. for speeches, and a copy of the Washington *Chronicle*.

"LET MY PEOPLE GO!"

The President has vetoed the bill to *enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's* Bureau, but we are not of those who therefore despair of the Republic. His reasons for interposing his veto in this *case are, briefly*:

That the legislation is not necessary; and that if it were, the bill gives the Executive too much power, would call for a too great expenditure; and that the bill is unconstitutional.

These exceptions are sweeping. The laws at present in force do not, it is alleged, give adequate protection to the freedmen. The President thinks differently. He frankly acknowledges the necessity for throwing around the freedmen the protection of the Government. It is in regard to "the mode and manner" that he takes issue with Congress, which passed the bill by a two-thirds vote. And the President asks Congress to refrain from passing the bill over his veto for the reasons above given.

These are troubled times. New exigencies, new measures, new men—these carry with them inevitable conflict of views and opinion. As the case comes before the people for adjudication, it presents the spectacle of the opinion of one man in opposition to the coincident opinion of two hundred men standing on an equality with him.

Yet we by no means despair of the republic. The situation, thus described, seems anomalous. Yet it is not. History—especially the history of this country—is full of such seeming anomalies. This conflict of opinion and official 'No,' ought not to come upon the country unexpectedly. It was known weeks ago that the bill could not probably receive the Executive sanction. His objections were supposed to be less sweeping, however.

The people of the loyal States, by an overwhelming majority, desired the passage of the bill. Not because they had studied its provisions, for probably not one in ten thousand had ever seen it; but because they desired the protection of the almost helpless black against the malice and avarice of the demoralized white. Herein we see that public conscience is exercised healthily and with promise for the progress of the nation on the path of justice and equality.

Hence, the masses—the intelligent masses—most deeply regret this action of the Executive. We have heard many expressions of opinion concerning it, and from every man who stood by the Government in its late struggle with treason we hear no opinion which can be construed favorably to the President's action.

But this is not the worst feature of the case. Dissent from the opinion of a public officer is often much more complimentary than agreement with his opinions or support of his policy. The The quality of the accord determines the value of it.

Now what are the facts? just these: We had seen no such lighting up of the faces of the Copperheads since the rumors of disaster to the Union armies were current, as took place when the news of this veto reached the country. It was generally remarked by others.

In some cases, salutes were fired by the Copperheads in honor of the veto.

There was a reason for this, of course, a reason not at all complimentary to the rejoicing party, and decidedly damaging to the President. Now, not one in ten thousand of those who rejoiced and fired salutes, ever saw the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. They knew nothing of its leading features except as seen through the medium of such commentators as the *World*, *News*, *Age*, and other unscrupulous and treasonable sheets.

They rejoiced because they regarded the veto as an evidence of Andrew Johnson's sympathy with traitors and the exploded institution of slavery. They looked upon it as an evidence of his disaffection with the great Union party of the land, and with which we still believe him to be in essential accord. It has come to this, that when a public servant leans, or is believed to lean, to the side of injustice and treason, the rebel pressess north and South, and the sympathizers with treason in every section, at once seize upon the occasion to claim that public servant as one of their own kind. Like a facetious stumper we once heard of, they can detect a fellow partizan by the smell of his breath.

So much for that; and it would seem to be enough for one pair of shoulders to bear. But there are other unfavorable demonstrations tending to shake the confidence of the loyal masses in the President. The New York traitor sheets, *The World*, *The News*, and the *Day Book*, begin to laud him to the skies. Correspondents of Copperhead sheets, assuming to speak "by the card," affirm that Jefferson Davis will never be arraigned for treason, or if tried and convicted, will be pardoned by Andrew Johnson. This, to those who heard Andrew Johnson say in the Senate of the United States that he would try such men for treason, and if convicted, hang them, sounds very much like falsehood. At all events we shall not make haste to believe anything so thoroughly implicating the President with treason and its sympathizers.

Therefore we are not ready to declare with some that the President has gone over to the rebels who train under Voorhees, Vallandigham, &Co. He is entitled to his opinion and to the exercise of the veto power. That he erred, and most lamentably, in this case, we do most certainly admit. For the bill was but amendatory of the law now in force relating to the same subject. It was thought to be less expensive in its operation. His points are not all well taken; that for instance declaring the unconstitutionality of the bill. The point that the bill placed too much power in the hands of the Executive must be regarded as well taken. But as he declares the present Freedmen's Bureau Law good and sufficient, we cannot wholly condemn his action. For one, we shall wait for further developments before giving Andrew Johnson over to the devil.

But we do no forget that the President put a few days ago, expressed a great concern lest there might be a war of races. Let him look well to it lest by seeming to lean toward injustice, he may force the colored race to take by compulsion what is not granted to respectful prayer. For history points a finger of warning which even Presidents and senates must heed, or suffer. Making no pretensions to prophecy, we still say, that if a war of races result from systematic oppression of the freedman, the black will overcome the white of the South, and the boasting, braggart race, which knows no emotion of gratitude, will be wiped out, utterly, without remedy, or hope.

And while we do not lay great stress upon the veto of the Freedmen's Bill, and by no means believe the President the designing oppressor of the helpless ex-slave, we cannot forbear mentioning the fact that he offered to become the Moses of the colored race not very long ago; and we, in common with the loyal and humane everywhere, are looking for his smiting of the rock in the desert, and for the gushing of waters out of the same, that these thirsty souls may be rested and refreshed. For we remember that a neglect of the old command "*Let my people go!*"—brought many and terrible plagues upon a powerful empire in the old time, and finally led the proud King and his hosts to swift destruction.

"*Let my people go!*"

POSTCRIPT.—Since writing the above we have read Andrew Johnson's speech to a rebel-Copperhead audience on the 22d inst. Altogether in sorrow we say, that on that occasion he repeated the disgrace of his inauguration as Vice President—*betrayed by strong drink*;—and when we announce that cheers for Andrew Johnson and Jefferson Davis mingled in one shout on that sad occassion, our readers will not need to be told that there is danger that Andrew Johnson is about to betray the American people. Happily, Congress can prevent the catastrophe, and to Congress we all must look for a safe deliverance out of these perils.

Reader, pledge yourself with us, never again to cast a vote for any man, for a responsible place, who is the victim of strong drink.

XXXIXth Congress---1st Session.

Our summary commences on Monday, 19th inst.

In the Senate, the reading of the veto message was the chief matter of interest. A proposition to disband the militia of the States lately in rebellion [*now* in rebellion, would be the truth] was introduced and debated briefly by Senators Wilson and Saulsbury. The latter holding that Congress could not disband the militia of a State. Mr. Wilson thought Congress had legalized the disarming of rebels and ruffians and might do it again.

In the House a bill was introduced to equalize bounties to soldiers of 1861-3 and 4. Also a bill to repeal all laws exempting Government securities from taxation. A series of resolutions declaring that the assent of two-thirds of the loyal states should be sufficient to amend the Constitution, and that States which had renounced their allegiance to the Constitution could have no voice in the matter, was also introduced. A series of resolutions declaring that the rebellion had deprived the rebel States of all civil government; that Congress is bound to guarantee to such States a republican form of government; and that the President is justified in maintaining military rule in all States lately in open arms against the government, was adopted.

TUESDAY Feb. 20. The session in both Houses was exciting and important. In the Senate Mr. Wade proposed an amendment to the Constitution making the President ineligible to a second term of office during life. He explained that this was no new proposition, but one suggested by Washington himself. He argued it ably and forcibly, and cited the fact that every President of note had recommended it.

Mr. Creswell, of Maryland, introduced a bill to prevent the kidnapping of children of African descent, with a penalty of $3,500 imposed.

Mr. Trumbull then called up the Freedmen's Bill vetoed by the President, and spoke at length upon the veto message. At the conclusion of his speech a vote was taken upon the question: "Shall the bill pass, the President's objection notwithstanding?" which resulted in the defeat of the bill by a vote of 30 to 18—not two-thirds.

In the House there was a warm time over the concurrent resolution reported by Thaddeus Stevens from the Committee on Reconstruction, in effect as follows:

"That in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the 11 States which have been declared in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation."

Upon this he moved the previous question. This was followed by great confusion, the Copperheads resorting to dilatory motions to embarass the House. This continued from 1 o'clock to 7, when, by the blunder of a filibuster the resolution was passed by a vote of 109 to 40. We cannot forbear mentioning the fact that Raymond, of the N. Y. *Times*, has finally gone into the snake hole, bag and baggage.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21. In the Senate, Mr. Fessenden moved that the regular order of business be postponed in order to take up the House concurrent resolution printed above. This created a lively debate as to what should be done with the resolution. During the debate Mr. Cowan, who disgraces Pennsylvania as its Senator, took occasion to exhibit the owl which inhabits his frontal region, and protest against the consideration of the resolution owing to its very grave import. To the solemn remarks of the "Pennsylvania Webster," Mr. Fessenden replied as only he can reply to pretension and humbug. This had the effect to bring out the barroom proclivities of Mr. Cowan, which proclivities create for him a monopoly in the Senate. He said he did not know why he should not be supposed to know as much about the question as Mr. Fessenden. The proper reply to this would be that Mr. Cowan is not supposed to know as much about any public question as Mr. Fessenden. The difference is that which always exists between the genuine article and the counterfeit.

The resolution was postponed until Friday. Mr. Buckalew then addressed the Senate on the subject of general representation in Congress. He favor an amendment of the Constitution giving to States of less than 1,000,000 population one Senator; and so on giving a Senator for each million population.—He made a direct attack upon New England as controlling the legislation of the country. The speech was calm, temperate, and able, and constrains us to regret that so much ability should be devoted to the interests of an unprincipled party rather than to the good of the republic.

In the House a telegram was received from the Ohio Legislature that the Union members had passed a resolution endorsing the Ohio delegation in their support of the Freedmen's Bill. The loan bill was then taken up and debated until adjournment. Both Houses adjourned until Friday.

Harper's Magazine has two beautifully illustrated articles, one descriptive of the Peninsula Campaigns, and one of the natural history of the burrowing animals and insects. The grand story —"Armadale," by Collins is continued, and the shorter Stories are all exceedingly fine. Harper Brothers, New York, $4. per year. Sold by H Young, Wellsboro.

GOODS ON A SPECIE BASIS!!

T. L. BALDWIN & CO.,

TIOGA, PENN'A

FROM THIS DAY FORWARD, UNTIL DISPOSED OF,

WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

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BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND

CAPS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

WALL PAPER,

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AT COST

For Ready Pay.

TIOGA, Feb. 27, 1866-tf.

1866. FOR SALE. 1866.

BY

B. C. WICKHAM,

AT HIS NURSERY OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, IN TIOGA:—

60,000 Apple Trees.
10,000 Pear Trees.

A good supply of PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY, and ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBBERY.

The Fruit trees are composed of the choicest varieties, good, healthy, some of them large and in bearing. Any one wishing to get a supply will do well to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Delivered at the depot free of charge.

Tioga, Feb. 28, 1866-1y*

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in Deerfield, on the 11th of October last, a 2-year-old dark brindle STEER, with white stripe on the back and tar mark on left nip. The owner can have the same on paying charges. GEO. A. SMITH.

Feb. 28, 1866-3t*

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS for the best selling book now published.

THRILLING STORIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Comprising heroic adventures and hair-breadth escapes of Soldiers, Scouts, Spies and Refugees; daring exploits of Smugglers, Guerillas, Desperadoes, and others; Tales of loyal and disloyal women; Stories of the Negro, &c., with incidents of Fun and Merriment in Camp and Field. By Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Greene, late of the U. S. Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors. Send for circulars and see liberal terms offered. CHAS. S. GREENE & Co., Publishers,

Feb. 27, 1866-4t, 134 S. Third-st., Philadelphia.

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 " "	14,35
" " Militia "	23,71
" " Seated " 1864	2938,69
" " Relief " "	1232,67
" " Seated " 1865	18031,87
" " Relief " "	3187,29
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	$366,50
" " M. Rockwell	348,00
" " 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	$2133,79
GRAND JURORS:—	
Paid Charles Avery, et al	$738,13
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	$291,31
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's Shippen,	418,85
" James King, 2d, bridge at Bloss,	200.00
" P. Hurd, bridge at Bloss,	6,00
" James King, 2d, Bridge at Bloss,	600,00
" Silas Allis, et al, bridge Richmond,	331,33
" 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
" Orton 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:—	
Paid J. E. Cleaveland, et al	$199,21
Postage:—	
Paid H. Young	$8,00
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	2,56
" 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,		$336,85
Relief,		21,20
Militia,		35,00
County,	1863,	254,71
Relief,		161,66
Militia,		67,62
Bounty,	1864,	8269,33
County,		4265,99
Relief,		1802,33
Bounty tax assessed in 1865,		73463,97
County,		21937,49
Relief,		5433,17
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,		139,76
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,		156,79
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,		$300,08
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,		26,63
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,		802,76
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,		240,65
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,		1169,99
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,		$3400,00
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,		2398,63
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 $6,421,64 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. 10, 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.	24,787 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	632 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,	$32 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,	1,095 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 (2d instalments),	$3,400 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,
JOHN ARGETZINGER
Auditors.

Wellsboro, Feb. 7, '66.

FARM FOR SALE.—Near the residence of H. H. Potter in Middlebury township, Tioga county, Pa., containing about sixty acres, about fifty acres improved; a two-story frame house, nearly new, a frame barn and a good orchard, partly young trees thereon. Terms easy. Inquire of Henry Sherwood, Esq. Wellsboro, D. C. Scudder on the premises, or S. Bennett & Co., corner Canal & Second sts., Elmira, N. Y. SOLOMON BENNETT.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1866-2m*

TO FARMERS & STOCKKEEPERS.—If you want to save money and produce, buy TOWNSEND & TRULL'S CUTTING BOX. It does triple the work of any other, and cannot get out of order. It is the best thing of the kind in the market.

For sale at Townsend's store, Wellsboro, or at Robert Trull's Shop, East Charleston.

WM. TOWNSEND,
Feb. 14, 1866-4t. ROBERT TRULL.

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January 1, 1866.—tf.